

CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

# Integrated Impact Assessment

of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan adopted 24 April 2017

Part 2. Appendices



**April 2017**



Central Lincolnshire 2012  
**LOCAL PLAN** 2036

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## **Appendix 1: Central Lincolnshire Baseline Information and Characteristics**

### **Social Characteristics**

#### **Housing**

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified an Objectively Assessed Need for Central Lincolnshire of between 1,432 and 1,780 dwellings per annum over the period 2012 to 2036, with a minimum of 1,540 dwellings per annum to support job growth. Affordable housing is housing provided for those who cannot afford to buy or rent on the open market. It includes social rented housing and intermediate housing. The SHMA identifies a need to provide a total of 17,400 homes between 2012 and 2036<sup>1</sup>. During 2013/14, 80 affordable dwellings were provided in Central Lincolnshire, 220 fewer homes than during the previous reporting year 2012/13.<sup>2</sup>

As at March 2015 there were around 135,330 domestic dwellings in Central Lincolnshire. This includes private sector, housing association and local authority housing<sup>3</sup>. The number of dwellings in Central Lincolnshire increased by around 16,731 between 2001 and 2011, equivalent to a 14.7% increase in housing stock. Between 2012 and 2015, there were 2,744 new homes completed across Central Lincolnshire.

Across the Central Lincolnshire Housing Market, detached housing comprises 41.6% of the total housing stock, 28.6% are semi-detached, 19.4% are terraced, 9.7% are flats and 0.8% are caravans. In areas of the housing market area – North Kesteven and West Lindsey – over half of the total stock is detached, whilst Lincoln has comparatively low proportions of detached stock relative to the wider area and much higher levels of terraced housing and flats. Between 2001 and 2011, there has been a growth in all types of housing across Central Lincolnshire, with flats experiencing the highest rate of growth (31.8%)<sup>4</sup>.

According to the Census 2011, around 66% of household spaces in Central Lincolnshire contain three bedrooms or more. Lincoln is characterised by a high proportion of dwellings with two bedrooms or fewer. North Kesteven and West Lindsey have a high proportion of dwellings with four or more bedrooms.<sup>5</sup> The SHMA identifies a future need for housing of all sizes in Central Lincolnshire. The greatest requirement is for 2 or 3 bedroom flats, mews or semi-detached homes.

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<sup>1</sup> Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 available at <http://www.central-lincs.org.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> DCLG accessed online at [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

<sup>3</sup> Valuation Office Agency, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory

<sup>4</sup> Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 available at <http://www.central-lincs.org.uk/>

<sup>5</sup> Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 available at <http://www.central-lincs.org.uk/>

**Table 1: Change in Average House Prices 2001 to 2014<sup>6</sup>**

	<b>Average Price Paid 2014</b>	<b>Average Price 2007</b>	<b>Average Price Paid 2001</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2014</b>
<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	<b>£160,223</b>	<b>£157,846</b>	<b>£72,026</b>	<b>122.5%</b>
Lincoln	£138,779	£137,814	£58,209	138.4%
West Lindsey	£165,111	£159,453	£73,160	125.7%
North Kesteven	£174,484	£174,967	£82,151	112.4%
Lincolnshire	£156,221	£152,801	£71,915	117.2%
England	£264,350	£218,959	£121,768	117.1%

House prices in Central Lincolnshire are lower than the national average however, between 2001 and 2014, average house prices have seen growth which has been above the national rate of growth.

Within Central Lincolnshire, the highest proportion of statutory homeless households is to be found within Lincoln however, the total number of statutory homeless households has continued to decrease across Central Lincolnshire since 2004.

The level of vacant homes for more than 6 months in Central Lincolnshire is below the national average. Based on Council Tax data for July 2014, the number of dwellings vacant for 6 months or more in Central Lincolnshire was 1,754, with 683 dwellings vacant for over 2 years.<sup>7</sup>

In 2014, Lincolnshire Councils commissioned a survey of the condition of private housing stock.<sup>8</sup> The survey found that in Lincoln, around 8% of all stock is in disrepair, 5% in North Kesteven and 7% in West Lindsey with an average of 7% across the county.

The Government has set out a new definition of fuel poverty in 2014. The new definition finds a household to be Fuel Poor if household income is below the poverty line (taking into account energy costs), and household energy costs are higher than is typical for their household type. Households in the private sector are more likely to be in fuel poverty due to lower average energy efficiency in these dwellings and lower household incomes. Fuel poverty in West Lindsey is above the county average. The most recent data release identifies that 19.65% of all households in Central Lincolnshire are in fuel poverty.

A national Gypsy and Traveller caravan count is undertaken bi-annually. In July 2015, there were 128 caravans on authorised sites and 12 caravans on unauthorised sites across Central Lincolnshire<sup>9</sup>. There were no Travelling Showpeople caravans. The recently completed Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment<sup>10</sup> concluded that there is a need for 72 new permanent

<sup>6</sup> Land Registry, 2014

<sup>7</sup> Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 available at <http://www.central-lincs.org.uk/>

<sup>8</sup> BRE (2014) Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Lincolnshire County

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/traveller-caravan-count>

<sup>10</sup> Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, RRR Consultancy Ltd, November 2013

residential pitches, 4 emergency stopping places and 1 Travelling Showpeople yard over a 20 year period to 2033. According to the survey undertaken with Gypsies and Travellers in the study area the preferred size for permanent/residential sites is for small, family sized sites.

## Health

The World Health Organisation defines health as: *“...a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”* Health therefore encompasses both physical and mental health. It is a cross cutting issue that can be influenced by a range of policy areas, including housing, employment, education and skills, transport, air quality and green infrastructure.

The health of people living in Central Lincolnshire is varied compared to the England average but is generally worse in Lincoln, where deprivation is higher than average and life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

**Table 3: Key Health Statistics for Central Lincolnshire**

Indicator	Lincoln	West Lindsey	North Kesteven	Lincolnshire	England
Life expectancy at birth (males, per 100,000) (2012-14)	78.2	79.7	81.5	79.6	79.5
Life expectancy at birth (females, per 100,000) (2012-14)	82	83.6	83.9	83.2	83.2
Prevalence of obesity in children (Reception) (% , 2014-15)	8.7	7.3	6.2	8.5	9.1
Prevalence of obesity in children (Year 6) (% , 2014-15)	21.2	17.6	13	19.4	19.1
Obese Adults (% , 2012-14)	24	25	25.3	27.4	24
Adult participation in at least 150 minutes, moderate intensity physical activity per week (% , 2014)	53.7	55.3	59.4	56.9	57
Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular (all persons per 100,000) (2012-14)	92.5	74.7	58.4	78.7	75.7
Under 75 mortality rate: cancer (all persons per 100,000) (2012-14)	155	129.8	127.6	137.9	140.6
Road Traffic Collision	38.5	63.2	44.1	54.3	-

Casualties, Killed or Seriously Injured (rate per 100,000) (2014)					
Excess Winter Deaths (% ratio persons all ages)	19.3	14.8	20.5	14.3	15.7

**Sources:** Health Profiles for Lincoln, West Lindsey and North Kesteven 2015, Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership, Sport England's Active People Survey, NHS Information Centre, Public Health England's Public Health Outcomes Framework, ONS.

Within Central Lincolnshire, significant health inequalities exist. Geographical disparities in life expectancy exist for both males and females, where between some wards the gap is as much as 17 years. In Lincoln, life expectancy is lower than the national average for both males and females. Life expectancy elsewhere in the Central Lincolnshire area is above the national average.

In Lincoln, the rate of early death from cardiovascular disease and cancer continues to fall but remains worse than the national average. Other parts of Central Lincolnshire are around the national average.

Rates of obesity in reception aged children are below the national average across Central Lincolnshire however, rates in Year 6 children are above the national average in Lincoln. Obesity rates in adults are around or slightly above the national average. The percentage of adults participating in 150 minutes moderate intensity physical activity per week is above the county and national average in North Kesteven, but below elsewhere in Central Lincolnshire.

The rates for road traffic collision casualties killed or seriously injured are above the county average in West Lindsey, but below in Lincoln and North Kesteven.

Access to primary care services is difficult in some parts of Central Lincolnshire particularly in rural areas, and for older people and those without access to a car. This is particularly an issue in North Kesteven and West Lindsey, where 67% and 61.4% of households are within 30 minutes of a GP on foot or via public transport<sup>11</sup>.

The 2011 Census revealed that 25,064 people across Central Lincolnshire felt that their day to day activities are limited a lot.

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<sup>11</sup> Department of Transport 2014, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16

**Table 4: Limiting Long Term Illness**

Central Lincolnshire	East Midlands	England
25, 064	393, 242	4, 405, 394

**Source:** 2011 Census

**Table 5: Total number of Disability Living Allowance Claimants (August 2012)**

Central Lincolnshire	East Midlands	England
15, 680	243,360	2, 698,340

**Source:** ONS

## Population

The population of Central Lincolnshire on Census Day in 2011 was 299, 557<sup>12</sup>, an increase of 15.6% from 2001 when it was 259,132. The Central Lincolnshire area has one of the fastest growing populations in the East Midlands and is expected to grow at a rate above the national average.

The majority of Central Lincolnshire is sparsely populated, with a population density of 1 person per hectare in North Kesteven and 1 person per hectare in West Lindsey. Lincoln is the most densely population Local Authority in Lincolnshire at 27 people per hectare<sup>13</sup>.

Overall, Central Lincolnshire has an ageing population that is predicted to increase at a faster rate than regionally or nationally. The proportion of children and those of working age is predicted to fall.<sup>14</sup>

The gender distribution in Central Lincolnshire is 49% males and 51% females (ONS, Mid 2014 Estimate).

Data on sexual orientation and gender reassignment is not collected through the Census which is the main source of demographic data. Therefore, there is no accurate data in the numbers of men and women in Central Lincolnshire that are gay, lesbian, bi-sexual or transgendered. Using an estimated national rate of 1.5%, the lesbian, gay and bi-sexual population of Central Lincolnshire is estimated to be 4, 240 (ONS, 2010).

The transgender population of Central Lincolnshire is estimated to be 1, 696 using the estimated national rate of 600 per 100, 000 population (Gender Identity Research and Education Society, 2009).

In 2011, the majority of Central Lincolnshire population was estimated to be white. The ethnic population in Central Lincolnshire is low compared to both the regional and national average<sup>15</sup>.

The 2011 Census showed that the majority of Central Lincolnshire population describe themselves as Christian. The largest % of minority religions can be found in Lincoln. The low numbers of people following other religions is related to the low ethnic population in the area<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Census 2011

<sup>13</sup> Office for National Statistics, Mid-2014 Estimates, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16

<sup>14</sup> Lincolnshire – A Local Economic Assessment 2011

<sup>15</sup> ONS 2011 Census, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16

<sup>16</sup> ONS 2011 Census, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16

## Deprivation

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, the Central Lincolnshire districts are ranked 45th (Lincoln), 152<sup>nd</sup> (West Lindsey) and 266<sup>th</sup> (North Kesteven) out of 326 Local Authority districts for multiple deprivation overall, where by the lower the number, the more deprived the area is. Parts of Lincoln and Gainsborough feature in the top 10% most deprived Super Output Areas in England for all domains of deprivation. However, some rural areas of Central Lincolnshire also experience deprivation, particularly in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

There are some parts of Central Lincolnshire where there are high numbers of children living in poverty. This is particularly an issue in some Lower Super Output Areas in Lincoln and Gainsborough, where over 40% of children are classed as living in poverty.<sup>17</sup>

## Crime and Community Safety

As would be expected for an urban area, Lincoln has an overall crime rate above that of West Lindsey and North Kesteven. However, the overall crime rate per 1,000 population is continuing to fall across Central Lincolnshire. Recorded violence against the person offences has also continued to fall. Lincoln has a noticeably higher rate than the other districts in Central Lincolnshire, with a value that is above the county, regional and national value<sup>18</sup>.

In terms of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents, Lincoln has a rate above the county average, in contrast to North Kesteven and West Lindsey where rates are below the county average. However, these figures mask pockets of significantly high levels of anti-social behaviour, most notably in Lincoln, where one Lower Super Output area has a rate of 259 incidents per 1,000 population, one of the highest rates in the county overall<sup>19</sup>.

The Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership is a statutory body which brings together a number of organisations to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in the county.

## Environmental Characteristics

### Biodiversity and Geodiversity

**Table 6: Designated Sites in Central Lincolnshire, March 2015**

Designation	Number of Sites in Central Lincolnshire
National Nature Reserves	1
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	23
Local Nature Reserves	9
Local Wildlife Sites	361
SNCIs/SINCs/County Wildlife Sites	250
Ancient Woodland	42

**Source:** Natural England, Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership

<sup>17</sup> Lincolnshire Child Poverty Needs Assessment and Strategy, 2013 accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16

<sup>18</sup> ONS and Policy UK 2014-15, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16

<sup>19</sup> ONS and Policy UK 2014-15, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory 9.3.16



NNRs represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country. Bardney Limewoods is Central Lincolnshire's only NNR. It comprises of a group of small woods, the largest of which is Chambers Farm Wood, covering an area of 384 ha. The woods are considered to be the most important example of small leaved lime woodland in Britain.

SSSIs are designated areas of land which are considered to be of special interest due to their fauna, flora and/or geological features. There are around 23 SSSIs within Central Lincolnshire, covering 526 hectares. There has been no change in total area between 2011 and 2013. SSSIs within Central Lincolnshire include Swanholme Lakes and Greetwell Hollow in Lincoln, Linwood Warren and Bardney Limewoods in West Lindsey and Metherringham Heath Quarry and Wilsford and Rauceby Warren in North Kesteven. In April 2013, 203.6 ha of SSSI were considered to be in favourable condition, 156 ha in recovering condition and 149 ha neither favourable nor recovering<sup>20</sup>.

LNRs are sites of local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. There are 9 LNRs within Central Lincolnshire; including Whisby Nature Park, Swanholme Lakes, Mareham Marshes, Cross O'Cliff Orchard, Lollycocks Field, Theaker Avenue and Owlet.

Local Wildlife Sites are areas of land with significant wildlife value (previously known as SNCIs, SINCS or County Wildlife Sites). There are a total of 361 LWSs within Central Lincolnshire<sup>21</sup>, covering a total of around 6682.043 hectares. Of these, 194 (51%) are in positive conservation management.

Roadside verges can play an important role in acting as corridors interlinking fragmented or isolated habitats. If sensitively managed, they can increase the biodiversity of the verges themselves. In Lincolnshire, the richest verges are found on the alkaline soils of chalk and limestone. There are 65 Roadside Nature Reserves throughout Lincolnshire with a total distance of over 50 miles. There are two Life on the Verge projects covering the Central Lincolnshire area which aim to identify the importance of roadside verges for flora.

Ancient woodland is defined as land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600AD. There are two broad types of ancient woodland; ancient semi-natural and planted ancient woodland. In Central Lincolnshire, there are 42 Ancient Woodlands covering an area of some 2,473 hectares.

The Woodland Trust has gathered data on accessible woodlands and undertaken an analysis of woodland access provision and deficit across the UK. The data for Local Authorities in Central Lincolnshire is shown in **Table 7** below.

**Table 7: Accessibility to Woodland**

Geographical Area	% population with access to a 2ha or more woodland within 500m	% population with access to a 20ha or more woodland within 4km
England	14.5	63
East Midlands	9.4	50
Lincolnshire	5.7	32.4
Lincoln	18.1	53.1
North Kesteven	3.1	20.8
West Lindsey	6.4	36.9

**Source:** Woodland Trust, Spaces for People: Targeting Action for Woodland Access

<sup>20</sup> Natural England, Lincolnshire Research Website, accessed on 6.2.14

<sup>21</sup> Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, 23.4.14

## **Biodiversity Opportunities**

The Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping study identifies 13 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas in Central Lincolnshire:

- Gainsborough Woodlands
- Lincolnshire Limewoods
- River Ancholme
- Trent Vale
- River Till and Fosdyke Navigation
- River Brant and Upper Witham
- Lower Witham Peatlands and Barlings Eau
- River Slea
- Heathland/Acid Grassland North of Gainsborough
- Heathland/Acid Grassland around Market Rasen
- Mosaic South-West of Lincoln
- Calcareous Grassland South of Lincoln
- Lincolnshire Wolds Calcareous Grassland

## **Landscape**

Within the Central Lincolnshire landscape, there are many areas of special interest which have been designated for their landscape value.

The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty lies partly within the boundary of Central Lincolnshire, the remainder being in East Lindsey, and is the only AONB in the East Midlands region. It covers a total area of 588 square kilometres (119.5 of which lie within Central Lincolnshire) and comprises a distinctive and cohesive rolling upland landscape. The AONB Management Plan 2013-2018 describes the dramatic escarpment, ridge and plateau-tops as highly visible and in many cases, the most sensitive to visual change

National character areas divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision making framework for the natural environment. Natural England is currently updating and revising the character profiles for each character area.

Central Lincolnshire falls within 6 National Character Areas. Some of their key characteristics are summarised below:

### **43 Lincolnshire Wolds**

- Predominantly agricultural landscape;
- A diverse geology of chalk, sandy limestone, ironstone and clay gives rise to a combination of elevated plateau and deep-sided dales;
- Woodland is limited particularly to the north but there are occasional shelterbelts, hedgerow trees and scattered beech clumps;
- Isolated chalk and neutral grasslands typically on the steepest uncultivated slopes;
- A sparse settlement pattern of small market towns and small nucleated villages (often in sheltered valleys) and scattered farmsteads;
- A diverse geology gives rise to a variety of building materials including brick, sandy limestone, sandstone and ironstone with churches built of local stone;

- A historically and archaeologically rich landscape of small parklands and modest country houses.

#### **44 Central Lincolnshire Vale**

- A predominantly broad, low-lying, very gently undulating arable vale;
- A landscape crossed by many streams flowing from the Wolds towards the heavily modified courses of the main rivers;
- Woodland cover is variable with little on the central and northern clay soils, much more on the Coversands and Fen Edge Gravels including extensive conifer plantations, while there is a concentration of ancient lime woodland between Wragby and Bardney;
- Very limited semi-natural habitat, most being lost through drainage and commercial agriculture and forestry;
- A landscape rich in medieval sites with remnant ridge and furrow, deserted medieval villages and a cluster of monastic sites close to the River Witham, while Lincoln Cathedral, just outside the Vale, in the west provides a landmark across much of the area;
- Traditional building materials predominantly of brick and pantile reflecting the availability and suitability of local clay with stone from surrounding areas used in churches and high-status buildings;
- A deeply rural, tranquil landscape with sparsely distributed small nucleated settlements and isolated farmsteads.

#### **45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge & Coversands**

- Prominent scarp slope of Lincoln 'Cliff' marks western edge of area;
- Open landscape with rectilinear fields and few boundaries. Where enclosure still present, a mixture of limestone walls, discontinuous hedges and shelter belts;
- Sparse settlement on top of escarpment. Spring-line villages to west at foot of 'cliff' and small parklands to east towards the clay vale;
- Active and redundant airfields;
- Roman roads and ancient track ways.

#### **46 The Fens**

- Expansive, flat, open, low-lying wetland landscape influenced by the Wash estuary;
- Woodland cover is sparse; predominant land use is arable – wheat, root crops, bulbs, vegetables and market gardening made possible by actively draining reclaimed land areas;
- Open fields, bounded by a network of drains and the distinctive hierarchy of rivers (some embanked), have a strong influence on the geometric/rectilinear landscape pattern;
- Settlements and isolated farmsteads are mostly located on the modestly elevated 'geological islands' and the low, sinuous roddon banks (infilled ancient watercourses within fens)

#### **47 Southern Lincolnshire Edge**

- As 45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge & Coversands

#### **48 Trent & Belvoir Vales**

- A gently undulating and low-lying landform in the main, with low ridges dividing shallow, broad river valleys, vales and flood plains;

- Agriculture is the dominant land use, with most farmland being used for growing cereals, oilseeds and other arable crops;
- A regular pattern of medium to large fields enclosed by hawthorn hedgerows, and ditches in low-lying areas, dominates the landscape;
- Extraction of sand and gravel deposits continues within the Trent flood plain and the area to the west of Lincoln. Many former sites of extraction have been flooded, introducing new waterbodies and new wetland habitats to the landscape;
- A predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet lanes, contrasting with the busy market towns of Newark and Grantham, the cities of Nottingham and Lincoln, the major roads connecting them and the cross-country dual carriageways of the A1 and A46.

The East Midlands Landscape Character Assessment identifies 8 defined landscape character areas that make Central Lincolnshire distinctive. These are Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes, Wooded Vales, Unwooded Vales, Floodplain Valleys, Planned and Drained Fens and Carrlands, Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands, Settled Fens and Marshes and Wolds Scarps, Ridges and Valleys.

The Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project has categorised the landscape of Lincolnshire with specific reference to its development over time. The project has identified 10 character areas within the county, and 3 to 5 complimentary character zones for each character area. Central Lincolnshire is covered by 6 of the 10 character areas.

The Lincolnshire Wolds Landscape Character Assessment (1993) identified and described the key features that make the area special and contribute to its overall 'sense of place'. These features are:

- A rolling upland landscape of strongly cohesive identity.
- A pronounced scarp edge to the west comprising rough pasture and scrub, affording fine panoramic views to the Central Lincolnshire Vale.
- A combination of elevated plateau and deep-sided valleys.
- Large rectilinear fields with wide hedgerows from the late enclosure.
- Archaeologically rich, with ancient trackways, deserted villages and burial mounds.
- Sparse settlements of small-nucleated villages, often in sheltered valleys and associated with modest country houses and small parklands. The diverse geology gives rise to a variety of building materials.
- Broad verges to some roads and tracks providing valuable flower-rich habitats.
- Occasional shelterbelts concentrated on steeper-sided valley and scarp slopes emphasising landform.
- Broader south-west valleys of the Rivers Lymn and Bain. Associated alder carr woodland and tree lined watercourses.

The Landscape Character Assessment for North Kesteven identified 4 broad landscape character types and 13 landscape character sub areas.

**Table 8: Landscape Character Types and Sub Areas North Kesteven**

Landscape Character Type	Landscape Character Sub Area
Trent and Witham Vales	Heath Sandlands Terrace Sandlands Till Vale Lincoln Fringe Witham and Brant Vales
Central Plateau	Upland Plateau Fringe Limestone Heath Rauceby Hills Wilsford Heath Slea Valley Central Clays and Gravels
Lincoln Cliff	Lincoln Cliff
The Fens	Fenland

**Source:** North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment

The Landscape Character Assessment for West Lindsey identified 4 broad landscape character types and 14 landscape character sub areas.

**Table 9: Landscape Character Types and Sub Areas West Lindsey**

Landscape Character Type	Landscape Character Sub Area
Trent Valley	Laughton Woods Trent Valley The Till Vale
Lincolnshire Cliff	The Cliff Limestone Dip Slope Lincoln Fringe
Lincolnshire Clay Vale	The Kelseys Heathland Belt Fenland Lincolnshire Limewoods
The Wolds	North West Wolds Escarpment Lincolnshire Wolds Wold's Estates

**Source:** West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment

## Townscape

The Lincoln Townscape Assessment has mapped all the areas in Lincoln in terms of their character. The project identified 108 different character areas across the city. Information on each character areas includes interactive maps of monuments, archaeological research areas, views and ecological areas; a written statement giving an overview and information on the historical development, urban form, condition, use, views into and out of the area and relationship to surrounding areas; people's views and memories and; maps and photos, including historic maps and maps of the urban characteristics.

The Lincoln Fringe Character Project is an extension of the Lincoln Townscape Assessment and describes the distinctive character of 30 places around the edges of the City of Lincoln. Each place or 'Character Area' is described according to its historical development and its current character.

## Heritage Assets

**Table 10: Designated Heritage Assets in Central Lincolnshire 2013**

Designation	Number of Sites in Central Lincolnshire	Number at Risk
Scheduled Monuments	192	21
Listed Buildings Total	2,363	24
Grade I	154	
Grade II*	164	
Grade II	1,763*	111*
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	12	1
Conservation Areas	72	10

**Source:** The National Heritage List for England and Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage) and Heritage Lincolnshire

\*Total number surveyed and assessed as at risk by Heritage Lincolnshire.

Scheduled Monuments are designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 by the Secretary of State for their national importance. For a monument to be scheduled, it must be nationally important by reason of its historic, architectural, artistic, traditional or archaeological interest. Central Lincolnshire has almost 200 Scheduled Monuments, 21 of which are at risk.

Listed buildings are those that hold special historic or architectural interest and are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There are over 2,300 listed buildings in Central Lincolnshire, the majority are Grade II. There are currently 32 listed buildings Grade I and II\* at risk and 111 Grade II buildings at risk.

Registered Parks and Gardens are designated by English Heritage, who is responsible for compiling a register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. To be included on the register, a site must hold a level of importance defined as 'special historic interest' in a national context. Central Lincolnshire has 12 nationally registered parks and gardens of special historic interest, including Grade II\* Doddington Hall. Brocklesby Park in West Lindsey is currently on the Heritage at Risk register.

Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest, whose character or appearance is considered to be desirable to preserve or enhance. They are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 by the Secretary of State. There are 72 Conservation Areas in Central Lincolnshire.

Non designated assets make up an important and valued part of the historic environment in Central Lincolnshire. One of the principal sources of information on non-designated assets is the Historic Environment Record maintained by Lincolnshire County Council. For Lincoln, the Lincoln Heritage Database also offers a comprehensive record of all known archaeological excavations and discoveries in the city. Additionally, each local authority maintains a list of buildings and structures of local importance.

## Water Resources

Central Lincolnshire's water resources are a valuable asset, supporting wildlife, recreation and tourism as well as providing water for households, businesses and agriculture.

The main rivers which flow through Central Lincolnshire are the Rivers Witham, Ancholme, Trent and Slea. Many existing homes, businesses and related infrastructure are located in close proximity to these watercourses and are at risk from fluvial flooding.

The Environment Agency's (EA) assessment of relative water stress for England and Wales indicates Central Lincolnshire lies within a region where water resources are under serious stress. The Witham CAM classifies the region as having limited water available. The use of water storage reservoirs remains an option in order to secure water resources. The Environment Agency's Strategic Water Transfer Scheme is an important piece of infrastructure which serves the area and beyond. Parts of West Lindsey outside the LPA fall within the Grimsby, Ancholme and Louth CAM which classifies the River Ancholme as having water availability. The EA also produce River Basin Management Plans, which focus on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Central Lincolnshire is covered by the Anglian and the Humber River Basin Management Plans.

A number of pressures are impacting on the quality of the water environment in these areas. They include water abstraction, physical modification, diffuse pollution from agriculture and urban and transport pollution. It is likely that climate change could increase the risk from some of these pressures, particularly abstraction.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are areas of groundwater where there is a particular sensitivity to pollution risks due to the closeness of a drinking water source and groundwater flows. They are used to protect abstractions used for public water supply and other users such as mineral and bottled water plants, breweries, and food production plants. Generally the closer the activity is to a groundwater source, then the greater the risk.

Source Protection Zones are present along the outcrop of the Lincolnshire Limestone. These Source Protection Zones are an important feature within the area covered by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan including West Lindsey, North Kesteven and City of Lincoln. Development in these Source Protection Zones will be expected to comply with the Environment Agency's guidance document 'Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3)

The current classification of surface water and groundwater in and around the main settlements in Central Lincolnshire is shown in **Tables 11a and 11b** below.

**Table 11a: River Basin Management Plans - Rivers**

Settlement	Waterbody Name	Ecological Quality	Chemical Quality
Lincoln	Lower Till	Moderate Potential	Assessment not required
	Lower Witham	Moderate Potential	Good
	Fosdyke Canal, River Till Section	Moderate Potential	Assessment not required
Sleaford	Slea New	Moderate Potential	Assessment not required
Gainsborough	Trent from Carlton on Trent to Loughton Drain	Poor Potential	Good
	Till	Moderate Potential	Assessment not required

**Source:** The Environment Agency

**Table 11b: River Basin Management Plans - Groundwater**

Settlement	Waterbody Name	Quantitative Quality	Chemical Quality
Lincoln	Witham Limestone Unit A	Good	Good
	Witham Lias U	Good	Good
Sleaford	Witham Limestone Unit A	Good	Good
	Bilsworth Limestone Rutland formation	Good	Good
	Cornbrash	Good	Good
Gainsborough	Lower Trent Erewash Secondary Combined	Good	Poor
	Witham Lias U	Good	Good

**Source:** The Environment Agency

Land that drains into waters polluted by nitrates is designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs). Farmers with land in NVZs must follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. According to Environment Agency mapping, the whole of Central Lincolnshire lies in a Surface Water NVZ Area. A large swathe of land running north to south through Lincoln and Sleaford is also classified as a Groundwater NVZ Area.

## Air Quality

Air quality impacts on both human health, quality of life and the natural environment. Poor air quality can also adversely affect our ecosystems and built heritage.

Air quality across Central Lincolnshire is generally considered to be good. However vehicle emissions are a primary source of air pollutants at some locations, particularly in areas that suffer from congestion as well as within settlements situated along the area's strategic road network.

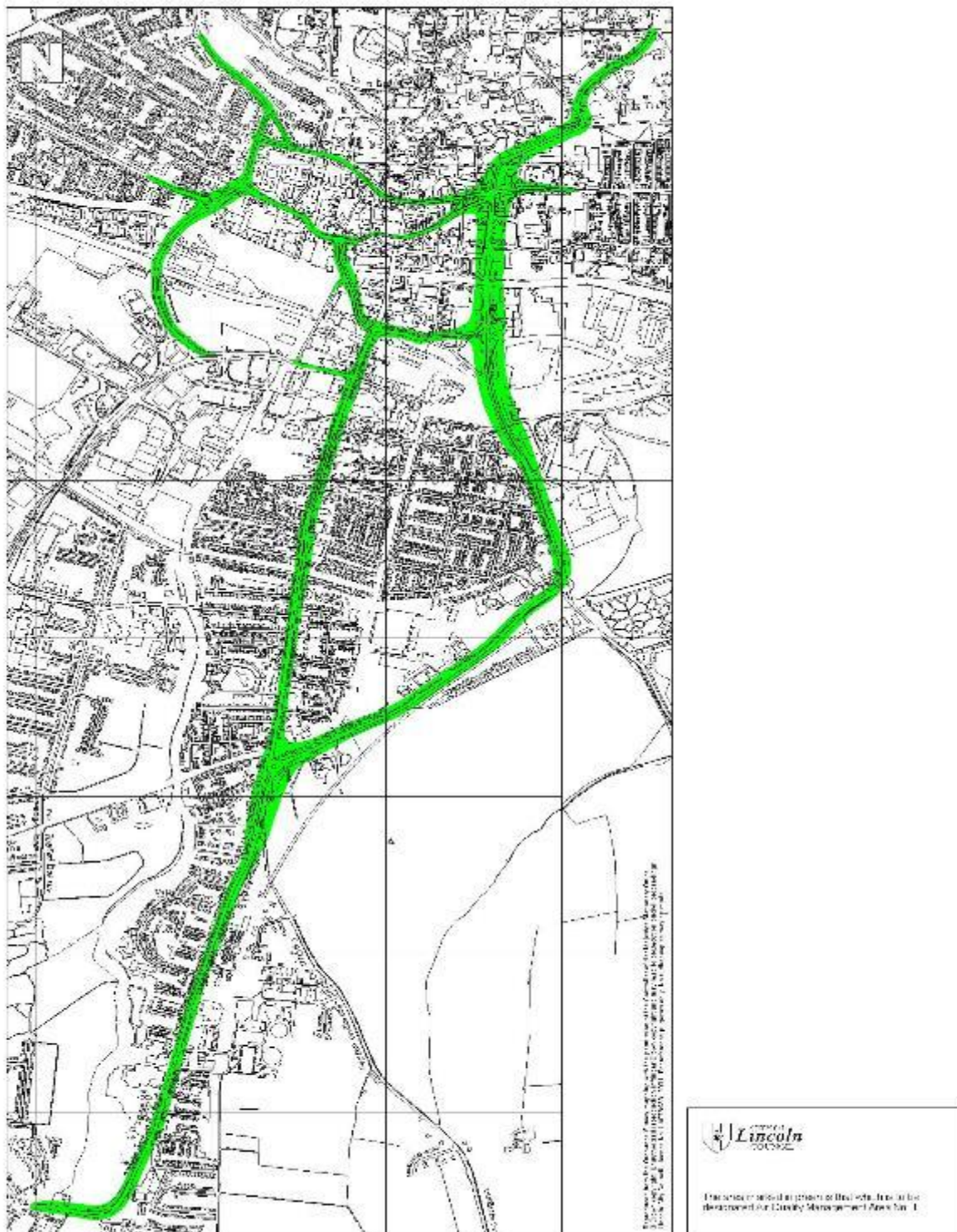
There are 2 designated Air Quality Management Areas within Central Lincolnshire, both of which are in Lincoln (**Figure 4** and **Figure 5** below). They have been designated for levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulates that exceed national air quality objectives. The principal source of air pollution in Lincoln is road traffic coupled with the high proportion of heavy goods vehicle traffic in the city centre.

An Air Quality Action Plan has been drawn up for the AQMAs in Lincoln, which outlines a number of potential measures that may be taken to improve air quality. The Action Plan has been incorporated in the current Local Transport Plan through the Lincolnshire Strategic Air Quality Partnership.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 3.01 – Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution estimates Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey have attributable mortality rates of 5.6%, 5.9% and 5.6% (2013). Rates have increased across the Central Lincolnshire area between 2011 and 2013.

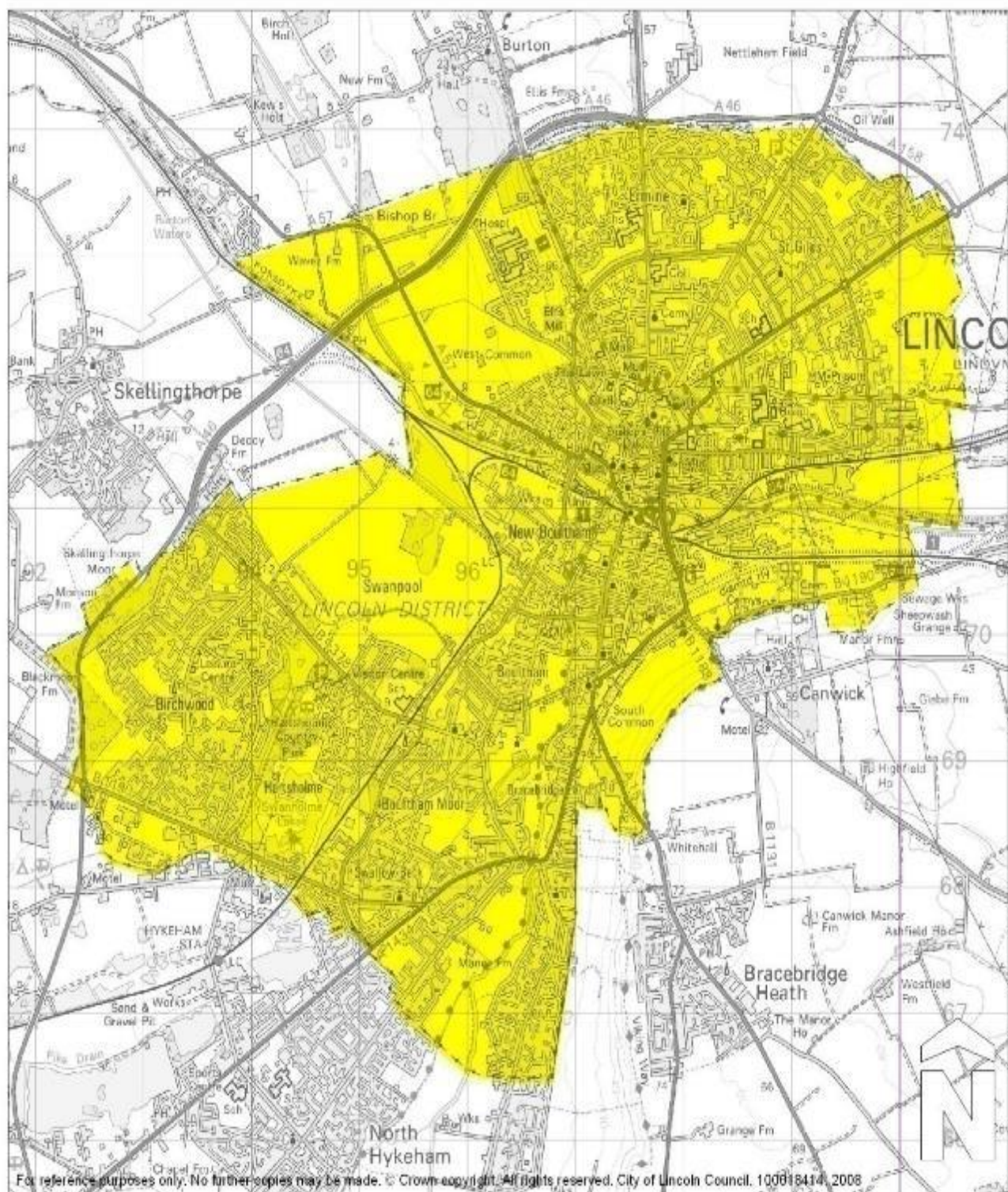


**Figure 4: Nitrogen Dioxide Air Quality Management Area in Lincoln**





**Figure 5: Particulates Air Quality Management Area in Lincoln**



Environmental noise mainly consists of noise from transport sources such as road, rail and aviation.

During 2013/14, the mean rate of noise complaints was 4.9 within the Central Lincolnshire area; a reduction from the 2011/12 mean rate. As can be expected, there was a concentration of noise complaints in the Lincoln, Central Lincolnshire's largest urban settlement, where the rate was above the regional and national average.

**Table 12: Number of complaints per 1,000 population**

Geographical Area	Rate per 1,000 population	
	2013/14	2011/12
Lincoln	4.8	7.6
North Kesteven	5.5	4.2
West Lindsey	4.6	3.7
Central Lincolnshire	4.9*	5.1*
East Midlands	4.9	5.5
England	7.4	7.5

**Source:** CIEH

\*Mean

Defra, in line with its duties under the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 as the 'competent authority', has developed a strategic noise map identifying 'important areas' where noise levels are likely to be of particular concern. Important areas are those areas where the population is likely to be exposed to elevated levels of noise due to major transport or industrial sources. A number of important areas have been identified in Central Lincolnshire (e.g. six road and two rail related important areas have been identified within Lincoln, and further areas have been identified within both West Lindsey and North Kesteven).

## Land and Soils

According to the National Soil Map of England and Wales<sup>22</sup>, the main broad soil types within Central Lincolnshire are:

- Shallow very acid peaty soils over rock;
- Freely draining acid loamy soils over rock;
- Slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface;
- Freely draining floodplain soils;
- Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater.

The most versatile (Grade 1) agricultural land within Central Lincolnshire occurs in two small areas to the northwest of Gainsborough and the southeast of Sleaford. There are large swathes of Grade 2 agricultural land to the North of Lincoln either side of the A15 and to the South West between Lincoln and Sleaford, broadly following the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes<sup>23</sup>. The remainder of Central Lincolnshire is largely classified as Grade 3 agricultural land.

Some of the most significant impacts on soil properties occur as a result of construction activities, including soil contamination, reduction of soil quality (e.g. by mixing topsoil with subsoil) and over compacting soil through use of heavy machinery.

<sup>22</sup> Accessed online at [www.magic.defra.gov.uk](http://www.magic.defra.gov.uk)

<sup>23</sup> Agricultural Land Classification 2009 accessed online at [www.magic.defra.gov.uk](http://www.magic.defra.gov.uk)

The main minerals produced in Lincolnshire are sand and gravel and limestone and chalk. Oil and gas are also produced. Sand, gravel and limestone are the most important of the County's aggregate minerals<sup>24</sup>. It is mainly used in the construction industry. One of the main concentrations of current workings is situated in the Trent valley south west of Lincoln. Limestone is mainly worked for aggregates but also for agricultural lime. High quality limestone is quarried in Lincoln for the restoration of Lincoln Cathedral. Chalk is currently extracted from 5 quarries within or adjacent the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB for aggregates and industrial purposes. Chalk is also used for vernacular buildings.

There are 6 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGs) designated within Central Lincolnshire. There are currently 14 Local Geological Sites (LGS) designated.

Previous industrial development has left a legacy of contamination in the UK. Contaminated Land legislation was introduced in April 2000 as part of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 "to ensure contaminated land issues are addressed for the safety and well-being of human health and the environment".

In terms of Central Lincolnshire, the greatest legacy of contaminated land is likely to be found in Lincoln, as although they may have been pockets of industrial activity in West Lindsey and North Kesteven, these districts are largely characterised by agricultural activity. Lincoln has an ancient past and was an important military town during Roman Times. The city developed later with the cloth and wool trade, progressing through to the Agricultural Revolution with the development of malt houses and breweries. The railways developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with heavy engineering and industry growing alongside e.g. foundries, steelworks, tanneries, timber treatment yards and gas works<sup>25</sup>.

Where development is proposed on a site which is known or has the potential to be affected by contamination, a preliminary risk assessment should be undertaken as a minimum and any subsequent additional information should be carried out in accordance with the Environment Agency's Contaminated Land Report 11 (CLR11) 'Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination'.

## **Waste**

Waste comes from many different sources, including homes, businesses, farms and construction and demolition activities. The construction of new housing and employment through the Local Plan has the potential to generate construction waste and it is therefore important that Local Plan policy seeks to minimise the amount of waste arising from new development and to use recycled materials, particularly aggregates, wherever possible.

There are opportunities for waste to have a positive impact as it can be diverted from landfill and used to generate low carbon renewable energy and fuel. An energy from waste plant was completed in August 2013 in North Hykeham on the edge of Lincoln. It can treat 150,000 tonnes of residential and commercial waste a year, generate 11.24 MW of electricity (enough to power 15,000 homes) and 10MW of heat. Past trends indicate that the amount of household waste collected per person continues to fall across all three Central Lincolnshire Local Authorities. Recycling rates have increased in general.

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<sup>24</sup> Lincolnshire County Council 2015 Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Pre Submission Draft)

<sup>25</sup> City of Lincoln Council 2008 Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy

**Table 13: % household waste recycled**

	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
<b>Lincoln</b>	40.7	42.17	44	44.5	46
<b>North Kesteven</b>	47.3	47.01	51	52.6	53
<b>West Lindsey</b>	54.2	53.17	54	55.2	56
<b>County</b>	49.6	49.6	51	52.8	53

Source: DEFRA

**Table 14: Quantity (kg) of household waste collected per person**

	2014/2015	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
<b>Lincoln</b>	381	393.73	327.06	411.88	426	419.89
<b>North Kesteven</b>	410.2	402.05	426.14	426.67	443	433.67
<b>West Lindsey</b>	440.9	415.3	378.98	425.45	443	424.7
<b>County</b>	472.6	464.7	467	477	492	486

Source: DEFRA

## Climatic Factors

Climate projections for the UK<sup>26</sup> suggest that we can expect the following changes:

- higher average temperatures, particularly in summer and winter
- changes in seasonal rainfall patterns
- rising sea levels
- more very hot days and heatwaves
- more intense downpours of rain
- higher intensity storms

As well as changes in average climate, there could be changes in weather extremes. Extreme events are likely to be more frequent in the future and often have the most significant impacts. UK Climate Projections 2009 data for the East Midlands<sup>27</sup> suggests that, under a medium emissions scenario, by the 2050s the region may see:

- An increase in summer mean temperature of around 2.5°C, and winter temperatures of around 2.2°C;
- A 14% increase in winter mean precipitation;
- A 16% decrease in summer mean precipitation.

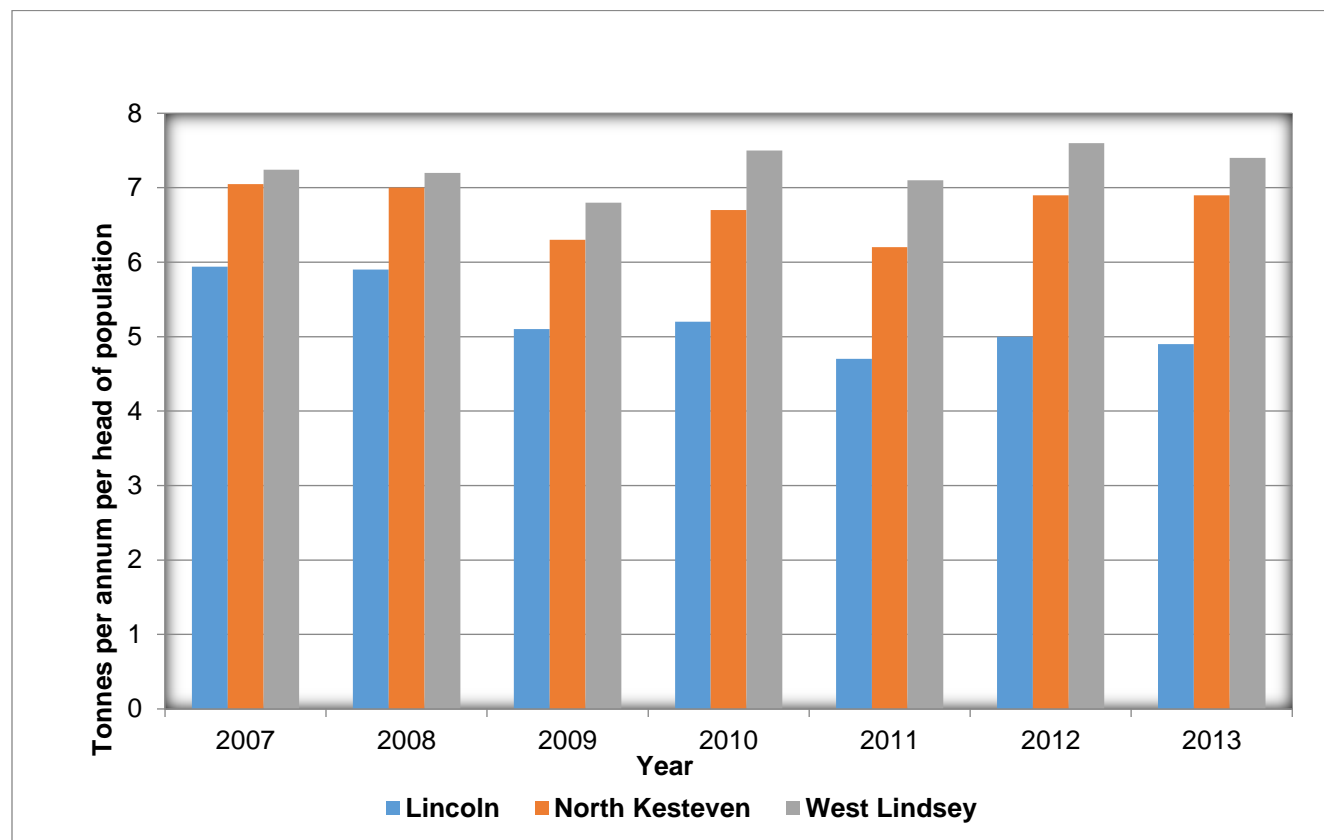
Carbon dioxide emissions per head of population are higher in rural parts of Central Lincolnshire than in the main urban settlement of Lincoln. Emissions have been falling in Lincoln, but the figures for North Kesteven and West Lindsey have remained around the same. **Figure 7** below provides a summary of estimated carbon dioxide emissions by sector and shows that the majority of Lincoln's

<sup>26</sup> [www.ukcip.org.uk](http://www.ukcip.org.uk)

<sup>27</sup> A Summary of the Local Climate Impacts Profile for Lincolnshire, <http://www.climate-em.org.uk/images/uploads/Lincolnshire-web.pdf>

carbon emissions come from industrial and commercial activities but in West Lindsey and North Kesteven, it is transport.

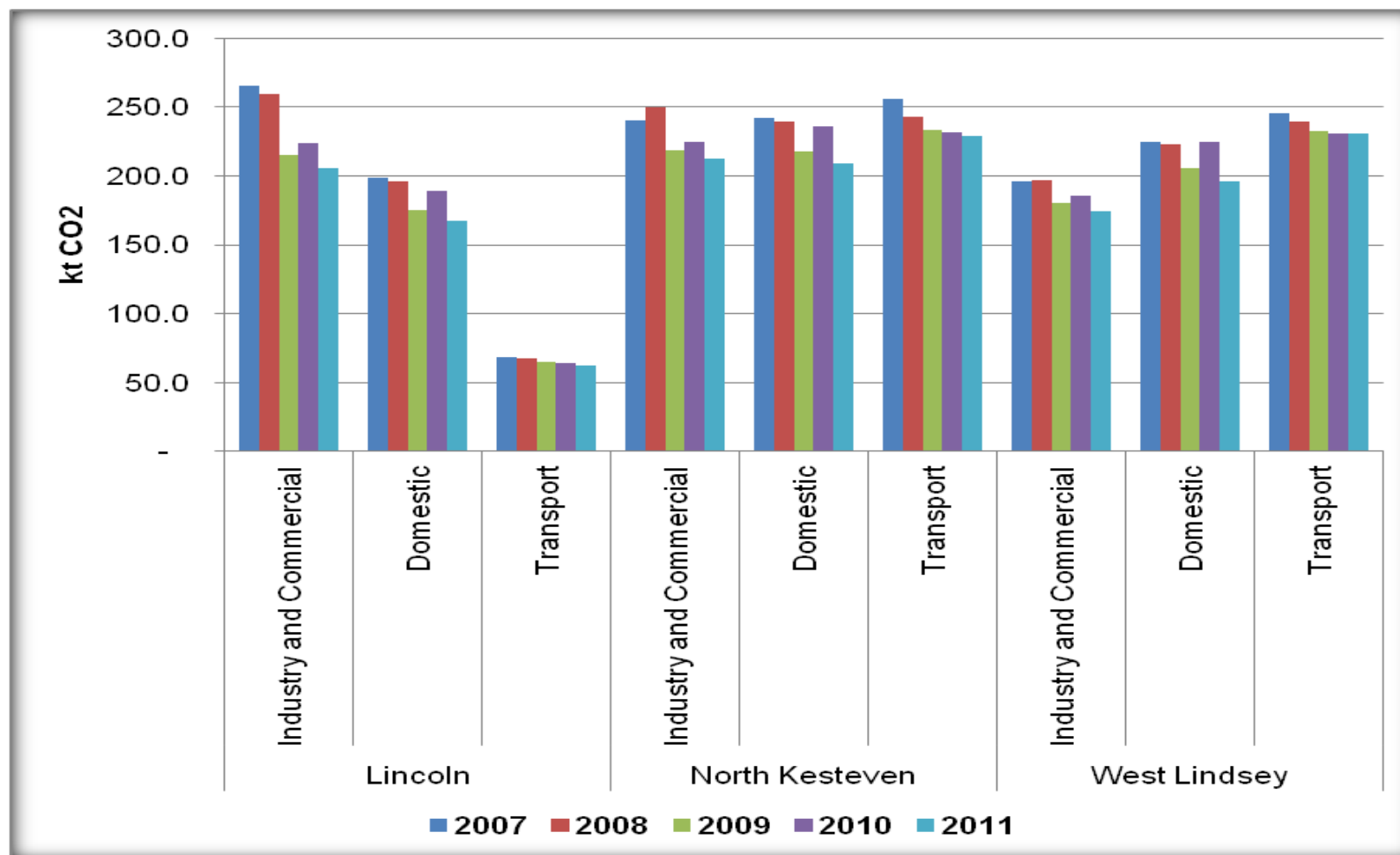
**Figure 6: Carbon dioxide emissions per annum<sup>28</sup>**



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<sup>28</sup> Department for Energy and Climate Change, accessed online at Lincolnshire Research Observatory

**Figure 7: Carbon dioxide emissions by sector<sup>29</sup>**



<sup>29</sup> DECC, accessed online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates>



## Energy

Between 2008 and 2014, the average domestic electricity and gas consumption of a Central Lincolnshire resident fell by 253KWh and 3, 238KWh, respectively. Between 2008 and 2014, the average non domestic electricity and gas consumption of a Central Lincolnshire resident increased by 2430KWh and fell by 499KWh, respectively.

**Table 15: Domestic Energy Consumption per Residential Consumer**

	Average electricity sale 2014	Average gas sale 2014	Average electricity sale 2011	Average gas sale 2011	Average electricity sale 2008	Average gas sale 2008
	<b>KWh</b>					
<b>Lincoln</b>	3, 332	11, 781	3, 484	12, 662	3, 543	14, 909
<b>West Lindsey</b>	4, 148	13, 556	4, 296	14, 569	4, 389	17, 005
<b>North Kesteven</b>	4, 151	13, 308	4, 305	14, 379	4, 436	16, 765
<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	3, 877*	12, 882*	4, 028*	13,870*	4, 130	16, 120

Source: DECC 2013

\*Mean

**Table 16: Non Domestic Energy Consumption**

	Average Annual Sales per Meter Gas 2014	Average Annual Sales Electricity 2014	Average Annual Sales per Meter Gas 2011	Average Annual Sales Electricity 2011	Average Annual Sales per Meter Gas 2008	Average Annual per Sales Electricity 2008
	<b>KWh</b>					
<b>Lincoln</b>	609, 898	76, 824	616, 646	78, 364	582, 836	92, 503
<b>West Lindsey</b>	550, 981	69, 377	482, 868	53, 283	487, 762	55, 561
<b>North Kesteven</b>	650, 045	85, 619	754, 357	68, 201	741, 750	76, 467
<b>Central Lincolnshire</b>	603, 641*	77, 273*	617, 957*	66, 616*	604, 140*	74, 843*

Source: DECC 2013

\*Mean

Central Lincolnshire has seen a number of renewable energy installations completed in recent years. **Table 17** below sets out the number of installations by technology and installed capacity. The table shows that the majority of installations in Central Lincolnshire have been domestic.

**Table 17: Renewable Energy Installations in Central Lincolnshire (Confirmation dates between 01/04/2010 and 31/03/2016)<sup>30</sup>**

Technology	Domestic Installations	Domestic Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Commercial Installations	Commercial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Industrial Installations	Industrial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Community Installations	Community Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Installations	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
Anaerobic digestion			4	1.122					4	1.122
Photovoltaic	5953	22.687	172	9.694	12	0.804	7	0.039	6144	33.225
Wind	12	0.083	13	0.967	0	0.000	1	0.006	26	1.056
Total Installed Capacity (MW)		22.770		11.783		0.804		0.045		35.403
Total Installations	5965		189		12		8		6174	

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<sup>30</sup> Ofgem (2014) FIT Installations Statistical Report [online], available from:  
<https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/Public/ReportManager.aspx?ReportVisibility=1&ReportCategory=0>

In Sleaford, a 38MW renewable energy plant that generates energy from burning straw has been in operation since September 2014. The plant generates enough electricity to generate power for 65,000 homes, saving 150,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum. The surplus heat generated by the plant is harnessed and used for heating Sleaford's public swimming pool and indoor bowling centre, the town's football club and, subject to planning consent, provide surplus heat to North Kesteven District Council's office in the town.

## **Flood Risk**

Within Central Lincolnshire, a number of homes, businesses and related infrastructure are located within flood risk areas. Flooding of buildings and infrastructure is the main climate risk in Central Lincolnshire and increased incidences of flood events may lead to increased health problems.<sup>31</sup>

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for the Lincoln Policy Area, West Lindsey and North Kesteven provide the best current information regarding flood risk in the Central Lincolnshire area<sup>32</sup>. The main flood risks within the Lincoln Policy Area for the urban areas of Lincoln are considered to be from fluvial flooding from the River Witham, River Till and the Fossdyke Canal, and for Gainsborough from the River Trent which is tidal.

## **Transport, Accessibility and Infrastructure**

The main roads through and connecting Central Lincolnshire are the A15, the A46, A17, A158 and A159. The principal rail hubs are in Lincoln and Sleaford, providing connections to the East Coast Main Line and destinations beyond. There is a direct daily service from Lincoln to London via the East Coast Main Line, with proposals for this to increase to 7 services a day in 2019 under the new East Coast franchise. The large number of level crossings in Central Lincolnshire has an impact on rail capacity and other parts of the transport network, with increased waiting times for road users and pedestrians.

Access to services is varied across the Central Lincolnshire area. The percentage of the local population that can access a town centre by walking or public transport is 81.7%, 54.10% and 71.10% in Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey respectively, below the national level of 89%<sup>33</sup>.

2011 Census data reveals a high proportion of the Central Lincolnshire working age population travelling to work by car, with the highest proportion in the predominantly rural districts of West Lindsey and North Kesteven. Lincoln has the highest proportion of people walking to work (19.6%), but the lowest working from home (3.4%).

The proportion of households in Lincolnshire without access to a car has fallen from 31.1% in 1981 to 18% in 2011. Within Central Lincolnshire, the percentage of households without access to a car in Lincoln and Gainsborough is above the county, regional and national average (at 29.6% and 31% respectively at the time of the 2011 Census). The figure for West Lindsey and North Kesteven is below the county, regional and national average. This

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<sup>31</sup> Climate Change East Midlands 2012 A Summary of Climate Change: Risks for the East Midlands

<sup>32</sup> JBA Consulting 2010 Lincoln Policy Area Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report; AECOM 2009 North Kesteven Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; 2009 West Lindsey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 Addendum (April 2015); Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Addendum (April 2016)

<sup>33</sup> Department for Transport, 2014 – [www.research-lincs.org.uk](http://www.research-lincs.org.uk)

means that a significant proportion of the population rely on alternative modes to the private car to access shops, services, facilities and employment.

Digital communications infrastructure is becoming increasingly important in supporting economic growth, however there are pockets of poor broadband provision, especially in the more rural parts of Central Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire County Council, central government and BT in particular are investing significant funds so that at least 89% of all premises in Lincolnshire should have access to super-fast broadband by April 2016<sup>34</sup>.

## Economic Characteristics

### Employment

Between October 2014 and September 2015, unemployment rates in Central Lincolnshire were above the regional (5%) and national average (5.3%) in Lincoln (6.3%) and West Lindsey (5.8%) but significantly below for North Kesteven (3.4%). Unemployment is more apparent in the younger population within Central Lincolnshire, where the % of 18 to 24 year olds claiming Job Seekers' Allowance tends to be higher than the percentage of the population aged 25 to 49.

For the year 2015, the gross weekly pay for full time workers within Central Lincolnshire was below the regional (£492) and national (£532.6) average earnings<sup>35</sup>.

**Table 18** below presents data from Nomis Labour Market Profiles which shows that the majority of employees in Central Lincolnshire work in Services and Public Administration, which reflects regional and national trends. There is a higher percentage employed in manufacturing in North Kesteven, and a lower percentage in Lincoln, compared to the regional and national average. There is a higher percentage employed in accommodation and public administration in Lincoln compared to the regional and national average.

The Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan (2014) identifies 3 core economic sectors: agri-food, manufacturing and the visitor economy. Greater Lincolnshire's contribution to GVA from agri-food is 4 times the UK average and for manufacturing 1 1/2 times the UK average. Sectors with potential for growth in the future are considered to be the low carbon economy, health and care and ports and logistics. Employment sectors that are expected to grow in Central Lincolnshire include construction, tourism, retail and wholesale and; transport and communications<sup>36</sup>.

**Table 18: Employment by Industry 2014**

Occupation	Lincoln (%)	North Kesteven (%)	West Lindsey (%)	East Midlands (%)	England (%)
Primary Services	-	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.2
Energy and Water	-	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0
Manufacturing	8.9	14.8	12.2	12.9	8.4
Construction	3.3	7.1	8.1	4.4	4.4
Services	85.8	75.2	77.0	81.1	86.1
Wholesale and Retail	18.4	18.0	17.6	17.1	16.0

<sup>34</sup> Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan, September 2015.

<sup>35</sup> ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

<sup>36</sup> Greater Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan 2014, Local Enterprise Partnership

Transport Storage	2.4	4.0	3.5	5.1	4.6
Accommodation and Food Services	7.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	7.1
Information and Communication	2.2	2.4	1.1	2.4	4.4
Financial and Other Business Services	17.2	14.2	16.8	19.7	22.9
Public Admin, Education and Health	33.9	28.1	27.8	26.8	26.7
Other Services	4.3	2.5	4.4	4.2	4.5

**Source:** ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Job density is the ratio of total jobs to resident population aged 16-64. A job density of one would mean there is a job for every resident aged 16-64. Within Lincoln, job density is 0.90, within West Lindsey 0.55 and within North Kesteven 0.65 (compared to the East Midlands 0.76 and Great Britain 0.80)<sup>37</sup>.

## Education

The percentage of the population aged 16-64 that has achieved qualifications of NVQ4 or above varies across Central Lincolnshire. In Lincoln and West Lindsey, the percentage is above the regional average of 30.9% but below the national average of 35.7%. North Kesteven has a higher percentage when compared to the national average (39.4%)<sup>38</sup>. The 2011 Census revealed that around 22% of Central Lincolnshire residents aged 16 and over have no qualifications, better than the County average of 26%.

The % of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training in Lincolnshire is 5.5%, above the national rate of 4.67% (2014).

According to the Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan<sup>39</sup>, schools within Central Lincolnshire are increasingly at capacity and are oversubscribed in some instances. This issue is most apparent in the urban areas of Central Lincolnshire, including Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, and is expected to continue as these areas become the focus for new housing development.

## Town Centres

The Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centres Study (2012 and updated 2015) concluded that overall, Central Lincolnshire has a healthy market share of convenience goods expenditure, and whilst significant variations occur across the area depending on location and goods type, there is a reasonably good market share of comparison goods expenditure. There is however leakage from peripheral areas close to alternative centres outside of the area, particularly in the north and north-east.

Lincoln is the principal centre within Central Lincolnshire and is a popular and well-performing retail and leisure destination, reflecting its role as a sub-regional centre. Gainsborough's performance has improved in recent years with the opening of Marshall's Yard in 2007, however there remains a distinct contrast between the new development and

<sup>37</sup> Office for National Statistics, Job density 2013, accessed online at: [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) 9.3.16

<sup>38</sup> ONS Annual Population Survey - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

<sup>39</sup> Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan, September 2015.

older parts of the town in terms of vitality and viability. Sleaford's convenience goods offer is relatively weak for a town of its size and catchment. Market Rasen is a large market town which suffers from significant leakage to larger centres.

## **Appendix 2 Appraisal of Local Plan Vision and Strategic Objective**

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



## **Appendix 3 Appraisal of Local Plan Version for Adoption - Preferred Policies and Alternative Options**

<b>Policy: LP1 – A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy</b>		<b>Option 3 – N/A</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		

<b>Policy: LP1 – A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy</b>		<b>Option 3 – N/A</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		other policies in the Plan.				
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	<b>0</b>	N/A – see other policies		

Policy: LP1 – A Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption A standard policy required to be inserted into the Local Plan		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – N/A	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	0	N/A – see other policies		
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	0	N/A – see other policies		
14. Employment	0	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	0	N/A – see other policies		
15. Local Economy	0	Effects are likely to be neutral as policy aim will be achieved by other policies in the Plan.	0	N/A – see other policies		
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects are predicted		No significant effects are predicted			
Conclusions: No significant positive or negative effects are predicted against the IIA Objectives. Both options 1 and 2 are considered to be statements of approach and therefore would not directly influence development. Where the policy has no effect on objectives, we have ensured that other policies in the Local Plan meet the objective(s).						

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	The policy aims for development to provide the scale and mix of housing types to meet the identified needs of Central Lincolnshire with decisions on the location and scale of development to be taken on the basis of a settlement hierarchy. The settlement hierarchy is devised on factual information, i.e. the number of dwellings in and the role of the settlement. The settlement hierarchy will not set the level of growth for settlements but will determine the size of individual developments that will be appropriate to help ensure that developments do not	✓	Whilst the policy without a hierarchy would contribute to the objective, by not providing a clear delivery mechanism for new housing in settlements there could be less certainty for developers which could restrict investment and development in some areas. This may result in a lack of focus for growth in the more sustainable locations of Central Lincolnshire and not meeting needs in a balanced way across.	✓	Whilst the NPPF supports the objective, the local dimension is lost. This could result in not delivering houses where they are most appropriate or needed.

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>overwhelm a settlement and to assist new development in integrating. The hierarchy will deliver new homes in all settlements but not in the countryside, where sustainability considerations may be questionable, unless allowed by other policies in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Overall, this policy approach is expected to lead to long term positive results across Central Lincolnshire.</p>				
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	The policy aims to locate development in the locations with more services available in proximity to enable a larger number of	✓	Whilst the policy would contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy there will	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>people to access services, such as health and welfare. Decisions on investment in such services are taken on the basis of growth distribution and by setting out clear expectations for growth through a settlement hierarchy this enables forward planning for this investment.</p> <p>As such, accessibility for all to health and welfare services, specifically, can be improved, in a focussed and sustainable manner, which in turn will contribute to reducing health inequalities.</p> <p>Overall, this policy approach is expected</p>		<p>be less focus for delivering growth in areas best equipped to maximise health. It is likely that a strategy that promotes growth in the most suitable and sustainable locations would result in long term positive effects for Central Lincolnshire, but it might also lead to long term negative effects if development is delivered in less sustainable settlements.</p>		<p>create safe and accessible environments. However, without the local dimension provided by the preferred policy the extent to which the objective can be met in terms of meeting Central Lincolnshire's needs in the most sustainable way is likely to be significantly reduced. It is likely that reliance on national policy would result in growth in the most suitable and sustainable locations, and therefore would result in long term positive effects for Central</p>

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		to result in long term, significant positive effects across Central Lincolnshire.				Lincolnshire, but it might also lead to long term negative effects if development is delivered in less sustainable settlements.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	<p>The policy aims to deliver growth spread across a large number of settlements, with a focus for growth in the larger urban conurbations, which experience a higher level of deprivation. This growth will help to regenerate a number of areas delivering benefits for existing and new population.</p> <p>In Medium and Small Villages, criteria provides flexibility for additional growth if</p>	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy the focussed nature of meeting needs in a balanced way across Central Lincolnshire could be lost. A strategic policy would likely result in growth generally being delivered in urban areas, but may result in a higher proportion of	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective. However, without



<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>development proposals can demonstrate clear local community support. This is likely to lead to positive effects in helping people to feel positive about the area they live in as they will have a say on new development in their settlement.</p> <p>It is expected that this policy approach will deliver long term positive effects across deprived areas in Central Lincolnshire.</p>		development being delivered in less-deprived areas, potentially resulting in a less positive result than in the preferred policy.		the local dimension provided by the preferred policy the extent to which the objective can be met in terms of meeting Central Lincolnshire's needs is likely to be reduced.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	Decisions on investment in facilities such as sports facilities are made on known growth and distribution. A settlement hierarchy will assist planned decisions for this investment. The policy	✓	A policy strategy would likely seek to make the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental	✓	The NPPF supports the provision of services and facilities and identifies the importance of open space and seeks to protect it. The NPPF also

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		also seeks to make the most effective use of previously developed land except where that land is of high environmental value which could include important biodiversity sites. It is expected that this approach will lead to some positive effects in some locations.		value which could include important biodiversity sites.  Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy there could be less focus for investment to support growth.		identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks. However, without the local dimension provided by the preferred policy the extent to which the objective can be met in terms of meeting Central Lincolnshire's needs is likely to be reduced.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	The policy requires additional growth not allocated in the Plan to be in appropriate	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>locations, either within the developed footprint or outside of, but immediately adjacent to the developed footprint of a settlement.</p> <p>The policy sets out criteria to clearly set out how a site would qualify as an ‘appropriate location’.</p> <p>Alongside the implementation of LP26 Design and Amenity, this policy is expected to result in minor positive effects on protecting and enhancing the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire’s landscape and townscape, by seeking to retain the core</p>		any impact on this objective.		any impact on this objective.

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		shape and form of settlements and protecting the character and appearance of the settlement, its rural setting and/or the surrounding countryside.				
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	The spatial strategy focuses on delivering sustainable growth that supports improvements to infrastructure, which is likely to include new water systems infrastructure. Water consumption will	?	For the policy not to include a settlement hierarchy could result in less planned investment in infrastructure as there is less certainty about the	?	Whilst the NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		increase because of demand both during the development process and by end users. Taking decisions on the location and scale of development on the basis of the settlement hierarchy will concentrate development at more sustainable locations. This could provide opportunities for improving infrastructure as it allows greater clarity over the location of growth.		location of growth, but this would not necessarily impact on the objective as there is a legal duty on water providers.		'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution' this would not necessarily result in any different outcomes than for option 2 as it would result in a less predictable spread of growth.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	It is likely that there will be a mixed effect from this preferred policy on this objective. The settlement hierarchy seeks to focus development in the	<b>?</b>	It is uncertain whether the inclusion of a strategy without a hierarchy would make any difference to how	<b>?</b>	Whilst the NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		main urban areas which will reduce the need to travel by private car as a result of facilities and services being located closer to development and as a result of better public transport. However, Lincoln has two AQMAs which could be affected by development in the Lincoln area. The exact extent of any effects is unknown.		the policy might meet the objective.		renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development, this would not impact the spatial distribution of sites or allow for investment of public transport for example. As such it is unclear what the effect of reliance on national policy would be without any local considerations.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓/X	The policy requires the most effective use of previously developed land, which would involve the avoidance of development on the best and most versatile agricultural land.	✓/X	This option would set out the spatial strategy, which prioritises the effective use of previously developed land leading to positive	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		However, it also allows development outside of, but immediately adjacent to, the developed footprint of Market Towns and Large Villages. 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.		effects throughout the plan period. However, without a settlement hierarchy, there would be no prioritisation of development to Central Lincolnshire's main settlements and this could lead to permanent, negative impacts on this objective as it could lead to the loss of Greenfield land throughout the plan period.		that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on individual proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change</b>	✓	Locating development on the basis of the	<b>X</b>	The opportunities to minimise energy	✓/X	National policy supports measures

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>Effects and Energy</b>		settlement hierarchy could provide opportunities to minimise energy usage by concentrating growth in those places that are most accessible by forms other than the car.		usage are likely to be reduced by not locating development on the basis of the settlement hierarchy due to a greater reliance on the car for transport as development will not necessarily be focussed on the more sustainable places, in terms of accessibility.		to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. However, without a local distribution it is possible that development will not be focused in the most sustainable locations where the need to travel is minimised and where alternative modes of transport are readily available.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy would not in itself have any impact on this objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	The settlement hierarchy prioritises the largest settlements with the most services	✓	The strategy would seek to focus growth in previously developed sites	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce



<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		and facilities available. These are also the locations where the best public transport infrastructure exists and so will maximise the opportunity for people to travel through alternative modes of transport. It will likely also result in greater investment in the locations where growth is being focused which is expected to result in significant positive effects for the majority of new growth.		which would have some positive effect on reducing the need to travel in many cases. However, the absence of the settlement hierarchy from the policy might mean that the relative accessibility of Central Lincolnshire's settlements would not be taken into account in locating development and as such not optimise opportunities for meeting the objective.		the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues or opportunities.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	The policy and hierarchy will result in the majority of growth, both employment and	✓	Whilst a strategy without a hierarchy would seek to deliver homes and	✓	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		residential being delivered in the largest settlements and the most sustainable locations. This will deliver new employment near to the largest populations and the most new houses near to employment locations, likely resulting in improved access to a range of employment opportunities for a large proportion of the population. It will also likely deliver smaller employment developments in smaller settlements, commensurate with the expected population growth. Overall this policy approach is expected to result in significant permanent		jobs as part of the creation of strong communities, by not including a settlement hierarchy there would be less focus on certain sustainable locations and this would lead to a reduced amount of improvement across Central Lincolnshire.		supporting sustainable economic growth and it places a significant emphasis on Local Plan policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. However, it does promote the creation of sustainable growth. It is likely that national policy would lead to some growth in jobs in many sustainable locations, but without a local

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		positive effects on Central Lincolnshire.				context it could result in the benefits being reduced than in other options.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	The policy seeks to deliver growth that meets the needs for jobs, regenerates places and supports necessary infrastructure. It also aims for development to create strong communities, an element of this being prosperity. Decisions on the location and scale of development are to be based on the settlement hierarchy which distributes growth according to size and role of settlements.	✓	Whilst the policy could contribute to the objective, by not including a settlement hierarchy there will be less focus for where and how growth should be accommodated.	✓	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting sustainable economic growth and it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. It is likely that national

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Accordingly, the policy supports the objective.				policy would lead to positive effects but the effects would likely be less than in the other options.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>• Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li> <li>• Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> <li>• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li> </ul>	No significant effects are predicted.	No significant effects are predicted.			

<b>Policy: LP2 - The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> setting out the spatial strategy and a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 2 –</b> setting out the spatial strategy but not including a settlement hierarchy		<b>Option 3 –</b> To have no policy and only rely on national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>No other significant effects are predicted.</p>					
<p><b>Conclusions:</b></p> <p>Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. In addition to setting out the spatial strategy, making decisions based on the settlement hierarchy will allow consideration of local issues to be taken into account and will provide greater certainty for investment. Although Options 2 or 3, would both have positive impacts it is considered that the extent of the effects would be less than in the preferred approach in Option 1.</p>						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Part 1: Level of Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a higher level of growth (eg 42,710 dwellings)		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out a lower level of growth (eg 34,368 dwellings, or less).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing	✓✓	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing	✓/X	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, but could result in a shortage of housing and affordable housing compared to need.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Growth levels to meet the identified need, should mean health facilities can be planned and developed with confidence.	X/?	Growth levels above the identified need leads to uncertainties on infrastructure provision. It could also lead to less suitable / accessible location having to be allocated for development, with impacts on accessibility for health services.	X/?	Growth levels below the identified need leads to uncertainties on infrastructure provision. Insufficient housing may also lead to greater over-crowding, potentially even greater homelessness, with the associated negative health impacts.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will help to regenerate existing urban areas and bring many local benefits.	X	Oversupply of housing allocations, will likely mean that an excess of greenfield sites will be allocated, and such sites developed first at the expense of brownfield and regeneration sites (which may never get developed).	X	Restricting development to below identified need could increase overcrowding and create social and community tensions in certain parts of the district, and most likely in those parts where the more disadvantaged in society are located.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	?	This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives alongside	X/?	Additional growth would put pressure on the natural environment, though this might be offset by new	✓/!	Lower growth would result in less pressure on the natural environment. However, it would reduce the potential

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Part 1: Level of Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a higher level of growth (eg 42,710 dwellings)		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out a lower level of growth (eg 34,368 dwellings, or less).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.		provision provided by growth.		for new provision alongside growth.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	?	The exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	X/?	A policy supporting high growth risks a greater negative impact on landscape and townscape.	✓/?	A policy supporting lower growth would likely have lower impact on landscape and townscape.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	?	The exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	X/?	This policy approach would have potential to deliver negative effects as it would place more pressure on sensitive areas to deliver growth. However, the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	✓/?	This policy approach would have potential to deliver positive effects as it would place less pressure on sensitive areas to deliver growth. However, the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.
<b>7. Water</b>	X/?	The effects of this option are uncertain, but likely negative in some aspects, as growth will lead to increased supply and waste water demands. Other policies in the plan mitigate these issues.	X	Whilst similar to option 1, however greater growth will lead to greater stress on the water supply and waste water network.	✓/?	Whilst similar to option 1, however lower growth will lead to less stress on the water supply and waste water network.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓/X	Growth as identified could still result in some negative and positive impacts on	X	Higher growth will inevitably lead to greater pollution levels, though this is subject	✓	Lower growth will inevitably lead to lower pollution levels, though this is subject to

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Part 1: Level of Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a higher level of growth (eg 42,710 dwellings)		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out a lower level of growth (eg 34,368 dwellings, or less).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		pollution levels, though this is subject to detailed site selection.		to detailed site selection in terms of degree of impact.		detailed site selection in terms of degree of impact.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X</b>	Growth as identified inevitably will lead to the loss of agricultural land and soils, though this is mitigated through careful site selection.	<b>XX</b>	Higher growth will inevitably lead to a greater loss of agricultural land and soils.	<b>✓/?</b>	Lower growth will lead to less pressure on greenfield sites, theoretically even eliminating the need for greenfield sites if the growth target was low enough to be accommodated entirely within urban areas / brownfield sites
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	This policy approach will have some impact on the amount of waste produced.	<b>XX</b>	Greater growth will inevitably lead to greater waste production.	<b>X</b>	Lower growth will inevitably lead to lower waste, but all growth will lead to some waste.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	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.	<b>X</b>	This approach would lead to not only more people / travel movements, but also more people living in rural and edge of settlements resulting in additional trips by private car. Overall this would have a negative effect against this objective.	<b>✓/X</b>	Whilst similar to Option 1, it could perform better if the degree of growth was significantly less than option 1, though there will still likely be growth in rural areas, leading to, for example, increased car use.
<b>12. Climate Change</b>	<b>X</b>	New built development will inevitably increase flood	<b>XX</b>	Increased growth will inevitably lead to increased	<b>✓/X</b>	Whilst a slightly better option than option 1, new built



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Part 1: Level of Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a higher level of growth (eg 42,710 dwellings)		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out a lower level of growth (eg 34,368 dwellings, or less).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>		risk, though careful site selection can mitigate this.		flood risk, especially surface water due to the increased urbanisation of land		development will inevitably increase flood risk, though careful site selection can mitigate this.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>X</b>	Growth will lead to further demands on the transport network, though careful site selection can mitigate this	<b>XX</b>	Higher growth will inevitably lead to even greater demands on the transport network, though careful site selection can mitigate this.	<b>✓/X</b>	Lower growth will inevitably lead to less demands on the network, though such demands will still exist. Low growth but inappropriate site allocations could also put excessive demands on the network.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	The housing target has been developed to match the most likely increase in jobs, thus facilitating such job growth.	<b>X/?</b>	High housing growth, beyond matching the most likely job growth, could result in higher unemployment rates, or higher out-commuting. However, there could be some short term gains (eg construction jobs)	<b>?</b>	Growth lower than that required to meet expected job growth could have uncertain outcomes. Whilst fewer people would be chasing jobs available, there could be lower jobs created (eg due to lower construction jobs, companies not expanding for fear of insufficient workforce)
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	The housing target has been developed to match the most likely increase in jobs, thus facilitating a robust economy.	<b>✓✓</b>	Higher growth should lead to greater opportunities for businesses	<b>XX</b>	Low housing growth will likely constrain economic growth, as business fail to recruit due to a lack of labour supply. There would

Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth - Part 1: Level of Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption A policy that sets the level of growth at 36,960 dwellings.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a higher level of growth (eg 42,710 dwellings)		Option 3 – A policy that sets out a lower level of growth (eg 34,368 dwellings, or less).	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
						also be short term lower construction opportunities.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 9 land use and soils (XX)</li><li>Obj 10 waste (XX)</li><li>Obj 12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk (XX)</li><li>Obj 13 transport and accessibility (XX)</li></ul>		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (XX)</li></ul>	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to result in more positive benefits when compared with the alternative options. It is likely to deliver a level of housing to meet identified need, match and support job growth and businesses opportunities, whilst not leading to any significant negative effects. Of the partial negative impacts identified, careful site allocations should mitigate these impacts.  Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits, but results in a number of negative impacts. Option 3 gives a mixed picture, though less positive impacts than Option 1. Overall option 1 is likely to result in the most positive outcomes and is therefore the preferred policy.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, and will help to increase the range and types of housing to meet the needs of local residents. Bringing significant benefits to the area.	✓/X	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, particularly in rural areas, but could result in a shortage of housing and affordable housing in urban areas compared to need.	✓/X	This option will increase the supply of housing and affordable housing, particularly in urban areas, but could result in a shortage of housing and affordable housing in rural areas compared to need.	✓/X	This option will increase the supply of housing where the market will deliver, and, whilst it will likely meet the marker needs it may not match up with other elements of need.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will promote growth levels in the	X	A policy promoting more growth in villages could result in	✓/X	A policy promoting significantly more growth in	✓/X	This approach would result in development being delivered

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		more sustainable locations with better access to services and facilities. Overall, it is considered that this approach will have positive effects across Central Lincolnshire.		more people living in areas with limited access to health services and community facilities.		urban areas would maximise use of facilities and would locate people close to services, but it could overwhelm services where new ones are not delivered.		where the market will deliver, as such it is difficult to assess the effects, but it is likely to result in a mix of effects where some locations would result in positives and some in negatives, particularly as a result of less certainty about where growth will occur.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will help to regenerate	✓	Whilst this approach would see less growth in urban areas in	✓✓	This policy approach will help to regenerate	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		existing urban areas and bring many local benefits.		need of regeneration it would still result in some benefits being realised.		existing urban areas and bring many local benefits.		sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>?</b>	This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives as it seeks to spread growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	<b>X</b>	Additional growth in rural areas could put pressure on the natural environment.	<b>X</b>	Additional growth in urban areas could result in pressure on the natural environment as it could impact green networks and urban habitats. It could also make areas of the natural environment less easy to access for people who live	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not in itself have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						in urban areas at present.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>?</b>	This policy approach would have potential to deliver positives and negatives as it seeks to spread growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.	<b>X</b>	A policy supporting significant growth in rural areas could have a negative impact of the landscape and character of villages.	<b>X</b>	A policy supporting significant growth in urban areas would likely impact on townscapes and the surrounding landscapes.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>?</b>	This policy approach would be least likely to result in negative effects as it seeks to	<b>?</b>	This policy approach would have potential to deliver negative effects as it would place	<b>X</b>	This policy approach would have potential to deliver negative effects as it would increase	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		spread growth. But the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.		more pressure on rural areas to deliver. However, the exact effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth.		the pressure on urban areas where many heritage assets are present. Whilst the extent of effects of this would be subject to the selection of specific locations for growth it is considered that some negative effects would be unavoidable.		objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>?</b>	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond	<b>?</b>	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond	<b>?</b>	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond	<b>?</b>	The effects of this option are uncertain. The distribution of growth does not correspond

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be assessed at this time.		necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be assessed at this time.		necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be assessed at this time.		necessarily with water resources and this will be dealt with on a site by site, or settlement by settlement basis. There are no wide scale issues that allow this option to be assessed at this time.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓IX</b>	This policy option would result in focused growth in the larger settlements with the remainder being spread amongst the other	<b>✓IX</b>	This option would result in more growth in rural areas which would result in less overcrowding in urban areas, which could improve pollution	<b>✓IX</b>	This option would result in more growth in urban areas which could lead to overcrowding and increased pollution levels in smaller areas, but fewer people	<b>?</b>	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		settlements. It provides the best balance of options, but could still result in some negative and positive impacts on pollution levels.		levels, but more trips by private car, increasing pollution levels.		in rural areas, reducing the need to travel by private car.		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>✓IX</b>	The majority of new development is proposed within existing urban areas, this will bring positive benefits as it will make the best use of Brownfield land. This could also include the	<b>X</b>	A policy that promotes more growth in rural areas is likely to result in additional loss of greenfield sites and also the loss of land classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land.	<b>✓✓</b>	This option would place heightened reliance on brownfield land in urban areas, whilst affording greater protection for rural areas and greenfield sites.	<b>?</b>	The effects of this option are uncertain. It is unknown at this stage where development will take place and therefore unclear what impact this could have. Without a clear policy setting

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		remediation of contaminated sites.  However, it is also likely that some development will result in the loss of greenfield land resulting in negative impacts. It may also result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.  Overall the effects will be mixed.						out the distribution of growth it is unknown if this could result in the loss of land classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.		not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓/X	This approach would result in a spread of growth with some increase in people living in rural areas and needing to travel by private car, but also focusing growth in urban areas with more people having opportunity to choose alternative	X	This approach would lead to more people living in rural areas resulting in additional trips by private car. Overall this would have a negative effect against this objective.	✓✓	This policy approach would lead to more people living in urban areas with greater opportunities to use non-car modes of transport. This would have a positive effect on Central Lincolnshire in regards to this objective.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		modes of transport.						
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	A policy that promotes growth within existing urban areas will help reduce the need to travel by car and promote the use of public transport.	X	An increased population living in rural areas will increase the need to travel by car.	✓/X	This policy approach would lead to more people living in urban areas with greater opportunities to use non-car modes of transport. However, this approach could result in overcrowding	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						which could have a negative impact on the roads and infrastructure.		
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	This policy promotes increased jobs growth and housing growth in alignment with one another which would result in significant positive effects throughout Central Lincolnshire.	✓/X	This policy will increase growth in jobs and population in rural areas, but will result in a greater spread of growth making elements less accessible to larger parts of the population.	✓/X	This policy approach would result in greater job and population growth in urban areas which will improve accessibility for many, but could lead to the rural economy stagnating.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is insufficient information to make a judgment.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will result in greater populations in	✓/X	This policy approach will result in growth being more	✓/X	This policy approach would result in greater population	?	The effects of this option are uncertain at this stage as there is

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		the main settlements and a proportionate level of growth in smaller settlements resulting in a boost to local economies of a range of scales and localities across Central Lincolnshire.		spread, supporting many rural enterprises, but it will result poorer access in many cases to local centres and employment opportunities.		growth in urban areas which will improve the economies in larger settlements, but it would starve small rural economies, potentially leading to stagnation.		insufficient information to make a judgment.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 9 Land Use and Soils (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 11 Climate Change Effects and Energy (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	

Local Plan Policy: LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth – Part 2 Distribution of Growth								
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in the rural areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> A policy that sets out the distribution of growth with a much higher proportion of growth in urban areas.		<b>Option 4 –</b> No policy setting out the level and distribution of growth.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
	No other significant effects are predicted.							
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to result in more positive benefits when compared with the alternative options. It is likely to deliver more housing to meet the needs of the local community, increase job opportunities and help to regenerate the city and towns whilst delivering some, proportionate growth in rural areas.  Option 2 and option 3 are likely to bring some positive benefits, but they could result in more negative impacts than Option 1.  Option 4 is likely to result in mainly uncertain or neutral effects, as by not having a policy it is unclear how the growth will be distributed and therefore not clear what the sustainability benefits could be.  Overall option 1 is likely to result in the most positive outcomes and is therefore the preferred policy.								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	This policy approach works closely with the settlement hierarchy (LP2). LP2 defines the expected typical size of sites but it does not define how much. 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 both strategic and local needs.	X/✓	This policy approach works closely with the settlement hierarchy (LP2). LP2 defines the expected typical size of sites but it does not define how much. Without a mechanism to define how much, decision makers would be reliant on national guidance and other criteria in the plan. The effect on this objective is likely to be mixed as it would increase housing supply, but may delay or block suitable developments through creating inconsistency and	✓	Much like option 1, this approach would ensure that through allowing new development, there would be positive effects on the sustainability objective being assessed through increasing the range of housing types and sizes.	X/✓	Mixed effects. Positive effects will result from housing up to % threshold. However, the policy would also include an absolute cap to further development meaning that it would be inflexible to changing needs over the plan period.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				confusion on policy implementation.				
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	A policy mechanism that requires demonstrable evidence of local support for the scheme (where it breaches the % threshold) will have major positive effects on this policy through helping people to feel positive about the area they live in as they have more say in its future.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this sustainability objective as other planning policies would be used to determine housing proposals.	✓	Similar to Option 1, though if the threshold was set very high, the ability for communities to have a say becomes lower.	✓/X	This policy approach will have a mixed effect on this sustainability objective as it would help communities to have certainty over what growth would take place in their village, but it would also potentially miss out on opportunities to deliver other benefits

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								within this objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	The policy includes direct reference to the presence of AONB in some settlements, stipulating that growth will only occur where it will not have a negative impact on it. As such will have a positive effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect as decisions would be made based on other policies.	<b>X</b>	This policy approach would potentially have negative effects on a number of smaller settlements as it could result in a larger amount of growth harming the townscape character of villages, and with greater levels of growth on greenfield sites adjacent to villages,	✓	This policy approach would in theory have the same effect as option 1, therefore resulting in a positive effect on this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						impacting on the landscape.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This policy approach will have a positive effect on this objective as it requires a sequential approach to be taken to prioritise brownfield land in villages, before greenfield sites can be considered.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach would have a neutral effect as it would lead to decisions being made on other policies.	✓	This policy approach would in theory have a positive effect on this objective as it would require a sequential approach to be taken to prioritise	✓	This policy approach would in theory have a positive effect on this objective as it would require a sequential approach to be taken to prioritise

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						brownfield land in villages.		brownfield land in villages.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	The policy includes direct reference to the presence of areas of flood risk around some settlements, stipulating that growth will only occur where it can be suitably mitigated. As such this policy approach will have a positive	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect as it proposals would be dealt with by other policies.	✓	This policy approach would in theory have the same effect as option 1, therefore resulting in a positive effect on this objective.	✓	This policy approach would in theory have the same effect as option 1, therefore resulting in a positive effect on this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		effect on this objective.						
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	This policy approach includes targeting higher growth levels to settlements that are near to strategic employment areas and as a result will result in a positive impact on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral impact.	✓	This policy approach would in theory have the same effect as option 1, therefore resulting in a positive effect on this objective.	✓	This policy approach would in theory have the same effect as option 1, therefore resulting in a positive effect on this objective.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy approach will deliver proportionate growth in smaller villages and will therefore enhance the potential	<b>X</b>	This policy approach would lead to other policies being used to determine applications. It would provide less certainty for	✓	This policy approach would deliver additional growth in smaller villages and would therefore	✓	This policy approach would deliver some additional growth in smaller villages and

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3 –</b> Policy with higher thresholds.		<b>Option 4</b> Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		customers for the rural economy. It also allows for small-scale economic development in villages. This policy approach therefore will have a positive effect on this sustainability objective.		businesses about growth that may occur in an area and could result in less investment occurring in rural areas.		enhance the potential customers for the rural economy. It would also allow for small-scale economic development in villages. This policy approach therefore would have a positive effect on this sustainability objective.		would therefore enhance the potential customers for the rural economy. It would also allow for small-scale economic development in villages. However, this policy approach would have a lesser positive effect than options 1 and 3 as it would deliver a lower amount of growth. This policy approach therefore

Local Plan Policy: LP4 Growth in Villages								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Policy which limits growth to % increase on 2012 base, beyond which there needs to be demonstrable community support.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 – Policy with higher thresholds.		Option 4 Fixed threshold, beyond which growth must not occur	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
								would have a positive effect on this sustainability objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> The purpose of the preferred policy, is to create certainty about growth in villages, yet also include an additional mechanism to allow greater levels of growth to occur in the smaller settlements, when it can be demonstrated that there is community support. Options 1 & 3 would have a similar effect overall but option 3 will allow greater levels of growth before community support is explicitly required. The consequence of Option 2 is that there would be no clear limit for the development in villages. Other criteria could be used to mitigate this, but it is likely to have mixed effects as the amount of development is difficult to define. Option 4 is the opposite in that it does not allow any further growth (above a fixed %) and overall would have similarly mixed effects by being inflexible. Option 1 is therefore the preferred approach.								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs growth, and includes allocation of committed sites / SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – A criteria based policy that seeks to maximise opportunities for jobs, but no sites allocated</b>		<b>Option 3 – No policy about delivery of jobs or strengthening the economy. Instead rely on other local &amp; national policy</b>		<b>Option 4 – As option 1, but additional employment allocations, on top of commitments and SUEs</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	The allocation of employment land through policy LP5 should lead to a positive effect on health as employment is a key determinant of health and well-being. However, the allocation of land is not a guarantee of employment and as such a minor positive uncertain score has been recorded. Positive benefits will be greatest where employment sites are located close to existing communities or	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>✓/?</b>	The allocation of employment would lead to a positive effect on health as employment is a key determinant of health and well-being. However, the allocation of land is not a guarantee of employment and as such a minor positive uncertain score has been recorded. Positive benefits will be greatest where employment sites are located



		within SUEs as part of a mixed development.						close to existing communities or within SUEs as part of a mixed development.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This option will encourage economic growth and inward investment, helping provide job opportunities for local residents and support training to help raise the skills level. Overall this should lead to a major positive effect in the medium to long term.	✓	This option will help provide job opportunities for local residents	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓/?	This option will help provide job opportunities for local residents and support training to help raise the skills level, though some uncertainty exists if the market is flooded with land availability, which may result in uncertainty and lower investment.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	The allocation of 42ha of employment land as part of SUEs on Greenfield land could lead to the loss of habitat. However, it may also be possible to mitigate the impact of employment development on nearby biodiversity through appropriate design, as required by Policy LP21.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	X/?	New uncommitted sites, and land allocated at the SUEs, have the potential to impact negatively on this objective. However, it may also be possible to mitigate the impact of employment development on

								nearby biodiversity through appropriate design, as required by Policy LP21.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>✓/ X?</b>	Allocating committed sites and established employment areas with opportunities for intensification or renewal should have a positive impact on landscape and townscape by directing development to existing Brownfield sites. A minor negative uncertain effect is likely from the allocation of 51ha of employment provision at the SUEs, which will involve a loss of Greenfield land which contributes to landscape character. However with potential for mitigation through sensitive scheme design.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X/?</b>	New uncommitted sites, and allocation of employment land at the SUEs, have the potential to impact negatively on this objective. Mitigation may be possible through sensitive scheme design.

<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X/?</b>	The allocation of employment land through this policy has the potential to impact negatively on this objective, although exact impacts will depend on the design of onsite development. Effects are therefore minor negative uncertain overall.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X/?</b>	New uncommitted sites, and allocation of employment land at the SUEs, have the potential to impact negatively on this objective, although exact impacts will depend on the design of onsite development. Effects are therefore minor negative uncertain overall.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X/?</b>	New uncommitted sites have the potential to impact negatively on this objective as the cumulative impact on the water systems infrastructure is unknown.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	Allocation of 51ha of employment provision as part of mixed use development at the SUEs should lead to	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>✓/X?</b>	New uncommitted sites have the potential to impact negatively on

		<p>a minor positive impact on this objective, as sites will be accessible to residents by walking, cycling and public transport. The intensification/renewal of existing sites could lead to a minor negative effect on air quality as a result of increased emissions and commuting to and from sites. Overall a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is likely throughout the plan period.</p>						<p>this objective depending on their location. However, employment provision as part of mixed use development at the SUEs should lead to a minor positive impact on this objective, as sites will be accessible to residents by walking, cycling and public transport.</p>
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>✓/ X</b>	<p>This policy promotes the retention and regeneration of existing employment areas, which will have a positive impact on making the best use of previously developed land and remediating contaminated land. Employment provision at the SUEs (51ha in total) would result in a</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>This policy approach might have negative effects, because all employment growth may get directed to greenfield sites, without consideration of regenerating existing sites</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>This policy approach might have negative effects, because all employment growth may get directed to greenfield sites, without consideration of regenerating existing sites</p>	<b>X</b>	<p>This policy approach will have negative effects, because new employment growth will get directed to greenfield sites, though there is some uncertainty as to the degree, due to the excess supply of land allocated.</p>

		less efficient use of land where development would be on Greenfield sites. Therefore mixed effects are predicted throughout the plan period.						
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect. Effects will depend on the onsite practices of occupiers rather than the policy itself.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X/?</b>	New uncommitted sites has the potential to impact on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X?</b>	Allocation of land for employment is likely to lead to an increase in the overall demand for energy resulting in negative effects. However, the exact effects will depend on the practices of the companies that occupy the sites. Policies LP18 and LP26 should help mitigate any negative effects.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X</b>	Allocation of land for employment, including new uncommitted sites, is likely to lead to an increase in the overall demand for energy resulting in negative effects. Uncommitted sites in greenfield locations may increase the use of the car to commute to employment. However the exact effects will depend on the

								practices of the companies that occupy the sites. Policies LP18 and LP26 should help mitigate any negative effects.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>X/?</b>	There is potential for negative effects in relation to this objective as this policy allocates employment land within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and on Greenfield land at the SUEs where the amount of permeable land will be reduced. However effects are minor negative uncertain as there they will depend on the incorporation of mitigation measures (such as SuDS) and scheme design as required through policy LP14. Overall, a minor negative uncertain score is likely.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X/?</b>	New uncommitted sites have the potential to impact on this objective. However effects are minor negative uncertain as there they will depend on the incorporation of mitigation measures (such as SuDS) and scheme design as required through policy LP14. Overall, a minor negative uncertain score is likely.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>✓</b>	The policy promotes the use of existing employment areas, which are generally nearer existing	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	<b>X</b>	New uncommitted sites, at edge of settlements, or remote,

		populations, and allocated employment land as part of mixed development at SUEs which adjoin existing settlements. This should result in minor positive effects as people should be able to walk, cycle or use public transport to access these sites. The intensification of existing sites may lead to improved sustainable transport option as demand increases.						locations, will have a negative effect on achieving this objective as they are likely to require private car journeys to access them.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	This policy will provide a significant net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment in the area. By allocating more land than is required, the policy offers opportunities for investment from a wide range of sectors. Significant positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.	✓ / ?	This policy should provide a significant net increase in jobs, but it is uncertain as sites would not be allocated so job growth could be less than Option 1.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect.	✓	This policy will likely provide a significant net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment in the area, though some uncertainty exists if the market is flooded with land availability, which may result in uncertainty and lower investment.

15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy allocates 111.1ha of strategic employment land and 51ha of employment land as part of the SUEs. It allocates more than the requirement of 23ha identified in the Economic Needs Assessment (2015) to provide choice across the area and flexibility so that businesses are not constrained by a lack of available sites. This should ensure land is available to support existing businesses and also attract new investment into the area, resulting in a significant positive effect in the medium to long term.	✓ / ?	This option will support the economy but it is uncertain as sites would not be allocated so the strength of the local economy could be less than Option 1.	0	This policy approach will have no effect.	✓	This policy ensures land is available to support existing businesses and also new investment in the area, though some uncertainty exists if the market is flooded with land availability, which may result in uncertainty and lower investment
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to bring many significant positive benefits to the area. The policy will help increase jobs, reduce unemployment, support rural and urban economies, encourage new businesses and encourage inward investment. Option 2 is likely to bring some positive benefits to the area, but without specific sites allocated as set out in Option 1, the effects of this option will not be as significantly								



positive as Option 1. Some possible negative effects for Obj. 9 (land use and soils). Option 3 is unlikely to result in any positive benefits to the area, with predominantly neutral effects against the IIA objectives. Some possible negative effects for Obj. 9 (land use and soils). Option 4 has the potential for a large number of negative effects against the IIA objectives, due to the high level of land allocated, above need, and on greenfield sites in less sustainable locations.

The preferred policy is Option 1, as this brings significant positive effects to the area.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	This policy approach seeks to ensure that retail proposals are concentrated in or adjacent to existing centres and specifically identifying boundaries in the larger settlements. This would reduce the likelihood of conversion and loss of residential units in areas experiencing the greatest pressure.	✓/X	This policy approach may concentrate retail proposals reducing the risk of residential unit loss outside of identified areas although less clear focus spreading into more peripheral areas/ residential areas may result in the loss of some units.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>2. Health</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy will help support Local Centres and could help in the regeneration of some of the most deprived areas. This policy could also help provide a better range and access to local services and facilities.	✓/X	This policy will help support Local Centres and could help in the regeneration of some of the most deprived areas. However, out of town shopping centres are almost entirely reliant on car borne access and thereby restricting accessibility for those already socially excluded.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓/X	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve their townscape and character. However, the nature of the impact would depend	X/✓	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve their townscape and character. Out of centre shopping areas tend to have a less positive affect. The	X	National policy seeks to protect landscapes and townscapes but requires Local Plans to contain policies to set out how this will be achieved locally.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP26 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.		nature of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP26 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve the historic and built environment. However, the nature of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP25, LP26 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.	✓/0	Retail development and other main town centre uses could help to enhance the city centre and town centres and improve the historic and built environment. Out of centre shopping areas are less likely to affect the historic environment positively or negatively. The nature of the impact would depend on the design and layout of any development. Other policies (eg LP25, LP26 & LP27) would have to be used to ensure that any impact would be positive.	X	National policy seeks to protect the built and historic environment but requires Local Plans to contain policies to set out how this will be achieved locally.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion.	<b>X/✓</b>	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion. Out of town shopping centres will increase the need to travel by private car.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>✓</b>	Concentrating development in main and existing centres increases the use of brownfield sites and the use of vacant and derelict buildings and reduces the loss of greenfield sites.	<b>✓/X</b>	Concentrating development in main and existing centres increases the use of brownfield sites and the use of vacant and derelict buildings and reduces the loss of greenfield sites. Out of town shipping centres are more likely to be	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				located on greenfield/ agricultural land.		
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion.	<b>X</b>	Concentrating uses in main and existing centres will ensure that sustainable transport options are maximised although will also concentrate traffic and therefore potential congestion. Out of town shopping centres will increase the need to travel by private car and are more likely to be located on greenfield sites.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	Main and existing centres are usually those places identified as being at greatest risk of flooding. Concentrating retail	✓/X	Main and existing centres are usually those places identified as being at greatest risk of flooding. Concentrating retail uses in these areas	<b>X</b>	National policy seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into consideration but requires Local

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		uses in these areas is more likely to ensure that more vulnerable uses are located elsewhere. Concentrating development in centres should reduce the need to develop on greenfield/ agricultural land.		is more likely to ensure that more vulnerable uses are located elsewhere. However, out of centre shopping areas are more likely to be located on greenfield/ agricultural land potentially increasing the risk of flooding.		Authorities to produce locally specific policies.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>✓✓/X</b>	By directing retail and other main centres uses to Lincoln City Centre and other town centres first, this policy is likely to reduce the need to travel for many people and bring significant positive benefits. However, because Lincoln serves a wider catchment this could increase the number of visitors driving to the city from other areas. This could results in a	<b>✓/X</b>	A policy that did not direct new retail and other town centre uses to the larger settlements first may result in some facilities being located in smaller centres and nearer to people locally, but may result in more people having to drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas.	<b>XX</b>	A policy that did not set out a retail hierarchy could result in more out of town retail development. This could mean that more people drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas. This would result in a significant negative effect.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		minor negative effect, although existing and main centres are the focus for most sustainable transport alternatives.				
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area and in areas most accessible to the greatest number of people.	✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area. Jobs may be spread more widely, potentially restricting accessibility to those with access to a private car.	✓	This policy will help increase jobs in the area. Jobs may be spread more widely, potentially restricting accessibility to those with access to a private car.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy 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.	✓/X	This policy will support the local economy. However, this approach could result in development of out of town retail parks. This would have a negative impact on existing town centres and local centres and therefore the local communities and economies.	X	This approach could result in development of out of town retail parks. This would have a negative impact on Town centres and local centres and therefore the local communities and economies.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to:	

Local Plan Policy: LP6 - Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with Lincoln at the top followed by other town centres.		Option 2 – A policy that sets out a different hierarchy and includes out of centres shopping areas.		Option 3 – No policy setting out the retail hierarchy. Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓/X)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 13 Transport and accessibility (XX)</li> </ul>	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 (the preferred policy) is likely to result in a number of positive benefits, including in relation to the social equality and community, employment and economy IIA objectives. The policy should help provide a better range and access to local services and facilities for the most people and create jobs. Option 2 scores similar to Option 1, but is likely to have a negative impact in terms of reducing the need to travel by car as it could result in more people having to drive to other areas and out of centre shopping areas. Option 3 is the least sustainable option. By not having a policy setting out the retail hierarchy this is likely to result in more out of town retail development. This could put pressure on the other centres, particularly the smaller town centres, and this could affect their viability and vitality.						

Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		Option 2 – A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		Option 3 – No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						objective being appraised.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Criteria 'b' seeks to ensure benefits for local communities as well as for visitors. Benefits as a result of this policy could include: development or regeneration helping people feel more positive about the area they live in, and greater opportunities for social interaction which promotes more cohesive communities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a positive impact upon the sustainability objective in relation to Lincoln only, but will not result in any other benefits for the communities within wider Central Lincolnshire area.  Benefits for communities in the Lincoln area as a result of this policy could include: development or regeneration helping people feel more positive about the area they live in, and greater opportunities for social	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				interaction which promotes more cohesive communities.  Given the minor positive score for Lincoln and no effects for the wider Central Lincolnshire area, the effects of this policy approach have been scored neutral.		
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	Criteria 'c' will ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the area.  Tourism, culture or leisure facilities will only be supported in the countryside where there is overriding benefit to the local economy/community/environment.  Benefits are likely to include protection of existing habitats and wildlife corridors.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a limited impact upon the biodiversity and green infrastructure sustainability objective: the policy focus on Lincoln means that development will be focused within the built up Lincoln area so there will be limited opportunities (in comparison to the wider Central Lincolnshire area) for the protection and	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Criteria 'c' and 'd' and the requirement for development to be located within existing settlements will deliver development that respects the qualities of the built and natural environment. In combination with policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views, LP25 The Historic Environment, and LP26 Design and Amenity, the policy will conserve and enhance local character, and protect local distinctiveness.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of Lincoln. The effects will not be as significant as the preferred policy option because of the narrow focus of the policy: the approach would fail to harness opportunities to control the impact of visitor related development outside of Lincoln.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	Criteria 'c' and 'd' and the requirement for development to be located within existing settlements will, in combination with policy LP25 The Historic Environment, deliver development that protects and enhances the built and historic environment.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that any development protects and enhances the qualities of the built and historic environment in Lincoln.	<b>0</b>	Policy LP25 The Historic Environment would ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		This policy has the potential to promote the sensitive development of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate, improve access to historic sites, promote high quality design, and enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.		The effects will not be as significant as the preferred policy option because of the narrow focus of the policy: the approach would fail to harness opportunities to control the impact of visitor related development outside of Lincoln.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	The policy requirement for development to be located within existing settlements or as part of urban extensions where possible will minimise the loss of soils to development. It will prevent the	✓ / X	The policy would require development to be located within existing built up areas or as part of urban extensions where	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>loss of greenfield land and encourages the best use of brownfield land.</p> <p>The policy approach does not score major positive effects because development as part of SUEs will result in the loss of greenfield land and the policy does outline exceptional circumstances where development outside built up areas may be permitted.</p>		<p>possible which will minimise the loss of soils to development, prevent the loss of greenfield land and encourage the best use of brownfield land.</p> <p>However, the approach would fail to harness opportunities to control the impact of visitor related development outside of Lincoln, which may result in negative effects in relation to this objective.</p>		
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						objective being appraised.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The policy requires new development to be located within existing settlements or planned urban extensions. This will help reduce the need to travel by car; deliver development that is accessible via walking, cycling and public transport and as such utilise existing transport infrastructure; reduce traffic volumes and traffic congestion; and reduce the distances people have to travel to access services and leisure.	✓ / X	This policy approach would require new development to be located within the built up Lincoln area which would, for local residents and those in settlements serviced by good public transport connections to the city, help reduce the need to travel by car.  However, a new tourist attraction in Lincoln is likely to attract visitors from a wider catchment area, which is likely to increase car travel to the city.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A policy promoting high quality sustainable tourism, culture and leisure facilities.		<b>Option 2 –</b> A policy promoting new tourist, cultural and leisure facilities and attractions, with a focus on Lincoln.		<b>Option 3 –</b> No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will help create more jobs. The focus of development within existing settlements and planned urban extensions will help reduce the number of people out-commuting as well as the number of people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (out-migration).	✓	This policy approach will help create more jobs within the Lincoln area. It will help reduce the number of people out-commuting as well as the number of people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (out-migration). However, the effects are not likely to be as significant as those of the preferred policy approach, given the narrower geographical focus of the policy.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	This policy will help create more jobs and will bring benefits to the local economy. Furthermore it will support the rural economy, help diversify Central Lincolnshire's economy, and support the viability and vitality of town centres.	✓	This policy approach will help create more jobs and will bring benefits to the local economy.  However, it does not support the rural economy, and benefits will be focused on the Lincoln area, rather	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

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



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP8 Lincolnshire Showground</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	The policy seeks to protect the overall rural character of the area and therefore should have minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	?	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>7. Water</b>	?	It is not known whether the Showground have demonstrated that they can meet water and sewage needs for the proposed uses and whether this will impact on their ability to provide shows. However, the application of Local Plan policy LP14 should ensure that the water environment is protected but this is currently uncertain.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including ‘preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution’.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>X/?</b>	The policy option will allow for new uses in an essentially open, rural area including uses that will attract traffic throughout the year although it does seek to improve linkages by sustainable means to the Lincoln urban area.	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP8 Lincolnshire Showground</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide local criteria to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no Local Plan policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X</b>	This policy option allows for conference, leisure, employment and education uses in a greenfield, rural location.	<b>?</b>	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>?</b>	This policy option may lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, commercial and industrial sources, introducing new uses into a rural area and necessitating increased vehicular movements. However the exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.	<b>?</b>	National policy in the NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	The site is not in a flood risk area but the policy does allow for various uses on a largely undeveloped, greenfield site. However, Local Plan policy LP14 should ensure that the risk of flooding is not increased by any proposed development.	<b>✓</b>	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>X/?</b>	The policy option will allow for new uses in an essentially open, rural area including uses that will attract increased traffic throughout the year. The policy seeks to improve linkages by sustainable means to the Lincoln	<b>✓</b>	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This policy approach is expected to have major positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period. For example, it specifically requires new development to make a positive contribution towards new or enhanced health care	✓✓ / ?	This policy approach may have major positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period. It would, for example, specifically require new development to make a positive contribution towards new or enhanced health care	✓	Implementation of the specific health policies in the NPPF would have a positive impact on this objective but as national policy doesn't always reflect the key health issues facing a local area, relying on national policy alone is unlikely to lead to major positive effects.	✓✓	This policy is expected to have major positive health impacts across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period. For example, it specifically requires new development to make a positive contribution towards new or enhanced health care facilities

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		infrastructure, and safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities.  The policy requires health impacts of residential developments to be considered through the submission of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) which would allow an applicant to demonstrate how the potential impacts of their development have been taken		infrastructure and safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities.  However, whilst Public Health and the CCGs currently provide some advice on planning applications without the requirement for a HIA, the response to applications is likely to be less consistent therefore the implications of the policy are uncertain.				where a proposal would result in the worsening or shortfall of provision, and requires the safeguarding, creation or enhancement of food growing opportunities.  The policy requires a health impact assessment for developments of 25 dwellings or 0.5 ha or more and demonstration of how the potential

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		into account in the design of the proposal and how the proposal would contribute to addressing local health issues.						impacts of their development have been taken into account.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy approach would require development proposals to safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities, which encourages social interaction and will facilitate informal social contact.	✓	This policy approach would require development proposals to safeguard and enhance food growing opportunities, which would facilitate informal social interaction.  Furthermore, the requirement for	✓ / 0	The NPPF sets out various considerations in relation to health and social equality, including the core planning principle to “take account of and support local strategies to improve health”; para 29 which relates to the	✓	This policy requires development proposals to safeguard, create or enhance food growing opportunities, which encourages social interaction and will facilitate

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Furthermore, the requirement for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes, and the support for the co-location of health facilities with other services will promote accessibility for all, including the elderly and disabled.  Implementation alongside other		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.  Implementation alongside other policies in the plan, including LP13 Transport, LP15 Community		relationship between transport and health, and para 69; which requires safe and accessible developments.  The NPPF, in combination with various other Local Plan policies, will deliver positive effects however the extent of the benefits is unlikely to be as notable as those of options 1 and 2 because specific local health		informal social contact.  Furthermore, the requirement for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes, and the support for the co-location of health facilities with other services will promote accessibility for all, including the elderly and disabled.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		policies in the plan, including LP13 Accessibility and Transport, LP15 Community Facilities and LP26 Design and Amenity in particular should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.		Facilities and LP26 Design and Amenity in particular should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.		considerations may not be adequately and consistently addressed.		Implementation alongside other policies in the plan, including LP13 Accessibility and Transport, LP15 Community Facilities and LP26 Design and Amenity in particular should ensure positive effects against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	This policy approach would require developments to	✓	This policy approach would require developments to	✓	This policy approach will have some positive effect in	✓	This policy requires developments to safeguard,



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		make positive contributions towards food growing spaces, including allotments, orchards and gardens, which will lead to habitat maintenance or creation. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.		make positive contributions towards food growing spaces, including allotments, orchards and gardens, which will lead to habitat maintenance or creation. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.		relation to this IIA objective, as section 11 of the NPPF in particular focuses on the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.  Other Local Plan policies, in particular LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will support positive outcomes in respect of this IIA objective.		create or enhance food growing spaces, including allotments, orchards and gardens, which will lead to habitat maintenance or creation. Positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		effect on this objective.		significant effect on this objective.		significant effect on this objective.		effect on this objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>✓ / 0</b>	Criteria d) is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection and	<b>✓ / 0</b>	This policy approach is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>✓ / 0</b>	Criteria 'c' is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection,

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.		and enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.				creation and enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy approach would require new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes. Implementation alongside LP13 Accessibility and	✓	This policy approach requires new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes. Implementation alongside LP13 Transport should lead to	✓ / ?	NPPF para 70 encourages an integrated approach to the location of housing, employment and community services. However, policy is brief on the link between the provision of a	✓	This policy requires new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services and walking and cycling routes. Implementation alongside LP13 Accessibility and Transport

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Transport should lead to permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.		permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.		good quality, well connected network of pedestrian and cycle routes and improved health.		should lead to permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.  Support for the co-location of facilities is likely to improve accessibility to services.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP9 Health and Wellbeing</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy:</b> Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing and requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of residential development proposals.		<b>Option 2 - Local policy setting out key contributors to health and wellbeing but without HIA requirement:</b> rely on Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).		<b>Option 3 – To have no local policy on health and wellbeing:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 4- Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)		There is the potential for significant effects in relation to: • Obj. 2 Health (✓✓/?), however the effects are uncertain		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)	
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 was the preferred policy that was presented in the Further Draft Local Plan. While this policy was previously the preferred policy approach, the policy has been amended following the Further Draft Consultation in response to comments that the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) requirement needed clarification.</p> <p>The Further Draft version of policy LP9 (Option 1) above required a HIA for proposals for residential development, and stated that the HIA should be commensurate with the size of the development. The Preferred Policy taken forward in the Proposed Submission Local Plan (Option 4 above) requires a HIA for developments of 25 dwellings or 0.5 hectares or more (in line with the Local Plan site allocation thresholds), and again requires that it shall be commensurate with the size of the development.</p> <p>While Options 1 and 4 score the same when appraised against the IIA objectives above, option 4 is taken forward as the preferred policy approach as it addresses the concerns raised about the ambiguity of the HIA requirement in the Further Draft version of the policy. This clarity will help ensure that the policy is applied consistently and proportionately.</p> <p>Options 2 and 3 have again been discounted as neither is likely to deliver certain significant positive effects.</p>								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will have significant positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the range of housing, number of accessible dwellings and ensure residential care accommodation is located in sustainable settlements.	X	National policy does not require that new dwellings are constructed to the higher access standards, such standard can only be required through Local Plans. While this policy approach would not preclude developers opting to deliver accessible housing, without an explicit policy requirement the number of accessible homes delivered is likely to be very limited.	✓/✓✓	This policy approach would be similar to the preferred policy but would set a threshold of greater than 6 dwellings for the M4(2) higher access standard requirement. This policy would have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the number of accessible dwellings to meet the needs of less mobile and disabled people, and of occupants'	X/✓	This policy approach would be similar to the preferred policy but would not have a threshold for the M4(2) higher access standard requirement. No threshold may result in viability issues for some developments, which may result in the requirement in respect of M4(2) not being met, or other obligations (for example affordable

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						changing circumstances over a lifetime.  However, the effects may not be as significant as the preferred policy approach because a higher threshold may, depending on the size of proposals that come forward, result in fewer dwellings being delivered to the M4(2) standard.		housing) not being deliverable.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	The policy requirement for dwellings with	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have any effects	✓	This policy approach would require some	✓	The policy requires some dwellings with



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		higher access standards may help people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings are required to be built to the higher standard.		in relation to this IIA objective.		dwellings with higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.		higher access standards which may enable people to stay in their homes for longer, which may deliver positive physical and mental health benefits. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	The policy requirement for dwellings with higher access	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not deliver dwellings with higher access	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher	✓	This policy requires dwellings with higher access standards

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		standards promotes accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings are required to be built to the higher standard.		standards, and so will not provide for the elderly, disabled and less mobile residents of Central Lincolnshire.		access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.		which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties.  The effects have scored better than the previous preferred approach, Option 1, because this approach will ensure the delivery of accessible dwellings in small villages.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs:</b> rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement</b> (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								The effects have not scored significant positive because no threshold may result in viability issues for some developments, resulting in the M4(2) requirement not being met, or other obligations (for example affordable housing) not being deliverable.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).	<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>		
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The policy requirement to locate residential care accommodation in settlements in	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	✓	The policy requirement to locate residential care accommodation in settlements in	✓	The policy requirement to locate residential care accommodation in settlements in

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy will reduce the need to travel by car and improve access to services.		objective being appraised.		levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy will reduce the need to travel by car and improve access to services.		levels 1 to 4 of the settlement hierarchy will reduce the need to travel by car and improve access to services.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 1 of 2- see part 2 for option 5 to 7)</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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).		<b>Option 2- No policy on meeting accommodation needs: rely on national policy.</b>		<b>Option 3- Policy setting a higher threshold for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 4- Policy sets no starting threshold for M4(2) requirement (i.e. it commences at one dwelling).</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)		There are no significant effects predicted in relation to this policy option.		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (✓ / ✓✓)		• There are no significant effects predicted in relation to this policy option.	

<b>Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would be similar to the preferred policy but would set a greater percentage requirement than 30% for the M4(2) higher	✓	This policy approach would be similar to the preferred policy but would set a lower percentage requirement than 30% for the M4(2) higher access standard requirement.	? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓)	This policy approach would be similar to the preferred policy but would set out a requirement for a percentage of dwellings to be built to M4(3)



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

<b>Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.				not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.	✓	This policy approach would require dwellings with higher access standards which would promote accessibility for those people who are elderly, disabled, or have mobility difficulties. The effects have not scored significant positive, as not all dwellings would be required to be built to the higher standard.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)						
IIA Objectives	Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.		Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	The policy 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.	✓	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.	✓	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.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓))		There are no significant effects predicted in relation to this policy option.		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 1. Housing (? (X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓))	
Policy LP10 IIA conclusions: Option 1 is taken forward as the preferred policy approach because it most likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the housing objective.						

<b>Local Plan Policy LP10 Meeting Accommodation Needs (Part 2 of 2- see part 1 for options 1 to 4)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 5- Policy setting a higher percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 6- Policy setting a lower percentage for M4(2) requirement.</b>		<b>Option 7- Policy requires development proposals to include a percentage of dwellings which meet M4(3) standard.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p>Options 2, 4 and 6 have been discounted because they do not have the potential to deliver any significant positive effects. Furthermore, national policy and guidance is explicit that Local Plans must facilitate the delivery of a range of accommodation types to meet a number of specific needs and option 2 would not facilitate this.</p> <p>The remaining policy options, 3, 5, and 7 can also be discounted because though there is potential for positive and significant positive impacts in relation to some of the objectives the effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Options 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 have also been discounted because of the following viability considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Option 3: the Central Lincolnshire Authorities want the maximum number of units as possible to meet the higher access standard (within the scope of viability, in combination with other obligations) and it has been demonstrated that the threshold of 6 dwellings is viable so it is not desirable to set a higher threshold.</li> <li>• Option 4: this option has been discounted to prevent development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (i.e. in combination with other obligations) is threatened.</li> <li>• Option 5: this option has been discounted to prevent development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (i.e. in combination with other obligations) is threatened.</li> <li>• Option 6: the Central Lincolnshire Authorities want developers to deliver the maximum number of units which meet this higher standard (within the scope of viability, in combination with other obligations) so it is not desirable to set a lower percentage requirement.</li> <li>• Option 7: this option has been discounted to prevent development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (i.e. in combination with other obligations) is threatened.</li> </ul>						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP11 – Affordable Housing</b>										
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy</b> To have a policy setting qualifying affordable housing threshold at 3 dwellings and requiring affordable housing at varying percentages across Central Lincolnshire.		<b>Option 2 -</b> Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		<b>Option 3 – Preferred Proposed Submission Policy:</b> Increase threshold at which affordable housing contribution is required to 4 dwellings.		<b>Option 4 -</b> Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).		<b>Option 5 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Set qualifying affordable housing threshold at 11 dwellings or more (or 1,000 sqm or more floorspace).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	This policy approach sets out how development will contribute towards meeting affordable housing need, whilst ensuring that development remains viable.  It will increase the supply of affordable housing, and may consequently reduce homelessness	? (✓/✓✓)	This policy approach would set out the requirements in respect of affordable housing and establish a threshold below 3 dwellings. This policy approach is likely to have positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the supply of affordable housing and in doing so may reduce homelessness	✓✓	This policy approach sets out how development will contribute towards meeting affordable housing need, whilst ensuring that development remains viable.  It will increase the supply of affordable housing, and may consequently reduce homelessness	? (✓/✓✓)	This policy approach would set out the requirements in respect of affordable housing. This policy approach is likely to have positive effects or major positive effects in relation to this objective as it will increase the supply of affordable housing and in doing so may reduce homelessness and overcrowding.	✓	This policy approach sets out how development will contribute towards meeting affordable housing need, whilst ensuring that development remains viable.  It will increase the supply of affordable housing,

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP11 – Affordable Housing</b>										
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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		and overcrowding.		and overcrowding.  However, the effects are uncertain because a lower threshold may pose viability issues for some developments, which may result in the affordable housing requirement not being deliverable on all qualifying sites.		and overcrowding.		However, the effects are uncertain: it is highly unlikely that a single percentage requirement across the Central Lincolnshire area will adequately reflect the local circumstances in relation to viability. A lower requirement to reflect the less viable areas will mean that in areas where the land values are		and may consequently reduce homelessness and overcrowding.  This option is not likely to have significant positive effects like options 1 and 3 because the higher threshold means that no affordable housing will

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								higher and it would be viable to deliver more affordable dwellings, that this potential is not being realised. And vice versa, if a higher requirement is established, development proposals in less viable areas may not be able to deliver this requirement and consequently negotiations on affordable		be delivered on smaller sites



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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								housing provision will result in unpredictable and inconsistent affordable housing contributions.		
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.		as a result of housing meeting the needs of homeless and overcrowded households.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private housing will help create community cohesion and	✓/✓✓	The provision of affordable housing through this policy and the requirement for such housing to integrate seamlessly amongst private

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		prevent social exclusion by creating mixed, balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural affordable housing may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural affordable housing may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural affordable housing may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural affordable housing may also increase the housing mix within a given locality and thus promote more diverse communities.		housing will help create community cohesion and prevent social exclusion by creating mixed balanced communities. The policy criteria regarding rural affordable housing may also increase the housing mix within a given

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
										<p>locality and thus promote more diverse communities</p> <p>While this option is likely to have positive effects, the effects may not be as significant as the other options because the higher threshold means that</p>

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
										no affordable housing will be delivered on smaller sites, thus the housing mix on smaller sites may be more limited, affecting the diversity and balance of communities
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

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		sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.



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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy</b> To have a policy setting qualifying affordable housing threshold at 3 dwellings and requiring affordable housing at varying percentages across Central Lincolnshire.		<b>Option 2 -</b> Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		<b>Option 3 – Preferred Proposed Submission Policy:</b> Increase threshold at which affordable housing contribution is required to 4 dwellings.		<b>Option 4 -</b> Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).		<b>Option 5 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Set qualifying affordable housing threshold at 11 dwellings or more (or 1,000 sqm or more floorspace).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP11 – Affordable Housing</b>										
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy</b> To have a policy setting qualifying affordable housing threshold at 3 dwellings and requiring affordable housing at varying percentages across Central Lincolnshire.		<b>Option 2 -</b> Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		<b>Option 3 – Preferred Proposed Submission Policy:</b> Increase threshold at which affordable housing contribution is required to 4 dwellings.		<b>Option 4 -</b> Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).		<b>Option 5 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Set qualifying affordable housing threshold at 11 dwellings or more (or 1,000 sqm or more floorspace).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> </ul>		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> </ul> Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> </ul>		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li> </ul> Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:		Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul>	

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP11 – Affordable Housing</b>										
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Further Draft Policy</b> To have a policy setting qualifying affordable housing threshold at 3 dwellings and requiring affordable housing at varying percentages across Central Lincolnshire.		<b>Option 2 -</b> Lower threshold (below 3) at which affordable housing contribution is required.		<b>Option 3 – Preferred Proposed Submission Policy:</b> Increase threshold at which affordable housing contribution is required to 4 dwellings.		<b>Option 4 -</b> Introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations).		<b>Option 5 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Set qualifying affordable housing threshold at 11 dwellings or more (or 1,000 sqm or more floorspace).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
			• Obj 1. Housing (? (✓/✓✓))				• Obj 1. Housing (? (✓/✓✓))			
<p><b>Conclusions:</b> Options 1 and 3 are both likely to have significant positive effects in relation to objectives 1 (Housing) and 3 (Social Equality and Community). Option 5 is also expected to have significant positive effects in relation to objective 3.</p> <p>Options 2 and 4 score the same in relation to all criteria: the anticipated effects in relation to the Housing objective are uncertain, potentially ranging from positive to major positive effects.</p> <p>Option 2 is to set a lower threshold (below 3) at which an affordable housing contribution is required. This policy approach has been discounted to prevent small scale development being subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the ability to be developed viably (in combination with other obligations) is threatened.</p> <p>Option 4, to introduce a single requirement percentage across Central Lincolnshire (rather than have the varying percentages of 15 – 25% across different locations) has been discounted because the varying affordable housing requirements in the sustainable urban extensions, Lincoln and other areas reflect the varying viability considerations across these different localities. A universal requirement could render development unviable in some areas if too high, or if the requirement is lower, it may mean that sites in the more viable areas deliver less affordable housing than could viably be delivered, thus making a less significant contribution to meeting the affordable housing need identified in the SHMA.</p> <p>Option 5 is the threshold set out in national planning policy and the accompanying ministerial statement. Despite lower scoring against some of the IIA Objectives in comparison with the other options, this option is the preferred policy because it is consistent with the national policy.</p>										

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	Whilst this option will support housing growth, it will not directly impact on meeting housing needs. Indirectly however, the provision of timely infrastructure will enable housing proposals to be delivered, thereby increasing supply.	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to delays in provision – and therefore impact on housing provision.	✓	This approach would ensure that larger developments would be supported by infrastructure but would not capture the cumulative impacts of smaller sites (under the 25 dwelling threshold). As such, whilst it would help support housing development, and thus improve supply, it would be more limited than Option 1.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that all development proposals are supported and contribute towards infrastructure, including health provision. It will help improve accessibility, road safety and support healthy lifestyles. It therefore	X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure requirements but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. It is therefore unlikely to help reduce health

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		will result in major positive effects.				inequalities, and may even exacerbate them.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including community facilities & supplemented by a specific Community Facilities policy LP15. This would facilitate social interactions and civic participation and have wider positive effects.	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of community facilities.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including community facilities, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. Whilst it would help to facilitate interactions between the large new communities, it would not help create these interactions with existing communities.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy approach along with others in the plan would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including green	<b>0</b>	National policy would ensure the some habitats and species. However, not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure, including green infrastructure. This	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including green infrastructure but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		infrastructure, open space and recreation and play facilities. It would therefore have positive effects in improving accessibility to open spaces. Developer contributions may also be used to create and enhance habitats where appropriate.		may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of community facilities		dwelling) proposals. Whilst it would help to facilitate localised improvements to accessibility, it would not contribute directly to improving accessibility across central Lincolnshire.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0/?</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although could contribute towards enhancing the quality of the public realm.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0/?</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised, although for larger schemes, it could contribute towards the quality of the public realm.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	This policy approach, along with other	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development	<b>✓</b>	This policy approach would ensure that all

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		policies in the plan, would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including water treatment and water supply. It would therefore have major positive effects in ensuring there is available capacity to meet demand.		proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision of water systems infrastructure.		larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including water systems infrastructure, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/x</b>	This policy approach would ensure that necessary infrastructure is in place, such as roads, thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. It may include new or enhanced footpaths and cycleways, which may encourage modal shift and lead to positive effects on	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	<b>x/✓</b>	This policy approach would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place, such as roads, thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. However, by introducing new roads or increasing their capacity, it may cause increased noise pollution. Any larger

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		reducing air pollution from vehicle movements. However, by introducing new roads or increasing their capacity, it may cause increased noise pollution. Overall, the effects are expected to be mixed minor negative and positive throughout the plan period.				scale or cumulative benefits would be limited.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a major impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0/✓</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. However,	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0/✓</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		this policy approach should ensure the timely provision of energy infrastructure.				may have some positive impacts on specific larger proposals.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including mitigation measures for issues such as flood risk.	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including necessary mitigation measures, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will therefore have major positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the areas of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		facilities, leisure and cycling networks.				
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure, including education facilities, which will have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	✓/0	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure, including education facilities, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary infrastructure. Indirectly, this will ensure that businesses are able to move around the district effectively and have access to skilled employees (through	<b>X</b>	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion on local provision.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach would ensure that all larger schemes were supported by infrastructure but these may not be in locations which would benefit existing town centres or employment areas.

Local Plan Policy: LP12 - Infrastructure to Support Growth						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the provision of education facilities).				
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 7 Water (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option. A policy to cover infrastructure provision and developer contributions will ensure that development proceeds only when appropriate infrastructure is available. Relying on national guidance (option 2), may lead to some infrastructure improvements but is likely to lead to confusion locally, making it difficult for any positive effects to be realised. Infrastructure requirements only being set out in the allocation policies for each site (option 3), does result in mostly positive effects but these are not to the extent of wider ranging policy that will capture all developments in Central Lincolnshire.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP13 – Accessibility and Transport</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	Whilst this option will support housing growth, it will not directly impact on meeting housing needs. Indirectly however, the provision of timely infrastructure will enable housing proposals to be delivered, thereby increasing supply.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	✓	This approach would ensure that larger developments would be supported by transport infrastructure but would not reflect general objectives or capture the cumulative impacts of smaller sites (under the 25 dwelling threshold). As such, whilst it would help support housing development, and thus improve supply, it would be more limited than Option 1.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This approach is likely to positively affect the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling. It would also improve road safety by encouraging networks of cycle	<b>0</b>	Without a local policy on transport, opportunities would be missed to encourage walking and cycling. National policy would mitigate this impact to some extent leading to an overall neutral effect.	✓	This approach is likely to have moderate effects on the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling. However, this would not be to the same extent as option

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP13 – Accessibility and Transport</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy option will result in improved accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those on limited incomes and enhancement of the public realm.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓/X	This policy approach is only likely to have effect on this objective for major development sites and will not capture cumulative impacts.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓/X	This policy approach would ensure that necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality. It will also help encourage modal shift. However, it may increase noise pollution (where new roads are in place). It therefore has mixed effects.	✓/X	Without a specific transport policy, transport proposals, using national guidance, may come forward to improve congestion through modal shift or new roads. However, these proposals are unlikely to be locally specific and opportunities on development sites are likely to be missed.	✓/X	This policy approach would provide for necessary road infrastructure for specific proposals but would not capture wider, holistic solutions to issues.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP13 – Accessibility and Transport</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓✓	This policy encourages modal shift towards walking and cycling and thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓/X	Modal shift will be encouraged but cumulative impacts and solutions are unlikely to be reflected.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will therefore have direct,	✓/X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting transport infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national	✓	This policy approach would help to encourage development proposals to consider transport related infrastructure but may miss opportunities for

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP13 – Accessibility and Transport</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		<b>Option 2</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy		<b>Option 3</b> No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		major positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities, leisure and cycling networks.		guidance but the complexities inherent in transport provision may lead to confusion on local provision.		cumulative solutions to issues.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	This policy approach would have some positive effects in improving access to jobs and education facilities for all which in turn would have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.	<b>0</b>	Although national guidance would be sufficient to ensure that access to education does not get worse, it is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects.	✓	This policy approach is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects other than in the largest development proposals.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy approach would ensure that the Central Lincolnshire economy is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will provide cumulative solutions to support the visitor economy and ensure that businesses and workers are able to	<b>0</b>	Although national guidance would be sufficient to ensure that the economy is supported by sufficient transport measures, it is unlikely to bring forward the local solutions to have positive effects.	✓/X	This policy approach would result in some positive effects in improving access but it would not have the specific criteria to ensure these are locally specific or capture cumulative solutions, as in option 1.



Local Plan Policy: LP13 – Accessibility and Transport						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption General Policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements.		Option 2 To have no local policy and rely on national policy		Option 3 No specific policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		move around the district effectively.				
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is the preferred option. Option 2 largely results in a continuation of the current trend as it does not encourage locally specific transport solutions to come forward. Option 3 results in transport solutions for specific sites but is unlikely to provide wider cumulative benefits. Options 1 and 3 highlight the need for local transport improvements and encourage modal shift, however, Option 1 has more positive effects.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP14 - Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	This policy does not directly meet housing needs but does seek to ensure that housing will be adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment and will be directed towards areas at a lower risk of flooding.	✓	This would not directly meet housing needs. It would require housing to be adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment and direct development towards

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP14 - Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				areas at a lower risk of flooding but would not reflect local issues and concerns.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This policy will ensure that housing is adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment, without which health could be severely compromised. By ensuring development is not at an increased risk of flooding potential negative impacts on health arising from flood events, including stress, respiratory illness and injury should be avoided.	✓	National policy will ensure that housing is adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment, without which health could be severely compromised. By ensuring development is not at an increased risk of flooding potential negative impacts on health arising from flood events, including stress, respiratory illness and injury should be avoided. However, this does not adequately address local issues such as the need to separate foul and surface water flows which can have an impact on public health in the event of flooding.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	0	This policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	0	National policy on flood risk and water management is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect and improve the water environment, habitat and species and water quality, meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. It could lead to the provision of new open spaces and to maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets and networks.	✓✓	Natural environment policy seeks to protect and improve the water environment, habitat and species and water quality, meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Although the NPPF does say that this should be reflected in local planning policies.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	This policy seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment. Potential flood risk solutions could protect or provide opportunities to enhance landscape and townscape character.	✓	National policy on flood risk and water management seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP14 - Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy should support the protection and enhancement of Central Lincolnshire's heritage assets, including the setting of such assets, by ensuring that development does not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere.	✓	National policy should support the protection and enhancement of Central Lincolnshire's heritage assets, including the setting of such assets, by ensuring that development does not exacerbate flood risk elsewhere although will not address locally specific issues.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓✓	This policy, along with others, seeks to specifically meet this objective by requiring the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources including addition of the optional increased water efficiency standards. The policy seeks to encourage sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and suitable surface water management.	✓	National policy should support the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment, water efficiency and the effective management of water resources but will not address locally specific issues.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	Whilst not directly impacting on air quality objectives, the policy does aim to prevent/ reduce water pollution.	✓	Whilst not directly impacting on air quality objectives, national policy does aim to prevent/ reduce water pollution.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	0	This policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	This policy is not expected to impact on the generation of energy.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP14 - Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓✓	This policy, along with others, seeks to specifically meet this objective by only allowing development to take place if flood risk can be adequately managed and mitigated, and will not increase the risk of flooding to the development or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources including acknowledgement of being in a high water stress area of the country.	✓✓	National policy seeks to meet this objective by only allowing development to take place if flood risk can be adequately managed and mitigated, and will not increase the risk of flooding to the development or existing properties. It also seeks to address the implications that climate change will have on water resources but will not address locally specific issues.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy recognises that inland waterways are a multifunctional asset that can contribute to sustainable transport. This policy could also have a positive impact on green infrastructure but is unlikely to significantly impact on reducing the need to travel by car or length of journeys over the plan period.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
<b>14. Employment</b>	0	This policy is not expected to impact on the provision of jobs. It will help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk but the policy will not directly influence job numbers and types of employment opportunities.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to impact on the provision of jobs. It will help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk but the policy will not directly influence job numbers and types of employment opportunities.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	0	This policy will not directly impact the local economy but will, indirectly, help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk.	0	National policy on flood risk and drainage will not directly impact the local economy but will, indirectly, help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 2. Health (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)	

Local Plan Policy: LP14 - Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk					
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption General Policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy		
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 7 Water (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 12 Climate Change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 12 Climate Change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓)</li></ul>		
<b>Conclusions:</b> National and Local Plan policy would have a positive effect in relation to IIA objectives on biodiversity and green infrastructure, climate change adaptation, protecting water quality and greater water efficiency and effective management of water resources and should help to deliver suitably serviced development that will not have an adverse impact on the environment. However, the Local Plan policy expands on national policy seeking to address locally specific issues and therefore Option 1 is the preferred option.					

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP15 Community Facilities</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General Policy, in two parts: protecting existing community facilities and the provision of new facilities		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy</b>		<b>Option 3 = To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective of housing.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This approach will have a positive impact on the objective of improving mental and emotional health	<b>0</b>	Without a local policy on community facilities, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would ensure that existing facilities are protected but it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new

		through helping to create supportive communities and increasing opportunities for enhancement of existing community facilities.		facilities. However, it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.		facilities come forward to support new development and communities.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	The protection of existing and securing of new community facilities would have significant positive effects on this sustainability objective. It would maximise opportunities for social interaction, cultural diversity and promote access for all groups within the communities.	<b>0</b>	Without a local policy on community facilities, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of facilities. However, it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would ensure that existing facilities are protected and thus positively contribute towards this sustainability objective but it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will protect existing facilities and encourage new facilities within the communities they serve thereby reducing the need to travel longer distances to facilities and greenhouse gas emissions from transport.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	✓	This policy approach will protect existing facilities within the communities they serve thereby reducing the need to travel longer distances to facilities and greenhouse gas emissions from transport. However it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

		objective being appraised.		objective being appraised.		
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy approach will have positive impacts through ensuring that existing facilities are kept and new community facilities are provided close to the communities they serve.	0	Not having a policy will be mitigated to some extent through national guidance but it is unlikely to have a positive impact as it will not be as effective in ensuring new local facilities are provided.	✓	A 'safeguarding' approach would contribute towards ensuring that accessibility to community facilities would not deteriorate but it would not ensure that new facilities are provided.
14. Employment	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate Change Effects and Energy (✓✓) and</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and Accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is the preferred option. Option 2 largely results in a continuation of the current trend as it does not encourage the provision of new facilities. Option 3, safeguarding of community facilities, does have some positive impacts as it will offer strong local protection against the loss of facilities. However, Option 1, in regard to both the protection of existing facilities and the provision of new facilities provides the most significant positive effects on the relevant sustainability objectives.						



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP16 - Development on Land Affected by Contamination</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no policy and rely on national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	By requiring development proposals to investigate and, if necessary, remediate contamination this policy approach will ensure that residents are not subjected to potential harmful materials that could have a negative impact on their health.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend whereby developments proposal are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as EA or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. This policy option does not take the precautionary approach.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy approach will ensure that contamination known about and that it is	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend whereby developments proposal are only likely to investigate contamination where

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP16 - Development on Land Affected by Contamination</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no policy and rely on national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		dealt with effectively and will therefore have some minor positive effects on this objective.		statutory consultees, such as EA or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. This policy option does not take the precautionary approach.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will have significant positive effects on this objective. It will ensure that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and remediated.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will see a continuation of trend. Developments proposal are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as EA or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. This policy option does not take the precautionary approach
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

Local Plan Policy: LP16 - Development on Land Affected by Contamination				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption To have a general policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment and that will permit development only if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.		Option 2 – To have no policy and rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Out of the two options identified, Option 1, to have a locally specific policy, has more positive effects on the sustainability objectives. It introduces a precautionary approach to ensure that development proposals fully consider the risk of contamination. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option.				

Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Have separate policies	
	Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	No impact on the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the	0	No impact on the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets	0	No impact on the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		<b>Option 3 – Have separate policies</b> One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		corridors and woodland.				corridors and woodland.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the rich diversity of the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape by maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.  This policy in combination with LP26 Design and Amenity is likely to deliver major positive benefits in relation to this objective.	<b>X / 0</b>	No specific local policy provision in relation to landscape/ townscape protection and views may result in negative effects as proposals may not be sympathetic to the local context and character of the landscape.  Policy LP26 Design and Amenity will however deliver some benefits in respect of landscape and townscape protection and enhancement.	✓✓	Policies would seek to protect and enhance the rich diversity of the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's landscape and townscape by maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.  The policies in combination with LP26 Design and Amenity are likely to deliver major positive benefits in relation to this objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	Policy aims to protect and enhance the character and setting of areas through the	<b>0 / ✓</b>	National policy would apply, and in combination with Local Plan policy LP25 The	✓✓	Policy approach would aim to protect and enhance the character and setting of areas,

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		<b>Option 3 – Have separate policies</b> One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>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.</p> <p>The policy will therefore, in combination with LP25 The Historic Environment, protect the setting of features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage.</p>		Historic Environment, offer some protection to the built and historic environment.		<p>by requiring consideration of historic buildings and monuments and other landmark buildings.</p> <p>The policies would, in combination with LP25 The Historic Environment, protect the setting of features and areas of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage.</p>
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance water	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to protect and	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance water

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		<b>Option 3 – Have separate policies</b> One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		resources and their quality.		enhance water resources and their quality.		resources and their quality.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise waste and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	No impact on objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	No impact on objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to make	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to make	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to make

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		<b>Option 3 – Have separate policies</b> One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.		efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.		efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility and ensure journeys are undertaken by sustainable travel modes.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres.	<b>0</b>	No impact on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance the hierarchy of centres.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to:	



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP17 - Landscape, Townscape and Views</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy that seeks to protect and enhance the character and setting of the landscape and settlements, and to create views and protect existing important views.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> Have no local policy on landscape protection and views, and instead rely on national level policy.		<b>Option 3 – Have separate policies</b> One on character and setting, and another on creating and protecting views.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 2, 'do nothing' is the least preferred option as it is not likely to have any significant positive effects, and may possibly result in negative effects as proposals may not be sympathetic to the local context and character of the landscape. While Options 1 and 3 are both likely to result in minor or major positive effects in relation to several of the criteria, Option 1 is preferred because it is felt that a combined policy is more appropriate and would be more effective given the intrinsic interrelationship between the two elements of protecting character and setting, and creating and protecting views.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy approach may have positive impacts in relation to this objective. The considerations for reducing demand include consideration of design and orientation which may improve energy efficiency of homes, while the considerations in relation to renewable and decentralised energy may result in cheaper energy: both of these factors may help reduce the number of people experiencing fuel poverty and ill health as a consequence of this.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon this objective.	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy approach could have positive impacts in relation to this objective. The considerations for reducing demand include consideration of design and orientation which may improve energy efficiency, while the considerations in relation to renewable and decentralised energy may result in cheaper energy: both of these factors may help reduce the number of people experiencing fuel poverty and ill health as a consequence of this.  This policy does not score significant

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		health and wellbeing. For example, homes will be comfortable in both warm and cool weather.  However, the effects have been scored as uncertain, because the policy does not require the considerations to be taken into account when designing a proposal, rather, it state that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they make a positive and significant contribution towards the factors listed.				change on health and wellbeing. For example, homes could be comfortable in both warm and cool weather.  This policy does not score significant positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to stimulate regeneration	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to stimulate regeneration	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to stimulate regeneration

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		that benefits the most deprived areas and communities and ensure equitable outcomes for all.		that benefits the most deprived areas and communities and ensure equitable outcomes for all.		that benefits the most deprived areas and communities and ensure equitable outcomes for all.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	The policy may have a positive effect in relation to this objective: carbon offsetting would lead to enhanced woodland cover and management and habitat creation or expansion.  However, the effects have been scored as mixed, because the policy does not require carbon offsetting, rather, it states that proposals will be looked upon more favourably if they	<b>0</b>	This policy approach would not have an impact upon the objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<b>✓/?</b>	The policy may have a positive effect in relation to this objective: carbon offsetting would lead to enhanced woodland cover and management, and habitat creation or expansion.  This policy does not score significant positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		make a positive and significant contribution towards the factors listed.				will be delivered in this regard.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the landscape will be refused.  This, in combination with policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓	National policy and Local Plan policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the landscape will be refused.  This, in combination with policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the built environment will be refused.	✓	National policy and Local Plan policy LP25 The Historic Environment are likely to be effective in ensuring the protection and enhancement of	✓	Policy states that proposals that would have a detrimental impact on the built environment will be refused.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		This, in combination with policy LP25 The Historic Environment, will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.		the built and historic environment.		This, in combination with policy LP25 The Historic Environment, will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that water resources are protected.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that water resources are protected.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to ensure that water resources are protected.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓✓/?</b>	Policy encourages proposals to reduce energy demand, improve energy efficiency, produce energy or offset carbon consumption, which will help minimise pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and/ or improve local air quality.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	<b>✓✓</b>	Policy requires proposals to reduce energy demand, improve energy efficiency, produce energy or offset carbon consumption, all of which will help minimise pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and/ or improve local air quality.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		However, the effects are uncertain, as the policy does not require a contribution, contribution is optional.				
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to protect and enhance soil and land use.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	Policy encourages proposals to address resource efficiency by minimising construction waste and avoiding materials with a high embodied energy content.  However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution, contribution is optional.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste generation and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.	<b>✓/?</b>	Policy requires proposals to contribute to climate change, with the option to do so through addressing resource efficiency by minimising construction waste and avoiding materials with a high embodied energy content.  This policy does not score significant



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						positive effects, as the requirement of the policy is to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>✓✓/?</b>	Policy encourages proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and / or off set carbon.  This may result in positive effects, such as: reducing demand and need for energy; support community energy projects; reducing greenhouse	<b>? (0 / ✓)</b>	Without policy criteria regarding climate change, national policy will apply. Whilst national policy is likely to have some effect at ensuring that proposals address climate change issues, this effect is uncertain and may be more limited than the effect generated by a positive local policy.	<b>✓✓</b>	Policy requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and / or offset carbon which will deliver positive benefits in relation to this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		gas emissions; helping to reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources. However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution to these factors: contribution is optional.				
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>✓✓/?</b>	Policy encourages sustainable construction and design principles which will improve the adaptability of buildings and minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing.  However, the effects are uncertain, as the policy does not require a contribution to	<b>0</b>	Without policy criteria regarding climate change adaption and flood risk, national policy will apply. Whilst national policy is likely to have some effect at ensuring that proposals address climate change issues, this effect may be more limited than the effect generated by a positive local policy.	<b>✓✓</b>	Policy requires proposals to reduce energy demand, make a positive contribution to resource efficiency, generate renewable energy and / or offset carbon which will deliver positive benefits in relation to this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		reducing energy demand or improving resource efficiency, contribution is optional.				
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	Policy encourages reducing energy demand, including minimising the need to travel and maximising opportunities for sustainable transport modes, which would reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and encourage journeys by the most sustainable travel modes.  The combination of this policy and LP13 Accessibility and Transport could deliver positive effects in	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and service and ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.	<b>✓/?</b>	The policy considerations in respect of reducing energy demand include minimising the need to travel and maximising opportunities for sustainable transport modes, which would reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and service and encourage journeys by the most sustainable travel modes.  The combination of this policy and LP13 Accessibility and

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:</b> Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		relation to this objective, however the extent of the effects may be minor, as the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire means that it is likely that car dependency will remain in some areas during the plan period.  However, the effects are not certain, as the policy does not require a contribution to reducing energy demand, contribution is optional.				Transport could deliver positive effects in relation to this objective. The extent of the effects may be minor, as the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire means that it is likely that car dependency will remain in some areas during the plan period.  The effects are uncertain however, as the requirement of the policy is to contribute towards one or more of the four areas listed, therefore there is no certainty that benefits will be delivered in this regard.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact

Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – Do nothing:		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version:	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.		upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.		upon the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and training opportunities.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy and to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire’s hierarchy of centres.
Summary of Significant Effects	Mixed significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓✓/?)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓/?)</li><li>Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓/?)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 12 Climate change adaptation and flood risk (✓✓).</li></ul>	
Conclusions: Option 2 is the least preferred option because it is less likely to have positive effects. Whilst the preferred policy is not requiring developers to deliver measures in respect of the four priorities listed, it is felt that the policy is essential in highlighting that						

Local Plan Policy: LP18 - Climate Change and Low Carbon Living						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption 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.		Option 2 – Do nothing: Have no policy on addressing climate change and encouraging low carbon living and rely on national policy.		Option 3 – Retain policy as per Preliminary Draft version: Have policy placing an obligation on developers to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive and significant contribution towards reducing demand, maximising resource efficiency, energy production and/ or carbon offsetting.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
proposals which address these issues will be looked upon favourably, in order to fulfil government’s ambition to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change. While Option 3 is likely to have more certain significant positive effects than Option 1, Option 3 is not preferable because it will place a financial obligation on developers, which may result in viability issues in light of the other obligations required from developers (such as Community Infrastructure Levy contributions and affordable housing for example).						
Option 1 is therefore taken forward as the preferred policy approach.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>? (0 / ✓)</b>	This policy approach has the potential to deliver positive	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact upon	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact upon the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact upon the

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		effects in relation to this objective: the policy supports proposals that are targeted at residents experiencing fuel poverty, which may reduce the number of people experiencing ill-health as a result of fuel poverty.  However the effects are uncertain as the policy does not explicitly require proposals to address fuel poverty.		the objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.		objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.		objective to ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the Central Lincolnshire area.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>✓ / ?</b>	<p>This policy approach has the potential to deliver positive effects: the policy supports proposals that are targeted at residents experiencing fuel poverty, which may reduce the number of people experiencing ill-health as a result of fuel poverty.</p> <p>However the effects are uncertain as the policy does not explicitly require proposals to</p>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles and maximise health and wellbeing.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		address fuel poverty.						
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact on the objective to stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits for the most deprived areas and communities.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	Policy requires that various factors are taken into consideration in preparing and assessing proposals, including landscape and agricultural	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and to create and improve green and blue spaces.	✓	Policies would include criteria specific to the technology to prevent adverse impact upon biodiversity and green infrastructure.  The policy approach, in	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Policy would include criteria to prevent adverse impact upon biodiversity and green infrastructure.  The policy approach, in combination

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		land classification.  The policy, in combination with policy LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will result in positive effects, including the protection of habitats and the maintenance of wildlife corridors.  The policy only scores minor positive effects because the policy in isolation will				combination with policy LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will result in positive effects, including the protection of habitats and the maintenance of wildlife corridors.  This option only scores minor positive effects because the policy in isolation will not necessarily result in enhancements to biodiversity and green infrastructure.		with policy LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, could result in positive effects, including the protection of habitats and the maintenance of wildlife corridors.  This option only has potential for minor positive effects because the policy in isolation will not necessarily result in enhancements to biodiversity

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		not necessarily result in enhancements to biodiversity and green infrastructure.						<p>and green infrastructure.</p> <p>However, proposals for wind turbines can only be approved if “it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing” (NPPG, reference ID 5-033-150618).</p> <p>Therefore, while there is</p>

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								potential for positive effects, the effects may also be neutral as any application for wind turbine development could get refused despite being in a designated area.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>✓ / ✓✓</b>	Policy seeks to protect landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts and requires that consideration is given to the agricultural	<b>0</b>	Policy approach will have no impact in relation to the objective to protect and enhance the diversity, character and appearance of the landscape	<b>✓ / ✓✓</b>	Policies would aim to protect the landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts.	<b>0 / ✓ / ✓✓</b>	Policy would aim to protect the landscape/ townscape from adverse individual and cumulative impacts.  However proposals for wind turbines can only be

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		land classification.  The policy, in combination with LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views, will positively protect local landscape and townscape character.  It is however uncertain whether the effects of the policy will be minor or major, as the policy allows proposals which may result in a degree of		and townscape.				approved if it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.  Therefore, while there is potential for positive effects, the effects may also be neutral as any application for wind turbine development could get refused despite

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		harm in instances where the proposals will directly benefit a community or is targeted at residents experiencing fuel poverty.						being in a designated area.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Policy requires that various factors are taken into consideration in preparing and assessing proposals, including heritage.  The policy, in combination with policy LP25 The	✓	Policy LP25 The Historic Environment and national policy would be effective at protecting and enhancing the historic environment.	✓	Policy approach would seek to prevent unacceptable adverse impact upon the built and historical environment.	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Policy approach would seek to prevent unacceptable adverse impact upon the built and historical environment.  However proposals for wind turbines can only be approved if it

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Historic Environment, will result in positive effects, including the protection of heritage assets and their setting.						<p>can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.</p> <p>Therefore, while there is potential for positive effects, the effects may also be neutral as any application for wind turbine development could get refused despite being in a</p>

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								designated area.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓ / ✓✓	Policy allows for renewable energy proposals which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.  The policy effects could be minor or major, dependent on the amount	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	✓ / ✓✓	Policy approach would allow renewable energy proposals that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.  The policy effects could be minor or major, dependent on the amount and nature of	? / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓	Policy approach would be the first step in permitting wind turbines, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.  However the effects are uncertain as a proposal for a wind turbine



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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		and nature of renewable energy development.  The effects may be short, medium or long term, depending on the technology and the purpose for which it is used.				renewable energy development.  The effects may be short, medium or long term, depending on the technology and the purpose for which it is used.		could only be approved if it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.  Therefore, while there is potential for positive effects, the effects may also be neutral as any application for wind turbine development could get

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								refused despite being in a designated area.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X / ✓ / ✓✓</b>	Policy requires that the agricultural land classification is taken into consideration when planning and determining proposals. This will, in combination with policy LP55 Development in Hamlets and the Countryside, both encourage the use of lower	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to protect and enhance soil and land resources and quality.	<b>X / ✓ / ✓✓</b>	The effects of this policy approach would be mixed.  It would be a requirement that the agricultural land classification is taken into consideration when planning and determining proposals. This will, in combination with policy LP55 Development in Hamlets and the Countryside, both encourage	<b>X / 0 / ✓ / ✓✓</b>	The effects of this policy approach could be mixed.  It would be a requirement that the agricultural land classification is taken into consideration when planning and determining proposals. This will, in combination with policy LP55 Development in

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>grade land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land, as well as encourage the most effective use of land.</p> <p>However, the nature of some renewable energy technologies (for example standalone solar panels) requires land take, which may be extensive and may involve greenfield land.</p>				<p>the use of lower grade land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land, as well as encourage the most effective use of land.</p> <p>However, the nature of some renewable energy technologies (for example standalone solar panels) requires land take, which may be extensive and may involve greenfield land.</p>		<p>Hamlets and the Countryside, both encourage the use of lower grade land over the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land, as well as encourage the most effective use of land.</p> <p>However proposals for wind turbines can only be approved if it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by</p>

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		The policy effects will therefore be mixed, with positive effects resulting from the most efficient use of land, but negative effects resulting from the loss of greenfield land.						affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.  Therefore, while there is potential for positive effects, the effects may also be neutral as any application for wind turbine development could get refused despite being in a designated area.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.		on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.		on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.		on the objective to minimise the amount of waste generated and increase the re-use, recycling and recovery rates of waste materials.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	Policy allows renewable energy proposals: such proposals would increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to minimise the effects of climate change.	<b>✓✓</b>	Policies would enable renewable energy development: such proposals would increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and help reduce dependency on	<b>0 / ✓ / ✓✓</b>	Policy would enable wind turbine development: such proposals would increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and help reduce dependency on

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources.				non-renewable energy resources.		<p>non-renewable energy resources.</p> <p>However proposals for wind turbines can only be approved if it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.</p> <p>Therefore, while there is potential for positive effects,</p>

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								the effects may also be neutral as any application for wind turbine development could get refused despite being in a designated area.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to adapt to the effects of climate change.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient use of the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to make efficient

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.		use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.		existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.		use of the existing transport infrastructure, reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable travel modes.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high quality employment and	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to create and improve access to high quality



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		quality employment and training opportunities.		quality employment and training opportunities.		training opportunities.		employment and training opportunities.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>? / ✓</b>	This policy allows the development of renewable energy proposals: the implementation of such proposals may result in businesses expanding/ new businesses emerging in this specialist sector, thus strengthening/ diversifying the economy. However, the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect on the objective to encourage and support a competitive, diverse and stable economy.	<b>? / ✓</b>	This policy approach would allow the development of renewable energy proposals: the implementation of such proposals may result in businesses expanding/ new businesses emerging in this specialist sector, thus strengthening/ diversifying the economy. However, the	<b>? / 0 / ✓</b>	This policy approach would allow the development of wind turbines: the implementation of such proposals may result in businesses expanding/ new businesses emerging in this specialist sector, thus strengthening/ diversifying the economy. However, the effects are

Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – Do nothing		Option 3 – Technology specific policies		Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		effects are uncertain.				effects are uncertain.		uncertain, especially as any application for wind turbine development could get refused despite being in a designated area.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (X/✓/✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (X/✓/✓✓)</li></ul>		Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (0/✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 8 Pollution (?/0/✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (X/0/✓/✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (0/✓/✓✓)</li></ul>	
Conclusions: Option 2 is the least preferred option as this policy approach is likely to have no significant positive effects in relation to the various objectives, while the other three options have the potential to have positive impacts in relation to several of the objectives. Furthermore,								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP19- Renewable Energy Proposals</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy detailing the key considerations for renewable energy proposals.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing</b> No policy on renewable energy and instead rely on national planning policy.		<b>Option 3 – Technology specific policies</b> Include specific policies for each of the main forms of renewable technology generation (i.e. wind, solar, biomass and anaerobic digestion).		<b>Option 4 – Policy identifying suitable areas for wind energy development</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p>it is felt that specific criteria in relation to renewable energy development are necessary in addition to the Design and Amenity policy to highlight the specific considerations associated with proposals for renewable energy technology.</p> <p>In addition to the above IIA appraisal outcomes, Options 3 and 4 have been discounted for the following reasons.</p> <p>Option 3 has been discounted because it would involve various different policies which are likely to feature several criteria that are the same/ similar for each technology, thus the policies could be repetitive in many parts. This would not help achieve a concise plan. In addition, given the likely progression in renewable energy technology over the plan period, and the potential development of new technologies, it is considered that establishing technology specific policies rather than an overarching renewable energy technology proposal could become outdated.</p> <p>Option 4 has been discounted for various reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the time which would be taken to produce the evidence to identify suitable areas (and the subsequent, and unacceptable, delay to the Local Plan);</li> <li>the considerable (and unacceptable amount of) resources which would be needed to undertake a thorough assessment of areas which are appropriate for wind farms; and,</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Option 1 is therefore the preferred policy approach because it offers a strategic, overarching policy approach which can be applied, as necessary, to proposals for various forms of renewable energy.</p>								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		<b>Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Extending and improving the GI network is likely to have permanent, positive impacts on this objective across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond by increasing opportunities for people to walk and cycle and partake in active recreation close to where they live and work.	✓	Although this option is likely to create opportunities for people to partake in active recreation as per the preferred option, it could miss opportunities to create and improve a connected and multifunctional network of open space.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire. Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy should help provide new wildlife corridors and provide/improve connections between sites, improving access to nature. Major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period	✓	Whilst some minor positive impacts are likely, this option is unlikely to protect existing GI and wildlife corridors and could reduce movement potential for species populations.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		<b>Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		across Central Lincolnshire, but particularly in the medium to long term.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This approach should lead to long term, major positive impacts on this objective across Central Lincolnshire, as Green Infrastructure forms an important component of both urban and rural character and local distinctiveness and helps safeguard the landscape. GI plays an important role in the positive management of landscapes.	✓	This option would bring about localised improvements to landscape and townscape as areas of open space would be protected and enhanced. However, it is unlikely to provide the same opportunity at the landscape scale as a policy on GI.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy should have minor positive, long term, positive direct and indirect benefits on this objective, by protecting and enhancing the setting of local heritage assets and features, such as listed buildings, and undisturbed archaeological remains.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	Use of SuDS as part of multifunctional GI would make a positive contribution to the sustainable management of water resources.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	Within Central Lincolnshire, there are areas that experience poor air quality. Increasing green infrastructure provision,	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		<b>Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		for example, through tree planting, should have a beneficial impact on reducing pollution, particularly if targeted in AQMA (Lincoln).		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This policy approach should have strong positive effects in relation to this objective throughout the plan period, as protecting a GI network would contribute to protecting Greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land.	✓	Whilst offering some protection for Greenfield land through the protection of open spaces, this option is unlikely to afford the same level of protection as the preferred option which seeks also protect linkages between spaces which could include agricultural land.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	There could be indirect positive effects in relation to this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Green Infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding and the urban heat island effect. Effects are most likely in the medium to long term.	✓	This approach would have similar effects to the preferred option, but may not offer the same level of protection for the wider network of water bodies that a GI policy could achieve.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	Extending and improving the GI network should result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes along linear	0	This option is unlikely to lead to improvement in the network of open spaces and linkages, including walking and cycling routes.

Local Plan Policy: LP20 Green Infrastructure Network				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption To protect, improve and enhance the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, make reference to the opportunities and priorities identified in the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity opportunity Mapping Study, and set out criteria for development proposals to meet.		Option 2 – To have no specific GI policy and rely on policies designed to provide and protect open space.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		features, i.e. walking and cycling and enhances use of waterways. This should have permanent, minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term across Central Lincolnshire.		
14. Employment	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of GI and improvements to linear features such as footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective as there would be little opportunity through this approach to improve access to jobs and education facilities.
15. Local Economy	✓/?	Indirectly, maintaining and enhancing the GI network may help to increase the attractiveness of the area to investors and lead to opportunities in agriculture, tourism and the ‘green economy’ in rural areas.	✓/?	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: Option 1 is expected to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, including significant positive effects against the objectives around biodiversity and green infrastructure (Obj 4) and landscape and townscape (Obj 5). No negative effects were identified for this option. Option 2 is also expected to generate positive effects but not on a significant scale. Overall Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable when considered against the IIA objectives and is the preferred option.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP21 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Extension of the wildlife network could improve opportunities to access the natural environment and places that are peaceful and tranquil.	<b>✓/?</b>	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Extension of the network of local wildlife sites would improve opportunities to access the natural environment and places that are peaceful and tranquil.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	This policy specifically seeks to protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites across Central Lincolnshire and minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity. It requires the creation and expansion of habitats in line with Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping evidence. This should help reduce habitat fragmentation by maintaining wildlife corridors. Planning permission will be refused for development proposals that would have an adverse impact on international sites and irreplaceable	<b>✓</b>	National policy is strong and therefore this approach would contribute to the creation and restoration of habitats and protection of species, but it is likely to offer less protection for regionally and locally designated and non-designated sites, of which some may not benefit from protection under legislation. Does not enable the flexibility to target local areas or sites for the restoration or creation of habitats. GI policy may offer some protection.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP21 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		habitats. It is therefore likely to have a permanent, major positive effect on this objective throughout the plan period.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	The requirement for development to contribute to habitat conservation and enhancement is likely to have positive effects on the character and appearance of the landscape and contribute to creating a sense of place throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	National policy recognises the links between biodiversity and landscape character and therefore positive effects are still likely.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓/?	There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire depending on how the policy is implemented. Protecting and enhancing habitats may also contribute to protecting and enhancing the setting of heritage assets and contribute to high quality place making.	✓/?	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	Implemented alongside Policy LP14, minor positive effects are expected against this objective across Central Lincolnshire. The quality of water supply is dependent on healthy ecosystems which provide water collection, filtering, nutrient cycling and flood control services. Contributing positively to the enhancement of biodiversity may lead to the improvement of river habitats, which	?	There may be indirect positive effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Targeted improvements in biodiversity that would also benefit water resources and quality would be difficult to implement relying on national policy alone.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP21 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		will contribute to the improvement of water resources.		
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓/?	There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire depending on how the policy is implemented. Projects targeted at biodiversity conservation can also help improve air quality by filtering dust and absorbing carbon dioxide. Benefits are likely to be most significant in Air Quality Management Areas (Lincoln).	?	There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how the policy is implemented. Targeted improvements in areas of poor air quality would be difficult to implement relying on national policy alone.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	The policy specifically requires development to maintain, protect and enhance geodiversity. The policy should ensure new development contributes to protecting soil resources and quality through the protection and enhancement of habitats. Minor positive effects are predicted across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.	?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>12. Climate Change</b>	✓/?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented, for example, the creation of new space for	✓/?	The effects on this objective will depend on how this policy is implemented, for example, the creation of new space for wildlife might enable

Local Plan Policy: LP21 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Local policy that requires both the protection and enhancement of all biodiversity and geodiversity resources.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Adaptation and Flood Risk		wildlife might enable certain species to move in response to changing temperatures. As the policy specifically requires developments to provide opportunities for species to respond and adapt to climate change, it is hoped that the effects will be positive.		certain species to move in response to changing temperatures.
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
14. Employment	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> National policy in the NPPF provides strong protection for designated sites for habitats and species. However, relying on national policy alone (Option 2) has less certain effects in relation to non-designated sites and the IIA biodiversity objective. The preferred policy (Option 1) of a local policy performs well in relation to the IIA objectives. The major positive effects of Option 1 are likely to be the ability to require development proposals to reflect local opportunities identified in the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study and to contribute to local biodiversity and geodiversity targets.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	The preferred approach provides flexibility to alter the Green Wedge network to accommodate some new development to meet the identified need for the Lincoln area. It is therefore expected to have direct, permanent positive effects in relation to this objective.	X	Keeping the existing network unchanged, is likely to limit the scale of new development in the Lincoln area. Keeping the network unchanged is likely to limit the types, sizes and tenures of new housing required and could result in housing development in less accessible locations. Overall, this Option is expected to have a permanent, minor negative impact over the plan period.	✓/X	This Option provides flexibility to alter the Green Wedge network to accommodate some new development to meet the identified need for the Lincoln area which should generate positive impacts against this objective. However, extensions to the network may restrict new housing development in these areas. It	X	This Option is not expected to contribute to this objective as it protects the countryside between villages from development to prevent the merging of settlements. This Option is expected to have a permanent, minor negative impact over the plan period.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 –</b> Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
						is therefore expected to have mixed minor positive/minor negative effects in relation to this objective.		
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Where Green Wedges are publicly accessible and offer opportunities for formal and informal recreation, this policy is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by providing	✓	Where existing Green Wedges are publicly accessible and offer opportunities for formal and informal recreation, this Option is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by providing access to the countryside and open spaces for physical	✓	Where existing and extended Green Wedges are publicly accessible and offer opportunities for formal and informal recreation, this Option is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by	✓	Where Green Wedges between villages are publicly accessible, this Option is expected to lead to permanent, direct positive effects by providing access to the countryside for physical exercise and mental health benefits.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		access to the countryside and open spaces for physical exercise and mental health benefits.		exercise and mental health benefits.		providing access to the countryside and open spaces for physical exercise and mental health benefits.		
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy may lead to some loss of Green Wedge but also opportunities to extend the network and increase protection of wildlife	✓	This Option is a continuation of the current trend by protecting important wildlife corridors between the city and the open countryside, protecting habitats and species and	✓/X	This Option may lead to some loss of Green Wedge which could impact on existing habitats and species however, there would also be	✓	This Option may lead to the protection of wildlife corridors, such as hedgerows, and farmland habitat and species.  This Option is likely to lead to

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		corridors, habitats and species. The policy wording specifically requires development proposals to take opportunities to improve the quality and function of green infrastructure within the Green Wedge. Implementation alongside LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity should prevent adverse effects		providing access to wildlife and open spaces.  This Option is likely to lead to permanent, direct positive impacts throughout the plan period.		opportunities to extend the network and increase protection of wildlife corridors, habitats and species.  This Option is likely to lead to permanent, direct positive impacts throughout the plan period.		permanent, direct positive impacts throughout the plan period.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 –</b> Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		on this objective.  Overall, this policy is expected to lead to permanent, direct major positive impacts throughout the plan period.						
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>✓✓/X</b>	This policy is expected to have mixed permanent, direct major positive/minor negative effects on this objective throughout the plan period.	<b>✓✓</b>	This Option is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects throughout the plan period.  Maintaining the existing Green Wedge network would continue to	<b>✓/X</b>	This Option is expected to have permanent, direct mixed positive and negative effects throughout the plan period.	<b>✓✓</b>	This Option is expected to have permanent, direct major positive effects throughout the plan period.  Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages will conserve local landscape, settlement and historic character and important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth. The revision of		protect the rural landscape setting, historic character and local distinctiveness of Lincoln and its surrounding settlements  This option would also continue to safeguard the important views in and out of Lincoln, including views of the Cathedral and historic core.		Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth. The revision of Green Wedge Boundaries to accommodate new growth is likely to have an adverse impact on landscape character.		will conserve local landscape and settlement character and important local views.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 –</b> Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Green Wedge Boundaries to accommodate new growth has been informed by the Green Wedge Review which considered landscape sensitivity and capacity for change however, it is likely that the removal of some areas from the Green Wedge may have an adverse effect on landscape character.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy is likely to maintain and provide further opportunities to improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.	<b>✓/?</b>	This option is likely to maintain and improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.  Lincoln has 2 designated AQMAs and this option could help to improve local air quality.	<b>✓/?</b>	This option is likely to maintain and provide further opportunities to improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.	<b>✓/?</b>	This option is likely to maintain and improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural carbon capture and storage.  Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Lincoln has 2 designated AQMAs and this option could help to improve local air quality.  Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.		Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.		Lincoln has 2 designated AQMAs and this option could help to improve local air quality.  Overall, permanent, direct positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>✓/X</b>	The preferred policy is likely to have a mixed effect in relation to this objective. Indirectly, allowing parts	<b>✓</b>	This option is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact throughout the plan period. By protecting open space and	<b>✓/X</b>	This option is likely to have a mixed effect in relation to this objective. Indirectly, allowing parts of the Green	<b>✓✓</b>	This option is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact throughout the plan period. By protecting the countryside between

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		of the Green Wedge network to be lost to development will result in a loss of greenfield land and of soils to development. However, extensions to the Green Wedge network would lead to direct positive impacts on protecting soil resources and agricultural land.		countryside around Lincoln, this option would protect soil resources and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		Wedge network to be lost to development will result in a loss of greenfield land and of soils to development. However, extensions to the Green Wedge network would lead to direct positive impacts on protecting soil resources and agricultural land.		settlements, this option would protect soil resources and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		policy and this IIA Objective		policy and this IIA Objective		policy and this IIA Objective		and this IIA Objective
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	The preferred approach is expected to result in direct, permanent positive effects in relation to this objective. The extension of the Green Wedge network can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and	✓	Maintaining the Green Wedge network would have a permanent, direct positive impact against this objective throughout the plan period. For example, green infrastructure can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off.	✓/?	Maintaining and extending the Green Wedge network should lead to permanent, direct positive effects against this objective throughout the plan period. For example, green infrastructure can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural	✓	This Option is predicted to have a permanent, direct positive impact against this objective throughout the plan period. For example, green infrastructure can help to manage flooding by encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 –</b> Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		slowing the rate of run off and the loss of Green Wedge				drainage and slowing the rate of run off.  However, there is also uncertainty as to the exact nature of effects as it is not known where new development would be accommodated and Green Wedge lost. Loss of Green Wedge to development should be informed by an assessment of flood risk zones.		

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 –</b> Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The preferred approach protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. The policy specifically requires development proposals to maintain and enhance the network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to retain public	✓	Maintaining the existing Green Wedge network protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. This Option is therefore expected to have direct, permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	Maintaining and extending the existing Green Wedge network protects local opportunities for walking, cycling and sport where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. This Option is therefore expected to have direct, permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	<b>0</b>	Although some Green Wedges between villages may contain public footpaths, this Option is unlikely to greatly impact on reducing the need to travel by car and efficient use of existing transport infrastructure. It is therefore expected to have neutral effects.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A combination of Options 3 and 4.		<b>Option 2 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Maintain</b> 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.		<b>Option 4 – Maintain</b> protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		access where appropriate to the function of the Green Wedge.						
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	Revising and extending the existing Green Wedge network could lead to permanent, positive opportunities to grow the visitor economy, although this will depend on the function of	<b>✓</b>	Maintaining the current Green Wedges with no change will ensure the status quo for the visitor economy in these areas and will therefore have a positive effect throughout the plan period.	<b>✓/?</b>	Revising and extending the existing Green Wedge network could lead to permanent, positive opportunities to grow the visitor economy, although this will depend on the function of the Green Wedge.	<b>✓</b>	Maintaining the current breaks between villages via Green Wedges with will ensure the status quo for the visitor economy in these areas and will therefore have a positive effect throughout the plan period.

Local Plan Policy: LP22 Green Wedges								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: A combination of Options 3 and 4.		Option 2 – Maintain protection of the open character of open space and countryside around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plans with no change to the boundaries.		Option 3 – Maintain protection of the open character of areas around Lincoln identified as Green Wedges, but allowing changes to the boundaries to accommodate some new development and extensions to the Green Wedge network.		Option 4 – Maintain protection of the open and rural character of the countryside between Central Lincolnshire's villages by identifying Green Wedges.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the Green Wedge.						
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li></ul>		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj.9 Land use and soils (✓✓)</li></ul>	
<b>Conclusions:</b> The preferred approach for Green Wedges is a combination of Options 3 and 4 and is predicted to have positive effects in relation to the environmental IIA Objectives, with significant positive effects predicted against Obj4.Biodiversity and Obj5. Landscape. Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages will conserve local landscape, settlement and historic character and important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth and provide opportunities to increase and enhance the protection of wildlife corridors, habitats and species. This option is also likely to have positive impacts in relation to the social and economic IIA Objectives, including housing, health and the local economy. Option 2 is the continuation of the current approach in adopted Local Plans. Although this option is likely to lead to positive benefits, the main difference to the preferred approach is that it may have negative effects in relation to Obj1. Housing by limiting the scale of new development in the Lincoln area and it could result in housing development in less accessible locations.								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Do nothing</b> Do not protect Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Local Green Spaces are in close proximity to where people live, which 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. This approach is expected to have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the long term beyond the plan period.	✓	Local Green Spaces are in close proximity to where people live should encourage and support healthy lifestyles through the protection of green space that could be used for physical activity. Local Green Spaces could include allotments, protecting opportunities to access healthy and affordable food. This approach is expected to have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the long term beyond the plan period.	<b>X</b>	Not protecting open spaces close to where people live could impact negatively on the ability of local communities to access open space for activity which is good for both physical and mental health. These effects could be permanent across Central Lincolnshire, as open spaces could be lost to development if they are not protected through the plan.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Do nothing</b> Do not protect Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This approach may help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction by securing access to green spaces that are close to where people live and which are demonstrably special to the local community. This could lead to permanent, major positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.	✓✓	This approach may help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction by securing access to green spaces that are close to where people live and which are demonstrably special to the local community. This could lead to permanent, major positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.	XX	Open spaces provide opportunities for people to come together and interact with one another. This option could lead to the loss of open spaces to development which could impact negatively on social interaction and how people feel about their local area. These impacts are likely to be permanent across Central Lincolnshire.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	Local Green Space and other Important Open Spaces could form part of the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, improving access to green spaces for all, promoting the quiet enjoyment of the natural	✓✓	Local Green Spaces could form part of the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, improving access to green spaces for all, promoting the quiet enjoyment of the natural environment	XX	This option is likely to lead to significant negative effects on this objective. By not protecting locally important open spaces in the Local Plan, there is a risk such spaces will be lost to development and access

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Do nothing</b> Do not protect Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		environment and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Local Green Space may be designated for their richness in wildlife and therefore this approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for example avoiding the loss of habitat. This is likely to lead to major positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.		and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Local Green Spaces may be designated for their richness in wildlife and therefore this approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for example avoiding the loss of habitat. This is likely to lead to major positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.		to publicly accessible open space will be reduced.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Space and other Important Open Space could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages. This policy is	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Spaces could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages. This policy is expected to	<b>XX</b>	Many of the important open spaces currently identified within the existing Local Plans contribute to visual amenity, local character and protect locally important views. Not protecting them

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Do nothing</b> Do not protect Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.		have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.		through the New Local Plan could lead to irreversible negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	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 such features and their setting. Minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	Local Green Spaces may contain features of historic or cultural interest, such as war memorials, and therefore this approach should help protect and maintain such features and their setting. Minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.	X	Some of the important open spaces currently identified within the existing Local Plans contribute to the setting of features of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage and the perceived sense of place held by local communities. Not protecting them through the New Local Plan could lead to irreversible negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Do nothing</b> Do not protect Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Space and other Important Open Space will protect Greenfield land from development and minimise the loss of soils. This approach should therefore have permanent, major positive impacts in relation to this objective, across Central Lincolnshire and in the long term.	✓✓	Protection of Local Green Spaces will protect Greenfield land from development and minimise the loss of soils. This approach should therefore have permanent, major positive impacts in relation to this objective, across Central Lincolnshire and in the long term.	<b>X</b>	This objective could lead to a permanent loss of Greenfield land and soils to development across Central Lincolnshire.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective

Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft		Option 3 – Do nothing	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
13. Transport and Accessibility	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
14. Employment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
15. Local Economy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 9 Land use and soils (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant negative effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (XX)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (XX)</li><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (XX)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: Option 1, protects Local Green Space in line with national policy set out in the NPPF and also protects open spaces that have previously been identified in existing Local Plans as important. Option 1 is expected to lead to significant positive effects in relation to the social equality, green infrastructure, landscape and, land and soils IIA objectives (Objs 3, 4, 5 and 9). This is largely due to the strong protection of open space close to where people live that this policy approach offers. Option 2 is expected to have similar effects to Option 1.						



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – Preferred Option in Further Draft</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Do nothing</b> Do not protect Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p>Option 3 is a do nothing approach where the Local Plan does not offer protection for other open important open spaces in Central Lincolnshire. This option is predicted to lead to major, irreversible negative impacts in relation to the social equality, green infrastructure and landscape IIA objectives (Objs. 3, 4 and 5). By not offering any protection in the Local Plan to the other important open spaces in the area other than Local Green Spaces, there is a risk some will be lost to development and that local character and distinctiveness will be threatened.</p> <p>Option 1 is therefore the preferred approach.</p>						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	Requiring new development to provide new open space, sport and/or recreation facilities that is of a good quality and accessible should encourage local communities across Central Lincolnshire to partake in physical activity. This policy approach should have a permanent, long term major positive impact against this objective.	✓	Existing Local Plans set out quantity standards for open space and therefore this option should have some minor positive effects on this objective. However, these are largely based on national standards and do not address quality and accessibility.	X	Indirectly, this option could have minor negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire. Without minimum standards of open space provision and a local understanding of open space deficiencies, there is a risk people will not be able to access open space for physical activity close to where they live.	✓	Likely to have some minor positive effects, although would be difficult to target those communities who would most benefit from new or improved open space.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy should help to ensure that	✓	Likely to have minor positive effects,	?	The impacts of this option are uncertain	✓	Likely to have minor positive

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		existing and future residents across Central Lincolnshire are within walking distance of public open space, sports and recreation facilities, reflecting the needs of different users, for example distance thresholds that reflect local demographics, e.g. ageing population, or families with young children. Indirect beneficial impacts are also likely on increasing opportunities for communities to meet and partake in community activities.		although this option only secures provision in terms of quantity of open space. It would be difficult to improve accessibility to open spaces through this option.		as without minimum standards of provision, it would be difficult to direct provision of open space to those communities who need it most.		effects although would be difficult to target those communities who would most benefit from new or improved open space.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	The policy specifically requires development to	✓	Whilst the existing quantity open space standards	X	This approach is unlikely to improve the quantity and	✓	This option should result in positive

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		provide new or enhanced provision of publicly accessible open space for sport, play and recreation that is multifunctional. This should lead to major positive benefits throughout the plan period.		have delivered new open spaces, the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study identified parts of the area still deficient in open spaces.		quality of open space or provide in areas deficient in publicly accessible open space as there will be no mechanism to secure such improvements.		effects including improved access to wildlife, green and blue spaces and the natural environment, and improved quantity of open space.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	✓	Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.	X	This option would not require the provision of open space as part of new development and therefore not contribute to enhancing landscape and townscape quality and character.	✓	Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
								plan period across Central Lincolnshire. However, under this option it may be difficult to adopt a landscape scale approach to the provision of open space.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	The policy and supporting text recognises that open spaces can make a significant contribution to the water environment and flood risk	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.	?	It is uncertain how this option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on this

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		management, for example, as part of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems. This policy is therefore expected to have minor positive, permanent effects against this objective throughout the plan period.				including open space provision in the design of their developments.		objective throughout the plan period.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
								effect on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	By setting accessibility standards and ensuring open space is largely provided in walking distance from where people live, this policy should have a positive impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport across the Central Lincolnshire area throughout the plan period.	?	This impact of this option is uncertain as it depends on how it is implemented. Without accessibility standards it is not known whether open space will be provided in walking and cycling distance from where people live.	?	This impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known what types of open space will come forward and whether they would be accessible by modes other than the car.	✓	This option should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live, but also could lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces that do not address local deficiencies of provision and therefore it will not reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	Securing multifunctional open space as part of new development is	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor	?	It is uncertain how this option would impact on this objective as without	✓	Securing new open space as part of new development

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 – Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire. For example, multifunctional open space can include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.		positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.		minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.		is likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	In setting accessibility standards, this approach should ensure open spaces are provided close to where people live and therefore reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car to access open space provision. This policy is expected to have	✓/?	This option is likely to provide open spaces close to where people live but by relying on a quantity standard alone, risks these spaces not being provided in accessible locations.	X	This option could lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in provision.	✓/X	This option should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live, but could also lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local



Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.		Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan		Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		permanent, minor positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.						deficiencies in provision.
14. Employment	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
15. Local Economy	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 2. Health (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to lead to a number of benefits in relation to the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects against the health, social equality and biodiversity/green infrastructure objectives. The policy specifically requires development to provide new or enhanced provision								

Local Plan Policy: LP24 – Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities								
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local open space quantity, quality and accessibility standards for public open space based on local assessments of need and deficiency.		<b>Option 2 – Business as usual, continuation of open space standards in saved Local Plans with emphasis on quantity of provision.</b>		<b>Option 3 – Adopt no open space standards in the Local Plan</b>		<b>Option 4 - Adopt national standards of provision, such as Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
of open space for sport, play and recreation close to where people live. Further positive impacts were assessed against landscape/townscape, climate change effects, climate change adaptation and transport IIA objectives. Options 2 and 4 were also assessed as likely to lead to a number of minor positive effects but no significant positive effects were recorded. Option 2 would be a continuation of the current trend. The impacts of Option 3 are largely predicted to be uncertain with negative effects in relation to the health, biodiversity/green infrastructure, landscape/townscape and transport/accessibility IIA objectives. It is not known what types of open space would come forward under this option and whether they would be accessible by modes of transport other than the car. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option.								

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP25 - The Historic Environment</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the historic environment.		<b>Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment</b> Rely on national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>? / 0</b>	This policy supports the change of use of heritage assets which could contribute towards meeting housing needs but impacts against this objective are very uncertain and may be very limited.	<b>? / 0</b>	National policy would not prevent the reuse and adaptation of disused or under used heritage assets. The reuse of a building could contribute towards meeting housing needs where appropriate and viable but impacts against this objective are very uncertain and may be very limited.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>✓</b>	This policy seeks to ensure the continued positive and sustainable management and improvement of Central Lincolnshire's historic environment. Well managed built environments can help improve mental health and wellbeing	<b>0</b>	National policy seeks the protection and enhancement of the historic environment: a high quality built environment may help improve mental health and wellbeing and promote healthy, active lifestyles through

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP25 - The Historic Environment</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the historic environment.		<b>Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment</b> Rely on national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		as well as promote healthy lifestyles by ensuring access to places that provide opportunities for activities, education and learning.		access to places that provide opportunities for activities, education and learning. However, it is not considered that this policy approach would deliver notable positive effects in relation to this objective because it does not explicitly outline how development will be expected to protect and enhance the historic environment locally.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	The historic environment can provide opportunities for interaction and activities within communities, and help people feel positive about the area they live in. This policy, which supports the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment therefore has the opportunity to support and encourage social interaction and more cohesive communities.	<b>0</b>	National policy seeks the protection and enhancement of the historic environment: the historic environment can provide opportunities for interaction and activities within communities, and help people feel positive about the area they live in.  However, it is not considered that this policy approach would deliver notable positive effects in relation to this objective because it does not explicitly outline how development will be expected to protect and enhance the historic environment locally.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	This policy directly seeks to protect, conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings, including historic parks and gardens, and the setting of historic assets includes public and private green infrastructure. This policy may therefore protect habitats of local or wider importance and maintain wildlife corridors.	✓	National policy seeks to conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings: this policy approach may therefore protect habitats of local or wider importance and maintain wildlife corridors.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This policy directly seeks to protect and enhance the character and appearance of Central Lincolnshire's historic environment by	✓	National policy requires the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and will, in combination with Local Plan

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP25 - The Historic Environment</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> General policy covering the historic environment.		<b>Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment</b> Rely on national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				considerations are duly taken on-board when assessing proposals.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy seeks to ensure the continued positive and sustainable management of Central Lincolnshire's historic environment, including supporting the change of use of heritage assets where appropriate. The policy could therefore reduce the loss of greenfield land to development and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings. Impacts against this objective are however very uncertain given the uncertainties about the number, type, size and suitability of assets that will be redeveloped.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is not likely to have any effects in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce construction waste but impacts are likely to be minimal.	<b>0</b>	National policy does not preclude the re-use of existing buildings, which could reduce construction waste, but direct impacts are minimal.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct relationship between this policy and this objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0</b>	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce the number and length of journeys but impacts are likely to be minimal.	<b>0</b>	National policy does not preclude the re-use of existing buildings, which could reduce the

Local Plan Policy: LP25 - The Historic Environment				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption General policy covering the historic environment.		Option 2 – No policy on the historic environment Rely on national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				number and length of journeys but direct impacts are minimal.
14. Employment	✓/ X	A high quality built environment could make the area more attractive to people/ employees and encourage more businesses and tourism. The reuse and adaptation of disused or under used buildings for a range of employment uses could create job opportunities and diversify the jobs on offer in Central Lincolnshire. However the requirement to conserve and enhance built and historic assets could restrict growth.	✓/ X	A high quality built environment could make the area more attractive to people/ employees and encourage more businesses and tourism. The reuse and adaptation of disused or under used buildings for a range of employment uses could create job opportunities and diversify the jobs on offer in Central Lincolnshire. However the requirement to conserve and enhance built and historic assets could restrict growth.
15. Local Economy	✓	A high quality environment could improve tourism rates which will in turn drive business, and generally attract new businesses and workers to locate in Central Lincolnshire, which will positively drive the need for the allocation of more employment land and infrastructure.	✓	A high quality environment could improve tourism rates which will in turn drive business, and generally attract new businesses and workers to locate in Central Lincolnshire, which will positively drive the need for the allocation of more employment land and infrastructure.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to have more significant effects than Option 2 in relation to two of the IIA objectives. Option 2 is not predicted to result in any major positive effects. Whilst national policy on heritage assets is quite extensive, the NPPF requires local authorities to set out “a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment” and it is felt that a specific policy in relation to this is the most appropriate approach.				
Therefore option 1 is taken forward as the preferred option.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	The amenity criteria of this policy, specifically those in relation to adverse noise and vibration, air quality and safe environments, will have positive effects upon both mental and physical health and wellbeing.	✓	Design criteria are likely to have positive effects upon both mental and physical health and wellbeing, and national policy and guidance include design and amenity criteria which seeks to improve health through design of new development, thus this policy approach is likely result in beneficial effects.	✓	National policy and guidance include design and amenity criteria which seeks to improve health through design of new development, thus following national policy and guidance will likely result in beneficial effects.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Criteria 'i' requires that places and buildings are accessible to all. Furthermore, good design should help people feel positive about the area in which they live.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>✓ / ?</b>	Criteria ‘f’ of this policy requires the design of new development to incorporate natural features such as hedgerows, trees and ponds which form part of wildlife corridors and provide important roosting and foraging opportunities for wildlife which is likely to have some minor positive effects. But the effects are uncertain as the main purpose of the policy is to deliver higher standards of design. Other policies in the Plan (LP20 Green Infrastructure Network and LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity in particular) are likely to have greater benefits against this objective.	<b>✓ / ?</b>	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred policy.  It is not considered that criteria relating to specific character areas has the potential to deliver any more significant effects than the preferred policy approach in relation to this objective because Local Plan policy LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity positively promotes development that conserves and enhances biodiversity across Central Lincolnshire.	<b>0</b>	Local Plan policies LP20 Green Infrastructure Network and LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and national policy are likely to have positive benefits against this objective.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This policy is likely to have positive impacts throughout the plan period: criteria 'c' to 'k' in particular will deliver significant positive outcomes in respect of this IIA objective. The policy, in combination with LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP25 The Historic Environment, will protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, distinctive landscapes, character and visual amenity, and will protect important views.	✓✓	<p>This option is also likely to have positive effects in relation to the Landscape and Townscape objective. The policies for each of the character areas would include criteria and considerations that reflect the specific local character and ensure that particular elements of the landscape are protected.</p> <p>However it is not considered that the benefits would be particularly more significant than those derived from the preferred option in combination with policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views and LP25 The Historic Environment.</p>	? (X / ✓)	National guidance may help to protect the countryside and landscape quality, although without locally specific interpretation, enhancement of these features is unlikely to occur and local distinctiveness could become clouded or lost.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy is likely to have major positive, permanent impacts throughout the lifetime of the plan: criteria 'j' and 'k' in particular will, in combination with policy LP25 The Historic Environment, ensure that development respects and sensitively retains built and historic structures and buildings.	✓✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option. Criteria for separate character areas would include specific criteria to guide development in the individual character areas, which could be beneficial, however it is not considered that the benefits would be particularly more significant than those derived from the preferred option in combination with policy LP25 The Historic Environment.	X / ✓	National policy and Local Plan policy LP25 The Historic Environment will protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of historical value, although without locally specific design and amenity criteria, local distinctiveness could become clouded or lost and the wider built environment could suffer.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	The policy should, through criteria 'r' and 's', have some minor positive effects on this	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	X	The lack of other local policy in relation to this IIA objective means that it is likely that this

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		objective throughout the plan period by requiring proposals to demonstrate consideration of the impact of noise and vibration, odour, fumes, smoke and dust, both during construction and the lifetime of the development.				policy approach will result in negative effects. No local policy on pollution may result in development with adverse impacts in this regard and an inconsistent approach to the determination of development proposals.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This policy approach is likely to have a positive effect on this objective: criteria 'a' requires the effective and efficient use of land, while criteria 'd' and 'e' support the development of tight settlement nuclei and are not supportive of ribbon development. These criteria, in combination with the sequential test of	✓	This policy is likely to have similar effects to that of the preferred approach.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: policies LP4 Growth in Villages and LP57 Development in Hamlets and the Countryside will however ensure positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		policy LP4 Growth in Villages and the criteria of policy LP57 Development in Hamlets and the Countryside will minimise the loss of soils to development, protect the best and most versatile agricultural land, make the best use of brownfield land and prevent the loss of greenfield land.				
<b>10. Waste</b>	✓	Criteria 't' requires consideration of measures for the adequate storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste.	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have any positive effect on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective:	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living encourages the consideration of how design can reduce the demand for resources and energy and may potentially result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.		Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living encourages the consideration of how design can reduce the demand for resources and energy and may potentially result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.		objective: Local Plan policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living encourages the consideration of how design can reduce the demand for resources and energy and may potentially result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk will result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk will result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective: Local Plan policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk will result in positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	Criteria 'b' requires maximisation of pedestrian permeability and	✓	This policy is likely to have similar effects to the preferred policy approach. It is not	<b>0</b>	National policy and guidance encourages alternatives modes of transport to the car and

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 –</b> have specific design criteria for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>criteria 'l' requires accessibility for all which will make a positive contribution to improving access by travel modes other than the private car and lead to positive effects throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Transport related issues are dealt with through policy LP13 Accessibility and Transport, which will also ensure positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.</p>		considered that the effects of this approach would be any more significant than the preferred policy because the design criteria for each character area in relation to permeability and accessibility would not differ between the character areas, the principles would be consistent.		seeks to improve accessibility through design, and Local Plan policy LP13 Accessibility and Transport details transport considerations, which will also ensure positive effects in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	Although this policy doesn't directly contribute to this	✓	This option is likely to lead to similar effects to the preferred option.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.

Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – have specific design criteria for defined character areas		Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations: rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		objective, a well-designed development and a high quality built environment and public realm will have a positive, indirect impact, helping to stimulate investment, supporting the vitality of town centres and supporting economic growth over the lifetime of the plan.		It is not considered that criteria relating to specific character areas has the potential to deliver any more significant effects than the preferred policy approach in relation to this objective because other Local Plan policies, such as LP25 The Historic Environment and LP27 Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements also positively promote development that reflects local circumstances.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li></ul>		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusions: Option 1 is predicted to lead to a number of positive effects against the IIA objectives, with significant positive effects on IIA objectives 5 and 6, landscape and townscape and the built and historic environment. No negative effects were predicted in relation to this option. Option 2 is expected to lead to similar positive effects to Option 1, while Option 3 is considered to be the least sustainable option when						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP26 - Design and Amenity</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Criteria based policy setting out broad principles for delivering high standards of design and amenity in Central Lincolnshire		<b>Option 2 – have specific design criteria</b> for defined character areas		<b>Option 3 - No policy on design and amenity considerations:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p>considered against the IIA objectives, scoring no major positive effects. Option 3 has therefore not been taken forward in light of this IIA assessment and of the significant importance the NPPF places on ensuring good design and a good amenity.</p> <p>Although Options 1 and 2 score the same, Option 1 is taken forward as the preferred option and Option 2 has been discounted because identifying character areas and defining the specific criteria for each of these would be very resource intensive and as such have significant implications for the Local Plan timetable. Furthermore, it is not felt that this approach would derive any significant benefits over the preferred approach, as criteria 'j' and 'k' require that proposals respond to the original local architectural style and reinforce local distinctiveness, and other policies within the Local Plan will also deliver significant positive effects in relation to the IIA objectives.</p>						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP27 – Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local criteria based policy		<b>Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		<b>Option 3-</b> Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP27 – Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local criteria based policy		<b>Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		<b>Option 3- Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Policy requires that advertisement proposals must not clutter the streets scene, be a hazard to road users or pedestrians, or impede surveillance equipment, therefore protecting accessibility for all and helping create communities where people feel safe.  Furthermore, the design criteria relating to frontages and shutters will ensure high quality development that will help people feel positive about the area they live in.	?	National policy and guidance on this policy area is brief (primarily NPPF para 67 and NPPG 18b-079-20140306) which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.	✓	The criteria contained within separate policies would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, therefore the impacts in relation to the social equality and community IIA objective are likely to be minor positive for this policy approach also.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Criteria 'a', 'b', 'e', 'f' and 'g' in particular aim to conserve and enhance local townscape character and visual amenity. Criteria 'h' also requires advertisements to be designed to respect the scale and character of the building	? (X / XX)	An absence of specific policy criteria in relation to town centre frontages and advertisement development will mean that the Local Plan Design and Amenity policy (LP26) in particular and national policy will be used in determining such applications.	✓✓	The criteria contained within separate policies would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, therefore the impacts in relation to the landscape and

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP27 – Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local criteria based policy		<b>Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		<b>Option 3-</b> Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		on which it is located and the surrounding area, which will help to maintain townscape character. Positive effects are likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.		<p>National policy is relatively brief in relation to this policy area and LP26 does not include specific considerations in relation to frontages, advertisements and security shutters, therefore the likely effects of this policy in relation to this IIA objective are uncertain.</p> <p>There is however a risk that decision making will be inconsistent in the absence of specific criteria in relation to frontages, shutters and advertisements, therefore there is potential for major negative effects as a result of this.</p>		townscape IIA objective are likely to be major positive for this policy approach also.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	Criteria 'b' makes specific reference to the protection of frontages with architectural or historic interest and criteria 'h' requires advertisements to respect the scale and character of the building on which it is situated and the surrounding area, including local heritage assets. The policy will enhance the quality of the public realm and protect, maintain or	? / X	<p>Absence of specific policy criteria in relation to town centre frontage and advertisement development will mean that the Historic Environment (LP25) and the Design and Amenity (LP26) Local Plan policies in particular and national policy will be used in determining such applications.</p> <p>The likely effects of this policy in relation to this IIA objective are uncertain.</p>	✓✓	The criteria contained within separate policies would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, therefore the impacts in relation to the built and historic environment IIA objective are likely to be major positive

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP27 – Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local criteria based policy		<b>Option 2 – No policy on town centre frontages and advertisements:</b> rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy		<b>Option 3-</b> Have separate policies on frontages and advertisements	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of historical value. Positive effects are likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.		There is a risk that decision making will be inconsistent in the absence of specific criteria in relation to frontages, shutters and advertisements, therefore there is potential for minor negative effects as a result of this (it is unlikely that this policy approach will result in major negative effects given the extent of national and local policy in relation to heritage assets).		for this policy approach also.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>11. Climate Change</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy

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

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		<b>Option 2 – Have general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies:</b> Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	Criteria 'b' will increase the range of housing and criteria 'c' will provide pitches to contribute to meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.	✓✓	Policies would increase the range of housing and require provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches.		
<b>2. Health</b>	0	Policy would not have any effect in relation to this IIA objective: policy LP9 Health and Wellbeing would deliver positive effects.	0	Policies would not have any effect in relation to this IIA objective: policy LP9 Health and Wellbeing would deliver positive effects.		

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		<b>Option 2 – Have general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies:</b> Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	The integration of sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on-site where possible will support cultural diversity, social interaction and promote more diverse and cohesive communities.	✓✓	The integration of sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on-site where possible will support cultural diversity, social interaction and promote more diverse and cohesive communities.		
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	Criteria 'g' requires the use of high grade agricultural land for 'productive use' which may lead to habitat creation or expansion, improve access to the natural environment, and provide opportunities for local food production.	✓	Policies would require the use of high grade agricultural land for 'productive use' which may lead to habitat creation or expansion, improve access to the natural environment, and provide opportunities for local food production.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.  Local Plan policy LP17 Landscape,	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		<b>Option 2 – Have general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies:</b> Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Townscape and Views will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.		Local Plan policy LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	<p>This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.</p> <p>Local Plan policy LP25 The Historic Environment will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.</p>	<b>0</b>	<p>This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.</p> <p>Local Plan policy LP25 The Historic Environment will deliver positive effects in relation to this objective.</p>		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	<p>This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP14, Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk, is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary</p>	<b>0</b>	<p>This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.</p> <p>Policy LP14, Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk, is likely to be effective in ensuring that water resources and infrastructure are afforded the necessary</p>		

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		<b>Option 2 – Have general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies:</b> Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		protection and implemented as necessary.		protection and implemented as necessary.		
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the pollution objective.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the pollution objective.		
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓✓	Criteria g, use of high grade agricultural land for productive use, and criteria h, avoidance of mineral sterilisation, will result in major positive effects in relation to this objective.	✓✓	This approach would include criteria requiring the use of high grade agricultural land for productive use, and the avoidance of mineral sterilisation, which would result in major positive effects in relation to this objective.		
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste.	<b>0</b>	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise waste.		
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect upon the Climate Change Effects and Energy objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effect upon the Climate Change Effects and Energy objective.		



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

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

Local Plan Policy: LP28 - Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Have an overarching policy which includes criteria for the development of all SUEs. (SUE specific criteria featured in separate SUE specific policies.)		Option 2 – Have general overarching criteria in each of the SUE specific policies: Have no general policy on urban extensions and instead include the general criteria in each of the SUE specific policies.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		centres. The effects of this policy will vary from minor positive to major positive as some SUE sites will deliver more business development than others.		sites will deliver more business development than others.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 9. Natural Resources, Land Use and Soils (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 14 Employment (✓/✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 15 Local economy (✓/✓✓)</li></ul>		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj 1. Housing (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj 3. Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 9. Natural Resources, Land Use and Soils (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> Significant mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 14 Employment (✓/✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 15 Local economy (✓/✓✓)</li></ul>			
Conclusions: The scores of Option 1 and Option 2 are the same. However, Option 1 is preferred given that it is desirable to avoid repeating general criteria across each SUE policy in order to have a concise plan. Furthermore, an overarching SUE policy demonstrates a consistent approach.						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy seeking 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.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI, heritage and other Local Plan or national policies.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA Objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	The policy seeks to make a positive contribution to quality of life for those in the Lincoln area. Extending and improving the protected green wedge and green infrastructure network within and around Lincoln is likely to have positive impacts on this objective by actively seeking to increase opportunities for people to walk and cycle and engage in active recreation close to where they live and work.	✓/?	Although this option is likely to create opportunities for people to take part in active recreation, it is less locally proactive than the preferred option and could miss opportunities to create and improve a connected and multifunctional network of open space around the City.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy option should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in. Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.	✓	This policy option should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in, but is less specific than Option 1. Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy option should help provide new wildlife corridors and provide/ improve connections between sites, improving access to nature.	✓	Whilst some positive impacts are likely, this option may not proactively protect and improve GI and wildlife corridors around Lincoln.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This approach should lead to long term, positive impacts on this objective protecting local landscapes, character and important views that are particular to the Lincoln area.	✓	This approach should lead to long term, positive impacts on this objective in general, but may not respond to locally important landscapes, character and views.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy should have a positive impact on this objective by protecting and enhancing the setting of Lincoln and its character.	✓	This policy should have a positive impact on this objective but may not protect and enhance the particular setting of Lincoln.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy seeking 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.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI, heritage and other Local Plan or national policies.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	Protecting the important green and blue corridors and spaces around and through Lincoln should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected along with specific policies elsewhere in the plan such as LP14.	✓	A Central Lincolnshire wide GI and heritage policy along with national policies (and other Local Plan policies particularly LP14) should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected although a Lincoln area policy would capture locally specific and appropriate green space protection and water resource issues.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	There are areas that experience poor air quality, particularly in Lincoln and therefore increasing green infrastructure provision should have a beneficial impact on reducing pollution.	✓	This policy approach should also increase green infrastructure provision having a beneficial impact on reducing pollution, although may not capture locally specific Lincoln issues to the same extent.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This policy approach should have a positive effect in relation to this objective as protecting the important green spaces around and into Lincoln would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land. The policy also encourages the sensitive redevelopment of heritage assets within the Lincoln area which should help to make the best use of brownfield land and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings along with other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25.	✓	This policy approach should have positive effects in relation to this objective as protecting a GI network would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no direct link between this policy and this IIA Objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy seeking 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.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI, heritage and other Local Plan or national policies.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	There could be positive effects of this policy approach in relation to this objective depending on how it is implemented. Green Infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding and the urban heat island effect around and into the heart of the City.	✓	There could be positive effects of this policy approach in relation to this objective depending on how it is implemented. Green Infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	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. The policy also seeks improvements to the public realm, which should improve its attractiveness and use and also seeks to improve access to cultural and leisure assets.	✓	Extending and improving the GI network could result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes were appropriate such as walking and cycling and the enhanced use of Central Lincolnshire's waterways supported by the Central Lincolnshire wide transport policy LP13 and the Lincoln Area access and movement policy LP36.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities generally.	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities generally.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities locally.	✓	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities locally.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 4 Biodiversity and green infrastructure (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	

Local Plan Policy: LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy seeking 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.		<b>Option 2 -</b> To have no local Lincoln policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire GI, heritage and other Local Plan or national policies.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 6 Built and Historic Environment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul>		
<b>Conclusions:</b> Both general green infrastructure, heritage and Lincoln Area setting and character policies have a major positive, minor positive or neutral impact on all IIA objectives. The preferred option (option 1) is to have a Lincoln specific setting and character policy (as well as a general Central Lincolnshire policies) as this would allow Lincoln's specific issues and opportunities to be captured rather than getting lost within or dominating a Central Lincolnshire wide policy.				

Plan Policy: LP30 – Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓✓	Policy will deliver 9,700 dwellings in the plan period (12,600 in total).	✓✓	Policy LP48 allocates 9,700 dwellings in the plan period (12,600 in total).
2. Health	✓	Policy requires Lincoln SEQ SUE development to include a new Local Centre which includes health services, includes the need for community/ social facilities within new local centres for the other three SUEs and includes the need for improved pedestrian and cycling movements.	0	Policy LP9 Health and Wellbeing will ensure positive effects in relation to health and wellbeing, though this policy does not detail what provision is expected from SUEs.
3. Social Equality and Community	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.

<b>Plan Policy: LP30 – Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	Policy requires all SUEs to provide open space and 'green corridors' to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside. This will protect/ enhance habitats, lead to habitat expansion, create new wildlife linkages, and provide accessible open space.	✓	Policy LP28 requires SUE developers to consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards and allotments. This will provide opportunities for local food production and possibly lead to habitat creation.  The effects are not likely to be as significant as those of the preferred policy approach therefore the score is only minor positive.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Policy requires all SUEs to provide a distinctive place to live that have their own identity and respects their local surroundings including protecting and creating view corridors and protecting or enhancing landscape settings.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	Policy requires all SUEs to protect and enhance named built and historic environment assets within or potentially affected by development of each site.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land,	X / ✓	Policy LP28 requires development proposals to minimise the need to travel whilst maximising



<b>Plan Policy: LP30 – Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>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. It also encourages the consideration of park and ride facilities, improved public transport and development of high quality, safe and effective pedestrian and cycling links. Although 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, the policy does positively encourage details of specific modal shift.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>sustainable transport modes and states that this will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. This policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car and thus 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	✓	Policy LP28 requires developers to consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards

<b>Plan Policy: LP30 – Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				and allotments: this will protect soil resources and protect some of the best and most versatile agricultural land.  The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land and a Local Centre 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. The policy requires access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where	✓	Policy LP28 requires development proposals to minimise the need to travel whilst maximising sustainable transport modes and states that this will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. This policy

<b>Plan Policy: LP30 – Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		appropriate, park and ride. 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.		requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car and thus reduce traffic volumes and congestion. 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.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	Policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land, including job creating Use Classes: this will result in an increase in new jobs in the long term which in turn may reduce unemployment overall and reduce the number of out-commuters to other areas.  The scale of the SUEs may also provide new employment during the construction phases.	✓	Neither policy LP28 or LP48 specify the amount of employment land to be delivered on each SUE.  However, LP28 requires that a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy are delivered on site, and that an appropriate level of retail should be delivered. Whilst these requirements will have positive effects in relation to the employment objective, they are not likely to be as significant as the effects of the preferred policy approach.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	Policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land as part of mixed use development: this will encourage inward investment and may encourage new start-up businesses, support emerging sectors of the economy, and help diversify the economy.	✓	Neither policy LP28 or LP48 specify the amount of employment land to be delivered on each SUE.  However, LP28 requires that a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy are delivered on site, and that an appropriate level of

Plan Policy: LP30 – Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln SUEs.		Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Lincoln 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				retail should be delivered. Whilst these requirements will have positive effects in relation to the economy objective, they are not likely to be as significant as the effects of the preferred policy approach.
Summary of Significant Effects	This policy approach is predicted to have significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1 Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 5 Landscape and Townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 6 Built and Historic Environment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 15 Economy (✓✓)</li></ul>		This policy approach is predicted to have significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1 Housing (✓✓)</li></ul>	
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to four of the IIA objectives whilst Option 2 is only predicted to have significant positive effects in relation to the Housing objective. The policy options score the same in relation to most of the other objectives.  Option 2 has been discounted because it is less likely to deliver significant positive effects and also because of the large scale of the SUEs 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 delivered on the site in order to achieve sustainable development. Detailed criteria will also aid developers and decision makers.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP31 Lincoln's Economy</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	Effects on this IIA objective are likely to be indirect. The policy aims to protect and enhance the attractiveness of the City Centre as a place to live as well as work and shop including providing services and facilities for residents as well as visitors.	<b>0</b>	Effects on this IIA objective are unlikely or likely to be indirect.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This policy is likely to have positive effects on this objective through improved access to services and facilities in the City Centre by walking and cycling and by protecting and enhancing quality, attractiveness, character and assets.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Lincoln has pockets of high incidences of deprivation. However, this policy actively encourages protection and improvement of Lincoln's quality environment which may help reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime, and could provide new employment opportunities. All groups of the community should benefit from improved facilities, services, quality and offer.	✓/0	This Local Plan policy will help to provide job opportunities for local residents and support training to help raise skills levels, but does not cover the range and locally specific issues covered by option 1.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	The preferred option seeks to protect and enhance character of Lincoln, which would include important open spaces and the open character of Lincoln's Brayford Pool and waterways.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Through supporting and enhancing Lincoln's role as a key destination for tourism and leisure, protecting and enhancing the quality, attractiveness, character and assets of Lincoln, including the City Centre, and protecting the open character of the Brayford Pool and Lincoln's waterways, this policy seeks to protect and improve the landscape setting and townscape of Lincoln and should lead to positive long term effects.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP31 Lincoln's Economy</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the character and assets of Lincoln, particularly the City Centre and the Brayford Pool and waterways. The policy should also positively enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	This policy is likely to have an indirect positive effect on this objective by seeking to maintain the open character of Lincoln's Brayford Pool and waterways.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	In improving Lincoln's character and attractiveness along with complementary policies, this option should encourage more people to walk and cycle and therefore contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gases.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓/?	Depending on how this policy is implemented it has the potential to result in the remediation of contaminated land and making use of brownfield land, vacant and derelict land and buildings. However the exact impacts are too uncertain at this stage.	✓	This policy promotes the retention of existing employment areas.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this policy option and this IIA objective	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	In improving Lincoln's character and attractiveness along with complementary policies, this option should encourage more people to walk and cycle and therefore contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gases.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	X/?	Depending on how this policy is implemented it has the potential to result in development being located in areas at risk of flooding. However the exact impacts are uncertain at this stage.	<b>0</b>	There is no direct link between this option and the IIA objective.

Local Plan Policy: LP31 Lincoln's Economy				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Provide local criteria to guide development in the Lincoln area to strengthen Lincoln's economy.		Option 2 – To have no local Lincoln economy policy and rely on the generic prosperity and jobs policy in the Local Plan.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer and focus of development on the Lincoln Urban Area. This will focus uses reducing the need to travel to less accessible areas and increasing the opportunity to travel by means other than the private car.	✓	This policy should protect existing employment sites and bring more jobs to the area and could reduce the need for people to travel to work. Promoting the use of existing employment areas which are more likely to have access to public transport.
14. Employment	✓✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer of employment uses supplementing the generic prosperity and jobs policy by covering smaller scale development and Lincoln specific issues.	✓	This policy will provide a net increase in jobs, which is likely to help reduce unemployment in the area. It is likely to provide opportunities to improve skills and training for the local workforce and also help to improve the diversity and quality of jobs in the area but will not reflect issues peculiar to Lincoln.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy option seeks to enhance the quality and offer of employment uses. This option seeks to enhance the quality and character of the area making it more attractive to new employment opportunities and to cover Lincoln specific issues.	✓	This policy will offer opportunities for non-allocated economy and will ensure land is available to support existing business and also new investment in the area but will not reflect issues peculiar to Lincoln.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 15 Local Economy (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> The preferred option (option 1) is expected to have a number of significant positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account.				

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



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

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

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and College</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and college.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and college within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or college but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		However, this option would be strengthened by reference to campuses and masterplans for both universities and Lincoln college and identification of all university and college land and assets.		masterplans for both universities and Lincoln college and identification of all university and college land and assets.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>?</b>	The effect on this IIA objective is unknown as development proposals and locations are uncertain.	<b>?</b>	The effect on this IIA objective is unknown as development proposals and locations are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>XI✓/?</b>	Development in the City would reduce the need to travel or be more accessible by foot, cycle or public transport. Development further from the City is likely to have an adverse impact but as the nature and location of development is unknown effects are uncertain at this time.	<b>✓/XI?</b>	The effect on this IIA objective is unknown as development proposals and locations are uncertain. Development in the City would reduce the need to travel or be more accessible by foot, cycle or public transport.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>XI✓/?</b>	Development in the City would be likely to direct investment and	<b>✓/?</b>	Development in the City would be likely to direct investment and	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and College</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and college.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and college within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or college but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		development to brownfield land and possibly vacant and derelict buildings. However, development beyond the City is likely to result in the loss of greenfield land and the best and most versatile agricultural land but as the nature and location of development is unknown and effects are therefore uncertain at this time.		development to brownfield land and possibly vacant and derelict buildings. However, the nature and location of development is unknown and effects are therefore uncertain at this time.		significant effect on this objective
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>?/X</b>	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but development away from the City could result in longer journeys and more of them and are more likely to be made by private car. However, as	<b>?/✓</b>	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and College</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and college.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and college within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or college but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.				
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>?/X</b>	Within the City, Lincoln University Brayford campus is located within flood zone 2 and 3, while Bishop Grosseteste University and Lincoln College are all in flood zone 1. However, the nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown and may have an adverse impact on flood risk particularly if located on greenfield sites.	<b>?</b>	Within the City, Lincoln University Brayford campus is located within flood zone 2 and 3, while Bishop Grosseteste University and Lincoln College are all in flood zone 1. However, the nature, location and suitability of development of land and assets is unknown.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>?/X</b>	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but development away from the City could result in longer journeys and more	<b>?/✓</b>	This option may result in development within the City which would be accessible by foot, cycle or public transport but as the nature and location of development is unknown,	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and College</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and college.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and college within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or college but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		of them and are more likely to be made by private car. However, as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.		the effects are uncertain at this time.		
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>X/✓/?</b>	Investment in the universities and college themselves should increase employment and improve learning and attainment. Development in the City would provide access to all, reduce out-commuting, outward migration and bring investment into areas of high deprivation. However, development away from the City may direct development away from areas of deprivation, could cause increased commuting and could be in areas less accessible my means other than the private car. However, as	<b>✓/?</b>	Investment in the universities and college within the City should increase employment and improve learning and attainment. Development within the City would provide access to all, reduce out-commuting, outward migration and bring investment into areas of high deprivation. However, as the nature and location of development is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective

Local Plan Policy: LP32 – Lincoln’s Universities and College						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Provide a specific policy to support the aspirations of Lincoln’s universities and college.		Option 2 – Incorporate support for Lincoln’s universities and college within the Lincoln City Economy policy along with other drivers of the Lincoln economy.		Option 3 – Have no specific policy reference to Lincoln’s universities or college but rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		the nature and location of development on land and assets is unknown, the effects are uncertain at this time.				
15. Local Economy	?	The nature and location of development is unknown and the effects are therefore uncertain at this time.	?	The nature and location of development is unknown and the effects are therefore uncertain at this time.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> All options have unknown or mixed effects on the IIA objectives assessed. The importance of Lincoln’s universities and college to the local economy of the City is acknowledged and supported, but only Lincoln University’s Brayford Pool campus and masterplan is referenced. To strengthen this policy both universities and Lincoln college should be referenced and supported equally. Option 2 would ensure that investment is focused on the City of Lincoln ensuring maximum accessibility and benefits to the wider community. Views on the effects of university/ college related development can only meaningfully be done if the location of all land and assets and the nature of the development/ masterplans are known.						



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Identify a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓	Provision of housing (and student halls of residence) is specifically mentioned within the policy as an appropriate use within the Central Mixed Use area as well as protecting existing dwelling houses.	0/?	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective unless housing is specifically mentioned as an appropriate use on upper floors. However, focussing on retail and shopping frontages may result in other specific uses being ignored.	0/?	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective unless housing is specifically mentioned as an appropriate use on upper floors. However, focussing on retail and shopping frontages within a specific retail policy is likely to result in other specific uses being ignored.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓✓	This policy option includes reference to protecting local environments and amenities and ensuring road safety and protecting pedestrian circulation.	0/?	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective given its narrow focus or an unknown effect without policy wording.	0	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective given its narrow focus.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy option seeks to maintain viability and vitality across the Central Mixed Use area, close to and including some	✓	The central part of the City is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the City and surrounding areas,	✓	The central part of the City is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the City and surrounding areas,

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Identify a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		of the most run down parts of the City in need of investment and renewal. The central part of the City is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the City and surrounding areas.		however other effects are unlikely to be significant.		however other effects are unlikely to be significant.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25, LP26 and LP27 (in part) will have a positive effect on the townscape character.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25, LP26 and LP27 will have a positive effect on the townscape character.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25, LP26 and LP27 (in part) will have a positive effect on the townscape character.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Identify a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy option should ensure the appropriate reuse of premises within the Central Mixed Use area but effects will depend on the detail of the proposals coming forward and the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25, LP26 and LP27 (in part).	<b>✓/X/?</b>	This policy option should ensure the appropriate reuse of premises within the Primary Shopping Area but effects will depend on the detail of the proposals coming forward and the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25, LP26 and LP27 and would not apply to the potentially more vulnerable peripheral mixed use areas.	<b>X/?</b>	This policy option may ensure the appropriate reuse of premises within the central shopping area but effects will not reflect local circumstances, will be very general and will depend on the detail of the proposals coming forward and the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25, LP26 and LP27 (in part) and would not apply to the potentially more vulnerable peripheral mixed use areas.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Identify a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		significant effect on this objective.		significant effect on this objective.		significant effect on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City Centre uses within the centre. Therefore whilst it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport.	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City centre uses within the centre. Therefore whilst it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport.	✓	This policy option encourages the concentration of City centre uses within the centre. Therefore whilst it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓/?	Large parts of the City Centre and Central Mixed Use Area are in Flood Zones 2 and 3 areas. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future	✓/?	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3 areas. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of	✓/?	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3 areas. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Identify a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP26, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.		other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP26, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.		Plan, particularly LP14 and LP26, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy option will mean that some people may have to travel further to access services and facilities, but it will encourage uses in areas better served by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.	✓	This policy option will mean that some people may have to travel further to access services and facilities, but it will encourage uses in areas better served by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.	✓	This policy option will mean that some people may have to travel further to access services and facilities, but it will encourage uses in areas better served by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	This policy option encourages new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. As part of the mixed use	✓/?	This policy option would encourage new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. It would focus on shopping and	✓/?	This policy option would encourage new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. It would focus on shopping and associated

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP33 – Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Identify a Central Mixed Use area, Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Identify a primary shopping area and primary and secondary shopping frontages within Lincoln identifying appropriate uses and criteria.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Rely on an existing or expanded generic retail hierarchy policy (LP6).	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		developments being put forward residential uses as well as student accommodation are proposed in areas close to further and higher educational establishments improving access to them. By revitalising the Central Mixed Use Area and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy option should stem out-commuting and outward migration.		associated uses and therefore whilst there may be some other uses as part of mixed use proposals, they are not specifically mentioned and precise nature and effect is unknown.		uses and therefore whilst there may be some other uses as part of mixed use proposals, they are not specifically mentioned and precise nature and effect is unknown.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	Regeneration of key sites in the town and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the	✓/?	Regeneration of key sites in the town centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the City centre. Its focus	✓/?	Regeneration of key sites in the town centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the City centre. Its focus

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



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	Focussing retail and other appropriate uses to serve a local need within the identified District and Local Centres should restrict their uncontrolled spread and loss of residential units elsewhere. In most District and Local Shopping Centres residential uses are included in upper floors and whilst this is not specifically identified as a suitable use or protected reference is made to the mix of uses in the Centre.	<b>✓/X</b>	Focussing retail and other appropriate uses to serve a local need within the identified District and Local Centres should restrict their uncontrolled spread and loss of residential units elsewhere. However, centres are only identified and boundaries shown in Lincoln City and this would also not take into account any recent changes. In most District and Local Shopping Centres residential uses are included in upper floors and whilst this is not specifically identified as a suitable use or protected reference is made to the mix of uses in the Centre.	<b>X/?</b>	No specific guidance or boundaries would be provided to direct local facilities and services to existing centres which may result in the conversion and loss of residential units. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore implications of this policy option are largely unknown at this time.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective although minor positive effects are likely as it does aim to support, maintain and expand accessible District and Local Centres to which people can cycle and walk to and which may contain health facilities and services.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is a continuation of the current trend and is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective. It would only actively support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk to and which may contain health facilities and services for the City of Lincoln. Centres are not specifically identified in the NKDC Local Plan saved policies.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres distributed throughout the Lincoln Urban Area.	✓	This policy option would support and maintain previously identified district and local centres in the City of Lincoln, but would not reflect any recent changes or offer	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to actively protect or support existing district and local shopping centres and their loss or conversion to other uses such as residential could

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				protection for those centres within the Lincoln Urban Area that fall within North Kesteven District.		have a detrimental impact on social equality and community.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy option aims to support and maintain District and Local Centres throughout the Lincoln Urban Area. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy option would support and maintain district and local centres in the City of Lincoln but not elsewhere in the Lincoln Urban Area and would not reflect any recent changes. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan such as LP26 may have a generally positive impact.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		the Centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP26.		of the physical fabric of the Centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as LP26.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy option aims to support and maintain District and Local Centres throughout the Lincoln Urban Area. Where they have been built and designed as centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy option would support and maintain District and Local Centres in the City of Lincoln but not elsewhere in the Lincoln Urban Area and would not reflect any recent changes. Where they have been built and designed as Centres, their support and maintenance will help to protect their physical presence and integrity although positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the Centre and implementation of other	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan such as LP25 and LP26 may have a generally positive impact.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Local Plan such as LP25 and LP26.		policies in the Local Plan such as LP25 and LP26.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres to which people can cycle and walk reducing the need to travel by private car.	✓/?	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres to which people can cycle and walk within the City reducing the need to travel by private car. The impact on Centres within NKDC is less certain.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	The policy is unlikely to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	The policy is unlikely to have a direct effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres to which people can cycle and walk reducing the need to travel by private car and use of fossil fuels.	✓/?	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres to which people can cycle and walk within the City reducing the need to travel by private car and use of fossil fuels. However, it would not reflect recent changes to existing Centres and the impact on centres within NKDC is less certain.	0	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓/X	This policy option 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 it	✓/ X	This policy option may support development in areas at risk of flooding for example Newark Road (Bracebridge) but by maintaining District and Local Centres and reducing the need to travel by private car it should have a positive impact on climate	0	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan particularly LP14 will have a positive impact.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		should have a positive impact on climate change.		change, but this would not reflect recent changes to centres and would only be true for centres within the City and not NK.		
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres to which people can cycle and walk reducing the need to travel by private car.	✓	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible District and Local Centres to which people can cycle and walk within the City reducing the need to travel by private car. The impact on Centres within NKDC is less certain.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective because although district and local centres are mentioned in the retail tiers of the higher level policy, they are not named or policies included that help to promote and protect them. Other policies in the Local Plan particularly LP13 will have a positive impact.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option may help to maintain and expand local retail and service centre employment, but the	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		effect on this IIA objective is likely to be minimal.				
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	This policy option is likely to lead to minor positive effects throughout the plan period within District and Local Centres. The requirement for development proposals to contribute to the vitality and mix of uses in the Centres should have a positive impact on supporting the viability and vitality of local shopping areas.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this IIA objective.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj.3: Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj.13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	



Local Plan Policy: LP34 – Lincoln’s District and Local Shopping Centres					
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Maintain the existing list and boundaries of the District and Local Shopping Centres in the saved City of Lincoln Local Plan policies.		<b>Option 3 –</b> 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.
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b> <b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>Conclusion:</b> The preferred policy option (option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Specifically identifying District and Local Centres across the urban area ensures the maintenance of a network of locally accessible shops and services meeting local needs within accessible locations. Option 2 would maintain and enhance historic Centres within the City only. This would not reflect recent changes to the location of Centres or their boundaries and would not maintain or enhance identified Centres within the wider urban area. Option 3 would provide generic advice for locational priorities but would not ensure that specific Centres are maintained or enhanced.					

Local Plan Policy: LP35 Lincoln’s Regeneration and Opportunity Areas				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 -</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
1. Housing	✓✓	Provision of housing is specifically stated within the policy as part of mixed use development.	✓/?	National planning policy recognises that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of town centres but detailed impacts are unknown.
2. Health	✓✓	The identification of proposals to improve accessibility by pedestrians and cyclists will	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments in general

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP35 Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		have a positive effect on improving road safety and accessibility to services.		terms. This should lead to positive long term impacts on improving the health and well-being of Lincoln's residents.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy option seeks to improve run down parts of the City in need of investment and renewal. Named improvements aim to improve accessibility and help people feel more positive about those areas as places to live, work and visit.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments in general terms. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy option encourages the improvement of footpath and cycleway linkages and river frontages. This is likely to lead to an improvement in the quantity of public open space improving access for all to green and blue spaces and through them to the wider green infrastructure network.	✓	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks and green infrastructure.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	This policy option will have a direct, positive effect on the townscape character of the South High Street area, such as street pattern and historic shopfronts, and have a positive impact on the other opportunity areas.	✓/?	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued townscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally important townscapes.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy option will have positive effects on the opportunity areas particularly making the most of water frontages and the historic townscape and shopfronts along the South High Street and Canwick Road.	✓/?	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out guidance for determining planning applications in

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP35 Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
				relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive long term effects, but doesn't allow for targeted improvements to local heritage assets.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective although other policies in the Local Plan seek to meet these objectives.	<b>0</b>	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by water pollution'.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy option supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel which will help to improve air quality.	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This policy option encourages the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promotes the development of brownfield land.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to the regeneration

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP35 Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
				of Lincoln, this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy option supports specific measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓/?	Some of the Regeneration and Opportunity Areas identified in the policy lie within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP26, and the NPPF, should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere but does not provide local solutions for area within the City in need of renewal.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy option will have direct positive effects on widening transport choice and reducing the need to travel.	✓/?	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however, this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues and opportunities.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	This policy option encourages new employment uses into areas of the City currently in need of renewal. As part of the mixed use developments being put forward residential uses as well as student accommodation are proposed in areas close to further and higher educational	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting sustainable economic growth. However, it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and

Local Plan Policy: LP35 Lincoln’s Regeneration and Opportunity Areas				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Identify areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the policies map for Lincoln and provide key principles for each area and linked to the Lincoln Growth Strategy.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary	Residual Effects Score	Commentary
		establishments improving access to them. By revitalising deprived urban areas and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy option should stem out-commuting and outward migration.		identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
15. Local Economy	✓	Regeneration of key sites in the town and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the opportunity areas. This policy option encourages employment uses as part of mixed use development.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However, it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj.1: Housing (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj.2: Health (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj.3: Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj.4: Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj.13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj.14 Employment (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting local objectives and criteria for regenerating key sites in Lincoln can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP36 Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no direct effects upon the sustainability objective for housing.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no effects upon the sustainability objective for housing.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This approach is likely to have moderate effects on the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking, cycling and public transport. It would also improve road safety by encouraging networks of cycle routes. It also aims to improve accessibility, including to green spaces and health facilities, particularly for those who do not have access to a private car.	<b>0</b>	Without a Lincoln policy on transport, specific local opportunities to encourage walking, cycling and public transport would be missed. A Central Lincolnshire wide policy would mitigate this impact to some extent leading to an overall neutral effect.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving locally specific accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those without access to a private car but it will have a neutral effect on other decision making criteria.	<b>0</b>	Not having a Lincoln policy will have neutral effects on this objective. A Central Lincolnshire wide policy would mitigate this impact to some extent leading to an overall neutral effect.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.	✓	This policy approach may result in some minor positive effects by promoting accessibility particularly by sustainable transport and for those without access to a private car.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although other policies in the plan aim to do this.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised although other policies in the plan aim to do this.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP36 Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> A policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.</b>	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓/X	This policy approach would ensure that the necessary road infrastructure is in place thus preventing congestion in areas of poor air quality but conversely encourages continued car use, which may increase air and noise pollution where new roads are in place. However, the policy will help encourage a modal shift. The effects overall are therefore likely to be mixed.	✓/X	Without a specific transport policy, transport proposals, using a general Central Lincolnshire policy, may come forward to improve congestion through modal shift or new roads. However, these proposals are unlikely to be locally specific and opportunities on development sites are likely to be missed.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised except where new roads are proposed on what is currently greenfield.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised except where new roads are proposed on what is currently greenfield.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓✓	This policy encourages the modal shift towards walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.	✓✓	This general transport policy would also encourage the modal shift towards walking, cycling and the use of public transport, thus reducing the use of fossil fuels.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	0	Creating new roads and hard surfaces could increase the risk of flooding but policies elsewhere in the plan would mitigate against this.	0	Creating new roads and hard surfaces could increase the risk of flooding but policies elsewhere in the plan would mitigate against this.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy approach would ensure that growth in Lincoln is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will therefore have major positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to key services and facilities, leisure and cycling networks.	✓	Not having a Lincoln policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through a Central Lincolnshire wide policy but area specific opportunities may be missed.

Local Plan Policy: LP36 Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: A policy covering transport issues for Lincoln supporting the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy and identifying specific sustainable transport measures for the Lincoln area.		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire wide policy.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
14. Employment	✓	This policy approach would have some positive effects in improving access to education facilities which in turn would have a positive effect on improving learning and attainment.	0	Although a Central Lincolnshire wide policy would be sufficient to ensure that access to education does not get worse, it may not bring forward Lincoln specific projects to have positive effects.
15. Local Economy	✓	This policy approach would ensure that the Lincoln economy is supported by necessary transport routes. Indirectly, this will ensure that businesses are able to move around the City effectively.	0	Although a Central Lincolnshire wide policy would be sufficient to ensure the economy is supported by adequate transport measures, it is unlikely to bring forward the local projects to have positive effects on the wider City area.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 11 Climate change effects and energy (✓✓)</li></ul> No other significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> As the primary aim of the policy is to support the delivery of sustainable transport options across the City, this policy (option 1) 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. 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.				
Option 1 is the preferred option, as it complements the generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy encouraging locally specific transport solutions to come forward in Lincoln. Both options highlight the need for transport improvements and encourage modal shift.				



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within Lincoln</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.		<b>Option 2 -</b> No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓/X	This policy approach would restrict the inappropriate or concentrated subdivision of houses in multiple occupation and loss of family housing. The policy seeks to ensure that where conversions do take place, they are achieved satisfactorily in terms of quality and residential amenity and that purpose built accommodation is encouraged where appropriate to meet this specific housing need.	X	This policy approach would not restrict the conversion of houses into houses in multiple occupation thereby meeting the housing needs that this form of housing meets. However, unrestricted conversions are likely to lead to over concentrations of such uses having a detrimental effect on the balance of communities, range of house types and loss of family accommodation.
<b>2. Health</b>	0	This policy approach will have minimal impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised other than seeking to ensure that where conversions to housing in multiple occupation do take place, they are achieved satisfactorily in terms of quality and residential amenity.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents. It will help to respond to an identified issue that will help residents to feel positive about the area that they live in and communities where people feel safe, reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	0	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within Lincoln</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.		<b>Option 2 -</b> No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.	
	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	This policy approach will help to prevent the decline of an areas appearance when an overconcentration of houses in multiple occupation occur and ensure acceptable conversion of properties where subdivision is considered appropriate.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	This policy approach will ensure that any conversions are appropriate and sensitive and do not result in over development of a site. Preventing over concentrations of subdivided dwellings with transient residents should positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community and potentially enhance the quality of the public realm.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase water consumption and need for waste water treatment.	<b>X</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase water consumption and need for waste water treatment.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase noise pollution (people and traffic).	<b>X/?</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property may increase noise pollution (people and traffic) although this is uncertain.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓/0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. It may prevent over-concentrations of uses likely to result	✓/0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. It may result in the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings that may struggle to find

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within Lincoln</b>				
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	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		in vacant and neglected buildings, although effects are likely to be negligible.		alternative uses, although effects are likely to be negligible.
<b>10. Waste</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the amount of waste.	<b>X</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the amount of waste.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase demand and need for energy.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a minimal impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	<b>X/?</b>	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the number of people potentially at risk of flooding and may increase surface water runoff if increasing hard standings to accommodate parking and bin storage.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy approach aims to ensure that where conversions do take place for students, university and college facilities are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.	<b>X/0</b>	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. It may result in the loss of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are lost, particularly facilities such as schools, meaning that further distances will need to be travelled to access alternatives, although effects are likely to be negligible.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Preventing the loss of family housing within the City should help to ensure that out-commuting and outward migration of the working age population is stemmed to some extent.	<b>X/✓</b>	Increased concentration of subdivided houses is likely to result in reduced average incomes but could provide student accommodation in close proximity to further education.

Local Plan Policy: LP37 Sub-division and multi-occupation of dwellings within Lincoln				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Policy restricting conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and maintaining balanced communities and development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.		Option 2 - No specific houses in multiple occupation policy for Lincoln.	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
15. Local Economy	✓/0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. It may result in the retention of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are maintained, although effects are likely to be negligible.	X/0	This policy approach will not have a significant impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised. It may result in the loss of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are lost, although effects are likely to be negligible.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> The preferred policy approach (option 1) is to restrict conversion of properties into houses in multiple occupation which will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents. It will help to respond to an identified issue that will help residents to feel positive about the area that they live in and communities where people feel safe, reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour and having a neutral or positive impact on many of the other sustainability objectives being appraised.				

Local Plan Policy: LP38 – Protecting Gainsborough’s Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy.	
	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.			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	0	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
2. Health	0 / ✓	The policy supports the development of art, cultural, social and leisure assets and	0	While national policy promotes the development of healthy communities, the effects of this policy

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP38 – Protecting Gainsborough’s Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>facilities, as well as improvements to the public realm which are likely to improve mental wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy also supports improved access to such facilities which may improve physical health if people can access the facilities by foot or bicycle.</p> <p>However, the effects of the policy on this IIA objective may only be negligible as it is uncertain exactly what development will take place.</p>		<p>approach specifically in relation to Gainsborough are likely to be negligible.</p>
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0 / ✓</b>	<p>The policy supports improvements to the public realm, seeks to protect important views, and to protect the contribution heritage assets, landmarks and their setting make to local distinctiveness and sense of place. All these factors can help people feel positive about the area they live in.</p> <p>However, the effects of the policy on this IIA objective may only be negligible as it is uncertain exactly what development will take place.</p>	<b>0</b>	<p>This policy approach will have no or negligible impact in relation to this IIA objective.</p>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0 / ✓</b>	<p>Criteria f of the policy seeks to ensure that key gateways are landscaped to enhance the setting of the town. This may have positive effect in relation to this IIA</p>	<b>0</b>	<p>This policy approach will have no or negligible impact in relation to this IIA objective.</p>

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP38 – Protecting Gainsborough’s Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		objective, as it may result in habitat creation or expansion.  However, the effects of the policy on this IIA objective may only be negligible as it is uncertain exactly what landscaping will take place and the extent of such landscaping.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓ / ✓✓	This policy is likely to lead to positive effects in relation to this IIA objective. Specifically, the criteria will conserve and enhance local townscape character, protect settlement character and protect important views.  Significant effects are likely when the policy is considered in combination with the following policies in particular: LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views; LP25 The Historic Environment; LP26 Design and Amenity; and the Gainsborough policies LP40 Gainsborough Riverside, LP41 Regeneration of Gainsborough and LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area.	✓	This policy is likely to lead to positive effects in relation to this IIA objective when considered in combination with other policies within the Local Plan. However, the effects are not likely to be as significant as the preferred policy approach which sets out particular considerations for Gainsborough to reflect local circumstances.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓ / ✓✓	This policy is likely to lead to positive effects in relation to this IIA objective. Specifically, the criteria seek to protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance	✓	This policy is likely to lead to positive effects in relation to this IIA objective when considered in combination with policy LP25 of the Local Plan. However, the effects are not likely to be as

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP38 – Protecting Gainsborough’s Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		heritage assets, key landmarks and their settings.  Significant effects are likely when the policy is considered in combination with policy LP25 The Historic Environment.		significant as the preferred policy approach which sets out particular considerations for Gainsborough to reflect local circumstances.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Criteria e of the policy seeks to improve access to art, cultural, social and leisure assets and facilities which may have a positive effect in relation to this IIA objective, especially in combination with other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP13 Accessibility and Transport.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no or negligible impact in relation to this IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP38 – Protecting Gainsborough’s Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		However, the effects of the policy on this IIA objective may only be negligible as it is uncertain exactly what improvements to accessibility will take place.		
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>? / 0</b>	While the policy supports the development of art, cultural, social and leisure assets and facilities which may lead to job creation, the effects are uncertain there is no certainty that the policy will alone will deliver such assets and facilities or that such development would create employment opportunities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no or negligible impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>? / 0</b>	While the policy supports the development of art, cultural, social and leisure assets and facilities which may support and diversify the local economy, the effects are uncertain there is no certainty that the policy will alone will deliver such assets and facilities.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have no or negligible impact in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	This policy approach is predicted to have mixed significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 5 Landscape and Townscape (✓ / ✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 6 Built and Historic Environment (✓ / ✓✓)</li> </ul>		This policy approach is not likely to have any significant effects.	



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP38 – Protecting Gainsborough’s Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> 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.		<b>Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p><b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 has the potential to deliver significant positive effects in relation to two of the IIA objectives while Option 2 is not likely to deliver any significant positive effects.</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires Local Plans to develop robust and comprehensive policies that respond to local character and history, and which reflect the identity of local surroundings. National policy does not reflect the local circumstances that are particularly relevant to Gainsborough, therefore the success of this policy approach on protecting Gainsborough’s setting and character is likely to be limited.</p> <p>Option 1 is therefore the preferred policy option.</p>				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP39 – Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	Policy will deliver 2,150 dwellings in the plan period (5,000 in total).	✓✓	Policy LP48 allocates 2,150 dwellings in the plan period (5,000 in total).
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Policy requires Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE development to include a new Local Centre which includes health services.	0	Policy LP9 Health and Wellbeing will ensure positive effects in relation to health and wellbeing, though this policy does not detail what provision is expected from SUEs.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP39 – Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	Policy requires both SUEs to provide open space and 'green corridors' to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside and woodland. This will protect/enhance habitats, lead to habitat expansion, create new wildlife linkages, and provide accessible open space.	✓	Policy LP28 requires SUE developers to consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards and allotments. This will provide opportunities for local food production and possibly lead to habitat creation.  The effects are not likely to be as significant as those of the preferred policy approach therefore the score is only minor positive.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	X / ✓	The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land and a Local Centre: 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	X / ✓	Policy LP28 requires development proposals to minimise the need to travel whilst maximising sustainable transport modes and states that this will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP39 – Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>positive as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain, especially in the short and medium term.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. This policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car and thus 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	✓	<p>Policy LP28 requires developers to consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards and allotments: this will protect soil resources and protect some of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.</p>

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP39 – Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land and a Local Centre: 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. 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.	✓	Policy LP28 requires development proposals to minimise the need to travel whilst maximising sustainable transport modes and states that this will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. This policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car and thus reduce traffic volumes and congestion. 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.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	Policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land: this will result in an increase in new jobs in the long term	✓	Neither policy LP28 or LP48 specify the amount of employment land to be delivered on each SUE.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP39 – Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		<p>which in turn may reduce unemployment overall and reduce the number of out-commuters to other areas.</p> <p>The scale of the SUEs may also provide new employment during the construction phases.</p>		<p>However, LP28 requires that a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy are delivered on site, and that an appropriate level of retail should be delivered. Whilst these requirements will have positive effects in relation to the employment objective, they are not likely to be as significant as the effects of the preferred policy approach.</p>
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	<p>Policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land as part of mixed use development: this will encourage inward investment and may encourage new start-up businesses, support emerging sectors of the economy, and help diversify the economy.</p>	✓	<p>Neither policy LP28 or LP48 specify the amount of employment land to be delivered on each SUE.</p> <p>However, LP28 requires that a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy are delivered on site, and that an appropriate level of retail should be delivered. Whilst these requirements will have positive effects in relation to the economy objective, they are not likely to be as significant as the effects of the preferred policy approach.</p>
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	<p>This policy approach is predicted to have significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1 Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 14 Employment (✓✓)</li> </ul>		<p>This policy approach is predicted to have significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1 Housing (✓✓)</li> </ul>	

Local Plan Policy: LP39 – Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough SUEs.		Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Gainsborough 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	• Obj 15 Economy (✓✓)			
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to four of the IIA objectives whilst Option 2 is only predicted to have significant positive effects in relation to the Housing objective. The policy options score the same in relation to most of the other objectives.  Option 2 has been discounted because it is less likely to deliver significant positive effects and also because of the large scale of the SUEs 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 delivered on the site in order to achieve sustainable development. Detailed criteria will also aid developers and decision makers.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP40 Gainsborough Riverside</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.		<b>Option 2 – Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	The aim of this policy is to protect and enhance the pedestrian and cycle route along the River Trent and improve connectivity with other parts of Gainsborough. This approach is expected to have permanent positive impacts on this	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements to the public realm and pedestrian and cycle ways would come

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP40 Gainsborough Riverside</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> A Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.		<b>Option 2 – Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		objective in the Gainsborough area by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles through improved access and an attractive walking and cycling environment.		forward, if at all, and whether they would encourage and support healthy lifestyles.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	This policy is likely to contribute to improving access to the river environment through an enhanced pedestrian and cycle corridor. This should lead to permanent, minor positive effects against this objective in the Gainsborough area.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to improving the pedestrian and cycle network along the riverside against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would improve access to the river environment.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	The policy specifically requires development proposals to contribute to enhancing the public realm in this part of Gainsborough.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to enhancing the public realm in this part of Gainsborough are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would include public realm improvements.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.

Local Plan Policy: LP40 Gainsborough Riverside				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption A Policy that protects Gainsborough Riverside from development, unless it is clearly connected to public realm improvements and improved pedestrian and cycle connectivity.		Option 2 – Not to have a specific policy which actively promotes the enhancement of Gainsborough Riverside and allow piecemeal improvements.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
10. Waste	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility	✓	Enhancing and extending the pedestrian and cycle network and improving links to the town centre and other areas of Gainsborough may encourage more people to walk and cycle and improve access to local services and green infrastructure. This policy is expected to have a minor positive impact against this objective.	?	The effects of a piecemeal approach to improving the pedestrian and cycle network along the riverside against this objective are uncertain throughout the plan period. It is not clear when improvements would come forward, if at all, and whether they would encourage more people to walk and cycle or lead to improved access to local services or green infrastructure.
14. Employment	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
15. Local Economy	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	No significant effects have been predicted.		No significant effects have been predicted.	
Conclusions:	The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well against the IIA Objectives, with positive effects predicted in relation to health (Obj 2), biodiversity and green infrastructure (Obj 4), built and historic environment (6) and transport (Obj 13). No negative effects were identified for this option. Uncertain effects have been scored in relation to Option 2, as there is likely to be less opportunity to enhance the pedestrian and cycle network in a co-ordinated way.			



<b>Local Plan Policy LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	?	The policy encourages the mixed use regeneration of the Riverside Area, but does not explicitly require an element of residential development, although it is mentioned in the supporting text. The effects in relation to this objective are therefore uncertain.	?	National planning policy recognises that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of town centres but impacts of national policy are uncertain.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Policy LP41 could lead to positive effects on this objective as it refers to 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 in an area ranked in the top 10% most deprived in England for the health domain (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015) which may impact positively on health inequalities and contribute to improved mental health.	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. This should lead to positive long term impacts on improving the health and well-being of Gainsborough's residents.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	This policy is expected to have significant, permanent, long term positive effects in relation to this objective as it seeks to facilitate the regeneration of Gainsborough. 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.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy focuses on guiding development and regeneration of the centre of Gainsborough and whilst it will result in new development, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. It may lead to the creation of new public open space as part of enhanced public realm provision, although this is uncertain. There is therefore expected to be a negligible effect in relation to this objective.	<b>0</b>	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks. However, in the case of development in central Gainsborough the impacts are likely to be negligible.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	Regeneration of Gainsborough town centre is expected to have a significant positive effect on the townscape of the town as it should lead to improved public realm and pedestrian links, re-use of vacant buildings and an increase in the attractiveness of town centre locations. The policy specifically requires enhanced linkages between key town centre locations and mixed use regeneration of the Riverside area. Overall, this policy is expected to have permanent, significant positive effects in Gainsborough throughout the plan period.	✓	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and townscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes and townscapes.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	The regeneration of Gainsborough town centre may have a positive impact on the setting of heritage assets, the re-use of historic buildings and lead to improved access to historic sites. It may also enhance the quality of the public realm. The policy specifies that development proposals should	✓	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive long term effects.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		enhance the linkages to/from Marshalls Yard, Market Place, Market Street, the Riverside and other key heritage assets. Overall, a major positive effect is expected against this objective in Gainsborough Town Centre throughout the plan period.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0 / ?</b>	Policy LP41 is unlikely to generate significant effects in relation to this objective. It is likely to result in new development in the Town Centre, which will result in increased demand for water consumption and wastewater treatment, although as to whether this development will be in capacity of existing water supplies and sewage treatment works is uncertain.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'. This approach should lead to positive long term effects.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy is likely to lead to minor positive effects on local air quality in the medium to long term. The policy states that development proposals will be supported that deliver improved public transport facilities and connections, which will have a positive impact on minimising air pollution from cars. The policy also seeks to deliver mixed use regeneration which, if housing is developed, may mean people can live and work in or near to the Town Centre, reducing the need to travel by car, impacting positively on local air quality.	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	Policy LP41 is expected to lead to new development in Gainsborough Town Centre,	✓	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been

<b>Local Plan Policy LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		an existing built up area, and therefore should not result in a loss of greenfield land or good quality soils. The policy is expected to lead to development that will remediate contaminated land, make the best use of brownfield land and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings. Overall, a permanent, minor positive impact is expected throughout the plan period in Gainsborough Town Centre.		previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy option is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but, in relation to the regeneration of Gainsborough, this approach does not have strong links to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X / ✓</b>	LP41 could result in mixed minor positive/negative impacts on this objective. The policy could lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle traffic in and around Gainsborough, as more people are attracted to Gainsborough as a place to live, work and visit. 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 air quality. New development will increase the demand for and need for energy, however, LP18 should help to mitigate such effects. Overall, a mixed minor positive/negative impact on this objective is likely throughout the plan period.	<b>✓</b>	National policy supports measures to widen sustainable transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports the use of renewable resources. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	? / X / ✓	This policy is not expected to have a significant, direct effect on flood risk as it focuses on regenerating existing areas of the Town Centre which would not result in an increase in impermeable surfaces and therefore flood risk. However, if development comes forward in areas of flood zone 2 and 3 high flood risk, there may be some negative effects, although new development may offer the opportunity to incorporate flood risk management measures in line with policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flooding. An uncertain but potentially mixed effect on this objective is therefore likely.	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy is expected to lead to an increase in overall vehicle movements in and around Gainsborough Town Centre. However, access to key local services and facilities should be improved from encouraging development in the Town Centre, enhanced linkages, and improved public transport facilities and connections. Policy LP14 should ensure any negative impacts against this objective are mitigated. On balance, this policy should result in minor positive effects in the Gainsborough area throughout the plan period.	0 / ✓	National policy supports measures to widen sustainable transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Policy LP41 is expected to have minor positive effects on this objective by creating new employment opportunities in	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local

Local Plan Policy LP41: Regeneration of Gainsborough				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Gainsborough to support the regeneration of the town		Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		Gainsborough Town Centre, an area of high deprivation and accessible by public transport. These positive effects are expected to be experienced in Gainsborough and beyond and throughout the plan period.		Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore national policy alone is not likely to have notable effects in relation to this objective, though other policies within the Local Plan (e.g. LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs) will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	This policy should have a major positive effect on supporting a competitive, diverse and stable economy within Central Lincolnshire as it aims to regenerate Gainsborough Town Centre which should support the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and encourage inward investment. These positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	0	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore national policy alone is not likely to have notable effects in relation to this objective, though other policies within the Local Plan (e.g. LP5 Delivering Prosperity and Jobs) will ensure positive effects in relation to this objective.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted for this policy approach.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. This policy should have significant positive effects on addressing deprivation by improving the physical environment in the town centre and improving public transport facilities and connections, helping to reduce social exclusion. Regeneration of Gainsborough Town Centre is expected to have a significant positive effect on the townscape of the town as it should lead to improved public realm and pedestrian links, re-use of vacant buildings and an increase in the attractiveness of town				

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	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
<p>centre locations. The preferred policy approach sets detailed local criteria to guide development in Gainsborough which takes account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, these are not anticipated to be significant and this approach does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account.</p> <p>Option 1 is therefore the preferred approach.</p>				

Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	✓ / ✓✓	The policy effectively supports residential uses above ground floor level within the Primary Shopping Area: this could lead to positive effects in relation to this objective. In addition, Policy LP50	✓ / ✓✓	This policy approach is likely to have similar effects to the preferred policy in relation to this objective.	✓ / ✓✓	This policy approach is likely to have similar effects to the preferred policy in relation to this objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		(Residential Allocations- Main Towns) allocates land for around 125 dwellings within the Town Centre boundary. However, there is some uncertainty as to the nature of effects as it is unknown if and when residential proposals above ground floor will come forward in the Primary Shopping Area.				
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Focusing retail, employment and leisure uses within the Town Centre will benefit those who do not have access to a car (as many as 35%	✓	Focusing retail, employment and leisure uses within the Town Centre will benefit those who do not have access to a car (as many as 35% in some parts of	<b>X</b>	Reducing the town centre area risks main town centre uses dispersing elsewhere in Gainsborough, which could lead to negative effects on accessibility to services, facilities and



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		in some parts of Gainsborough, 2011 Census). This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion.		Gainsborough, 2011 Census). This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion.		employment, particularly for those without access to a car (as many as 35% in some parts of Gainsborough, 2011 Census) .
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	Whilst this policy will result in new development in the town centre, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. The effect is therefore expected to be neutral.	<b>0</b>	Whilst this policy will result in new development in the town centre, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. The effect is therefore expected to be neutral.	<b>0</b>	Whilst this policy will result in new development in the town centre, it is unlikely to lead to a loss or fragmentation of habitats or species disturbance. The effect is therefore expected to be neutral.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Focusing retail, leisure, entertainment and other town centre uses within the town centre will enhance the vitality of the town	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Focusing retail, leisure, entertainment and other town centre uses within the town centre will enhance the vitality of the town centre and primary	<b>0 / ✓</b>	Focusing retail, leisure, entertainment and other town centre uses within the town centre will enhance the vitality of the town centre and primary

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		centre and primary shopping area, and consequently may positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community.		shopping area, and consequently may positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community.		shopping area (though to a lesser extent than the preferred policy option given the smaller area), and consequently may positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy directs main town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This would have a minor positive impact on this objective	✓	This policy directs town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This would have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.	<b>X</b>	Reducing the town centre area risks main town centre uses dispersing elsewhere in Gainsborough, which could increase reliance on private car use and thus not assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		throughout the plan period by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.				
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓✓	LP42 directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓✓	This option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of previously developed land and buildings. This should result in permanent positive effects throughout the plan period.	X / ✓	While this option directs development to an existing built area of the town which should result in permanent positive effects throughout the plan period, the effects will not be as significant as those for options 1 and 2, and may be negative, given the smaller town centre area and the fact that this may lead to out of town greenfield development.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	Concentrating main town centre uses within the town centre should encourage people to access	✓	Concentrating town centre uses within the town centre should encourage people to access services by walking, cycling and public	X	Reducing the town centre area risks main town centre uses dispersing elsewhere in Gainsborough which could encourage greater

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		services by walking, cycling and public transport, thus helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing travel by private car. This should lead to minor positive impacts on this objective in the Gainsborough area throughout the plan period.		transport, thus helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing travel by private car. This should lead to minor positive impacts on this objective in the Gainsborough area throughout the plan period.		car use and therefore have a negative impact on the ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	Concentration of main town centre uses within the town centre and primary shopping area will improve accessibility to such services and facilities by making it easier to	✓	Concentration of main town centre uses within the town centre and primary shopping area will improve accessibility to such services and facilities by making it easier to walk between shops. Overall,	<b>X</b>	Reducing the town centre boundary could have a negative effect in relation to this objective, particularly on access to services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport.

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		walk between shops. Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.		this policy is expected to have a permanent, positive impact throughout the plan period.		
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Retaining the town centre area and designating a primary shopping area should lead to positive effects on this objective as it focuses jobs in the retail and service employment sectors in an accessible location in an area experiencing high levels of deprivation.	✓	Increasing the town centre area could lead to positive effects in relation to this objective throughout the plan period, as it would expand opportunities for inward investment, helping to create new jobs, particularly in the retail and service employment sectors. This option would also ensure employment is provided in an accessible location in an area experiencing high level of deprivation, which will also have positive effects.	XX / X / ✓	This option could lead to negative impacts on this objective in Gainsborough and the surrounding area. Reducing the town centre area could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre and associated job creation. However, reduction in the size of the town centre could result in development of retail, leisure, offices uses, etc. elsewhere, which could result in a net increase in jobs and help reduce unemployment overall.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, positive	X / ✓	Increasing the town centre boundary could create	X / ✓	Decreasing the town centre area in Gainsborough could

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		impacts throughout the plan period in relation to this objective as focusing town centre uses within the centre will support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area.		investment opportunities in the centre of Gainsborough. However, there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermining the viability and vitality of the town centre and main shopping area. Overall, this option could generate mixed minor positive/minor negative effects in Gainsborough.		have a negative impact on the viability and vitality of the town centre as it could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre, however development elsewhere could have an overall positive impact on the economy.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 9. Land Use and Soils (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)</li> </ul> Mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul>		Significant effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 9. Land Use and Soils (✓✓)</li> </ul> Mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul>		Mixed effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj 1. Housing (✓/✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 14 Employment (XX / X / ✓)</li> </ul>	

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted West Lindsey Local Plan Policies Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 –</b> Expand the Town Centre Boundary to include a larger geographical area and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 3 –</b> Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p><b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is expected to lead to a number of positive impacts on the IIA objectives, including significant positive impacts in relation to objectives 9 (land use and soils) and 15 (local economy). Minor positive impacts are also likely for a range of social and environmental objectives.</p> <p>Option 2, to expand the town centre boundary, is likely to have similar effects to Option 1 on the IIA objectives, however it is not predicted to have as significant an effect on objective 15 which relates to the Local Economy. This option has been rejected as it has potential to dilute the concentration of town centre uses and therefore undermine the viability and vitality of the town centre. The rate of vacant units and vacant floorspace in Gainsborough is above the national average and this option could exacerbate this issue.</p> <p>Option 3, to reduce the town centre boundary, is predicted to lead to a number of minor negative effects in relation to a number of the IIA objectives and may lead to significant negative impacts in relation to IIA objective 14 (employment). This option has been rejected as reducing the town centre boundary could constrain future development opportunities and prevent the delivery of the additional floorspace requirements identified in the Central Lincolnshire City and Town Centre Study. Fewer sites available in the centre could lead to out of town sites being developed weakening the viability and vitality of the town centre.</p> <p>Therefore Option 1 is the preferred policy approach and is taken forward in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.</p>						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	This policy is likely to have indirect permanent positive effects, in the medium to long term, through improved access to leisure, services and facilities in the town centre. The policy specifically requires development proposals to take opportunities to deliver improvements to the Green Infrastructure network in Sleaford, which should provide opportunities to access the natural environment and partake in physical exercise.	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. This should lead to positive long term impacts on improving the health and well-being of Sleaford's residents.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Sleaford does not experience high incidences of multiple deprivation. However, this policy actively encourages the physical regeneration of the Town Centre which will improve the quality of the environment, may help reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime, and should provide new employment opportunities. All groups of the community should benefit from improved access to the Town Centre. This should deliver positive long term impacts against this objective.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	The Sleaford East West Leisure Link should contribute to improving access to wildlife, green and blue spaces and the natural environment. It should also help to reduce the fragmentation of habitats by creating and maintaining a new wildlife corridor. This policy approach should generate minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term.	✓	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect and improve the landscape setting of Sleaford, minimise impact on the character of the countryside and maintain the setting and integrity of surrounding villages. It also seeks to improve public realm which should enhance the townscape. This policy should lead to permanent, positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy seeks to protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance heritage assets, key landmarks and their settings and promotes their sensitive re-use and environmental improvement. The policy also seeks to enhance the quality of the public realm and should positively enhance the perceived sense of place held by the	✓	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive impacts.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
		community. This policy should lead to direct, permanent, positive effects throughout the plan period.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through as variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	This policy should have a positive impact in minimising air pollution and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from traffic movement by supporting the development of art, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre, therefore ensuring they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓/?	This policy supports the sensitive redevelopment of historic buildings and therefore may contribute to reducing the number of vacant and derelict buildings in Sleaford Town Centre. It is expected to have minor positive effects throughout the plan period, however, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore there is also some uncertainty.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to building a better

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
				Sleaford this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy supports the development of art, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre, therefore ensuring they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This could contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gases and should lead to minor positive impacts in the long term in Sleaford and surrounding communities.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	This policy supports the development of art, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre, therefore ensuring they are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. It also supports the development of an East West Leisure Link to improve access by walking and cycling across the town from east to west. It is therefore likely to lead to permanent, minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.

Local Plan Policy: LP43 Protecting Sleaford’s Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		Option 2 – To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	Residual Score	Commentary	Residual Score	Commentary
14. Employment	✓	The policy supports the development of arts, cultural and leisure facilities within or close to the town centre which may bring employment opportunities. This policy is predicted to have indirect, minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	The positive contribution to the built and natural environment sought from development proposals by this policy, is expected to encourage both local and inward investment by tackling barriers to investment such as poor environment and accessibility issues. This policy recognises the importance of the River Slea Navigation Corridor in growing Sleaford’s visitor economy. This approach is likely to have permanent, major positive impacts in in the medium to long term.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
Conclusion: Option 1 (the preferred policy) is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting detailed local criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre can take account of local issues and special characteristics to				

Local Plan Policy: LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Provide locally specific criteria to guide development in Sleaford Town Centre to protect and enhance the built and natural environment.		<b>Option 2 –</b> To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.	
	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
improve the built and natural environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account and may result in a number of uncertain effects. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.				

Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions				
IIA Objectives	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	Policy will deliver around 2,850 dwellings in the plan period 2012-2036.	✓✓	Policy LP48 allocates 2,850 dwellings in the plan period (5,000 in total).
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	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 this objective.	0	Policy LP9 Health and Wellbeing will ensure positive effects in relation to health and wellbeing, though this policy does not detail what provision is expected from SUEs.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	The policy requires the delivery of a community centre and other community	0	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		services and facilities, which should help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction. Mitigation measures should be taken to ensure that community facilities are delivered at the same time as housing to reduce the risk of social exclusion. Measures to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport will have a positive benefit for those groups in the community who may not have access to a car, such as young people and older people. Overall, permanent, significant positive effects are likely against this objective in the medium to long term.		
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓✓	This policy requires both SUEs to provide green infrastructure and public open space onsite and which links to the wider green infrastructure network. This will protect/enhance habitats, lead to habitat expansion, create new wildlife linkages, and provide accessible open space.	✓	<p>Policy LP28 requires SUE developers to consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards and allotments. This will provide opportunities for local food production and possibly lead to habitat creation.</p> <p>The effects are not likely to be as significant as those of the preferred policy approach therefore the score is only minor positive.</p>

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	This policy requires development of the Sleaford West Quadrant to protect the setting of the settlement of Holdingham, which contains a number of listed buildings.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	0	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	X / ✓	<p>The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land and a Local Centre on site. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	X / ✓	Policy LP28 requires development proposals to minimise the need to travel whilst maximising sustainable transport modes and states that this will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. This policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car and thus 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.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				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.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an effect in relation to this IIA objective.	✓	Policy LP28 requires developers to consider the Agricultural Land Classification of the site, and where higher quality agricultural land exists on one part of the site compared with another, then, if possible, utilise such land (or part of such land) for productive use, such as community orchards and allotments: this will protect soil resources and protect some of the best and most versatile agricultural land.  The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA objective.



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The policy requires each of the SUEs to incorporate an amount of employment land and a Local Centre on site. 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. 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.	✓	Policy LP28 requires development proposals to minimise the need to travel whilst maximising sustainable transport modes and states that this will be achieved by locating key facilities such as schools and local shops within easy walking and cycling distance of most properties, incorporating high quality walking and cycling networks linking to the wider area, and providing access to high quality public transport services and facilities, including bus priority corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. This policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car and thus reduce traffic volumes and congestion. 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.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓✓	Policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land: this will result in an increase in new jobs in the long term which in turn may reduce unemployment overall and reduce the number of out-commuters to other areas.  The scale of the SUEs may also provide new employment during the construction phases.	✓	Neither policy LP28 or LP48 specify the amount of employment land to be delivered on each SUE.  However, LP28 requires that a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy are delivered on site, and that an appropriate level of retail should be delivered. Whilst these requirements will have positive effects in relation

Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions				
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		Option 2 – 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.	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
				to the employment objective, they are not likely to be as significant as the effects of the preferred policy approach.
15. Local Economy	✓✓	Policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land as part of mixed use development. This will encourage inward investment and may encourage new start-up businesses, support emerging sectors of the economy, and help diversify the economy.	✓	Neither policy LP28 or LP48 specify the amount of employment land to be delivered on each SUE.  However, LP28 requires that a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy are delivered on site, and that an appropriate level of retail should be delivered. Whilst these requirements will have positive effects in relation to the economy objective, they are not likely to be as significant as the effects of the preferred policy approach.
Summary of Significant Effects	This policy approach is predicted to have significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1 Housing (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 14 Employment (✓✓)</li><li>Obj 15 Economy (✓✓)</li></ul>		This policy approach is predicted to have significant effects in relation to the following IIA objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 1 Housing (✓✓)</li></ul>	
Conclusions: Option 1 is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to five of the IIA objectives whilst Option 2 is only predicted to have significant positive effects in relation to the Housing objective. The policy options score the same in relation to most of the other objectives.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP44 – Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Policy setting out detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.		<b>Option 2 – have no policy setting out the detailed policy requirements for each of the Sleaford SUEs.</b> SUEs are allocated by policy LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations and the general criteria set out in policy LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions would apply.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
Option 2 has been discounted because it is less likely to deliver significant positive effects and also because of the large scale of the SUEs 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 delivered on the site in order to achieve sustainable development. Detailed criteria will also aid developers and decision makers.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP45 Sleaford's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Identify broad areas where there are opportunities for regeneration on the key diagram for Sleaford and provide key principles for each area.		<b>Option 2 - To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF.</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	?	Provision of housing is not specifically stated within the policy although a mixed use development at the former Advanta Seeds site is supported which may include an element of housing. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future.	✓	National planning policy recognises that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of town centres.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Proposals to reduce traffic congestion and improve accessibility by pedestrians within and to the Town Centre, should have a positive effect on improving road safety and	✓	The NPPF specifically seeks to promote healthy communities and requires good design which helps create safe and accessible environments. This should lead to positive long

		accessibility to services. This policy is therefore predicted to have indirect, minor positive impacts throughout the plan period.		term impacts on improving the health and well-being of Gainsborough's residents.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	Proposals that create new public open space and reinforce the Market Place as an important civic space will support social interaction. Improvements to the public realm and railway station may help to improve accessibility and help people feel more positive about the Town Centre as a place to live, work and visit. Improvements to the built environment in terms of lighting and overall appearance may help to reduce levels of crime and the fear of crime. Overall, this policy is expected to have permanent, long term major positive effects.	✓	National policy recognises the importance of providing opportunities for social interaction and delivering safe and accessible developments and environments. These requirements will help to deliver equality of access and have positive, permanent long term impacts upon this objective.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	✓	This policy encourages the creation of new public open space and improved pedestrian linkages to the River Slea. This is likely to lead to an improvement in the quantity of public open space within Sleaford Town Centre and improved access to the wider green infrastructure network. This policy is expected to have direct, permanent minor positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford Town Centre.	✓	The NPPF identifies the role that planning can play in minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including the importance of ecological networks and green infrastructure .
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, permanent and significant positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford Town Centre. Much of the Town Centre lies within Sleaford Conservation Area and this policy encourages opportunities to enhance key elements of the Conservation Area that contribute to its character, setting and appearance. Promoting the restoration of buildings and improvements to the public realm should contribute to enhancing townscape character and visual amenity and strengthening local distinctiveness.	✓/?	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued townscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally townscape.

<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, permanent and significant positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford Town Centre. It aims to protect, maintain and enhance the condition and setting of key heritage assets. The policy promotes the sensitive re-use of the Grade II listed 17 Market Place building. It encourages improvements to the quality of the public realm throughout the Town Centre, but specifically the Market Place, around Handley Monument, and Money's Mill.	✓/?	The NPPF states that planning should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. National policy also sets out guidance for determining planning applications in relation to the historic environment. This approach should lead to positive long term effects, but doesn't allow for targeted improvements to local heritage assets.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	✓	The NPPF requires that the planning system should seek to protect and enhance the natural environment through a variety of measures including 'preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk from or being adversely affected by...water pollution'. This approach should lead to positive long term effects.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	Sleaford does not have an air quality management area however, parts of the Town Centre suffer from traffic congestion at peak times. This policy supports the delivery of Sleaford Masterplan, which aims to reduce vehicle movements and traffic congestion in the Town Centre. Indirectly, this policy should lead to minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	✓	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long term impacts upon this objective
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This policy encourages the re-use of vacant buildings, such as 17 Market Place, and promotes the development of brownfield land, including the former Advanta Seeds site and the Riverside Retail Precinct. This should lead to permanent, positive effects against this objective throughout the plan period.	?	National policy in the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed provided that it is not of high environmental value. However, exact impacts will be dependent on the type of schemes and proposals that come forward in the future and therefore it is difficult to assign a conclusive score at this stage.

<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	The NPPF recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste but in relation to the regeneration of Sleaford, this approach is not expected to have strong links to this IIA objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓/?	The broad objectives for the regeneration and opportunity areas include a reduction in traffic congestion by reducing the level of car parking within Money's Yard. This may have positive effects on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the policy supports improvements to Sleaford railway station which may encourage greater use of alternatives to the car. Overall, the effects are likely to be positive, but it is uncertain as the exact impacts will depend on travel choices.	✓	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. In relation to energy, national policy supports encouraging the use of renewable resources. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓/?	Some of the Regeneration and Opportunity Areas identified in the policy lie partly within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward in the future and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan, particularly LP14 and LP26, and the NPPF, should ensure that there are no negative effects.	✓	The NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, for Local Authorities to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, permanent and significant positive effects throughout the plan period in Sleaford by encouraging alternative transport modes to the car, utilising and enhancing existing transport infrastructure (such as the railway station), reducing traffic congestion and improving access to key services and facilities.	✓/?	National policy supports measures to widen transport choice and reduce the need to travel. This should result in some positive impacts however this approach would not recognise local transport and accessibility issues.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>?</b>	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However, it places a significant

				emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
15. Local Economy	✓	Regeneration of key sites in the town and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment and support the viability and vitality of the Town Centre. This is likely to lead to direct, permanent positive effects in the long term.	?	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in support sustainable economic growth. However it places a significant emphasis on Local Plans and local policy to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area, set criteria or identify sites for local and inward investment and identify priority areas for economic regeneration. Therefore the impact of this approach is uncertain.
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obj. 3 Social equality and community (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj. 6 Built and historic environment (✓✓)</li><li>• Obj.13 Transport and accessibility (✓✓)</li></ul>		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusion:</b> Option 1 is predicted to have a number of positive and major positive impacts in relation to the IIA Objectives. Setting local objectives and criteria for regenerating key sites in Sleaford can take account of local issues and special characteristics to improve the built environment. Whilst Option 2 is also likely to lead to some positive impacts, it does not allow local circumstances to be taken into account. The preferred approach is therefore Option 1.				

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>		<b>Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓/?	This policy does not directly allocate land for housing, but states that residential uses will be encouraged within the Primary Shopping Area above ground floor only. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective in Sleaford Town centre if residential proposals come forward, which is uncertain.	?	Some residential development on appropriate sites in town centres can play an important role in ensuring their vitality however, the impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known whether residential schemes will come forward.	?	Some residential development on appropriate sites in town centres can play an important role in ensuring their vitality however, the impact of this option is uncertain as it is not known whether residential schemes will come forward.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓/?	The policy protects Sleaford Town Centre from development resulting in an over concentration of specific uses. This could include uses that may impact on healthy lifestyles, such as hot food takeaways,	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	0	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective



<b>Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>		<b>Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		betting shops and payday loan shops resulting in minor positive impacts in the medium to long term, but this is uncertain as the policy doesn't state these uses specifically.				
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Focusing retail, employment, leisure and other main town centre uses within the Town Centre, will benefit those who do not have access to a car. This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Additionally, some main town centres uses may support cultural diversity and social interaction,	✓	Focusing retail, employment, leisure and other main town centre uses within the Town Centre, will benefit those who do not have access to a car. This should have a positive impact on reducing social inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Additionally, some main town centres uses may support cultural diversity and social interaction, generating further positive effects.	X	Reducing the town centre area risks main town centre uses dispersing elsewhere in Sleaford, which could lead to negative effects on accessibility to services, facilities and employment, particularly those without access to a car

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>		<b>Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		generating further positive effects.				
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	✓	The preferred policy supports uses with active shopfronts at ground floor level. This will have a positive impact on protecting and enhancing the townscape character and visual amenity within Sleaford Town Centre throughout the Plan period	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this option and this IIA Objective
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓	There are no local Air Quality Management	✓	There are no local -Air Quality Management	✓	There are no local Air Quality Management Areas

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>		<b>Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Areas designated in Sleaford. This policy directs main town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.		Areas designated in Sleaford. This option directs town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.		designated in Sleaford. This option directs town centre uses to an accessible location in close proximity to the railway and bus station. This should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport as an alternative to the car. This should have a minor positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period in the Sleaford area by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best	✓	This Option directs development to an existing built area of the town, making the best use of

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

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

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		<b>Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>		<b>Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		on this objective, as it focuses jobs in the retail and service employment sectors in an accessible location. Minor positive effects are likely in the Sleaford area throughout the plan period.		throughout the plan period, as it would expand opportunities for inward investment, helping to create new jobs, particularly in the retail and service employment sectors.		investment attracted to the town centre and associated job creation.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	This policy is predicted to have direct, positive impacts throughout the plan period in relation to this objective as it specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area. The policy is expected to encourage increased use of the town centre, supporting	✓✓/X	Increasing the town centre boundary and designating a primary shopping area could create investment opportunities in the centre of Sleaford. However, there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre and/or primary shopping area by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore	X	Decreasing the town centre boundary in Sleaford could have a negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of the town centre as it could limit the amount of inward investment attracted to the town centre.

Local Plan Policy: LP46 Sleaford Town Centre						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption Retain the existing designated Town Centre Boundary as defined on the adopted North Kesteven Local Plan Proposals Map and designate a Primary Shopping Area.		Option 2 – Expand the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area		Option 3 – Reduce the Town Centre Boundary and designate a Primary Shopping Area	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		opportunities for inward investment.		undermining the viability and vitality of the town centre and main shopping area.		
Summary of Significant Effects	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)		Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: • Obj 15. Local economy (✓✓)		No significant effects are predicted.	
<b>Conclusions:</b> LP46, Option 1, is expected to lead to a number of positive impacts on the IIA objectives, including significant positive impacts on IIA objective 15 (local economy) as the policy specifically sets out criteria to support the viability and vitality of the town centre and primary shopping area. Further, minor positive impacts are likely on a range of social and environmental objectives, as the preferred policy is expected to provide services, facilities and employment in an accessible location by walking, cycling and public transport, particularly benefiting residents who do not have access to a car.						
Options 2, to expand the town centre boundary, is likely to have similar effects to Option 1 on the IIA objectives however, in relation to IIA objective 15 (local economy), there is a risk that extending the boundaries could weaken the town centre by dispersing town centre and retail uses and therefore undermining the viability and vitality of the town centre.						
Option 3, to reduce the town centre boundary, is predicted to lead to a number of minor negative effects in relation to a number of the IIA objectives, especially in relation to the economic objectives, where reducing the town centre boundary in Sleaford could have a negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of the town centre.						



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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP47 Access and Movement within Sleaford</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.		<b>Option 2 – To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		Direct, permanent and long term minor positive effects are predicted.		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Volume of traffic and traffic congestion can have a negative impact on the historic environment. Indirectly, this policy is likely to lead to minor positive effects against this objective by improving traffic circulation, reducing the number of vehicle movements in and around the town centre and improving access to heritage assets via walking and cycling. Other policies in the Local Plan, including LP25 The Historic Environment, should help to mitigate any negative impacts.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	✓/X	This policy should lead to improvement in local air quality in the town centre, however levels of air and noise pollution will increase in the area of the Sleaford Link Road. This policy is therefore expected to have permanent, long term mixed positive and negative effects.	✓/X	Without a specific transport policy, transport proposals, using national guidance, may come forward to improve congestion through modal shift or new roads. However, these proposals are unlikely to be locally specific and opportunities on development sites are likely to be missed.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP47 Access and Movement within Sleaford</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption</b> Local policy to address Sleaford specific transport issues.		<b>Option 2 – To have no Sleaford specific transport policy and rely on a generic Central Lincolnshire transport policy and national policy</b>	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	✓	This policy should contribute to encouraging a modal shift towards walking, cycling through enhancement of the pedestrian and cycle routes between the town centre and surrounding residential areas and the development of the East West Leisure Link. This will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport in the Sleaford area, however, vehicle journeys are likely to continue to grow as the population grows and therefore positive effects are unlikely to be major positive.	✓	National policy aims to minimise the need to travel and encourages the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods and people. This should contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will have a neutral effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact upon the sustainability objective being appraised.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	This policy specifically aims to reduce traffic volumes and congestion, improve access to services and facilities, employment and green infrastructure by walking and cycling and to utilise and enhance the network of public rights of way and cycling routes and existing transport infrastructure. This policy is therefore	✓/X	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance, but the complexities inherent in transport provision may lead to confusion on local provision.

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP54 –Remaining Capacity on SUEs and Broad Locations for Future Growth</b>				
<b>NOTE: this part of the IIA is only appraising the principle of this policy, not the specific sites listed in it. For an appraisal of the sites listed, please see Appendix 6</b>				
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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)		<b>Option 2 – No policy on additional / future growth sites:</b> Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	<b>✓✓/?</b>	This policy might lead to significant additional housing growth during the plan period and beyond, with an anticipated remaining capacity at the SUEs at 2036 of 5,750, and an indicative capacity at the Broad Locations of 5,750. This could result in long term, significant positive effects on this objective. However, this is uncertain at this stage as it will depend on job growth figures being consistently exceeded and housing delivery exceeding the dwelling requirement of 1,540 per annum.	<b>X/?</b>	This policy approach could have a negative effect on this objective in the long term towards the end of the plan period and beyond. Without a policy, there is a greater risk of piecemeal development that may not deliver sufficient housing to meet identified need, although this is not certain.
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy might lead to additional housing growth during the plan period and beyond, if needed, and in Gainsborough, adjacent to areas in deprivation, which could result in a positive effect on this objective in the long term, however this is uncertain at this stage.	<b>X/?</b>	This policy approach could have a negative effect on this objective in the long term towards the end of the plan period and beyond. Without a policy, there is a greater risk of piecemeal development that may not deliver sufficient housing to meet identified need, although this is not certain.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites during the plan period and beyond, which might negatively or positively impact on this objective. However,	<b>X/?</b>	This policy approach could have a negative effect on this objective in the long term towards the end of the plan period and beyond. Without a policy,

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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)		<b>Option 2 – No policy on additional / future growth sites:</b> Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		the exact impacts are uncertain as they could be mitigated through other policies in the plan and sensitive scheme design at the planning application stage.		there is a greater risk of piecemeal development which may offer fewer opportunities for improvements to green infrastructure and enhancements to biodiversity.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites during the plan period and beyond, which might negatively or positively impact on this objective. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as they could be mitigated through other policies in the plan and sensitive scheme design at the planning application stage.	<b>?</b>	This policy approach might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites during the plan period and beyond, which might negatively or positively impact on this objective. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as they could be mitigated through other policies in the plan and sensitive scheme design at the planning application stage.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites during the plan period and beyond, which might negatively or positively impact on this objective. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as they could be mitigated through other policies in the plan and sensitive scheme design at the planning application stage.	<b>?</b>	This policy approach might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites during the plan period and beyond, which might negatively or positively impact on this objective. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as they could be mitigated through other policies in the plan and sensitive scheme design at the planning application stage.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>X/?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth which will in turn increase demand for water and place additional pressure on water systems infrastructure. This may have a negative impact on this objective, but there can be no certainty of it at this stage.	<b>X/?</b>	This policy approach could lead to piecemeal development making it more difficult to plan for new or enhanced water systems infrastructure to accommodate additional demand for water. This may have a negative impact on this objective, but this is uncertain.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>✓/X/?</b>	Due to the scale of potential development, there is likely to be increased traffic movement in the area of the SUEs and Broad Locations which may impact negatively on local air quality. This policy directs future housing growth to locations that are adjacent to or close to existing employment, services and facilities in the main urban areas (Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford). This should encourage some travel by alternatives to the car. Overall mixed minor positive negative effects are likely but the exact effects are uncertain at this stage.	<b>X/?</b>	This policy approach could lead to piecemeal development which could impact negatively on this objective. Depending on the scale of development, there is likely to be fewer opportunities to secure public transport improvements and therefore residents will be more reliant on the private car. This could impact negatively on local air quality, although exact impacts are uncertain.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X/?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites and loss of agricultural land during the plan period and beyond. This may impact negatively on this objective in the long term, but there can be no certainty of it at this stage.	<b>?</b>	Impacts are uncertain as they would depend on the location of development.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X/?</b>	This policy might lead to significant additional housing growth during the plan period and beyond, with an anticipated remaining capacity at the SUEs at 2036 of 5,750, and an indicative capacity at the Broad Locations of 5,750. Development of the scale proposed through this policy will inevitably lead to increased use of aggregates for construction and generation of waste which may negatively impact on this objective, but there can be no certainty of it at this stage. The extent to which recycled or secondary aggregates may be used is uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>✓/X/?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth which would increase the demand for energy. This policy directs future housing growth to locations that are adjacent to or close to existing employment, services and facilities in the main urban areas (Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford). This could reduce the need to travel by car, reducing greenhouse gas emissions although this is dependent on residents choosing to travel by sustainable transport modes. Beyond the plan period, standards of sustainable construction are expected to be higher which may lead to more efficient housing and a reduction in carbon	<b>X?</b>	This policy approach could lead to piecemeal development which could impact negatively on this objective. There are likely to be fewer opportunities for mixed use development that could help reduce traffic related greenhouse gas emissions, and to incorporate renewable energy technology into development (for example decentralised energy schemes).



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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> 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)		<b>Option 2 – No policy on additional / future growth sites:</b> Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		emissions. Overall mixed minor positive negative effects are likely but the exact effects are uncertain at this stage.		
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>?</b>	In principle, this policy might lead to additional housing growth on greenfield sites during the plan period and beyond, which might impact on this objective, but there can be no certainty of it at this stage.	<b>?</b>	Impacts are uncertain as they would depend on the location of development and scheme design.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy directs future housing growth to locations that are adjacent to or close to existing employment, services and facilities in the main urban areas (Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford). Due to the scale of potential development, there may also be potential to enhance sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling routes and bus services. This could result in positive effects in the long term. However, the exact impacts are uncertain at this stage.	<b>X?</b>	This policy approach could have a negative effect on this objective in the long term towards the end of the plan period and beyond. Without a policy, there is a greater risk of piecemeal development that may not be located in or near the main settlements, leading to increased journeys by private car.
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>✓/?</b>	This policy might lead to additional employment growth during the plan period and beyond, leading to long term positive effects on this objective. However, there can be no certainty at this stage that this will happen. The preferred SUEs and Broad Locations are located adjacent to or close to existing settlements and areas of	<b>X?</b>	This policy approach could have a negative effect on this objective in the long term towards the end of the plan period and beyond, as piecemeal development may not be located close to areas of employment and are unlikely to provide employment land.

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IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: 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)		Option 2 – No policy on additional / future growth sites: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy	
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
		employment, ensuring access to existing employment and education		
15. Local Economy	✓/?	This policy might lead to additional employment growth and support for the local economy during the plan period and beyond, leading to long term positive effects on this objective. The policy might also lead to more housing, to support the available labour market, which in turn will help the local economy. However there can be no certainty at this stage that this will happen.	X?	This policy approach could have a negative effect on this objective in the long term towards the end of the plan period and beyond, as piecemeal housing is unlikely to provide employment land to support a growing economy.
Summary of Significant Effects	This policy approach could result in significant positive effects on the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Housing (✓✓?)</li></ul>		This policy approach is not likely to result in any significant positive or negative effects.	
Conclusion				
<p>The nature of the proposed policy (option 1) is of such that it is not certain that the policy will be implemented during the plan period. In simple terms, it is a ‘back up’ or flexible policy, to be implemented should it be necessary, and most likely only if the economy and housing building performs well in the first half of the plan period. It has mixed, albeit uncertain, sustainability effects. Negative effects broadly relate to the potential loss of land and wider impacts of development. Positive effects broadly relate to the delivery of homes, equality/community issues, and support for the local economy and employment. However, all these effects are largely uncertain, because, as stated, the policy might not be implemented.</p> <p>However, to have no policy (option 2) would result in likely, but uncertain, negative effects as the plan would have no built in flexibility to deal with changing circumstances, and could therefore have negative housing, social, community, employment and economy effects.</p>				

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

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – More specific policy,</b> including identifying specific sites.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				protection against the loss of the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	Policy explicitly promotes the re-use and conversion of buildings of notable architectural or historic merit that are worthy of retention.	?	Without local policy criteria to protect and enhance Central Lincolnshire's built and historic environment, the overarching historic environment policy and national policy will apply. These are likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection, however they do not actively encourage the reuse and conversion of buildings of historical merit.	✓	A more site specific policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.
<b>7. Water</b>	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.	0	This approach will have no effect upon the objective to minimise pollution and improve air quality.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in the Countryside</b>						
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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	✓✓	Policy seeks to protect high quality agricultural land. Also encourages the reuse and conversion of buildings and thus may result in vacant and/ or derelict buildings being brought back into use.	X/?	Without policy criteria that aims to protect and enhance soil and land resources, national policy will apply. This may result in land use and soils being considered as a low priority issue in determining applications, hence a potential negative effect.	✓	A more site specific policy is likely to be effective in ensuring that features are afforded the necessary protection.
<b>10. Waste</b>	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect	0	This approach will have no effect.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	?	Effect is uncertain: policy may result in an increase in the number and length of journeys undertaken by car, dependant on the extent and location of development in rural areas, however this will be influenced by factors	?	Effect is uncertain: the overarching transport policy will apply. However, as for policy Option 1, the effect of the overarching policy is influenced by factors such as personal lifestyle choices and access to	?	Effect is uncertain: the overarching transport policy will apply. However, as for policy Option 1, achievement of the objective to make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and reduce the need to travel by car is

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in the Countryside</b>						
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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		such as personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.		viable public transport options.		dependent on the location of sites and is influenced by factors such as personal lifestyle choices and access to viable public transport options.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Policy supports appropriate non-residential development in the countryside which may provide new employment opportunities.	?	Effect is uncertain: lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas means that proposals will be determined against other relevant policies.	✓	Identification of sites for employment use may increase employment opportunities.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓✓	Policy supports the rural economy and diversification of the economy by permitting non-residential development in suitable locations.	?	Effect is uncertain: lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas means that proposals will be determined against other relevant policies.	✓	Identification of sites for non-residential use may increase economic activity and make a positive contribution to the rural economy.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obj. 5 Landscape and townscape (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 9 Land Use and Soils (✓✓)</li> <li>Obj. 15 Local economy (✓✓)</li> </ul>		No significant effects are predicted.		No significant effects are predicted.	

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP55 Development in the Countryside</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Have a specific criteria-based policy regarding development in rural areas, covering a wide range of rural issues.		<b>Option 2 – Do nothing:</b> To have no local policy and instead rely on national policy.		<b>Option 3 – More specific policy,</b> including identifying specific sites.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<p><b>Conclusions:</b> Option 1 is the preferred option. This option scores no negative effects, has the highest number of positive effects and there are several areas where the effects may be ‘major positive effects’. Option 2 is the least preferred, as the effects of this option are largely neutral or unpredictable, and there are some areas where the effects may be negative. Though Option 3 does not present any anticipated negative effects, and indeed may result in some positive effects, the effects are mostly likely to be neutral and in some instances they are unpredictable. Furthermore, the work involved in identifying small scale residential sites is likely to be onerous and there is no reason to believe that policy option 1 will not result in suitable sites coming forward over the plan period.</p>						

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation</b>								
<b>Note for the IIA of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations listed in this policy, please see Appendix 5</b>								
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – allocate sites and require a small contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions:</b> Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.		<b>Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD:</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Allocate more sites:</b> Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions.		<b>Option 4 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption. Require a greater contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions:</b> Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and allocate fewer other individual sites.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	This policy approach will contribute towards meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers throughout the plan period by allocating land for Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and will therefore have a significant positive impact on this objective throughout Central Lincolnshire.	?	The effect of this policy approach is uncertain. It cannot be guaranteed that a DPD would be prepared and adopted, hence the potential for major negative effects as this would have adverse implications for addressing and meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers.	?	This policy approach would have the potential to deliver positive, or major positive effects, provided sufficient suitable sites can be identified. However, the work on the Local Plan to date has seen limited sites put forward for Gypsy and Traveller development	✓✓	This policy approach will contribute towards meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers throughout the plan period by allocating land for Gypsy and Traveller pitches, and will therefore have a significant positive impact on this objective throughout



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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				However, if the DPD was successfully adopted, the effect would be positive: this policy approach has not been given a score of major positive effects in light of the fact that the DPD would not come forward until after adoption of the Local Plan, which would delay the identification of		and of the sites appraised few are suitable and deliverable, therefore it is uncertain whether this option would be a viable option and capable of delivering positive effects in relation to the housing objective.		Central Lincolnshire.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				sites to meet need.				
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>?</b>	In identifying site allocations, the site appraisal process includes assessment of potential sites against a 'health' criteria. Scores are awarded based on proximity to health care facilities, with the greatest score awarded for sites where health care facilities are located within	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>?</b>	The effects of this policy approach are uncertain and may range from 'negative' to 'major positive' as the accessibility of health care facilities and other contributors to health, such as recreation space, from sites is unknown.	<b>✓✓</b>	The sites allocated all have health care facilities within reasonable distance.  In relation to unallocated sites, criteria f (which relates to travelling distance to health care facilities and schools) will have a major

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – allocate sites and require a small contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions:</b> Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.		<b>Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD:</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Allocate more sites:</b> Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions.		<b>Option 4 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption. Require a greater contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions:</b> Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and allocate fewer other individual sites.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		800m. SUEs may include provision of medical facilities onsite.  The effects of this policy approach are uncertain and may range from 'negative' to 'major positive': the health criteria is only one aspect of the site selection process, therefore sites may be allocated despite a poor						positive impact in respect of this sustainability objective as all development proposals must have access to health facilities.

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP56 Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation</b>								
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		score in relation to this criteria if the site is otherwise acceptable in relation to the other criteria.						
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓✓	Policy approach supports cultural diversity and more diverse and cohesive communities.	?	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	✓✓	Policy approach supports cultural diversity and more diverse and cohesive communities.	✓✓	This policy specifically seeks to address the housing needs of a minority ethnic group, supporting cultural diversity and more diverse and cohesive communities.

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<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – allocate sites and require a small contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions:</b> Policy setting out pitch allocations and criteria for determining proposals for both allocated and unallocated Gypsy and Traveller development.		<b>Option 2 – Allocate sites in separate DPD:</b> 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.		<b>Option 3 – Allocate more sites:</b> Allocate more sites to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs and require less / no contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions.		<b>Option 4 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption. Require a greater contribution from Sustainable Urban Extensions:</b> Require a greater contribution (i.e. greater than 5 pitches) from sustainable urban extensions and allocate fewer other individual sites.	
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Landscape and Townscape sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure sustainability objective.

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<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Built and Historic Environment sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Built and Historic Environment sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Built and Historic Environment sustainability objective.
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Water sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Water sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Water sustainability objective.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown,	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		on the Pollution sustainability objective.		therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.		impact on the Pollution sustainability objective.		impact on the Pollution sustainability objective.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective.
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Waste sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Waste sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Waste sustainability objective.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
				criteria are uncertain.				
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective.
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk sustainability objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk



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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								sustainability objective.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>?</b>	Accessibility to health care facilities, schools and public transport are considered when appraising sites and such facilities may be provided onsite in the case of SUEs: close proximity to such facilities encourages walking and the use of more sustainable	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>?</b>	The local transport infrastructure and accessibility would be taken into consideration when appraising potential sites. The effects of this policy approach are uncertain as the accessibility considerations and transport	<b>✓ / ✓✓</b>	The surrounding area and accessibility has been considered when appraising sites and such facilities may be provided onsite in the case of SUEs: close proximity to services and facilities encourages walking and the

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		<p>modes of transport.</p> <p>The effects of this policy approach are uncertain and may range from 'negative' to 'major positive': transport and accessibility are only one consideration of the site selection process, therefore sites may be allocated despite a poor score in relation to this criteria if</p>				infrastructure associated with each site is unknown.		<p>use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>In relation to unallocated sites, criteria f (which relates to travelling distance to health care facilities and schools) is likely to have a positive impact in respect of this sustainability objective because it will</p>

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		the site is otherwise acceptable in relation to the other criteria and there are other overriding material considerations.						encourage walking and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.  The score ranges from 'positive' to 'major positive' because the rural nature of Central Lincolnshire means that a significant shift away from car dependency may not arise in the plan period.

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>14. Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Employment sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Employment sustainability objective.	<b>X / 0</b>	This policy approach may have neutral or negative effects. The provision of a greater number of pitches on Sustainable Urban Extensions may result in the delivery of fewer employment opportunities as a consequence of viability and

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								physical limitations.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Local Economy sustainability objective.	<b>?</b>	The content of such a DPD is unknown, therefore the impacts in relation to this criteria are uncertain.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach will not have an impact on the Local Economy sustainability objective.	<b>X / 0</b>	This policy approach may have neutral or negative effects. The provision of a greater number of pitches on Sustainable Urban Extensions may result in the delivery of less business development as a

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	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
								consequence of viability and physical limitations.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	<p>This policy approach is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>Significant positive effects are likely in relation to Obj. 2 Health and Obj.13 Transport and Accessibility, however many of the effects are too unpredictable to assign a</p>		<p>This policy approach has the potential to have major negative effects in relation to Objective 1 Housing however many of the effects are too unpredictable to assign a conclusive score and are therefore uncertain (?).</p>		<p>This policy approach is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the following objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>Significant positive effects are likely in relation to Obj. 2 Health and Obj.13 Transport and Accessibility, however many of the effects are too unpredictable to assign a</p>		<p>This policy approach is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obj. 1 Housing (✓✓)</li> <li>• Obj. 2 Health (✓✓)</li> <li>• Obj. 3 Social Equality and Community (✓✓)</li> </ul> <p>Mixed major positive effects are also expected in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obj.13 Transport and Accessibility (✓/✓✓)</li> </ul>	

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	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
	conclusive score and are therefore uncertain (?).				conclusive score and are therefore uncertain (?).			
<b>Conclusions:</b> Option 2 can be discounted: it is not likely to result in any significant positive effects, and may have major negative effects in relation to the Housing IIA Objective.								
While the scores of Options 1 and 3 are similar in relation to many of the criteria, Option 1 is likely to have more major positive effects than Option 3. Furthermore, the deliverability of Option 3 is questionable given that insufficient suitable sites to pursue Option 1 were identified.								
Option 4 however scores better than Option 1 in respect of Criteria 2 (Health) and Criteria 13 (Transport and Accessibility).								
While Option 4 was discounted at the Further Draft stage because it was preferable to identify specific sites, this option is pursued in the Proposed Submission Local Plan because some of the sites identified in the Further Draft Local Plan have not been taken forward in the final Local Plan following further appraisal work.								

Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
1. Housing	?	The policy does not explicitly provide for the creation of new dwellings but is supportive of development required for operational purposes (including residential development for MOD personnel) and of the redevelopment of MOD land and assets which are surplus to requirements (providing certain criteria are met), and includes specific criteria for residential development. The policy therefore does not prevent residential development, but as it will not directly result in the creation of new dwellings the effects of this policy on the	0	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		



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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		<b>Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments:</b> Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>0</b>	This policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>?</b>	The effects of this policy on the Pollution sustainability objective are uncertain overall, given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed / redeveloped within the plan period. Criteria c (no conflict with	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		<b>Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments:</b> Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
		neighbouring land uses) may potentially result in positive effects as it may minimise any potential for air, noise and light pollution resultant from any development. However, potential negative effects include an adverse change to the character of the night time lighting conditions, though this is dependent on the nature and scale of development.				
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>?</b>	The effects of this policy on the Land Use and Soils sustainability objective are uncertain overall, given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed /	<b>✓/?</b>	The effects of this policy approach in relation to this sustainability objective could be positive, as part G of Policy LP55 seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land		

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

<b>Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments</b>						
<b>IIA Objectives</b>	<b>Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption:</b> Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		<b>Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments:</b> Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Effects Score</b>	<b>Commentary and Mitigation</b>
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.	<b>0</b>	There is no link between this policy and this IIA Objective.		
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>?</b>	The effects of this policy on the Climate Change Effects and Energy sustainability objective are uncertain overall, given that it is unknown if and how MOD land and assets will be developed / redeveloped within the plan period. There is potential for positive effects as a result of the criteria in relation to the creation of a civilian community. These criteria seek to ensure sustainable development, which will include reducing dependency on private car use as well as the	<b>0</b>	This policy approach is unlikely to have a significant effect on this objective.		

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

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

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



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

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

Local Plan Policy: LP57 – Ministry of Defence Establishments						
IIA Objectives	Option 1 – Preferred Policy Local Plan for Adoption: Policy setting out criteria for development related to MOD operations and the development of MOD land and assets surplus to Defence requirements		Option 2 – No policy on MOD establishments: Instead rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy			
	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation	Residual Effects Score	Commentary and Mitigation
Summary of Significant Effects	Potential for significant positive effects in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Obj 14. Employment (✓ / ✓✓ / 0)</li><li>Obj 15. Local Economy (✓ / ✓✓ / 0)</li></ul> Many of the effects of the policy on these objectives are uncertain, as the exact effects will be dependent on the scale and nature of development, both of which are unknown at this time.		This policy approach is not likely to result in any significant positive or negative effects.			
<b>Conclusions:</b> The purpose of this policy is to set out specific criteria for consideration when assessing proposals which relate to the development, or redevelopment, of MOD land and assets.						
Option 1, the preferred policy approach has the potential for significant positive effects in relation to two of the objectives, while Option 2 does not present any opportunities for significant positive effects. Option 1 is not predicted to result in any negative effects in relation to the IIA objectives. Many if the effects have been assessed as uncertain, as the exact effects will be dependent on the scale and nature of development, both of which are unknown at this time. Option 1 is therefore the preferred policy approach which has been taken forward in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.						

## **Appendix 4 Appraisal of Residential Site Allocations – Preferred Sites and Reasonable Alternatives (listed in policies LP49 to LP53)**

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
<b>LP49 – Lincoln Urban Area (including North Hykeham, Waddington Low Fields, South Hykeham Fosseway) – Preferred Allocations</b>																	
CL525	Former CEGB Power Station, Spa Road	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓/x	X	X	X	X	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Much of the site within flood zone 3 and at medium or low risk of surface water flooding, although given the size of the site there is likely potential to design in adequate flood mitigation measures as part of a high density scheme. The site is also made up of a number of old structures and hardstanding. It is in an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. The site is in a sustainable location with access to many services and facilities and open spaces. The site is adjacent to a green wedge, but development on the site is unlikely to have an impact on this. It is within 200m of some grade II listed buildings and a Scheduled Ancient Monument but development is unlikely to have a significant impact on the setting of these. The site is approximately 700m from an AQMA, although traffic movements are unlikely to be forced into this area and have alternative routes available. The site is adjacent to the River Witham Local Wildlife Site. The site is adjacent to one and includes another biodiversity opportunity area and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL526	Former Main Hospital Complex, St	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	XX	X	X	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	Grade II Listed nursing home on site and immediately adjacent to conservation area and Historic Park and Garden. Redevelopment of the

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Anne's Road, Lincoln																site offers the opportunity to continue the use of the listed building and enhance its setting, and that of the conservation area and the historic park and garden by improving on current hospital buildings. Well located for a range of services and facilities. Immediately adjacent to areas classified as being within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Site is approximately 300m from an AQMA but there are many options for vehicle movements to reduce the impacts on this. Some small areas on the site are at risk of surface water flooding, however, these are relatively small and could be dealt with through design. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL532	Land North of Ermine West	✓✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/x	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓	✓✓	Part of site within area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. The site is fairly well located for access to a number of services and facilities and open space. Part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and so development on the site offers an opportunity to enhance this in line with the biodiversity action plan. Contains some grade 2 agricultural land, however it is an isolated area, very unlikely to be viable for agricultural uses. The site is adjacent to a green wedge, although it is separated by a main road and so development is unlikely to impact this. The site is close to Burton Hall Local Wildlife Site. The western part of the site is within 200m of the Burton conservation area, but it is separated by the bypass and so any impact is likely to be minimal.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL572	Home Farm, Boultham Park Road	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	X	✓/X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	This site is well located for access to many services and facilities. Part of the site is previously developed. It is within three biodiversity opportunity areas and so development on the site offers an opportunity to enhance this in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to Boultham Park which is designated as a Local Wildlife Site and a historic park and garden and the site is within a green wedge. There is a very small area at risk from surface water flooding at the northern end of the site, but this could likely be managed through design. This site has been granted planning permission.
CL698	Land to the rear of Birchwood Centre	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	Site is well located for services, but would result in the loss of some open space, although a large amount will be retained and the open space within the site could be improved as part of a development. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such development on the site could lead to biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Large employment sites are available within 1km. The site is 200m from the Hospital Plantation Local Wildlife Site. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL699	Land at Nettleham Road, (Junction with Searby Road), Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently an accessible open space, but near to many others. It is within a biodiversity

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to enhance biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan. Well located for many services. Some risk of surface water flooding on part of the site, but this is over a fairly small area and could likely be designed out. The site is well located with good access to a range of services and facilities. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL703	Land adjacent to Yarborough School, Riseholme Road, Lincoln	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓	✓✓	The site is well located for services and is adjacent to a number of bus routes. It is adjacent to an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England and near to an area within the 10% most deprived. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to enhance biodiversity. There are earthworks within 100m of the site which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, but development at this site is unlikely to impact on their setting. Some of the southern part of the site is at low risk and medium risk of surface water flooding, but it is expected that design of development on the site could mitigate this.
CL704	Land to rear of 283-335 Newark Road	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓/XX	X	X	✓	XX	X	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of an AQMA and the access to the site would need to be on Newark Road on which the AQMA is based and as such mitigation may be required. Well located to access a range of facilities. Most of site at risk of flooding. Near to a range of accessible open spaces. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity



Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	area and as such there is an opportunity to enhance biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to a green wedge but landscaping at the western boundary would potentially mitigate any impact. It is adjacent to the Witham Corridor Local Wildlife Site and as such any impact may need management or mitigation. It is within 200m of two grade II listed buildings but it is unlikely that development here would impact upon their settings. The site is greenfield. The site is entirely within flood zone 2 and there are some areas in flood zone 3. The majority of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. This site has been granted planning permission. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL705	Site of Moorland Infant and Nursery School, Westwick Drive	✓	✓	✓	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located brownfield site for access to a number of services and facilities and open spaces. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England and very close to an area within the 10% most deprived. Within biodiversity opportunity areas giving the potential for enhancing biodiversity and habitats in line with the biodiversity action plan. Some medium and high risk of surface water flooding across western parts of the site, although it is likely that this can be dealt with through the design of any development. Site is approximately 500m from Boultham Park Local Wildlife Site, although development is unlikely to have an impact on this site. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses may mean that there is

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL706	Site at Ermine Community Infant School, Thoresway Drive	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	Well located brownfield site for access to services and infrastructure. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is an opportunity to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within 200m of a grade II* Listed church, although development on the site is unlikely to impact upon its setting.
CL808	Westbrooke Road, off Western Crescent	✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to a range of services and facilities. The site is currently an area of open space so would result in some loss, however, there are a number of open spaces near to the site and so improvements to the quality of remaining open space could be delivered. Low risk of surface water flooding over much of the site and some medium and high risk along the eastern side of the site. The scale and extent of this area is such that is likely to be able to be mitigated in a design. The site is adjacent to Catchwater Drain Local Wildlife Site and so some management or mitigation of impact might be required. The site is within two biodiversity opportunity areas and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan. This site has been granted planning permission.
CL824	Land off Ingleby Crescent, Lincoln	✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently mainly an undeveloped open space, but it is near to other

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Site is adjacent to a green wedge, but the northern bypass separates the two and therefore any impact would be minimal. Located at the edge of the city but good access to many services.
CL1099	Land at Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	X	This site is fairly well located to access some services. GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a small area at medium and low risk of surface water flooding but these could likely be managed through design. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Site is approximately 350m from North Hykeham Gravel Pit Local Wildlife Site, but any impact on this is likely to be minimal.
CL1882	Land off Millbeck Drive, Lincoln	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓✓	Part of this site is within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently an undeveloped open space, but it is near to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Site is adjacent to a green wedge, but the northern bypass separates the two and therefore any impact would be minimal. Located at the edge of the city but good access to many services.
CL4379	Land at Junction of Brant Road	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Well located for access to most facilities. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	and Station Road Waddington																potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge, however it is separated by a main road and as such development would not have a significant impact. The site is currently not developed and is within an area of grade 3 agricultural land, however, it is separated from agricultural land by roads and relates better to the residential areas. Approximately 2.6km from employment areas, but a district centre is within 800m. Approximately 400m from the River Witham Local Wildlife Site, but development is unlikely to have an impact on this.
CL4394	Land North of Hainton Road, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Whilst currently open space, it is near to many other areas of green space. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. It is approximately 400m from an AQMA but the position of the site means that only vehicles heading towards Lincoln City centre are likely to enter it. Some flood risk on part of the site from both fluvial and surface water flooding, but this is on a fairly small portion of the site and so is likely to be capable of being mitigated through design. Site is well located for a range of services. Boultham Park Local Wildlife Site and historic park and garden is approximately 100m from the site but there are unlikely to be any impacts on these designations from development at this site. The site is adjacent to an area where

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4430	North West of Lincoln Road Romangate, Lincoln	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located for access to facilities and open spaces. Grade 2 agricultural land, however is an isolated area that is not suitable and very unlikely to be viable for agricultural uses. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas, and adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Some, minimal risk of surface water flooding along the northern boundary of the site which can likely be avoided through design. The site is adjacent to areas where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4652	Land at and North of Usher Junior School	✓	✓	✓	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to a range of services and facilities. The site is currently an area of open space, although this is not publicly accessible, however, there are open spaces near the site and so improvements to the quality of remaining open space could be delivered. Low risk of surface water flooding over much of the site and some medium and high risk along the eastern side of the site. The scale and extent of this area is such that is likely to be able to be mitigated in a design. Adjacent to an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Approximately 250m from Catchwater Drain Local Wildlife Site,

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	although development of the site is unlikely to have any impact on this.
CL4704	Land off Western Avenue, Lincoln	✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to a range of services and facilities. The site is currently an area of open space, although this is not publicly accessible, however, there are open spaces near the site and so improvements to the quality of remaining open space could be delivered. Low risk of surface water flooding over much of the site and some medium and high risk along the eastern side of the site. The scale and extent of this area is such that is likely to be able to be mitigated in a design. Approximately 200m from Catchwater Drain Local Wildlife Site, although development of the site is unlikely to have any impact on this.
LP49 – Lincoln Urban Area – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL416	Land at Urban Street, Bracebridge Heath	✓	✓	✓	✓✓/X	XX	✓	✓	XX	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓	✓✓	Well located with access to facilities and open spaces. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of an AQMA and the likely access to the site would be through the AQMA and therefore some mitigation may be required. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge and an area of landscape value. The site includes some grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use. There does appear to be agricultural use adjacent to the site. A very small amount of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding and larger areas are at low risk of flooding but this

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																	could likely be managed through design. The site is near to a Local Wildlife Site and a Local Nature Reserve, but it is unlikely that development here would have an impact on these areas. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL522	Myle Cross Junior School, Macaulay Drive, Lincoln. LN2 4EL	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to services and facilities. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a grade II listed church just over 100m away from the site, but development would be unlikely to impact on its setting. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL528	Land south of YMCA, Waterside North, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	XX	✓✓	-	-	✓/XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	This site is very well located for many services and facilities including open spaces. The site is in flood zone 3 although there may be potential to mitigate risk on this site. It is adjacent to the Cathedral and City Centre conservation area and is within 200m of a number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments, however, given the position of these it is likely that development could occur that would not have a negative impact on these assets. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is near to and downstream of the site, so some management of the construction process may be needed. The site is near to an AQMA and as such some mitigation may be required. The site is within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived

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																	areas in England. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL533	Ruston Works, Pelham Street, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	XX	✓✓	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓✓	Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a designated industrial area, but also adjacent to other employment areas. Well located close to the city centre and many other services. Part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains on site in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are two grade II listed buildings and a conservation area immediately adjacent to the site, however, redevelopment of the site could potentially deliver enhancements to the setting of these heritage assets. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and access to and from the site would be through this and as such some mitigation may be required. A small amount of the site is within flood zone 3 and approximately 60% is within flood zone 2. In addition to this, some small areas of the site are at high and medium risk of surface water flooding, but given the size of the site and likelihood of high density development if developed, it is likely that suitable mitigation could be delivered. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is near to and downstream of the site, so some management of the construction process may be needed.
CL534	Land at Firth Road, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	X	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	Site is within employment use, but near to other employment areas. Well located close to the city



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																	centre and many other services. Part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains on site in line with the biodiversity action plan. The Witham Corridor Local Wildlife Site is adjacent to the site and as such some management or mitigation would likely be needed if developed. There are two conservation areas near to the site, and there two grade II listed buildings within 200m, but it is unlikely that development on the site would impact on their setting. The site is within 300m of an AQMA although the main access to the site would take vehicles away from the AQMA. Almost all of the site is within flood zone 3 and the remainder is within flood zone 2. In addition to this, some small areas of the site are at high and medium risk of surface water flooding, but given the size of the site and likelihood of high density development if developed, it is likely that suitable mitigation could be delivered. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL693	Land South of 32 - 38 Albion Crescent	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/XX	X	✓	✓	X	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The site is currently undeveloped open space but is close to other areas of open space. It is well located with access to a number of facilities. The site is adjacent to a green wedge and Hobblers Hole and Newt Hollow Local Wildlife Site and given the open nature of the boundaries mitigation may be required. An AQMA is approximately 600m from the site but it is unlikely that development here would result in a significant increase in vehicle movements at the AQMA. A very small area of the

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																	site is at high risk of surface water flooding. The site is located with good access to a number services and facilities. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL696	Core site (Col) and Pot extended site to North, off Clayton Road, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	XX	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓/X	✓✓	Well located with good access to many facilities. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and access to the site would be through this. Within a biodiversity opportunity are, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The Witham Corridor Local Wildlife Site is within 150m and South Common Local Wildlife Site is within 300m of the site, and a Local Nature Reserve is within 150m, but it is unlikely that development at this site would impact these. The site is near to an area of landscape value and a green wedge, but is not immediately adjacent to it. The St Catherine conservation area is within 200m to the north east but the presence of a school and a former gas works between the conservation area and the site will limit any impact. A small area of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding and more at low risk of flooding, but it is not anticipated that this would significantly restrict potential for redevelopment. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and the access to the site would be through the AQMA and as such mitigation will likely be needed to offset any impact and to ensure that there would be no impact on residents of the site if developed. Historic uses on the site mean

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																	there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL700	Allotment site at Blankney Crescent	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	This site is well located for access to a range of services and facilities. Its development would result in the loss of an allotment, but this use in in the process of being removed. It is also near to a number of other open spaces. There is a grade II listed building within 100m of the site, but it is considered that any impact on its setting could be managed through design to be acceptable. It is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL723	Surface car park, Waterside North, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	XX	✓✓	-	-	✓/XX	✓✓	✓	✓✓	This site is very well located for many services and facilities including open spaces. The site is in flood zone 3 although there may be potential to mitigate risk on this site. It is adjacent to the Cathedral and City Centre conservation area and is within 200m of a number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments, however, given the position of these it is likely that development could occur that would not have a negative impact on these assets. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is near to and downstream of the site, so some management of the construction process may be needed. The site is near to an AQMA and as such some mitigation may be required. The site is within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

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CL724	Land adjacent to Environment Agency, Waterside North, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	X	✓✓	-	-	✓/XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	This site is very well located for many services and facilities including open spaces. The site is in flood zone 3 although there may be potential to mitigate risk on this site. It is within 200m of the Cathedral and City Centre conservation area and a grade II listed building, however, given the position of these it is likely that development could occur that would not have a negative impact on these assets. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is near to and downstream of the site, so some management of the construction process may be needed. The site is near to an AQMA and as such some mitigation may be required. The site is within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England.
CL744	Post Office Headquarters, Firth Road, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	XX	✓	XX	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	Site is within employment use, but near to other employment areas. Well located close to the city centre and many other services. The Witham Corridor Local Wildlife Site is adjacent to the site and as such some management or mitigation would likely be needed if developed. The north-eastern corner of the site is within a conservation area and another conservation area is near to the site, and there are a number listed buildings within 200m, but development on this site is considered to be possible without any unacceptable impact these. The site is within 100m of an AQMA and the main access to the site would likely take vehicles through the AQMA and as such mitigation may be required. There are some small areas of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding, but it is likely that this can be dealt with through design and

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																	layout. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL772	Walnut House, Matilda Road, Lincoln	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	X	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	This is a well located brownfield site with good access to a number of facilities. Within 100m of a grade II listed church but development at the site is not expected to impact on its setting. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains on the site in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is approximately 600m from an AQMA although access to the site would not necessarily require travel through the AQMA. The entire site is in flood zone 2 and almost all is within flood zone 3. Development of the site would result in the loss of employment land but the site is located near to many other employment areas.
CL813	Land east of Urban Street and South of the Priory LSST School	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓/X	X	✓	✓	XX	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓/X	✓✓	Well located with access to a range facilities. Within an area categorised as within the 25% most deprived areas in England. The western edge of the site is within an AQMA and access to the site would be through this, as such mitigation would likely be required if developed. Within a biodiversity opportunity are, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The Witham Corridor Local Wildlife Site is within 150m and South Common Local Wildlife Site is within 300m of the site, and a Local Nature Reserve is within 150m, but it is unlikely that development at this site would impact these. The site is adjacent to an area of landscape value and a green wedge. A small area of the site is at high risk

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																	of surface water flooding and more at low risk of flooding, but it is not anticipated that this would significantly restrict potential for redevelopment. Part of the site is brownfield and part is greenfield and the southern end of the site is in grade 3 agricultural land, but is not in agricultural use.
CL816	Farmland North of Long Leys Road	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located for access to some facilities but somewhat disconnected from the main urban area by the bypass. The site is currently open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Much of the western parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3 and at high risk of surface water flooding. Burton Hall Local Wildlife Site is immediately to the east of the site, but this is separated by the bypass and so any impact will likely be limited.
CL817	Farmland South of Long Leys Road	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located for access to some facilities. Currently open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Much of the western parts of the site are in flood zone 2 and at high risk of surface water flooding. Burton Hall Local Wildlife Site is immediately to the east of the site.
CL917	Land off 437/439 Newark Road, North Hykeham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located for access to a number of services and only marginally more than 800m to many services at the district centre on Newark Road. Within a

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																	biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge in quite a prominent position. The site is used for the sales of aggregates fishing and car sales. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Part of the site is within North Hykeham Gravel Pits Local Wildlife Site and as such development on the site would potentially need management or mitigation.
CL928	Former Lincoln Castings Site C, Station Road, North Hykeham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	XX	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to a range of services with majority of services within 800m and adjacent to North Hykeham station. Part of the site an accessible open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Immediately adjacent to industrial area. Within a green wedge. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural areas so would be unlikely to be viable for such use. Adjacent to areas where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. The site is adjacent to Richmond Lakes Local Wildlife Site and as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required.
CL929	Former Lincoln Castings Site D,	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to a range of services with majority of services within 800m and adjacent to North Hykeham station. Immediately adjacent to

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	Station Road, North Hykeham																industrial area. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Majority of the site is within a green wedge. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural areas and so is unlikely to be viable for this use. Some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL930	Land at Richmond Lakes, North Hykeham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	XX	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located for access to a range of services with majority of services within 800m and adjacent to North Hykeham station. Currently an accessible open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Immediately adjacent to industrial area. Within a green wedge. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural areas and so is unlikely to be viable for this use. Southern parts of the site are in flood zone 2 and some areas of the site are at low, medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. The site is designated as Richmond Lakes Local Wildlife Site and as such development of the site would have impacts on this site.



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CL1058	Land behind Brick pit, Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Land is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a fairly large area in the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1060	Land at Station Road, Middle, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	X	✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. The eastern edge of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as in grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area of the western part of the site at high risk of surface water flooding, but this could be managed in design on the site. Waddington Grassland Local Wildlife Site is approximately 100m to the east of the site, but any impact on this area from development of this site is expected to be minimal.
CL1066	Land fronting Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but other services and facilities are less accessible. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is currently in agricultural use.

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CL1067	The Nurseries, Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Well located with good access to a number of services but some other services and facilities are less accessible. Majority of the site is within a green wedge. The site is mainly greenfield but also has some buildings at the front of the site. The western parts of the site are in flood zones 3 and 2 and there are parts of the site that are at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is approximately 60m to the west of the site and it is considered likely that management, and possibly mitigation, of impacts on this designation may be required. There is a grade II listed building approximately 100m from the site, however it is not considered that development on this site would impact on the setting of this asset. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL1069	Land behind 121/123 Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but some other services and facilities are less accessible. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is mainly undeveloped and is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and part of the site currently appears to be in agricultural use. The site is adjacent to an area of great landscape value and green wedge. The south western corner

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																	of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding, but it is expected that this could be managed through the design of the site.
CL1096	Land north of 48 Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services but other services and facilities are less accessible, but GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. North Hykeham Gravel Pits Local Wildlife Site is just within the site boundary and to the north, as such it is likely that mitigation would be needed if development were to occur. Adjacent to a green wedge. There are a number of buildings on the site at present and also much undeveloped land. There are some small areas around the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1205	Adj Robert Pattinson School, North Hykeham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located site with good access to all key services. Partly greenfield site used as playing fields for school, near to other open space and partly car parking for neighbouring school and supermarket. North Hykeham Gravel Pits Local Wildlife Site is approximately 350m from the site but it is not considered that there would be any significant impact if this site were developed. Some high and medium risk of surface water flooding in the north eastern part of the site, but it is expected that this could be dealt with in the design process.
CL1894	Land to rear of Nos. 320 - 378 Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Well located with good access to a number of services but some other services and facilities are less accessible. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Greenfield site in agricultural use. Western parts of the site in flood zone 2. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is approximately 200m to the west of the site and it as such there is potential that management, and possibly mitigation, of impacts on this designated site may be required.
CL1895	Land to rear of Nos. 382 - 418 Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Well located with good access to a number of services but some other services and facilities are less accessible. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Greenfield site in agricultural use and the southern half of the site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Some very small areas of flood zone 2 and low and medium risk of surface water flooding. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is approximately 350m to the west of the site and it as such there is potential that management, and possibly mitigation, of impacts on this designated site may be required.
CL1896	Land off Washdyke Lane, Brant Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located site with good access to a number of services but some other services and facilities are less accessible. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Greenfield site in agricultural use and categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The River Witham Local Wildlife Site is approximately 300m to the west of the site and it as such there is potential that management,

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																	and possibly mitigation, of impacts on this designated site may be required.
CL1897	Land off Griffins Lane, Station Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Land is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL1904	Land to the South of Gateway Business Park	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	X	Well located for some facilities but some services and facilities are less accessible. Part of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Approximately 1/3 of the site is at medium risk of surface water flooding and north eastern parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL2088	93 Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to some services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. The site is categorised as in grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area of the site at high risk of surface water flooding, but this could be accounted for in design on the site. Waddington Grassland Local Wildlife Site is approximately 400m to the east of the site, but any impact on this area from development of this site is expected to be minimal.

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CL2106	Land adj 127 - 165 Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is currently in agricultural use. The site is near to two green wedges and an area of landscape value.
CL2178	Land at Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services but other services and facilities are less accessible, but GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a very small area at medium risk of surface water flooding. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The North Hykeham Gravel Pits Local Wildlife Site is approximately 200m from the site but it is not considered that there will be an impact on this if the site were to be developed.
CL3073	Land off Thorpe Lane, South Hykeham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	X	Fairly well located to access some services but other services and facilities are less accessible, but GP surgery, secondary school and local centre only slightly farther than 1600m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are some small areas at high, medium and low risk of surface water flooding. The site is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural / horticultural use. The North Hykeham Gravel Pits Local Wildlife Site is approximately

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																	100m from the site but it is not considered that there will be an impact on this if the site were to be developed.
CL4432	Land off Wolsey Way, Lincoln	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located for a number of facilities. Part of the site is within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. A greenfield site in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land although it is not in agricultural use and is isolated from other agricultural use and is fairly small in size and so is unlikely to be viable for use for agriculture.
CL4643	Kesteven/Clifton Street, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	X	X	X	XX	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located brownfield site for access to many facilities. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge, but development here is unlikely to impact on this area. An AQMA is situated just to the west of the site and access to the site is likely to be through this AQMA. The entire site is in flood zone 3 and there are large areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Cow Paddle Local Wildlife Site is within 50m of the site to the east, and there would potentially be impacts on this if the site were to be developed. Additionally, Witham Corridor Local Wildlife Site is approximately 250m to the east, although this is separated from the site

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																	by the railway line. The site is approximately 100m from a grade II listed building and a conservation area, but it is not expected that development of this site would impact on the settings of these assets.
CL4685	Four Acres, Land to the West of 67 Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	✓	Fairly well located for access to some services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. The site is categorised as in grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Waddington Grassland Local Wildlife Site is approximately 300m to the east of the site, but any impact on this area from development of this site is expected to be minimal.
CL4703	Land off Conway Drive, North Hykeham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓	✓✓	Well located site for access to many services. Witham Valley South Drain Local Wildlife Site is adjacent to the site and as such mitigation likely would be required. Site is within a green wedge. Site is mainly greenfield and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Eastern parts of the site are within flood zones 2 and 3.
CL4713	Land to the North of Waddington Brick Pits, Station Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	✓✓	Fairly well located for access to a number of services but some services and facilities are less accessible. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Land is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The north western area of the site is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4722	Land to the North West of	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located for access to some facilities. Currently open space but within proximity of other



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	the Allotments, Long Leys Road, Lincoln																open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. There is a large area across the site that is at high risk of surface water flooding. West Common Local Wildlife Site is 200m to the south of the site.
CL4734	Land between Riseholme Road and Blankney Crescent, Lincoln	✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	This site is well located for access to a range of services and facilities. Its development would result in the loss of an open space but it is near to a number of other open spaces. There is a grade II listed across Riseholme Road from the site, but it may be possible to design a scheme to be acceptable in terms of impact on its setting.
<b>LP50 – Gainsborough – Preferred Allocations</b>																	
CL1217	Tesco Car Park, Gainsborough	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to many services and near to a railway station although the railway line limits movement to the east. Within an area categorised as one of the 10% most deprived areas in England. Within 100m of a grade II listed building and within 200m of Gainsborough Britannia conservation area although it is not expected that development at this site would impact on the setting of these heritage assets. Approximately 100m from Gainsborough Cemetery Local Wildlife Site, however this is separated by the railway line and as such it is anticipated that any impact would be minimal. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

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CL1238	Land south of The Belt Road, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	Well located site with good access to a number of services. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. Within an area of landscape value. Thonock Hall Old Park Site of Nature Conservation Importance is to the north of this site, and there could be need for management or mitigation of any impacts on this designated site. This site has planning permission for residential development.
CL1244	Site between Wembley/ Hickman St, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. Within 100m of a number of grade II listed buildings and two conservation areas. However, development of the site could enhance the setting of the heritage assets, and this should be central to any design of the site. All of the site is in flood zone 3 although this area is protected by flood defences and large parts of the site are at high risk of surface water flooding. Approximately 350m from Gainsborough Cemetery Local Wildlife Site, however it is not anticipated that there will be any impact. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1246	West of Primrose Street, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. The Gainsborough Riverside conservation area and a number of grade II listed buildings are adjacent the site but there is potential to enhance the setting of these assets through appropriate

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																	design. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 although this area is protected by flood defences and there is a significant area at high risk of surface water flooding along the eastern edge of the site and in the southern parts. Approximately 400m from Gainsborough Cemetery Local Wildlife Site, however it is not anticipated that there would be any impact. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1247	Land enclosed between Thornton St, Bridge St, King St and Bridge Rd, Gainsborough	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓/X	✓✓/ X	✓✓	Well located site with access to many services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. Adjacent to Gainsborough Riverside conservation area and a number of grade II listed buildings but through redevelopment of this site there is potential to enhance the setting of these assets. The site is wholly within flood zone 3 although this area is protected by flood defences and there is high risk of surface water flooding along the eastern edge of the site. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1253	Sinclairs, Ropery Road, Gainsborough	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	Well located site with access to most services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Adjacent to Gainsborough Town conservation area and within 100m of a number of listed buildings including the grade I listed Gainsborough Old Hall but it is considered that there is potential to enhance the setting of these assets through the careful design of any redevelopment here. The site

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																	is wholly within flood zone 3 although this area is protected by flood defences and there are small areas at risk of surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1610	Land between North Street and Church Street, Gainsborough	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to most services and the railway station. Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Approximately 500m from Gainsborough Cemetery Local Wildlife Site and 400m from Pitt Hills Plantation Site of Nature Conservation Importance, however it is not anticipated that there would be any impact on these areas. Within 200m of a number of listed buildings and Gainsborough Town conservation area, however, it is not considered that development on this site would impact on their settings. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL3044	Land south of Willingham Road, Lea, Gainsborough	✓	✓	0	✓/XX	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Site is close to some services but is more than 2km from a number of other services but there is a bus service in Lea. The site is currently undeveloped open space but is within proximity to other open spaces. The grade I Listed Church of St Helen is just farther than 100m from the site and, whilst there is significant screening from hedgerows and trees, care would likely be needed in the design and layout of the site. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area at high risk of surface water flooding at the southernmost tip of the site. Within an area of landscape value.

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CL4686	Gateway Riverside Housing Zone, Gainsborough	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	XX	✓	✓	✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Part greenfield part brownfield site in a good location for access to a number of services and facilities. Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. The northern end of the site is within the Gainsborough Riverside conservation area and is near to some listed buildings and so any design would need to be sensitive in these areas in particular. Almost all of the site is in flood zone 3, but the northern end is in flood zones 1 and 2. This area is protected by flood defences and there are some small areas of the site at high risk from surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4687	Town Centre Riverside Housing Zone a, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	XX	✓	✓	✓	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	Brownfield site in the town centre with access to many services and facilities and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. Includes a small area of two conservation areas and adjacent to a number of grade II listed buildings. However, development of the site could enhance the setting of the other heritage assets given the buildings currently on site. All of the site is in flood zone 3 although this area is protected by flood defences and there are areas at high and medium risk from surface water flooding. Approximately 350m from Gainsborough Cemetery Local Wildlife Site, however it is not anticipated that there will be any impact. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

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CL4688	Town Centre Riverside Housing Zone b, Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	XX	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/XX	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	Mainly brownfield site in the town centre with access to many services and facilities and the railway station. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas of England. Includes the grade II*listed Elswitha Hall and is within the Gainsborough Town conservation area and it is near to a number of grade II listed buildings. However, any development would need to be sensitively designed and development of the site could enhance the setting of the other heritage assets given the buildings currently on site. Western parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3 but this area is protected by flood defences. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4689	Riverside North Housing Zone, Gainsborough	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	Majority of the site is within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas of England, part of the site in top 30% and the site is adjacent to an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Part of the site is currently an accessible open space but the site is near to a number of other open spaces. Site is well located with access to a number of services and facilities. All of the site is in flood zone 3 although this area is protected by flood defences and there are areas at high and medium risk from surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4690	Amp Rose Housing Zone, Gainsborough	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	Brownfield site that is well located with access to a number of services and facilities. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived

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																	areas of England. Adjacent to Gainsborough Cemetery Local Wildlife Site, and it is likely that any redevelopment will require management or mitigation of any impacts on this designated site. There are a number of grade II listed buildings to the north of the site, but it is not expected that development of this site would impact on their settings. There is a very small area at high risk of surface water flooding but this could likely be dealt with through design. Development of the site would result in the loss of employment uses, but the site is well positioned for access to other employment areas. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4691	Former Castle Hills Community College Site, Gainsborough	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	X	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Greenfield site that is well located for access to many facilities and services. There are two Sites of Nature Conservation Importance adjacent to this site and there may be a need to manage or mitigate any impacts on these designated sites. The site is adjacent to an area of landscape value although there is a tree belt screening the site from this. The site is within 100m of the Castle Hill Wood ringwork and baileys.
LP50 – Gainsborough – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL1232	Land to the south of Heapham Road, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located site with good access to a number of services. Within an area categorised as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Southern areas of the site at high, medium and low risk of surface water flooding. Theaker Avenue Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within 500m of

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																	the site but it is not considered that development on this site would impact on this designated site.
CL1251	Environment Agency, Corringham Road, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓/X	✓	Well located site with good access to a number of services. About half of the site is previously developed. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but given that the site is about 50% developed and is not near to farmed areas is it unlikely that it would be viable or suitable for farming. The site is within 500m of two Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and a Local Nature Reserve, but it is not considered that development on this site would impact these designated areas. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1324	Land Adjacent to Lea Park, Lea	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	XX	✓	XX	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/XX	X	X	Site is close to some services but is more than 2km from a number of other services but there is a bus service in Lea. The site is currently undeveloped and includes open space but is within proximity to other open spaces. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There are some small areas across the site that are at high and medium risk of flooding and a small area of flood zone 2 at the western edge of the site, but it is likely that these could be dealt with through design and layout. Within an area of landscape value. Lea Marsh Site of Nature Conservation Importance and a Local Nature Reserve are adjacent to the site and the site is within 500m of an area of ancient woodland.



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CL2107	Lea Estate Farm, Gainsborough Road	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	XX	X	-	✓	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	Site is close to some services but is more than 1.6km from a number of other services, but there is a bus service in Lea. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to of a number of grade II listed buildings, but it is likely that development on the site could be achieved without harming the setting of these assets. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. Small parts of the site are in flood zone 2 and 3 and there are small areas at high risk of surface water flooding towards the southern part of the site. Within an area of landscape value. Lea Marsh and Lea Meadow is to the west of the site which includes designations as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and Local Wildlife Sites. There is also a Local Nature Reserve to the south east of the site.
CL4436	White's Wood Lane Gainsborough DN21 1RL	✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	Well located with access to many services. Within an area categorised as being within the 10% most deprived areas in England. Site is currently open space and is adjacent to a Local Nature Reserve, but it is within proximity of a number of other areas of open space. The site is designated as Theaker Avenue Site of Nature Conservation Importance, and as such development of the site would conflict with this designation. Part of the site has built structures on. But the majority is undeveloped. Approximately half of the site is at high or medium risk of surface water flooding. Adjacent to an area

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																	where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4438	Gainsborough Leisure Centre, Gainsborough	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	Site of leisure centre, unless a new facility were to be provided this would have an impact on the leisure provision for the population. The site includes open space but is in proximity to other areas of open space. Well located with access to a number of services and facilities and the railway station. Adjacent to Pitt Hills Plantation Site of Nature Conservation Importance. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4553	Foxby Lane, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	✓	✓/X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	Site is fairly well located for a number of services, but 1.6km from town centre. Within an area categorised as being within the 25% most deprived areas in England. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but it is not in agricultural use. A large part of the site is at medium risk of surface water flooding, and a smaller area is at high risk. Warren Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within 400m of the site, but it is not expected that development of this site would impact this designation.
CL4554	Long Wood Road, Gainsborough	✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓	Well located for a number of services. Within an area categorised as being in the 10% most deprived areas in England. Currently an open space but in proximity to a number of other open spaces. Site is undeveloped but appears to be

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																	scrubland. Some low risk of surface water flooding across the site and high risk along the eastern boundary. Site is adjacent to Theaker Avenue Site of Nature Conservation Importance and development of the site would likely have an impact on this designated area.
<b>LP50 – Sleaford – Preferred Allocations</b>																	
CL1002	Land at Stump Cross Hill, Quarrington, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓	✓	Site reasonably well located with access to a number of services and facilities with a bus service running nearby. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential for biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within 100m of a number of grade II listed buildings, but it is considered that development of this site would be unlikely to impact on their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area at high risk of surface water flooding on the eastern boundary. Historic uses on part of the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1007	The Hoplands Depot, Boston Road, Sleaford	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Site is well located for a number of services and facilities with many within 800m and other key services within 1km. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is previously developed, although it is in an area classed as grade 3 agricultural land. There are some areas at low risk from surface water flooding and a very small area at medium risk. The site is approximately 500m from Lollycock's Field Local Wildlife Site and Local

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																	Nature Reserve, but it is not considered that development on this site would impact on this designated area. The site is within 200m of a conservation area, but it is not anticipated that development at this site would impact on the setting of this asset.
CL1013 a	Land to the East of CL1013, Poplar Farm, South of A17, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	✓	This site is well located for access to a range of services and facilities. It is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use, however other parts of this farm have been permitted for housing development. A significant part of the site is within flood zones 3 and 2, but given the size of the site it is likely that some mitigation could be provided.
CL1014	Land off Grantham Road, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	0	✓	✓	Reasonably well located for access to services although some are farther away and there is a bus service running nearby. The site is in an area classified as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan. Sleaford Fen Local Wildlife Site is approximately 400m from the site but is separated from the site by the railway line and is not expected to be impacted by development on this site. Part of the site has planning permission for housing.
<b>LP50 – Sleaford – Reasonable Alternatives</b>																	
CL997	North of Hoplands, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Site is well located for a number of services and facilities with many within 800m and other key services within 1km. Within a biodiversity

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																	opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is in an area classed as grade 3 agricultural land and is greenfield land although it does not appear to be in agricultural use and is isolated from other greenfield areas. A large amount of the northern part of the site is in flood zone 3 and flood zone 2. The site is approximately 350m from Lollycock's Field Local Wildlife Site and Local Nature Reserve, but it is not considered that development on this site would impact on this designated area. The western part of the site is adjacent to a conservation area, and as such careful consideration of the design of any development would be required. There are two grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site, but it is not expected that development at this site would impact these.
CL1003	County Council Offices, Eastgate, Sleaford	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	XX	✓✓	✓✓/ X	✓✓	The site is well located for services and the railway station. It is adjacent to a local nature reserve. It is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Immediately adjacent to a grade II listed building and more grade II buildings further to the north on Eastgate. The site is also within the conservation area but redevelopment of the site could lead to an enhancement of these heritage assets. The majority of the site is in flood zone 3 and the remaining area of the site is in flood zone 2. A large amount of the site is at high and medium risk of surface water flooding.

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CL1004	Eastgate Centre, Eastgate, Sleaford	✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	XX	✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	The site is well located for facilities. The site includes community buildings and open space, but is in proximity to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to a conservation area and there are a number of grade II listed buildings within 100m, however, the site is well screened by existing development and as such it is considered that development here would have little impact upon these heritage assets. Some very small areas at low risk of surface water flooding. The site is in an area designated for employment, but there is much additional employment land also nearby.
CL1012	Land at Northfield Farm, North of A17, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓	Reasonably located to some facilities, although other services are more than 1.5km away and the site is quite disconnected from Sleaford by the A17. The western half of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a grade II listed building to the west of the site, although this is separated from the site by the A15 and is well screened by mature landscaping. The site is within areas categorised as grade 2 and 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small area at the east of the site within flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1021	Land off Mareham Lane (sites A2, B1, B2), Sleaford	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reasonably well located for access to a number of services including the railway station, but some services farther away when taking into account the barrier of the railway line. Within a biodiversity

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																	opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are no heritage assets within the site but the Sleaford Maltings and associated buildings are a little farther than 100m from it and development on this site would likely impact their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Some small areas of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding. Mareham Pastures Local Wildlife Site is 100m to the west of the site, and management or mitigation of impacts may be required if development were to occur.
CL1025	Land to the north east of Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	Poorly located for access to most services and facilities, particularly given the barriers of the railway and the river, but given the size of the site there is potential for some new facilities to be delivered through development. Western and northern parts of the site are within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Northern parts of the site are in flood zone 2 and there are some areas at medium or high risk of surface water flooding. Within 200m of a number of grade II and II* listed buildings in nearby Evedon, but any impact on these could potentially be minimised through site layout and landscaping. Historic uses on parts of the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

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CL1026	Land at Electric Road, Sleaford	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/XX	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located near to a number of services including the railway station. Currently an area of open space, but close to other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity are, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Site is not developed and not in any clear use. Site is wholly within flood zone 3. The site is designated as Sleaford Meadows Local Wildlife Site. The site is 200m from a conservation area, grade II listed building and a scheduled ancient monument, but it is not considered that development on this site would impact on these.
CL1420	Land west of King Edward Street, Sleaford	✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Site is well located for access to services even when considering the barrier of the railway line. The site is an open space and there are few others nearby. Within a biodiversity opportunity are, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Sleaford Meadows Local Wildlife Site is approximately 200m to the north, but it is separated from the site by the railway line and a development site.
CL3033	Land off Mareham Road (site C), Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Poorly located for access to a number of services, particularly when taking account the barrier of the railway line. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Whilst there are no heritage assets within the site the Sleaford Maltings and associated buildings are a little farther than 400m from it and it is an open area and development on this site would likely impact their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3



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																	agricultural land and in agricultural use. Some small areas of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding. Mareham Pastures Local Wildlife Site is within 300m to the west of the site, and management or mitigation of impacts may be required if development were to occur. Site is adjacent to areas where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4391	Land off Boston Road, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Poorly located for access to most services and facilities, particularly given the barriers of the railway and the river, but given the size of the site there is potential for some new facilities to be delivered through development and a bus service runs near to the site. Western parts of the site are in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such biodiversity gains could be delivered in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a grade II listed building to the east of the site, but layout and screening would potentially allow any impact to be minimised. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Birch Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within the site. The northern end of the site is within flood zone 3 but given the size of the site it is considered that this could be avoided through design and layout.
CL4399	Land to south of Sleaford Maltings, Off Keepers Way	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reasonably well located for access to a number of services including the railway station, but some services farther away when taking into account the barrier of the railway line. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to

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	and Chapel Hill Court, Sleaford																deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The Sleaford Maltings and associated buildings are adjacent to the site and development on this site would likely impact their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. A small area of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding. Mareham Pastures Local Wildlife Site is within 200m to the west of the site, and management or mitigation of impacts may be required if development were to occur. Site is adjacent to areas where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4409	Land to the west of the A15, Sleaford, Lincolnshire	✓✓	X	0	0	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	✓	✓	Poorly located for access to key services with barriers present including the A15 and railway line. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4494	Bone Mill Lane, Sleaford	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	✓	Poorly located for access to most key services, particularly when taking the barrier of the railway line into account. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Categorised as being grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding on the site.

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<b>LP51 Market Towns – Preferred Allocations</b>																	
CL1170	Land at Sunnyside, Caistor, west of Tennyson Close	✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	Reasonably well located with access to a number of services but some slightly farther than 800m. Adjacent to a green wedge and area of landscape value. There is a grade II listed building slightly farther than 100m from the site. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a small area at the south of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding, but this can likely be dealt with through design and layout. There is no designated retail centre in Caistor and the nearest centre is in Market Rasen, however, there is a retail provision in Caistor approximately 1km from the site. Caistor Marsh Site of Nature Conservation Importance is approximately 200m from the site, but it is not considered that development on this site would impact on this.
CL1888	Land adjacent and to the rear of Roman Ridge on Brigg Road, Caistor	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to a number of services. The eastern part of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. A conservation area is located within 100m of the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would necessarily impact on its setting. The southern edge of the site is within 200m of Caistor Roman Town Scheduled Ancient Monument, but development at this site would not be expected to impact on this. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land

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																	and is greenfield, but it is not clear if it is in agricultural use. Caistor town centre is approximately 300m from the site. Water Hills Local Wildlife Site is within 200m of the site and as such management or mitigation of any impacts may be required if development were to occur.
CL2093	Land North of North Street, Caistor	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with access to a number of services. The eastern part of the site is in a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. A conservation area is adjacent to the site and there are 3 grade II listed buildings within 100m of the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would necessarily impact on its setting. The southern edge of the site is within 200m of Caistor Roman Town Scheduled Ancient Monument, but development at this site would not be expected to impact on this. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is greenfield, but it is not clear if it is in agricultural use. Caistor town centre is approximately 100m from the site. Water Hills Local Wildlife Site is within 100m of the site and as such management or mitigation of any impacts may be required if development were to occur
CL3086	Land to the South of North Kelsey Road, Caistor	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located sites with some services nearby. The majority of the site is undeveloped, is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a small area in the eastern part of the site that is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Caistor

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																	town centre is approximately 1.3km from the site. Historic uses on part of the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Caistor Marsh Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within 300m of the site, but it is not considered that development on this site would impact on this.
CL1358	Land off Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with good access to many services and a railway station within 1km. The site is not developed and is in agricultural use, and it is within an area that is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The northern end of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL1359	Land off Linwood Road & The Ridings, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with good access to many services and a railway station within 500m. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding at the southern, eastern and north eastern boundary.
CL1364	Caistor Road, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with good access to many services and a railway station within 1km. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Majority of the site is in flood zone 2 and flood zone 3 but given the size of the site it is likely that mitigation can be delivered to resolve this. Approximately 400m from Walesby Road Plantation Local Wildlife Site, but the railway separates the site from this

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																	area and as such it is not expected that development would result in an impact.
CL1369	Land to the rear of Walesby Road, Market Rasen	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site for access to a number of services and a railway station is approximately 800m away. The site is mainly not developed and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but its use is not clear and given the size of the site and surrounding land uses it is unlikely to be suitable or viable for farming. Approximately 400m from Walesby Road Plantation Local Wildlife Site, but given the size of the site and the development separating the two areas it is not expected that development would result in an impact.
CL4028	Field between properties known as "Mayfield" & "Wodelyn Cottage", Linwood	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site with good access to many services and a railway station within 500m. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding in the centre of the site.
CL4189	Land to the east of Gordon Field & south of Chapel Street, adjoining Market Rasen Railway Station	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very well located central with all key services within 800m and adjacent to a railway station. The site is currently an open space, but it is in proximity to other open spaces. The site is immediately adjacent to grade II and grade II* listed buildings and a conservation area. The site is greenfield and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but it is a small area in the middle of a town and so it is unlikely that the site would be suitable or viable for agricultural use.

## LP51 – Market Towns – Reasonable Alternatives

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1164	Land North of Navigation Lane, Caistor	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	✓	XX	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	✓	Reasonably well located with access to a number of services, but some slightly farther than 800m. The site is an open space but there is a range of other open spaces nearby. Includes a medieval fishpond Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is used for grazing livestock and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area across the northern part of the site at high and medium risk of surface water flooding. Caistor town centre approximately 900m from the site. This site is designated as Caistor Marsh Site of Nature Conservation Importance.
CL3089	Land to the West of and Rear (North) of the Meadows, North Kelsey Rd, Caistor	✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located site with some services nearby, but Caistor town centre is approximately 1.2km from the site. The site is undeveloped, is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use.
CL1360	Land adjacent to Davens Court, Legsby Road, Market Rasen	✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	Fairly well located with some services nearby, but others more than 1km from the site. The site is greenfield, in agricultural use and in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Some small areas of the northern part of the site at medium risk from surface water flooding. Within 500m of Market Rasen Ponds Local Wildlife Site, but it is not expected that the development of this site would impact on this designated area.
CL2190	Walesby Road, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓/X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Fairly well located site with good access to some services, and others approximately 1km away, and the railway station approximately 1.2km away. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as

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																	grade 3 agricultural land. There is an area at the north western corner of the site in flood zones 2 and 3. Within 100m of Walesby Road Plantation Local Wildlife Site and as such there is potential that development on this site would impact on this protected area and management or mitigation of any impacts may be required if developed.
CL4053	Land adjacent to Gallamore Lane Industrial Estate, Market Rasen	✓✓	✓	0	✓	XX	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	Fairly well located site near to some services and 900m from the railway station. Within a green wedge. A grade II listed building is within 200m of the site, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on its setting. The site is greenfield and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The southern half of the site is in flood zone 3 and the north eastern corner is in flood zone 2.
CL4113	Land at Glebe Farm, Willingham Road, Market Rasen, LN8 3RQ	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	✓	✓	Fairly well located with some services nearby, but many more than 1km away. The site is greenfield and it is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Adjacent to of Market Rasen Ponds Local Wildlife Site and as such there is potential that development on this site would impact on this protected area and management or mitigation of any impacts may be required if developed. It is also approximately 300m from Willingham Woods Local Wildlife Site. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4498	Land to the south of Gainsborough	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site near to many services and 500m from the railway station. Within a green wedge. Adjacent to the conservation area and a grade II



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	Road, Market Rasen																listed building and a number of other grade II listed buildings are within 100m. The site is greenfield and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area in the north western corner of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4723	Land West of Market Rasen C of E Primary School	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Well located site near to many services and 500m from the railway station. Within a green wedge. Adjacent to the conservation area and a number of grade II listed buildings are within 100m. The site is greenfield and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area in the in the centre and north eastern corner of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.
LP52 – Lincoln Area Villages – Preferred Allocations																	
CL415	Land South of Bracebridge Heath	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	✓	Well located with access to services but the nearest secondary schools are in the Lincoln urban area approximately 2.5km to the north. Within 100m of a grade II listed building although it is likely that design and layout can mitigate any impact. Within and area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. There is a small area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding on the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. One end of Bloxholme Lane Local Wildlife Site is within 25m of the site and as such any impacts of development on this site on the designated area may require a management or mitigation.

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CL417	Land off Moor Lane, Branston	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Within 100m of a conservation area but development here is unlikely to impact upon its setting. Undeveloped site within grade 2 agricultural land, but not in agricultural use and is isolated and quite small so unlikely to be suitable or viable for farming. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site boundary includes Branston, Sleaford Road Verges Local Wildlife Site and any impacts of development on this site on the designated area may require a management or mitigation.
CL4666	Land to the west of Station Road, Branston	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located site within the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a small area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding in the north eastern corner of the site, but it is considered that this can be accommodated in the design of the site. The Jungle Local Wildlife Site is located immediately to the south west of the site and as such any impacts of development on this site on the designated area may require a management or mitigation.

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CL1179	Land North of Rudgard Ave, Cherry Willingham	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres are in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. A small area at the east of the site is at high and medium risk of surface water flooding. Within 500m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be mitigated.
CL1181	Land East of Thornton Way, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within 200m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area. Very small area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding on the eastern edge of the site. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be mitigated.
CL4433	Land East of Rudgard	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the

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	Avenue, Cherry Willingham																west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within 500m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area. Very small area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding at the north eastern corner of the site Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be mitigated.
CL1190	Land to the south of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	XX	Well positioned in Welton and Dunholme which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped land in agricultural use in an area categorised as grade 3 agriculture land. Within 200m of William Farr Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance and some management or mitigation of impact may be required. Site has planning permission.
CL4084	Land north of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	XX	Well positioned in Welton and Dunholme which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Adjacent to a green wedge. Undeveloped land in agricultural use in an area categorised as grade 3 agriculture land. Site has planning permission. Small area at medium risk of surface water flooding in the south east corner of the site. Adjacent to William Farr Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance and

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																	some management or mitigation of impact may be required. Site has planning permission
CL4667	Land south of Fen Road, Heighington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	X	XX	Positioned on the edge of Heighington, which has, in combination with Washingborough, some key facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 1.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 4km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail areas are approximately 5.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Lincoln. Bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site has planning permission.
CL904	Land Northwest of village, Metherringham	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	X	✓	XX	Undeveloped site fairly well positioned for Metherringham, which has a range of facilities and a railway station within 1km of this site but the nearest secondary school is in Branston approximately 7km away, and the nearest designated retail area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 10km away. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Metherringham Heath Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest and Waneham Bridge Meadow Local Wildlife Site are approximately 400m from the site and, whilst it is not expected that development of the site would result in any impact on these

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																	areas, management or mitigation of any impacts may be required.
CL906	Land at Top Farm, Navenby	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well positioned for Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Adjacent to an area of landscape value, however, given the position of existing buildings it is not considered that development at this site would have a significant impact on this. Adjacent to a conservation area and a grade II listed building is within 100m. The site is mainly undeveloped and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL907	Land off Winton Road, Navenby	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well positioned for Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but it is not in agricultural use and is small and isolated from other agriculture and therefore is unlikely to be

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																	viable or suitable for farming. Some small areas of the site are at medium risk of surface water flooding. Navenby Heath Road Verges Local Wildlife Site is within 100m of the site and High Dike, Long Lane to Navenby Local Wildlife Site is approximately 300m from the site, however it is not expected that development of this site would result in significant impact on these designated sites, but some management and mitigation may be required.
CL908	Land off High Dyke, Navenby	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well positioned for Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but it is not in agricultural use and is small and isolated from other agriculture and therefore is unlikely to be viable or suitable for farming. Navenby Heath Road Verges Local Wildlife Site and High Dike, Long Lane to Navenby Local Wildlife Site are adjacent to the site, however it is not expected that development of this site would result in significant impact on these designated sites, but some management and mitigation may be required.
CL4660	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation A Land at	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in

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	Deepdale Lane, Nettleham																Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Within 200m of a conservation area and some grade II listed buildings but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on their setting.
CL4661	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation B Land off High Leas, Nettleham	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4662	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation C East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4663	Neighbourhood Plan Allocation D, Nettleham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓/XX	X	X	Centrally positioned brownfield site in Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Adjacent to a conservation area and 2 grade II listed buildings and a grade I



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																	listed building and a number of other grade II listed buildings are within 200m of the site however, it is likely that redevelopment of this site could enhance the setting of these compared to what is currently on the site. It is within 200m of a scheduled ancient monument but it is not expected that development on the site would impact this asset.
CL4726	Land off Lodge Lane, Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land but it does not appear to be in agricultural use and it is separated from other large fields and as such is unlikely to be suitable or viable for farming. The site has planning permission.
CL1432	Land off Church Lane, Saxilby	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	XX	Well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Small areas at the south of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding, although given the size of the site it is likely that this can be dealt with through design and layout. Hardwick Crossing Site of Nature Conservation Importance is approximately 400m from the site, but it is not expected that development on the site would impact on this

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																	protected area. There are grade I and a grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on their setting.
CL986	Land south of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There is a grade II listed building within 100m of the site, but given that it is separated from the site by development it is not expected that development on the site would impact on its setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There are some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL994	Land east of Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity

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																	area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. A number of grade II listed buildings are within 200m of the site one of which, The Manor House, is likely to be impacted by development on this site, but given the size of the site it is likely that this can be accounted for in the design and layout. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. A portion of the middle of the site is flood zone 3 and 2 and is at high risk from surface water flooding. Adjacent to areas where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Wiseholme Holt Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland is within 500m of the site, but it is not expected that development at this site would impact on either of these designations.
CL1208	Off Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/XX	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Site includes some open space but is in proximity to other open spaces. Adjacent to a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. A small area at the eastern edge of the site is

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																	in flood zone 2 and 3. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. The site is adjacent to the grade II listed Skellingthorpe Hall and two associated grade II listed buildings are also nearby. Wiseholme Holt Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland is within 300m of the site, but it is not expected that development at this site would impact on either of these designations.
CL1061	Land off Grantham Road/High Dike, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	X	✓	Well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge and an area of landscape value. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, the north west corner is categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Waddington Grassland (Viking Way) Local Wildlife Site is within 500m of the site but it is not expected that development here would impact on this area. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean that there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4496	Grantham Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	X	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in

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																	North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. A conservation area and a grade II listed building is approximately 100m from the site but it is not expected that development here would impact on their setting. Most of the site is within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. This site has been granted planning permission.
CL4671	Land off Grantham Road, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and adjacent to a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4469	Land east of Canterbury	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	XX	Fairly well located for Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities,

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	Drive, Washingborough																however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 4km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 5.5km away in Lincoln when considering the barrier of the River Witham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to a green wedge. To the north of the site there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Undeveloped land within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. This site has planning permission.
CL1491	Land to East of Prebend Lane, Welton	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	XX	Well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Site has planning permission.
CL4089	Cliff Road, Welton, Lincoln	✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	XX	Well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes an area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Eastern parts of the site are within 200m of a conservation area and a scheduled ancient monument but it is not expected that development

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																	here would impact on these assets. Site has planning permission.
CL1100	Land to the north of Witham St. Hughs (Phase 3)	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	XX	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Well located for Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham Site includes large areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. The western part of the site includes a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a grade II listed building within 100m of the site but it is not expected that this would prevent development on the site.
CL4725	Land off Meadowsweet Lane, Witham St Hughs	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Well located for Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham. Site includes large areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
<b>LP52 – Lincoln Area Villages – Reasonable Alternatives</b>																	
CL1129	Land off Horncastle Road, Bardney	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment

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																	and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. There are two grade II listed buildings approximately 200m from the site, but it is not expected that development on the site would impact on their settings.
CL1133	Former Social Club and Sports Facilities, Wragby Road, Bardney	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Partly developed site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land but not in agricultural use. There is a small area in the north eastern corner of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding. Bardney Limewoods Site of Special Scientific Interest, Scotgrove Wood Central-South Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland are approximately 400m to the east of the site. Whilst it is not expected that development of this site would result in any impact on these protected sites, management or mitigation may be required.
CL1134	Land at Manor Farm, Bardney LN3 5SU	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Within 100m of a number of grade



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																	It listed buildings and a grade I listed church, and as such if development were to occur here it could impact on the setting of these assets. Bardney Meadows Site of Nature Conservation Importance is just over 200m from the site, although it is not expected that development here would impact on this protected area.
CL1135	British Sugar Factory (Redundant), Station Road, Bardney	✓✓	✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	X	XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. The western part of the site is in flood zone 2 and there are some small areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Bardney Meadows Site of Nature Conservation Importance is just over 200m from the site, although it is not expected that development here would impact on this protected area. Bardney Settling Ponds Local Wildlife Site is within 50m of the site, however given that the River Witham separates this from the site it is expected that any impact would be minimal, but there may be need to manage any impacts. There is a grade II listed building adjacent to the site but it is expected that layout of the site could reduce any impact on its setting and the presence of the existing buildings on the site could enhance its setting.
CL4007	Phase three, Manor Farm	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary

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	Development, Horncastle Road, Bardney																schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Bardney Meadows Site of Nature Conservation Importance is just over 200m from the site, although it is not expected that development here would impact on this protected area. There are a number of grade II listed buildings and a grade I listed church within 200m of the site, and this may influence design and layout of the site. There are some small areas at medium and high risk from surface water flooding towards the southern end of the site.
CL4504	Henry Lane, Bardney	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately 9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land but not in agricultural use. Bardney Limewoods Site of Special Scientific Interest, Scotgrove Wood Central-South Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland are approximately 400m to the east of the site. Whilst it is not expected that development of this site would result in any impact on these protected sites, management or mitigation may be required.
CL4715	Land South of Henry Lane, Bardney	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well located within the village which has some services available, but the nearest secondary schools are in Nocton and Branston approximately

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																	9km away and the nearest designated employment and retail areas are in Lincoln approximately 13-14km away. Bus stop within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Bardney Limewoods Site of Special Scientific Interest, Scotgrove Wood Central-South Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland are approximately 400m to the east of the site. Whilst it is not expected that development of this site would result in any impact on these protected sites, management or mitigation may be required.
CL1416	Land off Grantham Road, Bracebridge Heath	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓✓	✓✓	Well located with access to services but the nearest secondary schools are in the Lincoln urban area approximately 2.5km to the north. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but is not in agricultural use and is a small and isolated site that would be unlikely to be suitable or viable for agriculture. Site includes an open space but within proximity of other open spaces. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value.
CL419	Land off Thacker's Lane, Branston	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	X	X	Well located site for the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site within grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is adjacent to a

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																	conservation area and development would need to be sensitively designed to manage any impacts on this. There is a grade II listed building within 100m, but development on the site would be unlikely to impact this.
CL4387	Land between Mere Road and Sleaford Road, Branston	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	X	X	X	Reasonably well located site for the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 2 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The north western corner of the site is within 200m of the conservation area and a grade II listed building, but with the site to the north of this having permission for development it is not anticipated that development on this site would have a significant impact on the setting of these assets. Branston, Sleaford Road Verges Local Wildlife Site is located along the north eastern edge of the site and any impacts of development on this site on the designated area may require a management or mitigation.
CL4388	Lincoln Road, Branston, LN4 1NS	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	X	X	X	Reasonably well located site for the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. The conservation area is within 200m of the eastern edge of the site, but development here would not

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																	be expected to have an impact on its setting. There is a grade II listed building within 100m of the site but design and layout should be able to mitigate any impact. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Cliff Farm Footpaths Local Wildlife Site is within 100m of the site, and some management or mitigation may be required if developed.
CL4684	Land off Cherry Avenue, Branston	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	X	X	Reasonably well located site for the village, Branston has a number of services within it. Nearest designated employment area and local centre in Bracebridge Heath. Bus stops within 400m. Cliff Farm Footpaths Local Wildlife Site and The Jungle Local Wildlife Site are approximately 250m of the site, and some management or mitigation may be required if developed. Undeveloped site in agricultural use within grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1180	Land South of Green Lane, Cherry Willingham	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Small area of high and medium risk of surface water flooding at the southern edge of the site.
CL4363	Bleak House Farm, Cherry	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated

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	Willingham, Lincoln																employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Some small areas at medium risk of surface water flooding across the site. Within 500m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area. Within 150m of a grade II listed building, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on the setting of this asset.
CL4434	Land East of Rosedale Close/Lady Meers Road, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Small area of medium and high risk of surface water flooding along the western boundary. A green wedge is adjacent to the site to the south, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact this. Within 200m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be mitigated.

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CL4510	Cherry Willingham Airfield Land	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small areas on the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be mitigated. Within 500m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area.
CL4511	Fen Lane, Cherry Willingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	XX	✓/X	X	X	Well located for the village, Cherry Willingham has a range of facilities. Nearest designated employment and retail centres in Lincoln to the west. Cherry Willingham has a parade of shops. Bus stops within 400m. Site is undeveloped in agricultural use and within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Majority of the site is in flood zone 3 and there are some, small areas at medium and high risk from surface water flooding. Within a green wedge. Within 400m of Cherry Willingham Fish Pond Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but it is not anticipated that development here would impact on the designated area.

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CL1189	Land North of Market Rasen Road, Dunhome	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	XX	XX	Reasonably well located for Welton and Dunholme, which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. There is a grade I and some grade II listed buildings within 100m of the site and development may have an impact on their setting, but given the size of the site it is likely that parts of the site could be developed without harming their setting. Undeveloped land in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Small area of flood zone 2 and 3 at the south of the site and at medium and high risk of surface water flooding at the south and north west of the site.
CL4197	Land to the north of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	XX	Fairly well located for Welton and Dunholme which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Within a green wedge. Undeveloped land that appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 and grade 2 agricultural land. Adjacent to William Farr Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance and some management or mitigation of impact may be required.
CL4198	Land to the north of Waltham House and to the south of Honeyholes Lane, Dunholme	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	X	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	XX	Fairly well located for Welton and Dunholme which have a range of facilities within, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Adjacent to a green wedge. Adjacent to a green wedge. Undeveloped land that appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 and grade 2 agricultural land. Within 200m of William



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																	Farr Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance and some management or mitigation of impact may be required.
CL4676	Land South of Garratt Close, Heighington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	XX	Undeveloped site positioned on the edge of Heighington, which has, in combination with Washingborough, some key facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 800m away in Branston, but is separated by the railway line, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 4km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail areas are approximately 5.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Lincoln. Bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, although most of the site does not seem to be in agricultural use. Cliff Farm Footpaths Local Wildlife Site is within 500m of the site, but it is not anticipated that development of this site would result in any impact. The site is adjacent to the conservation area and as such any development would need to be carefully designed to avoid harm to the setting.
CL900	Land adj to the Moorlands, Metheringham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/XX	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓✓	XX	Undeveloped site that is well positioned for Metheringham, which has a range of facilities and a railway station is adjacent to this site but the nearest secondary school is in Branston approximately 7km away, and the nearest designated retail area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 10km away. The site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is

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																	an area at the west and some smaller areas in the east of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Metheringham Low Fields Site of Nature Conservation Importance is approximately 500m to the north, but it is not expected that development of this site would result in an impact. There is a grade II listed building to the south west of the site and development here may harm its setting.
CL4524	Land west of Metheringham	✓	0	0	✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓✓	✓	XX	Fairly well positioned for Metheringham, which has a range of facilities and a railway station within 1.5km of this site but the nearest secondary school is in Branston approximately 7km away, and the nearest designated retail area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 10km away. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There is a small are at the south of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. A grade II listed building is within 200m of the site but it is not anticipated that development of this site would impact on its setting. Metheringham Heath Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest is within 400m from the site and, whilst it is not expected that development of the site would result in any impact, management or mitigation of any impacts may be required.
CL909	Land adjoining Medicial Centre,	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest

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	Grantham Road, Navenby																employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. Navenby Grassland Site of Nature Conservation Importance is located within 400m of the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would have any impact on this designated site. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a grade II listed mill adjacent to the site to the south.
CL4040	Land to the east of Pottergate Road, Navenby	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	X	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	XX	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. There is an area in the eastern part of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding, however, given the size of the site it is likely that this could be dealt with through design and layout. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. High Dike, Long Lane to

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	Navenby Local Wildlife Site is adjacent to the site, and development of this site may result in significant impact on this designated sites, therefore some management and mitigation may be required.
CL4200	Land adjoining The Rise, Navenby, Lincolnshire	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well positioned in Navenby, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is in Welbourn approximately 5km away, the nearest employment sites are approximately 9-10km away and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 8km away in Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m of the site. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value. Adjacent to a conservation area and a grade II listed building but given the thick landscape screening it is unlikely that development at this site would have a significant impact on their setting. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and the site is in agricultural use. Navenby Grassland Site of Nature Conservation Importance is located approximately 200m from the site, as such some management or mitigation of any impact on this designated site may be required.
CL1374	Land off Larch Avenue (rear of 67 Sudbrooke Lane) Nettleham	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, the

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	site is mainly undeveloped but the land does not appear to be in agricultural use. There is a small area at medium risk of surface water flooding in the south west corner of the site.
CL1375	Land North of The Hawthorns & Larch Avenue, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The north of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3 and there is an area in the north east of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1376	East of Brookfield Avenue, Nettleham, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The north of the site is in flood zone 2.
CL1379	Agricultural land to West of Scothern Road & North of Cotton Smith Way, Nettleham (Part Field)	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.

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	Number: TF0176 0717)																
CL1384	Land at Nettleham off Mill Hill, Allotments, Nettleham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. A small area of the western part of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Near to a conservation area and a Scheduled Ancient Monument of a medieval palace is within 200m of the site. Development of this site could impact on the setting of these heritage assets, but it is likely that design and layout could minimise any impact if developed.
CL3041	Land Adj to Greetwell Lane, Nettleham	✓✓	X	0	0	XX	XX	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	✓	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Part of the site is in a green wedge. Part of the site is within a conservation area and it is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Development on the eastern part of the site would likely harm on the setting of these. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL3042	Land off High Leas, Nettleham	✓✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The southern edge is within flood zone 3 and is at high risk of surface water flooding, but this would not prevent the development of the site. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL3043	Land Adj Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL3045	Land adj 20 Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The site is approximately 100m from a conservation area and some grade II listed buildings, but it is not expected that development of this site would impact on their setting.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL3091	The Brown Cow Public House and Adjacent Land off the A46, Nettleham	✓	X	0	0	XX	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	X	X	✓	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within a green wedge. Part greenfield and partly developed within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land but does not appear to be in agricultural use. The east of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3. The site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL3097	Land to the North of Kingsway, Nettleham LN2 2PY	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. The eastern part of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area and so offers an opportunity as part of a redevelopment to enhance habitat and biodiversity in line with the biodiversity action plan.
CL4000	Land North side Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated



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																	retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4385	Scothern Road, Nettleham, Lincoln LN2 2TX	✓✓	X	0	0	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL4503	Land at Deepdale Lane, Nettleham	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. Within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and in agricultural use. A conservation area is within 200m of the site but it is not expected that development here would impact on this.
CL4702	Land off Larch Avenue, Nettleham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	X	XX	X	X	Well positioned for Nettleham, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary schools are over 2km away in neighbouring villages and in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment site is 2.5km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is 1.5km away in Lincoln. The northern parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3 and part of the eastern end of the site is at medium risk of surface water flooding. The site is within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural

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																	land and the majority of the site is in agricultural use.
CL1430	Land off Mill Lane, Saxilby	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Fairly well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. Flood zone 2 at the southern edges of the site and some small areas at medium risk of surface water flooding along the eastern boundary. Approximately 50m from Saxilby Scrub Site of Nature Conservation Importance, however it is not expected that development of this site would result in any impact on this protected site given that the river separates the site from the protected area.
CL2183	Land East of Sturton Road, Saxilby	✓	X	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	X	XX	Fairly well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use.
CL2184	Land to the West of Sturton Road, Saxilby	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	XX	Fairly well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. There are grade I and grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site and

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	as such design and layout of the site may need to be considered for any impact on their setting if the site were developed. There is a small area at medium risk from surface water flooding at the north eastern corner of the site.
CL4092	Land adjacent farm access road, off Sykes Lane, Saxilby, LN1 2PA	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	XX	X	XX	Fairly well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The majority of the site is in flood zone 2 and large parts of the eastern area of the site are at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Hardwick Crossing Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within 50m of the site, but given that the railway line separates the site from this protected area, it is not expected that development would result in any impacts.
CL4093	Land adjacent Sykes Lane, off Sykes Lane, Saxilby LN1 2PA	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	XX	X	XX	Fairly well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The majority of the site is in flood zone 2 and is at high risk of surface water flooding and there are some small areas at the eastern edge that are at medium and high risk from surface water flooding. Hardwick Crossing Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within 150m of the site, but given that the railway line

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																	separates the site from this protected area, it is not expected that development would result in any impacts.
CL4130	Land off Sykes Lane, Saxilby, Lincoln	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	✓/XX	X	XX	Fairly well located site for Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. The western edge of the site is in flood zone 2 and is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. Hardwick Crossing Site of Nature Conservation Importance is within 200m of the site, but given that the railway line separates the site from this protected area, it is not expected that development would result in any impacts. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean that there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL4383	Church Lane Field, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincoln	✓✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	XX	Fairly well located site in Saxilby, which has some facilities but the nearest secondary schools are in Lincoln approximately 8km away and the nearest designated retail area is 7.5km away in Lincoln. However, there is a railway station in Saxilby. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and in agricultural use. An area in the centre of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL985	Land north of Ferry Lane, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. The majority of the site is in flood zone 3 and all other areas are in flood zone 2. There are grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on their setting. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL987	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓	✓	Quite separated from the main village of Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There are some small areas at high risk of surface water flooding across the site. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	Ash Lound and Brick Kiln Holt Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland is approximately 300m from the site, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact these protected areas.
CL988	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/XX	✓	✓	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Quite separated from the main village of Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and part of the site is in agricultural use or in industrial uses relating to agriculture. Some small areas at high risk of surface water flooding. Contains an open space but is in proximity to other open spaces. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Ash Lound and Brick Kiln Holt Local Wildlife Site and an area of ancient woodland are adjacent to the site and as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required if developed.
CL989	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Road, Skellingthorpe																2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some very small areas at high risk of surface water flooding, given the size of the site it is likely that this could be dealt with in design and layout. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. Adjacent to Skellingthorpe Big Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance and as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required if developed.
CL990	Land at Jerusalem Farm, 63 Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	✓	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some very small areas at high risk of surface water flooding, given the size of the site it is likely that this can be dealt with in design and layout. Northern

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	edge of the site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean that there is potential for contamination and as such may need some remediation. Within 500m of two Local Wildlife Sites, adjacent to Bird's Holt Site of Nature Conservation Importance, and within 500m of an ancient woodland, as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required.
CL4043	Woodbank Farm, Woodbank Lane, Skellingthorpe, Lincoln	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some small areas at medium risk of surface water flooding at the edges of the site. The site is within 300m of Skellingthorpe Big Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance, as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required.
CL4044	Skellingthorpe Moor, off bottom end of Waterloo Lane, Skellingthorpe	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	X	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	X	✓	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately



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																	1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Adjacent to a green wedge. The site is adjacent to an ancient woodland and Wiseholme Holt Local Wildlife Site and is within 500m of a number of other protected wildlife sites, as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required.
CL4729	Land to the West of Lancaster Way, Skellingthorpe	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. Some small areas at medium risk of surface water flooding at the edges of the site. The site is within 300m of Skellingthorpe Big Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance, as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required.
CL4732	Land off Woodbank, Skellingthorpe	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest

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																	designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. A large area at high and medium risk of surface water flooding in the centre of the site. The site is within 400m of Skellingthorpe Big Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance, as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required.
CL4739	Land north of Jerusalem Road, Skellingthorpe	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	-	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Skellingthorpe, which has some facilities, but the nearest secondary school is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, the nearest designated employment areas are approximately 2-2.5km away in in North Hykeham and Saxilby and the nearest designated retail area is approximately 1.5km away in North Hykeham. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within 100m of Skellingthorpe Big Wood Site of Nature Conservation Importance and other protected sites are within 500m of the site, but it is not expected that development of this site would impact on these protected areas. The site includes an area where historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated. The site is in an area categorised as

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																	grade 3 agricultural land, but the site is part developed and the undeveloped areas are quite isolated from other agricultural fields and as such are unlikely to be suitable or viable for agricultural use.
CL1062	Land off Grantham Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	X	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, only a small area at the south in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. Adjacent to an area of landscape value. A conservation area is located approximately 100m from the site. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean that there is potential for contamination and some remediation may be required. Within 100m of a conservation area and a grade II listed building, but it is not expected that development here would impact on their setting.
CL1065	Land off Grantham Road, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about

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																	2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and a green wedge. A conservation area is adjacent to the site to the south. The site is in agricultural use and part of the site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Adjacent to Waddington Grassland (Viking Way) Local Wildlife Site and as such some management or mitigation may be required if developed. There is a very small area at medium risk of surface water flooding at the southern end of the site.
CL1070	Hillside Nursery, Station Road, Waddington	✓	✓	0	✓/X	XX	X	X	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	X	X	X	Fairly well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and in a green wedge. Approximately 200m from a conservation area but it is not expected that development would impact on this. There are some small areas at medium risk of surface water flooding. Approximately 100m from Waddington Grassland (Viking Way) Local Wildlife

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																	Site and whilst it is not expected that development here would impact the site, some management or mitigation may be required if developed.
CL4701	Land at Green Farm, Waddington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	XX	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	Fairly well located for Waddington, which has some services, but the nearest secondary schools are in North Hykeham approximately 4km away, the nearest designated employment area is in Bracebridge Heath approximately 2km away, and the nearest designated retail centres are about 2.5km away in Bracebridge Heath and Waddington Low Fields. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Within an area of landscape value and in a green wedge. Adjacent to a conservation area and within 200m of some grade II listed buildings, but it is considered that design and layout could minimise any impact on these assets. Site is in agricultural use and part of the site is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1085	Land at Church Hill, Washingborough	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	X	X	Well located for Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 4km away in Lincoln. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped land within an area categorised

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																	as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. Adjacent to a conservation area and a grade II listed building. Small area at medium risk of surface water flooding. Adjacent to an area where historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need remediation. Within 500m of Washingborough Junction Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but development of this site would not be expected to impact on this protected area.
CL1087	Land at Sheepwash Grange, Washingborough	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓/X	XX	XX	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓	X	Although it is separated by the railway line it is reasonably well located for Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 4km away in Lincoln. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped land in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. The site includes a grade II listed grange, but given the size of the house it is likely that this can be incorporated in any design or layout to minimise any harm. The site is within 200m of a conservation area, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on this. Within a green wedge. Within 200m of Greetwell Junction Railway Embankment Local Wildlife Site and Washingborough Junction Site of Nature

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																	Conservation Importance, and as such some management or mitigation of effects may be required if developed.
CL4719	Land at Pitts Road/Church Hill, Washingborough	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	XX	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/XX	X	X	Well located for Washingborough, which, along with Heighington, has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 2.5km away in Branston, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 3km away in Lincoln, and the nearest designated retail centre is approximately 4km away in Lincoln. There are bus stops within 400m. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. Undeveloped land within an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land but there are a large number of trees on the site and as such would likely not be suitable for agriculture. The site is within the conservation area and is adjacent to a grade II listed building. Within 500m of Washingborough Junction Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but development of this site would not be expected to impact on this protected area.
CL1489	Hackthorn Road, Welton, Lincoln (3rd one)	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	X	XX	Fairly well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The site includes an area where historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

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CL1492	Hackthorn Road (2nd one), Welton	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	X	X	XX	Well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes an area of flood zone 2 through the east of the site and there is a very small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL2175	Land at Ryland, Welton	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	X	XX	XX	Fairly well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There are two grade II listed buildings within 100m of the site but it is not expected that development here would impact on their setting.
CL4087	Prebend Lane, Welton, Lincoln, LN2 3JR	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	X	XX	Reasonably well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Site includes an area at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4520	Land at Hackthorn Road, Welton	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	X	X	X	XX	Well located for the village. Welton and Dunholme have a range of facilities, but nearest designated retail and employment areas are within Lincoln, more than 6km to the south west. Undeveloped site in agricultural use, within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small area at the



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																	eastern edge in flood zone 2 and a very small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL4697	Land off Moor Lane, Witham St Hughs	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Well located for Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Some large areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding across the site.
CL4698	Land off Sorrel Road, Witham St Hughs	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Well located for Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small area at high risk of surface water flooding at the north of the site.
CL4699	Land off Satterley Close, Witham St Hughs	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	Well located for Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Very small area at high risk of surface water flooding at the western part of the site.
CL4700	Land off Moor Lane, Witham St Hughs	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓✓	XX	Well located for Witham St Hughs which provides some services, however, the nearest GP surgery is approximately 3km away in Bassingham, the

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																	nearest secondary school and allocated retail area are approximately 5km away in North Hykeham. Undeveloped site within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Large area at medium and high risk of surface water flooding at the south of the site.
<b>LP52 – Large Villages in other areas – Preferred Allocations</b>																	
CL1101	Land at Mill Lane, Billinghay	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Fairly well located for Billinghay, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. Part of the site has planning permission for housing.
CL1110	Land off Park Lane, Billinghay	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well located for Billinghay, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. North Kyme Common Local Wildlife Site is within 500m of the site, but it is not expected that development here would impact on the designated

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																	area. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL2091	Land off West Street, Billingham	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a conservation area and a number of grade II listed buildings within 100m of the site. However, given the current buildings on the site it is likely that redevelopment would enhance the setting of these heritage assets. Part of the site is developed and part is not. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land, but the undeveloped areas of the site are small and isolated and it is unlikely that it would be suitable or viable for agriculture. There is a small area on the site that is at high risk of surface water flooding. The eastern part of the site is within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. North Kyme Common Local Wildlife Site is within 400m of the site, but it is not expected that development here would impact on the designated area. Historic uses on the site mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

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CL3018	Billingham Field, Mill Lane, Billingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Fairly well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL3031	Land to the south of the Whyche, Billingham	✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	XX	XX	XX	Well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. There are some areas across the site that are at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. North Kyme Common Local Wildlife Site is 500m from the eastern tip of the site, but it is not expected that development here would impact on the designated area.
CL4721	Land off Waterside, Billingham	✓	✓✓	0	✓/X	✓	X	X	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town

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																	centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is adjacent to North Kyme Common Local Wildlife Site and as such some management or mitigation of impacts may be required if developed. The conservation area and a number of listed buildings are near to the site, as such any development at the northern end of the site in particular will likely need to be designed sensitively to avoid impacting on their settings.
CL875	Land opposite the cemetery, Boston Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a conservation area and some grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1305	Land at Church Lane, Keelby	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well located for Keelby which has some facilities available, but there is considerable distance to some other settlements where other facilities are provided. The nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas in Central Lincolnshire are approximately 10km away in Caistor. However, there are facilities available in Immingham and Grimsby which are located approximately 5 and 10km away respectively. There is a bus stop within 400m. There are two grade I and one grade I listed buildings within 200m of the site, and whilst it is not expected that

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																	development on this site would impact on these assets, any design on the site may need to account for these. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and appears to be in agricultural use. There is a small area at the south of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL957	Land off Lincoln Road, Ruskington	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	XX	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL958	Land North of Ruskington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	XX	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land.
CL960	Land south of Poplar Close, East of Railway, Ruskington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/XX	✓✓/X	X	X	Very well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is undeveloped and in no clear use, and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There are three grade II listed buildings within

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																	200m of the site, however it is not expected that development on the site would impact on their settings.
CL965	Land at Whitehouse Road, Ruskington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	XX	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The south western part of the site is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1892	South of Winchelsea Road, Ruskington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural use. There is a small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL4710	Field 8 Lincoln Road, Ruskington	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	X	X	XX	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1456	Land to the east of North Moor Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	XX	XX	The site is fairly well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area at medium risk of surface water flooding at the western end of the site.
CL4674	North Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
<b>LP52 – Large Villages in other areas – Reasonable Alternatives</b>																	
CL1103	Land west off Fen Road, Billingham	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Fairly well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the



Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. This is a mainly undeveloped site in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. Northern parts of the site are in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1104	Land east off Fen Road, Billingham	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/XX	✓/XX	XX	XX	Fairly well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. The majority of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3.
CL1105	Land off Sprite Lane, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	Reasonably well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1106	Land West of Skirth Road, Billingham	✓	0	0	0	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/XX	XX	XX	XX	Fairly well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land and some of the site appears to be in agricultural use. All of the site is in flood zone 2 and the majority of it is in flood zone 3. Within a biodiversity opportunity area, as such there is potential to deliver biodiversity gains in line with the biodiversity action plan. There are some grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site to the south, but it is not expected that development here would impact on their setting.
CL3009	Land adjacent Field Road, Billingham	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Reasonably well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area in the south east corner at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4360	Fen Lane, Billingham	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. The ditch along the northern boundary is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4718	Former Lafford School, Billingham	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓/X	✓/XX	XX	XX	Well located for Billingham, which has some facilities, however the nearest secondary school is approximately 7.5km away for Ruskington, the nearest designated employment area is approximately 10km away in Sleaford, and the nearest designated retail centre is Sleaford town centre, which is approximately 11km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land, but it is predominantly brownfield. There is a very small area of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL868	Land off Sleaford Road, Heckington	✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	X	✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL869	Land adj Heckington Mill, Heckington	✓✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a conservation area and a grade I listed building adjacent to the site, development of the site is likely to have a negative impact on their setting. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. The site is adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.
CL870	Land to East of Cameron Street, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. A conservation area is within 200m of the site. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at the southern edge of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL871	Land at 67 Boston Road, Heckington	✓	X	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is partly developed but has areas of undeveloped land in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but is not used for agriculture.
CL873	Land off Burton Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at the south western quarter of the site that is at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. A grade II listed building and a conservation area are located approximately 200m from the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would impact upon these assets.
CL876	Land at Kyme Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a grade II listed building within 100m of the site and care would be needed not to impact on its setting if developed. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There is a small area at the north of the site at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL1020	Land off Howell Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There are some areas at high risk of surface water flooding at the north of the site and running across the site. There is a grade II listed building within 100m of the site and care would be needed not to impact on its setting if

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	developed. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL1464	Adj to Cottage Farm, south of Ambourne Way, Heckington	✓✓	✓/0	0	0	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Southern and eastern parts of the site are at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. A conservation area and some grade II listed buildings are within 200m of the site, but it is not expected that development on this site would impact on these assets.
CL2087	Land off Kyme Road, Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is undeveloped and in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. There are some small areas at high and medium risk of surface water flooding along the northern boundary of the site.
CL2105	68, 68A and Paddock to the Rear of Sleaford Road, Heckington	✓	✓✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. Part of the site is developed but

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	part appears to be in agricultural use within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a small area at the west of the site at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4367	Wadeley Grange 52 Kyme Road Heckington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/X	-	-	✓	✓✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There is a conservation area within 100m but it is unlikely that development on this site would impact this. The site is undeveloped and in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. There is a very small area at the north of the site that is at high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4500	Land to the East of Heckington, North of Boston Road, Heckington	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The western edge of the site is within a conservation area and there are two grade II listed buildings within 100m of the site. The site is mainly in use for agriculture and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land. There are several areas at medium and high risk of surface water flooding, but given the size of the site, it is likely that layout and design could take account of this.
CL4695	Sleaford Road Site 2, Land South of	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	X	✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Sleaford Road, Heckington																designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4717	Land to the East of Heckington, North of Boston Road, Heckington	✓✓	X	0	0	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	✓✓	XX	The site is reasonably well positioned for Heckington which has some services in the village, however, the nearest secondary school and designated employment and retail areas are in Sleaford approximately 7.5km away. There are bus stops within 400m. There are some small areas across the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding.
CL4002	Gainsborough Road, Middle Rasen (North & West of the Nags Head Public House)	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	✓	X	This site is reasonably well positioned for Middle Rasen which has some facilities but the majority of services and facilities can be found in Market Rasen which is approximately 2km to the east. The site is within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is undeveloped, but does not appear to be in agricultural use. The north eastern corner of the site is in flood zone 2.
CL4711	Land at Brook Cottage, Middle Rasen	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	X	✓	✓✓	✓	This site is reasonably well positioned for Middle Rasen which has some facilities but the majority of services and facilities can be found in Market Rasen which is approximately 2km to the east. There are two grade II listed buildings within 100m of the site and sensitive design and layout on the site may be required to avoid any harm to their setting. Adjacent to a green wedge. Within an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. A large amount of the site is in



Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	flood zone 3 and flood zone 2. There is a small area at medium risk of surface water flooding.
CL956	Smiths Farm, Land off Fen Road, Ruskington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓✓/X	X	X	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land. The majority of the site is in flood zone 2 and 3 and there are areas at high risk of surface water flooding. There are grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site but it is not expected that development on the site would impact on their setting.
CL959	Land off Fen Road, Ruskington	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓✓/X	X	XX	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. The south western part of the site is in an area at medium and high risk of flooding.
CL961	Land to the East of Sleaford Road, Ruskington	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	X	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL962	Land at Leasingham Lane, Ruskington	✓	✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	X	X	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 2 agricultural land.
CL4013	Priory Road, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincs	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	XX	-	-	X	✓✓/X	X	X	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land but is not in agricultural use. The eastern half of the site is in flood zones 2 and 3. There is a grade II listed building within 200m of the site but it is not expected that development here would impact upon its setting.
CL4709	Field 1 Sleaford Road, Ruskington	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	✓/X	X	X	Well located for Ruskington, which has some facilities, however, the nearest designated employment site is approximately 3.5km away in Sleaford and the nearest designated retail area is Sleaford town centre approximately 4.5km away. There is a railway station in the village. The site is in an area categorised as grade 2 and grade 3 agricultural land and is in agricultural use. There are some areas of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL1453	Land to the East of the Granary development off High Street, Scotter	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	X	XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. Almost all of the site is in flood zone 2 and the eastern parts are in flood zone 3. And some parts of the site are also at medium and high risk of surface water flooding. A small area of this site is previously developed, but much of it appears to be in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL1454	Land to South of Westcliffe Road/West of Scotton Road, Scotter	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a grade II listed building adjacent to the site, and whilst it is likely that development of this site may impact on its setting, design solutions may be available to mitigate this.
CL1455	Gainsborough Road, Scotter,	✓✓	✓	0	✓✓/X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	The site is fairly well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	North Lincolnshire																other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a grade II listed building within 50m of the site and it is likely that development of this site may impact on its setting, however design solutions may be available to mitigate this. Laughton Forest North East Local Wildlife Site and Rose's Plantation Site of Nature Conservation Importance are approximately 400m from the site, but it is not expected that development of the site would impact on either of these protected areas.
CL3085	North Road, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The western half of the site is in flood zone 2. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. Adjacent to an area where historic uses mean there is potential for contamination which may need to be remediated.

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
CL4014	Land to the North-east of Scotter	✓	X	0	0	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4123	Land off Scotton Road, Scotter	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is greenfield and is in agricultural use.
CL4125	Land south of Kirton Road, Scotter	✓✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a grade II* listed

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	building within 100m of the site but it is unlikely that development on this site would impact on the setting of these assets.
CL4126	Land north of Kirton Road, Scotter	✓✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	The site is fairly well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land.
CL4127	Land off Becks Lane, Scotter	✓	✓/X	0	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓/X	XX	XX	XX	The site is reasonably well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a very small area of the site at medium and high risk of surface water flooding at the northern edge of the site.
CL4361	Land off Gainsborough Road, Scotter	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	-	-	✓	XX	XX	XX	The site is well located for Scotter which has some facilities, although is some distance from other services. The nearest secondary school, designated employment site and designated retail

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	centre in Central Lincolnshire are in Gainsborough which are approximately 11-12.5km away. However, many facilities will be available in Scunthorpe which is located approximately 9km away. Bus stops within 400m. The site is in agricultural use and is in an area categorised as grade 3 agricultural land. There is a grade II listed building slightly more than 100m from the site but it is not expected that development of the site would impact on its setting.
LP53 – Medium Villages – Preferred Allocations																	
CL4673	Land at Hemswell Cliff	✓✓	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓	XX	This site is fairly well located in Hemswell Cliff with development on three sides, however, it is separated from the main built area by the main road. It is a green field site in an area of grade 2 agricultural land and within agricultural use. It has access to a reasonable level of facilities in Hemswell Cliff, including employment, a shop and post office, and a primary school. There are no major constraints on the site.
LP53 – Medium Villages – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL4706	Caenby Corner Field, Hemswell Cliff	✓	X	✓	0	✓	✓	X	✓	XX	-	-	✓	X	✓	XX	This site is quite poorly connected in relation to Hemswell Cliff as it is only connected through a neighbouring site, but it is neighboured by some development. It is separated from the main built area by the main road. It is a green field site in an area of grade 2 agricultural land and within agricultural use. It has access to a reasonable level of facilities in Hemswell Cliff, including employment,

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	a shop and post office, and a primary school. There are no major constraints on the site.
CL4727	Lancaster Green, Hemswell Court, Hemswell Cliff	✓	✓/X	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓/X	✓✓	XX	This site is fairly well located in Hemswell Cliff with development on three sides, however, it is separated from the main built area by the main road. It is a green field site in an area of grade 2 agricultural land but it is not within agricultural use and would be unlikely to be used for such use given its position and size. It has access to a reasonable level of facilities in Hemswell Cliff, including employment, a shop and post office, and a primary school. There are no major constraints on the site.



## **Appendix 5 Appraisal of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Preferred Site Allocations and Reasonable Alternatives (listed in LP56 Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation)**

\* 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

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
<b>LP56 – Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Preferred Allocations*</b>																	
CL4675	Washingborough Road, Lincoln	✓	X	-	✓	✓	✓	-	X	✓	-	-	X	✓/X	✓	X	<p><b>Health score:</b> the nearest GP surgery is further than 800m from any part of the site which results in a minor negative score.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity and green infrastructure score:</b> site does not affect a local green space and there are no nationally or internationally protect wildlife sites within 500m of the site, however the site, or part of the site is within a locally important wildlife site.</p> <p><b>Landscape and townscape score:</b> site is immediately adjacent to a green wedge, but it is not within or adjacent to the AONB or an AGLV.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> water supply and waste water service information not obtained from service provider.</p> <p><b>Land use and soils:</b> greenfield site, but site is grade 4 or lower.</p> <p><b>Waste:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change effects and energy:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to this objective- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p>

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	<p><b>Climate change adaption and flooding:</b> less than 50% of site in flood zone 3 and/or any part of the site is in flood zone 2. Less than 50% of the site at high risk and/or any of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p><b>Transport and accessibility:</b> site considered against proximity to primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area: site scored red against two of these, amber against two and green against two therefore the impact is mixed.</p>
CL1337	Trent Port Road, Marton	✓	X	-	✓ / ✓✓	✓	X	-	✓	X	-	-	0	XX	X	X	<p><b>Health score:</b> the nearest GP surgery is further than 800m from any part of the site which results in a minor negative score.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity and green infrastructure score:</b> site does not affect a local green space and there are no nationally or internationally protect wildlife sites within 500m of the site, however the site is within 500m of a locally important wildlife site.</p> <p><b>Landscape and townscape:</b> site is not within or adjacent to a green wedge, the AONB or an AGLV.</p> <p><b>Built and historic environment score:</b> one or more Grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site.</p>

Ref.	Address	1. Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	<p><b>Water:</b> water supply and waste water service information not obtained from service provider.</p> <p><b>Land use and soils:</b> greenfield site. Less than 50% of the site is within Grade 1 and 2 land and /or within Grade 3 land and is predominantly undeveloped.</p> <p><b>Waste:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change effects and energy:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to this objective- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change adaption and flooding:</b> less than 50% of site in flood zone 3 and/or any part of the site is in flood zone 2. Site at low or very low risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p><b>Transport and accessibility:</b> site considered against proximity to primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area: site scored red in relation to proximity to secondary school, railway station, shopping and employment areas.</p>
LP56 – Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Reasonable Alternatives																	
CL1335	East of High Street, Marton, Gainsborough,	✓	X	-	✓✓	✓	X	-	✓	X	-	-	X	XX	X	X	<p><b>Health score:</b> the nearest GP surgery is further than 800m from any part of the site which results in a minor negative score. <b>Biodiversity and</b></p>

Ref.	Address	1.Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
	Lincolnshire DN21 5AL																<p><b>green infrastructure score:</b> site does not affect a local green space, there are no nationally or internationally protect wildlife sites within 500m of the site, and there are no locally important wildlife sites within 500m.</p> <p><b>Landscape and townscape:</b> site is not within or adjacent to a green wedge, the AONB or an AGLV.</p> <p><b>Built and historic environment score:</b> one or more Grade I or II* listed buildings within 200m of the site, and one or more Grade II listed buildings within 200m of the site.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> water supply and waste water service information not obtained from service provider.</p> <p><b>Land use and soils:</b> greenfield site. Less than 50% of the site is within Grade 1 and 2 land and /or within Grade 3 land and is predominantly undeveloped.</p> <p><b>Waste:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change effects and energy:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to this objective- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change adaption and flooding:</b> less than 50% of site in flood zone 3 and/or any part of the site is in flood zone 2. Less than 50% of the</p>

Ref.	Address	1.Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	site at high risk and/or any of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding. <b>Transport and accessibility:</b> site considered against proximity to primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area: site scored red in relation to proximity to secondary school, railway station, shopping and employment areas.
CL1388	The Paddock, Wragby Road, Lincoln LN2 4RA	✓	X	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	XX	-	-	✓	XX	X	X	<b>Health score:</b> the nearest GP surgery is further than 800m from any part of the site which results in a minor negative score. <b>Biodiversity and green infrastructure score:</b> site does not affect a local green space, there are no nationally or internationally protect wildlife sites within 500m of the site, and there are no locally important wildlife sites within 500m. <b>Landscape and townscape:</b> site is not within or adjacent to a green wedge, the AONB or an AGLV. <b>Water:</b> water supply and waste water service information not obtained from service provider. <b>Land use and soils:</b> greenfield site, 50% or more of the site is within Grade 1 and 2 land and is predominantly undeveloped. <b>Waste:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.

Ref.	Address	1.Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	<p><b>Climate change effects and energy:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to this objective- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change adaption and flooding:</b> Site in flood zone 1 / not in flood zones 2 or 3. Site at low or very low risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p><b>Transport and accessibility:</b> site considered against proximity to primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area: site scored red in relation to proximity to primary school, railway station, shopping and employment areas.</p>
CL4205	Land to the North of Washingborough Cemetery	✓	X	-	✓	✓	XX	-	X	✓	-	-	X	✓/X	✓	✓	<p><b>Health score:</b> the nearest GP surgery is further than 800m from any part of the site which results in a minor negative score. <b>Biodiversity and green infrastructure score:</b> site does not affect a local green space and there are no nationally or internationally protect wildlife sites within 500m of the site, however the site, or part of the site is within a locally important wildlife site.</p> <p><b>Landscape and townscape score:</b> site is immediately adjacent to a green wedge, but is not within or adjacent to the AONB or an AGLV.</p> <p><b>Built and historic environment score:</b> site or part of site is within a conservation area.</p>

Ref.	Address	1.Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	<p><b>Water:</b> water supply and waste water service information not obtained from service provider.</p> <p><b>Land use and soils:</b> greenfield site, but site is grade 4 or lower.</p> <p><b>Waste:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change effects and energy:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to this objective- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change adaption and flooding:</b> less than 50% of site in flood zone 3 and/or any part of the site is in flood zone 2. Less than 50% of the site at high risk and/or any of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p><b>Transport and accessibility:</b> site considered against proximity to primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area: site scored red against two of these, amber against one and green against three therefore the impact is mixed.</p>
CL4440	Land to the south of Summergangs Lane, Gainsborough	✓	X	-	✓/✓	✓	✓	-	✓	X	-	-	XX	✓/X	X	X	<p><b>Health score:</b> the nearest GP surgery is further than 800m from any part of the site which results in a minor negative score.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity and green infrastructure score:</b> site does not affect a local green space and there</p>



Ref.	Address	1.Housing	2. Health	3. Social Equality and Community	4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	5. Landscape and Townscape	6. Built and Historic Environment	7. Water	8. Pollution	9. Land Use and Soils	10. Waste	11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flooding	13. Transport and Accessibility	14. Employment	15. Local Economy	Comments
																	<p>are no nationally or internationally protect wildlife sites within 500m of the site, however the site is within 500m of a locally important wildlife site.</p> <p><b>Landscape and townscape:</b> site is not within or adjacent to a green wedge, the AONB or an AGLV.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> water supply and waste water service information not obtained from service provider.</p> <p><b>Land use and soils:</b> greenfield site. Less than 50% of the site is within Grade 1 and 2 land and /or within Grade 3 land and is predominantly undeveloped.</p> <p><b>Waste:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to waste- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change effects and energy:</b> all sites will be subject to the same requirements in relation to this objective- this objective cannot be assessed for sites.</p> <p><b>Climate change adaption and flooding:</b> 50% or more in flood zone 3. Less than 50% of the site at high risk and/or any of the site at medium risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p><b>Transport and accessibility:</b> site considered against proximity to primary school, secondary school, railway station, bus stop, shopping area and employment area: site scored red against one of these, amber against two and green against three therefore the impact is mixed.</p>

## **Appendix 6 Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions and Broad Locations Preferred Sites and Reasonable Alternatives (listed in Policies LP48 and LP54)**

## **Introduction**

This Appendix forms part of the Integrated Impact Assessment of the Proposed Submission Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (April 2016). This appendix sets out the justification for selection of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) (Policy LP48 and Part A of Policy LP54) and the Broad Locations for growth (Part B of Policy LP54), as proposed in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

This Report should not be read in isolation. Other evidence material is relevant to the matter of site selection, including, but not exclusively:

- The Lincoln Strategy Area Growth Study, April 2016
- The Gainsborough Strategy Area Growth Study, April 2016
- The Residential Allocations Evidence Report, April 2016

The purpose of this Evidence Report is to take the broad conclusion arising from other evidence (namely, that large scale growth on or near the edge of Central Lincolnshire's main settlements is the most appropriate and sustainable solution, in principle), and take the next step of identifying where such SUEs should be located. The purpose of this Appendix does not extend to the detailed policy proposals for each SUE proposed – separate evidence reports are available for this.

This Appendix has a three step method:

Step 1: In a broad sense, which directions of growth ('segments') leading out of the three main settlements, might be suitable candidates for accommodating one or more SUEs.

Step 2: Following the conclusions of Step 1, of the possible directions of growth, more specific locations ('zones') for accommodating SUEs can be considered and appraised.

Step 3: Conclude which zones should be considered for detailed allocation as a SUE.

## **Step 1: Consideration of Broad Direction of Growth**

### **Introduction**

This stage aims to establish, in a broad sense, 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 follows the same process, as follows.

First, a map of the settlement is presented, with the settlement and the adjoining countryside dissected into four 'segments'. The dividing line between each segment is roughly along key geographical features on the ground, such as ridge lines, major transport routes or river corridors, with each subsequent segment created being (in a very broad sense) of a certain character.

Second, each segment is then described in terms of its features, both natural and man-made. These features could include, but are not restricted to:

- Whether the landscape is flat or rolling?
- Agricultural use?
- Major rivers / flood plain?
- Any villages?
- Any large areas of protected natural environment?
- Any prominent historical features, such as prominent listed buildings?
- Any major physical barriers, such as rail lines or major roads?
- What, in a very broad sense, is the character of the urban area to which the countryside in the segment adjoins e.g. is it largely suburbia? Or large employment areas? Or mixed use? Are there any distinct strategic 'edges' between the urban edge and the countryside (eg a bypass)
- Has there been significant interest from developers for major development (500+ homes)?
- Any other important features for that area (eg major constraints, such as flight paths)

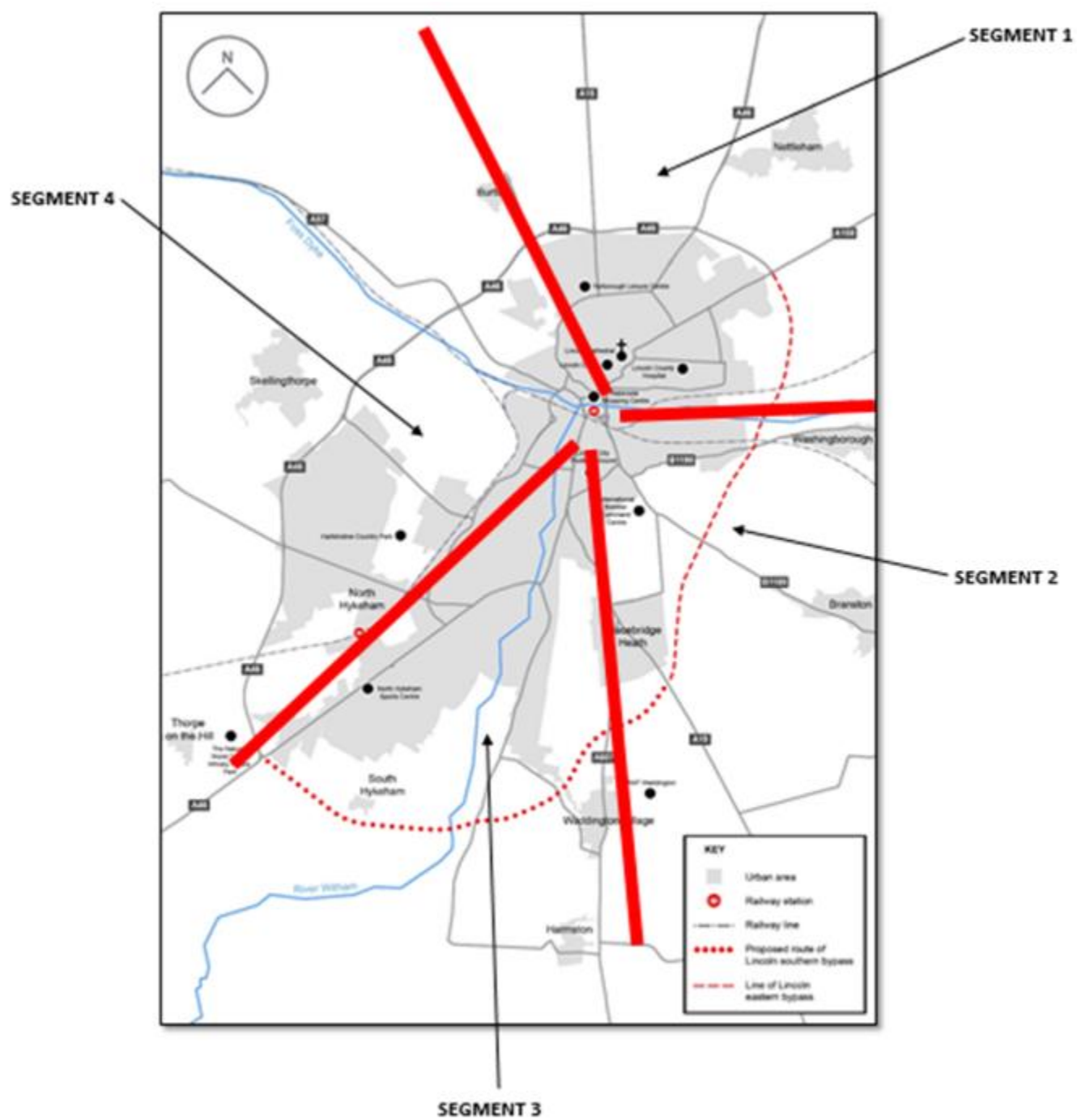
Third, each segment is tested against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives, as established in the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process (see the main body of the IIA for full details).

Finally, taking account of the evidence gathered for that segment, a broad conclusion is reached as to whether the segment has high, some, limited or nil potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions.

Once all segments for a settlement have been complete, a further conclusion for that settlement as a whole is reached, which will then enable Step 2 to proceed.

## Step 1 - Lincoln

The map below identifies 4 segments at Lincoln for consideration.



## **Lincoln Segment 1: Brief Description of area**

Segment 1 is an area located broadly along the North-East axis radiating from the centre of the City. The Eastern axis line runs broadly along the River Witham corridor towards the village of Washingborough whilst the North-West axis runs along what is locally called the Burton Ridge.

### Landscape and general character

In terms of topography, from the City Centre to the east the landscape is flat following along the line of the River Witham Corridor towards the village of Washingborough. North from the river, the topography changes and rises steeply up to the high point of Lincoln Cathedral/Castle Square/Bailgate area of the City. Going along the North-West axis, Burton Ridge is an open area of land along the north escarpment, which, along with West Common to the south and Burton Fields to the north west, forms part of Lincoln's western rural fringe.

### Built Environment

Within the City of Lincoln boundary, segment 1 is a predominantly urban, built-up environment consisting of the City Centre services, residential properties, employment areas, retail and leisure provision. Towards the outer edge of the City boundary the urban form is characterised by suburban type form. This segment contains the major historic buildings within Lincoln most notably Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln Castle and the many other listed buildings in and around the Bailgate area.

### Natural Environment (including rivers)

The segment includes the River Witham and associated flood risk areas along the Eastern axis as well as a number of national and local designations such as the SSSI at Greetwell quarry and Local wildlife site adjacent to Greetwell quarry. In the built-up area of the segment there are a number and range of open spaces including play areas, a historic park (The Arboretum) and school playing fields as well as green wedges. Once out of the built-up area of the segment, the area is characterised by open countryside and villages such as Nettleham to the North-East and Burton to the North-West.

### Relationship to surrounding area

The A46 forms a definitive Northern and eastern edge to segment 1 and the City of Lincoln itself, with the area 'outside' of this road being characterised by countryside and village development and the area inside the A46 forming the urban, built-up area of the City. The exception to this is the area between the River Witham and A158 which does not have a round forming a definitive boundary between the built-up area of Lincoln and countryside.

### Interest from developers for major development

The Church Commissioners have aspirations to develop the site around Greetwell Quarry for a proposed Urban Extension of up to 1,400 houses which is known as the North East Quadrant. A planning application for Phase 1 of the development this area has been approved for approximately 500 houses. The University of Lincoln has aspirations to develop their Riseholme site (off the A15 approximately 3 miles North of Lincoln).

## **Lincoln Segment 2: Brief Description of area**

Segment 2 is an area located broadly along the South-East axis radiating from the centre of the City. The Eastern axis line runs broadly along the River Witham corridor towards the village of Washingborough whilst the Southern axis runs follows broadly the line of the A15 running South of the City towards Bracebridge Heath and eventually to Sleaford.

### Landscape and general character

In terms of topography, from the City Centre to the east the landscape is flat following along the line of the River Witham Corridor towards the village of Washingborough. South from the river, the topography changes and rises steeply most notably once past South Common following the A15 up Canwick Hill towards Bracebridge Heath. South Common plays a critical role in reinforcing the setting of Lincoln as an urban area closely linked to its rural surroundings.

### Built Environment

Within the City of Lincoln boundary, segment 2 is a predominantly an urban environment consisting of the City Centre services, residential properties, employment areas, retail and leisure provision.

### Natural Environment (including rivers)

Within this segment there is the South Common which is a large area of common land on the south-eastern boundary of the city, bridging the gap between the built-up area and agricultural fields beyond. There is also the smaller and less well known common called the Cow Paddle Long which is a fairly narrow area of land on the east of the City that for the most part is bounded to the north by an active railway line and to the south by Washingborough Road.

### Relationship to surrounding area

The River Witham forms a definitive Northern boundary to segment 2 whilst the Southern boundary of the segment roughly follows the A15 from the City Centre, up Canwick Hill and towards Bracebridge Heath. The clear urban/rural boundary is largely formed by the South Common in part of Segment 2.

### Interest from developers for major development

A large area of land between the villages of Canwick and Bracebridge Heath in this segment has been put forward by a developer as a proposed Urban Extension which has a physical capacity to accommodate approximately 6,000 houses.

## **Lincoln Segment 3 Brief Description of area**

Segment 3 is an area located broadly along what is known as the River Witham Corridor as, at its centre is the River Witham flowing in a Northerly direction past the village of South Hykeham before moving towards North Hykeham and then directly into the City Centre where it merges with the Fossdyke Canal at the Brayford Pool.

### Landscape and general character

Segment 3 is largely low lying with the River Witham forming a corridor through the centre of the segment. However the easterly edge of the segment does rise up roughly following the route of the A15 toward Sleaford and A607 towards Waddington. The segment contains a mixture of rural and built up areas stretching from the City Centre through to North Hykeham before becoming less built-up and more rural at the outskirts of the City.

### Built Environment

Within the City of Lincoln boundary, segment 3 is a predominantly urban, built-up environment consisting of the City Centre services, residential properties, employment areas, retail and leisure provision. Newark Road forms a spine running north/south through the centre of the segment towards the city centre. Towards the outer edge of the City boundary the urban form is characterised by suburban type form. The segment also includes some significant employment sites and key transport infrastructure including North Hykeham railway station.

### Natural Environment (including rivers)

The most significant natural feature in segment 3 is the River Witham as previously mentioned forming a corridor through the centre of the segment. Open land in the area forms part of a green wedge that separates North Hykeham from South Hykeham. There are views out from the east of the area to the limestone escarpment and long-ranging views within much of the segment.

### Relationship to surrounding area

The A15 and A607 form an eastern boundary to segment 3 whilst the railway line forms a westerly boundary. At the southerly end of the segment the area is a mixture of rural and small villages including South Hykeham and Waddington before the area starts to form the edge of the built-up area of the City at North Hykeham to the West and coming down the A15 towards South Common and the junction of Newark Road and the southern end of the High Street.

### Interest from developers from developers for major development

Developer interest has been shown in the North Hykeham area at Grange Farm for a major development.

## **Lincoln Segment 4 Brief Description of area**

Segment 4 is an area located to the North-West of city centre and at its northerly axis roughly follows the Burton Ridge and at its westerly axis follows the railway line from the City centre towards North Hykeham and then following the direction of the A46 towards Newark.

### Landscape and general character

Segment 4 is largely low lying and contains a mixture of rural and built up areas stretching from the City Centre through to North Hykeham and stretching directly West of the city



centre (approximately 1.5 km from city centre) there is a large open area of agricultural fields. Following the A57 and Fossdike Canal the area is largely rural once beyond the A46 bypass. The topography does rise steeply from the City centre following the Burton Cliff road.

#### Built Environment

Within the City of Lincoln boundary, segment 4 contains a mixture of urban, built-up environment consisting of the City Centre services, residential properties, employment areas, retail and leisure provision. The segment does contain a railway line and key road infrastructure most notably the A46 which forms a westerly edge creating an urban/rural edge to the segment. The segment also contains the A57 following the course of the Fosdyke Canal.

#### Natural Environment (including rivers)

A significant natural feature in segment 4 is the Foss Dyke Canal flowing in a easterly direction from the West of the segment through to the City Centre. The West Common is also a key natural feature of the segment and which is a large area of common land to the west of the city centre that is bisected by Saxilby Road. The proximity of this rural landscape to the centre of the city is a key characteristic of Lincoln. The segment also contains Burton Ridge which is an open area of land along the north escarpment, which, along with West Common to the south and Burton Fields to the north west, forms part of Lincoln's western rural fringe.

#### Relationship to surrounding area

The A46 forms a distinctive boundary through the middle of the segment and is generally regarded as the boundary between the built-up and rural edge of the city. Beyond the A46 the area is predominantly rural with the large village of Skellingthorpe located in the North West of the segment. The segment forms an important entrance into the City from the west off the A46 down Carholme Road into the City centre.

#### Interest from developers from developers for major development

The area known as Western Growth Corridor which is a large greenfield site situated approximately 1.5 km to the West of the City Centre has long been considered as a potential site for major development. In 2006 a planning application was submitted to the City of Lincoln Council and North Kesteven District Council for a mixed-use development approximately 4,500 houses.

### Lincoln Segments Appraisal against Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (see main IIA for scoring criteria)

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	By directing significant new growth to this area, it is likely that a range of market and affordable housing will be provided to meet the current and future housing needs for local people living in the Lincoln area  Overall, this option is expected to have a significant positive impact on this objective.	✓✓	Same as Segment 1	✓✓	Same as Segment 1	✓✓	Same as Segment 1.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓/X	In the short term, large scale new housing and business growth is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to this objective due to increase in noise, dust and emissions associated with on site construction works and increased HGV movements.  An urban extension in this potential growth area would have access to existing health facilities in Lincoln. There is a risk that new residential development could put existing health care services and facilities under	✓/X	Same as Segment 1.	✓/X	Same as Segment 1	✓/X	Same as segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>increasing pressure as the population of the Lincoln area increases. However, significant new development in this area is likely to generate the need for new healthcare services and facilities which would be accessible to existing Lincoln residents as well as new residents</p> <p>Development may impact negatively on local air quality exacerbating respiratory illness.</p> <p>Provision of new jobs will impact positively on both physical and mental health.</p> <p>Part of this potential growth area sits within an existing or proposed bypass. The bypass could act as a barrier for pedestrians and cyclists. Living in close proximity to a bypass may also have an impact on health in relation to respiratory illness.</p> <p>New development in this location provides opportunities for new green infrastructure and links to the countryside required by other</p>						

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>policies plan which will help improve the health and well-being of new residents by promoting physical activity.</p> <p>Overall, this option is likely to have mixed positive/negative effects in relation to this objective.</p>						
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	At this strategic level of assessment, it is not possible to identify any positive or negative effects on this objective.	<b>0</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>0</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>0</b>	Same as Segment 1.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>In the short term, built infrastructure development may cause some disruption over the construction phases of the development, which may disrupt habitat linkages. Development in this area will lead to a loss of habitat, especially if natural features such as trees, hedgerows and ditches are lost. Growth could lead to fragmentation of habitats.</p> <p>However, through masterplaning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>Same as first two paragraphs of Segment 1.</p> <p>This potential area is in close proximity to the South Common which contributes to the green infrastructure network in this part of the Lincoln. Depending on the scale of development, the South Common</p>	<b>?</b>	<p>Same as first two paragraphs of Segment 1.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, though this segment looks least likely to result in possible negative effects.</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>Same as first two paragraphs of Segment 1.</p> <p>Development could have an impact on water quality at Swanholme Lakes SSSI or lead to additional recreational pressure on Boultham Mere Nature Reserve and Hartsholme Country Park.</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>There is a SSSI at Greetwell Hollow and nearby wildlife site within this segment, which could be affected. There could be cumulative impacts on biodiversity if the proposed eastern bypass also comes forward.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.</p>		<p>could be subjected to additional recreational pressure from new residents which could lead to adverse impacts if left unmanaged.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.</p>				<p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.</p>
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>This growth area lies in an area classified as the Unwooded Vales in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA).</p> <p>This area abuts and includes the following character areas identified in LTA: Bunkers Hill North Lincoln Ribbon Development, South Witham East and Greetwell Quarry. Views of the Cathedral are possible from this area but the foreground is</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>The Lincoln Cliff is a limestone escarpment and a prominent landscape feature in this area, defining the setting of Lincoln. This area is classified as Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes in the EMRLCA.</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>This growth area lies in an area classified as the Unwooded Vales in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA).</p> <p>There is a risk of coalescence</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>This growth area lies in an area classified as the Unwooded Vales in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA).</p> <p>Depending on the scale of development, there</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>formed by the back of industrial units and new housing developments.</p> <p>This potential growth area is largely in a hollow and is on brownfield land in part. There are opportunities to integrate Hawthorn Road into any new development but there is a risk of coalescence with Cherry Willingham and possibly Reepham.</p> <p>Growth outside the bypass could lead to coalescence issues with existing villages, as well as more significant landscape implications</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having uncertain impact, but potential for negative impact on this objective.</p>		<p>Depending on the scale of development, there is a risk of coalescence. Potential impact on green wedge land.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having uncertain impact, but potential for negative impact on this objective.</p>		<p>between South and North Hykeham. Depending on the scale of development.</p> <p>There is a risk of erosion to the green wedge by developing in this area.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having uncertain impact, but potential for negative impact on this objective.</p>		<p>is a risk of coalescence. Potential impact on green wedge land.</p> <p>The current green wedge in this area contributes to the setting of uphill Lincoln, including views from the Cathedral, Bishop's palace and the Castle. Views towards the uphill Lincoln area are also important.</p> <p>The Lincoln Townscape Assessment's main character areas relating to this area are Skewbridge and Boultham Mere. The assessment highlights the contribution of the area to Lincoln's green infrastructure and in forming part of the rural</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								<p>foreground to historic views of the Cathedral and north escarpment from the south and west.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having uncertain impact, but potential for negative impact on this objective.</p>
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>Within this potential growth area there is a scheduled monument (Greetwell Medieval Village) and 6 listed buildings associated with Greetwell Hall and church (Grade I).</p> <p>In nearby settlements, Cherry Willingham has 3 listed buildings and in Reepham there is a Conservation Area and 6 listed buildings. In Riseholme there is a registered historic park and various listed buildings. Growth could impact on the character and setting of these settlements.</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>The relationship of a large scale Sustainable Urban Extension to heritage assets in the area (8 listed buildings) and Bracebridge Heath (St John's Hospital for example) needs to be considered. Depending on the scale and design of new development, there could be an adverse impact on the setting and</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>There are 2 designated heritage assets in this area; 2 listed buildings at South Hykeham.</p> <p>Exact impacts on archaeology are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as having a mixed negative/uncertain effect until more details on the</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>This area has been identified as archaeologically significant. Some of the archaeology is likely to be of national importance. Development in this growth area may result in a loss of archaeology.</p> <p>The Skellingthorpe Duck Decoy Scheduled Monument is located in this area and development</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>Exact impacts on archaeology are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as having a mixed negative/uncertain effect until more details on the location and scale of development are known.</p>		<p>character of these features.</p> <p>Large scale development at this location could have an adverse impact on the views of Lincoln Cathedral from the south. The extent of change would be great as there is no built development in this area at present. The Limestone ridge defines the setting of Lincoln and should be protected.</p> <p>Exact impacts on archaeology is unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as having a mixed</p>		<p>location and scale of development are known.</p>		<p>could impact on its rural setting.</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as having a mixed negative/uncertain effect until more details on the location and scale of development are known.</p>



IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				negative/uncertain effect until more details on the location and scale of development are known.				
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>Any housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal, both in the short term during construction and in the longer term once new housing and businesses are occupied/are operational. Impermeable materials would lead to increased water runoff which could impact negatively on local water quality.</p> <p>The Central Lincolnshire Water Cycle Study identifies existing constraints on the foul and sewerage system in north Lincoln and concludes that an urban extension in this area would require Anglian Water to provide a new trunk sewer from the site with a direct connection to Canwick treatment works. Development in this area presents an opportunity to alleviate the constraints on the</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>Same as segment 1, para 1</p> <p>According to the Water Cycle Study, the location of this growth area is such that development would need to be accompanied by new water supply and sewerage infrastructure. The area has a small fluvial flood risk and therefore surface water drainage could be an issue however the study concluded that this area was one of the most</p>	<b>0 / ?</b>	<p>Same as segment 1, para 1</p> <p>The Central Lincolnshire Water Cycle Study reported no major problems in relation to water supply and foul sewage networks in this area.</p> <p>Overall, whilst impacts are uncertain at this scale, this segment appears to have low potential for negative impacts.</p>	<b>X</b>	<p>Same as segment 1, para 1</p> <p>The Central Lincolnshire Water Cycle Study reported no major problems in relation to water supply and foul sewage networks in this area.</p> <p>Overall, whilst impacts are uncertain at this scale, this segment appears to have low potential for negative impacts.</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>foul and combined sewerage system in North Lincoln.</p> <p>Overall, whilst impacts are uncertain at this scale, this segment appears to have some potential for negative impacts</p>		<p>sustainable in terms of its impact on the water cycle.</p> <p>Overall, whilst impacts are uncertain at this scale, this segment appears to have some potential for negative impacts</p>				
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>X</b>	<p>Noise pollution is most likely to occur in the short to medium term during the infrastructure and construction stages. By the end of the plan period, this effect will have reduced as the development nears completion.</p> <p>Potential for increased light pollution.</p> <p>Lincoln has 2 existing AQMAs. Growth will lead to increased road traffic which may impact on local air quality on Wragby Road, Outer Circle Road and Greetwell Road.</p>	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative impact on this objective.						
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>XX</b>	<p>Whilst there are some brownfield elements in this segment, on the whole the area is Greenfield leading to a loss of soil quantity and quality through vegetation removal, soil sealing, soil compaction and the transportation of soil away from the site (i.e. topsoil). There could also be a loss of soils containing archaeological features due to increase soil sealing.</p> <p>Development will use new aggregates. This will be most significant in the medium to long term as more phases of development occur.</p> <p>Overall, large scale development in this area is likely to have a negative impact against this objective.</p>	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	New development in this area will result in a net increase in household and business waste and therefore a negative effect	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.</p> <p>Overall, this option is expected to have a negative effect against this objective</p>						
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X</b>	<p>New development in this potential growth area will lead in an increase in the demand for energy and therefore increased emissions from dwellings. Mixed use development that includes services, facilities and jobs should help to reduce traffic related greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Development within the bypass is more likely to lead to more sustainable modes of travel, shorter journeys as well as the potential for combined heat and power plants linked to the existing urban area. But at this stage of the appraisal, it is too early to reach conclusions.</p>	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Overall, this option has been assessed as having a likely negative impact on this objective.						
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	<p>This potential growth includes Greetwell Beck. Overall the Flood Zones indicate that the fluvial flood risk to development in this area is minimal.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having no likely flood risk impact, and therefore scores positively against this objective</p>	✓	<p>This area lies within Flood Zone 1 and therefore fluvial flood risk is likely to be minimal.</p> <p>To the east this potential growth area crosses a tributary of Heighington Beck, upstream of Branston. Development of the site will therefore have to ensure any risk is managed appropriately.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having no likely flood risk impact, and therefore scores positively</p>	✓	<p>This area lies within Flood Zone 1 and therefore fluvial flood risk is likely to be minimal.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having no likely flood risk impact, and therefore scores positively against this objective</p>	XX / ✓	<p>Much of the area to the West of Lincoln is in Flood Zone 2 and 3 and is generally low lying. The Lincoln Policy Area Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) concludes that this area is at high risk from fluvial flooding. Development in these flood zones without mitigation would have a significant negative impact on reducing the risk of flooding. The scale of mitigation required is also likely to be significant and generate a significant carbon footprint.</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				against this objective				<p>In the long term however, development in this area offers the opportunity to provide flood mitigation for wider Central Lincoln through measures that could increase flood resilience and lower flood risk to the City.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having a significant negative impact on this objective, though with potential for some positive impacts.</p>
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>?</b>	At this strategic assessment stage, it is not possible to determine the likely negative or significant effects on this objective, as it would depend on precise locations of growth and	<b>?</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>?</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>? / ✓</b>	Whilst at this strategic assessment stage, it is not possible to determine the likely negative or significant effects on this objective, as it

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>the proposals for transport infrastructure.</p> <p>However, if growth took place in this segment outside the bypass, then this is likely to have a greater negative impact.</p>						<p>would depend on precise locations of growth and the proposals for transport infrastructure, it is evident that potential locations for growth in this segment are in close proximity to Lincoln city centre and should, in comparison to other segments, result in a more positive effect on this objective by locating development close to existing facilities and services, reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Overall, whilst still uncertain, is felt to have the greatest potential for significant positive benefit on this objective.</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	At this provisional, strategic assessment stage, the appraisal highlights a large degree of uncertainty as to the effects of locating development in this Segment. A mix of positive and negative effects are highlighted.  There is very limited difference between Segment 1-3 in terms of impacts, with all having the potential to accommodate growth with positive effects, but equally potential for harm.		Same as Segment 1		Same as Segment 1		Whilst very similar to Segment 1 in most respects, this segment differs in that it has the potential for greater negative effects in terms of flood risk, but also the potential for greater positive effects due to part of this segment having available land very close to the city centre (and the consequential benefits which arise as a result).	

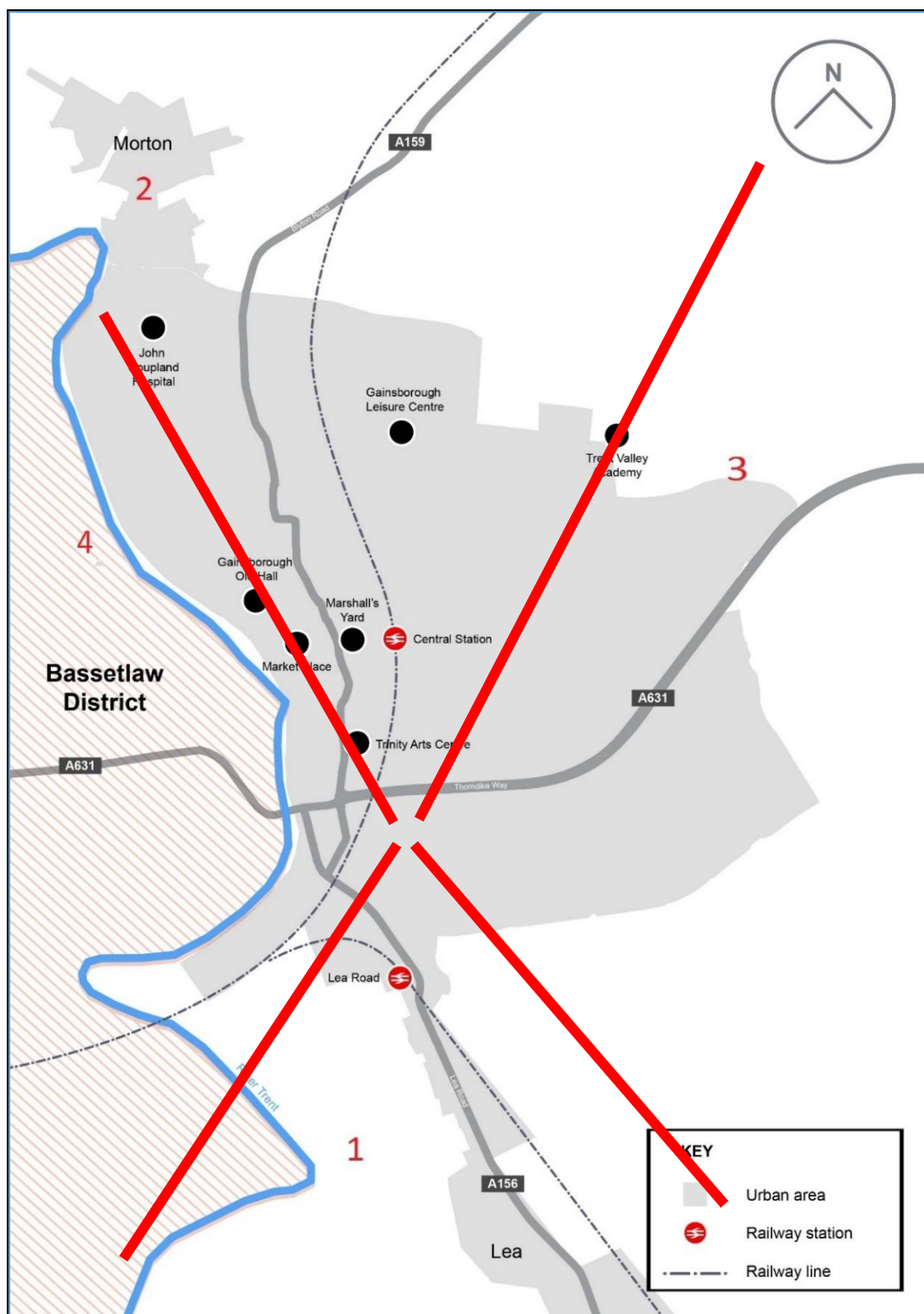


## **Overall Step 1 Conclusion for Lincoln**

Following this initial assessment, it is concluded that all four segments in and around Lincoln have the potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions, and therefore all four segments progress to Step 2 for more detailed appraisal.

## **Step 1 - GAINSBOROUGH**

The map below identifies 4 segments at Gainsborough for consideration in Step 1.



## **Gainsborough Segment 1 (south segment): Description of area and its key features**

### **Description:**

This segment is located south of Gainsborough, astride the A156, around the neighbouring village of Lea. It is the option furthest away from existing facilities in the centre of Gainsborough and provides fewer opportunities for easy connectivity to the town centre and existing cultural, recreational and sporting facilities (e.g. Trinity Arts Centre).

### **Key Features:**

Growth in this area would likely result in the village of Lea significantly increasing in size. Existing services and facilities in this area are at present extremely limited and extensive improvements to the existing infrastructure would be necessary to accommodate growth in this location.

### **Water:**

Development growth increases water resources consumption; sewage production; and also surface water run-off - impacting on water quality. Whilst the Gainsborough Water Cycle Study does not consider water resources and supply to be a constraint to development, it does however conclude there is *insufficient* sewage treatment capacity to accommodate and cater for the development of all potential urban extensions growth in the area, a major negative impact. Mitigation measures identified include requirement for new sewage infrastructure.

### **Land and soil:**

This area is predominantly agricultural land, woodland and growth in this area is likely to result in a significant loss of countryside greenfield land, and soil quantity.

### **Food risk:**

Much of this area is situated with Flood Risk Zone 3 and Functional Floodplain (land to west), where there is a high probability of fluvial and possibly tidal flooding. Also, the scale of development associated with an urban extension on greenfield land could substantially increase the rate of water run-off and potentially lead to, or exacerbate, flood risk. Overall therefore large new growth development here could be in area at high risk of flooding, although impact depends on exact location and development design.

### **Biodiversity and green infrastructure:**

This area includes Lea Wood (south of Lea) which is classified as a Historic Park and Garden, and part of Lea Marsh (to the west) which is an SSSI.

### **Health:**

Large scale growth offers the positive opportunity to masterplan growth areas with a development scheme mix including new green infrastructure, walking and cycling facilities, and space for new health care units. Whilst this segment is furthest away from existing health facilities in Gainsborough town centre, a suitable quantum of growth could create a critical mass of population to support its own new facilities. However, concentrated development growth in this location would increase dependency on car use, which may impact negatively on local air quality.

### **Social equality and community:**

This segment includes Lea Ward which is classified as deprived for access to housing and services. Directing growth here could provide housing, employment and health benefits to existing residents in deprivation. It will also provide opportunities for development of a mix of new housing and accessible employment opportunities, assisting existing and new residents, and contributing to creating socially diverse and cohesive communities. However, this depends on the development scheme design for the growth area, an overall mixed positive/uncertain effect.

**Employment:**

New development to the south of Gainsborough would be away from the main employment areas in the town and the planned areas for further expansion of employment sites.

**Landscape and townscape:**

Built development growth in this location could impact negatively on the 2 landscape character areas it cuts across - Wooded Vales and Floodplain Valleys, and distinctiveness of this open countryside area. Most of the segment lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value designated in Local Plan, an area vulnerable to built development, and is also adjacent to the Lea Marsh SSSI and SNCI. Growth here could also potentially impact negatively on these biodiversity and landscape assets. Growth could lead to loss of character and local distinctiveness of Lea village. However, the exact impact depends on detailed design and location of schemes, an overall mixed negative/uncertain effect.

**Heritage assets:**

This segment includes, or is adjacent to, Lea Park, a historic park and garden, and is close to a Scheduled Monument – Hermit Dam Moated Site, and adjacent to Lea village which has 11 listed buildings. Also, given the historic character of Gainsborough, the potential impact of substantial growth on other archaeological, or other potential, historic assets should be considered. Again, however, the exact impact depends on detailed design and location of schemes, an overall mixed negative/ uncertain effect.

**Developer Interest**

Two large sites capable of accommodating a combined total of well over 500 homes are located in this quadrant. Both have been submitted in previous calls for sites for land south of Lea, straddling either side of the A156 (SHELAA Reference numbers CL1324 & CL1325)

## **Gainsborough Segment 2 (north segment): Description of area and its key features**

**Description:**

This segment consists of the most northern edge of Gainsborough and land surrounding the neighbouring village of Morton. Development in this location would effectively extend the built footprint of the town, and significantly reduce the separate identity of Morton

**Key Features:**

The land available for growth in this area means that an urban extension positioned here could make a significant contribution to the overall provision of new housing in the Gainsborough area. This option would provide growth in close proximity to the existing built up area of Morton

and Gainsborough and therefore ensure suitable access, by alternative modes to the car to existing employment, cultural and recreational facilities and services in the town centre.

Directing growth to the north of Gainsborough would help generate market interest in one of the most deprived areas in West Lindsey, providing housing, employment and health benefits to existing residents in multiple deprivation. It will also provide opportunities for development of a mix of new housing and accessible employment opportunities, assisting existing and new residents, and contributing to creating socially diverse and cohesive communities.

Proximity to the town centre should promote alternatives to using the private car, including walking, cycling and public transport schemes, hence reducing the need to travel by car, a positive impact on the local environment.

### **Water**

Development increases water resources consumption, sewage production and surface water run off - impacting on water quality. Whilst the Gainsborough Water Cycle Study does not consider water resources and supply to be a constraint to development in this location, it does conclude there is *insufficient* sewage treatment capacity to accommodate large scale growth in this area. Mitigation measures identified include requirement for new sewage infrastructure.

### **Landscape**

In terms of impact on the existing landscape, this segment is predominantly greenfield land at present. Large parts of this area are situated within Flood Zone 3, and therefore development here will be in area at risk of flooding, and is likely to exacerbate surface water flood risk - although impact depends on exact location and development design.

### **Health**

Development offers the positive opportunity to masterplan growth areas with a development scheme mix including new green infrastructure, walking and cycling facilities, health care units, and links in with existing facilities; to reduce health inequalities and promote and support healthy lifestyles. However, concentrated development and increased car use may impact negatively on local air quality exacerbating respiratory illness.

### **Biodiversity and green infrastructure**

Development using greenfield land may also involve the loss of habitats and land of biodiversity value. However, large scale urban extensions also provide the opportunity to enhance existing green infrastructure and provide new open spaces and improved linkages and wildlife corridors

### **Employment**

This segment offers the potential to provide a new local employment/neighbourhood centre and support the local Gainsborough economy. However, the exact impact depends on detailed design and location of schemes so as not to detract overall from the Strategic Employment sites or town centre retail offer.

### **Landscape and townscape**

Built development in this location could impact negatively on the landscape character (wooded vales) and distinctiveness of this open countryside area. It could potentially also cause harm to the local distinctiveness and townscape of Morton, by merging Morton and Gainsborough together, removing the settlement gap.

### **Heritage assets,**

There is an Ancient Monument on land to the east of Morton, and Morton has 10 listed buildings. Growth in the vicinity may impact on the setting of these historic assets and therefore development of a SUE in this location would need to sensitively account for their presence.

### **Developer Interest**

One large site capable of delivering 500+ homes has been submitted in previous calls for sites (SHELAA Ref. CL1349).

## **Gainsborough Segment 3 (East Segment): Description of area and its key features**

**Description:** This segment covers the land to the East of Gainsborough, split to the north and south of the dual A631, a major highway artery that connect the town in all directions north, south, east and west.

**Key Features:** Situated within this area is the land that has previously been formally identified for three Sustainable Urban Extensions to support the regeneration of the town. Growth Point status was awarded to the town in 2008, and confirmed in the now abolished East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. That growth was predicated on large scale expansion of the town adjacent to the eastern boundary. Since that time the council have continued to positively plan for the delivery of these new growth area to support ambitious regeneration plans for the town, to stimulate market interest in town centre brownfield sites.

The Gainsborough Regained Masterplan set out the long term vision for SUE-led growth and concentrated on integrating new growth in this location with the existing town centre.

Of the three proposed Urban Extensions, the first 'Southern Neighbourhood' (land south of Foxby Lane) gained outline planning permission in August 2010. This Outline consent is valid for an extended period of 12 years and a Reserved Matters application is currently being developed for the first phase. Under previous growth proposals for the town the development of two further SUEs adjacent to the southern extension (the proposed northern extension, and longer term the eastern extension) would combine to provide a strategic location for long-term growth of the town that together could double the population of Gainsborough.

The area is in close proximity to the existing built up area and town centre of Gainsborough

### **Employment**

Area is close to the large employers currently within the town.

### **Water**

In terms of drainage the Gainsborough Water Cycle Study does not consider water resources and supply to be a constraint to development in this area, it does however conclude there is *insufficient* sewage treatment capacity to accommodate all potential growth in the area. Mitigation measures identified include requirement for new sewage infrastructure.

### **Flooding**

The area is free of fluvial and tidal flood risk and is identified as Flood Zone 1, where there is a low probability of flooding. This area is entirely Greenfield land and therefore development must be designed to suitably manage to risk of surface water run-off and the flood risk this

aspect could cause. The area does contain drains under the management of Internal Drainage Boards who should be consulted to understand whether there are specific constraints or existing known surface water within this quadrant.

### **Biodiversity and green infrastructure**

As a greenfield site, growth in this area would have an impact on, and possible loss of, habitats and land of high biodiversity value, particularly, White's Wood, Birchwood and Hornby/Somerby woods, which are classified as Ancient Woodland. It would certainly lead to the loss of what is predominantly open countryside and woodland at present. The full impact should be further examined and growth in this area suitably designed to accommodate green assets, as far as possible, rather than replace them.

### **Landscape**

The whole growth location site lies within an area designated in the existing West Lindsey Local Plan as an 'Area of Great Landscape Value'. No heritage assets are situated in this area, although one proposed SUE area is adjacent to Somerby Hall, a designated Historic Park and Garden in the existing Local Plan.

### **Health**

In terms of health, the potential scale of this growth location offers the positive opportunity to masterplan growth areas with a development scheme mix including new green infrastructure, walking and cycling facilities, health care units, and links in with existing facilities; to reduce health inequalities and promote and support healthy lifestyles. Integrating this area with existing public transport could reduce car dependency and reduce the impact of the development in terms of local air quality and local amenity.

### **Deprivation**

This area to the east of Gainsborough is one of the most deprived areas in England and growth in this location could therefore provide direct housing, employment and health benefits to existing residents, contributing to the creation of socially diverse and cohesive sustainable communities.

### **Developer Interest**

The three previously identified urban extensions are within this segment.

## **Gainsborough Segment 4 (west segment): Description of area and its key features**

**Description:** This segment considers the possibility of locating large scale growth to the West of the town, positioned on the opposite bank of the River Trent. This area falls outside the border of both the district of West Lindsey and the County of Lincolnshire and is situated in Basset Law, North Nottinghamshire.

At present this area is accessible only via A631, the main road that crosses through Gainsborough East-West, by way of the single River Trent crossing at Trent Bridge. Access to this bridge is limited by single carriageway roads and controlled by traffic lights at a cross-road on the Gainsborough side of the river.

The village of Beckingham is the nearest settlement to this growth area, situated around 3.5km to the West of the River Trent crossing.

The land between Beckingham and Gainsborough contains two small oil wells and is predominantly flat greenfield land maintained either as grassland or in agricultural use. With the exception of the A631 there is no built development in this quadrant, other than a small number of farm buildings.

From the Gainsborough side of the River Trent, this area to the west offers unrestricted views across open countryside from the town, and enhances the appeal and attractiveness of the town's riverside area.

### **Flooding**

Reference to the flood maps identifies that this area of land is entirely at very high risk from tidal and fluvial flooding and, unlike the banks on the Gainsborough side of the River Trent where a substantial flood wall is in place, it is defended from flood risk only by natural features and a raised grass flood bank. The land behind the flood bank is considerably lower and acts a functional flood plain when the River Trent is breached. Flood risk, the low level of the land and the requirement for this area to act as floodplain (and thus increase protection to Gainsborough) presents significant constraints.

### **Transport**

The absence of any development or arterial roads within this area means that there is currently no connection to public transport, although buses do travel between Gainsborough and Beckingham and beyond into Basset Law.

### **Utilities**

It is presumed that this area currently has no utility provision in place and that entirely new connections, as well as infrastructure, would be necessary in order to facilitate any form of development within this quadrant.

### **Developer interest**

No major development is planned or currently being promoted in this area, predominantly due to the high flood risk and limited connectivity to Gainsborough. No requests to consider SUEs in this quadrant have been raised by either local authority under the Duty to Cooperate requirements.



### Gainsborough Segments Appraisal against Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (see main IIA for scoring criteria)

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	By directing significant new growth to this area, it is likely that a range of market and affordable housing will be provided to meet the current and future housing needs for local people living in the Gainsborough area  Overall, this option is expected to have a significant positive impact on this objective.	✓✓	Same as Segment 1	✓✓	Same as Segment 1	✓✓	Same as Segment 1.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓/X	In the short term, large scale new housing and business growth is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to this objective due to increase in noise, dust and emissions associated with on site construction works and increased HGV movements.  An urban extension in this potential growth area would have access to existing health facilities in Gainsborough. There is a risk that new residential development could put existing health care services and facilities under	✓/X	Same as Segment 1.	✓/X	Same as Segment 1	✓/X	Same as segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>increasing pressure as the population of the Gainsborough area increases. However, significant new development in this area is likely to generate the need for new healthcare services and facilities which would be accessible to existing Gainsborough residents as well as new residents</p> <p>Development may impact negatively on local air quality exacerbating respiratory illness.</p> <p>Provision of new jobs will impact positively on both physical and mental health.</p> <p>New development in this location provides opportunities for new green infrastructure and links to the countryside required by other policies plan which will help improve the health and well being of new residents by promoting physical activity.</p> <p>Overall, this option is likely to have mixed positive/negative effects in relation to this objective.</p>						

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	<b>0</b>	At this strategic level of assessment, it is not possible to identify any positive or negative effects on this objective for this segment.	<b>0</b>	Same as Segment 1.	✓	Similar to Segment 1.  However, the most deprived parts of Gainsborough are to the east, and therefore this growth location has the greatest potential to address such issues.	<b>X</b>	This segment is detached from Gainsborough, and development here could compound deprivation issues which exist in eastern Gainsborough.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>X/?</b>	In the short term, built infrastructure development may cause some disruption over the construction phases of the development, which may disrupt habitat linkages. Development in this area will lead to a loss of habitat, especially if natural features such as trees, hedgerows and ditches are lost. Growth could lead to fragmentation of habitats.  However, through masterplaning, high quality new green infrastructure and	<b>X/?</b>	Same as first two paragraphs of Segment 1.  Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.	<b>X/?</b>	Same as first two paragraphs of Segment 1.  Possible impact on, and possible loss of, habitats and land of high biodiversity value, particularly, White's Wood, Birchwood and Hornby/Somerby woods, which are classified as Ancient Woodland. It	<b>X/?</b>	Same as first two paragraphs of Segment 1.  Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>biodiversity improvements could be created.</p> <p>Possible impacts on Lea Wood (south of Lea) which is classified as a Historic Park and Garden, and part of Lea Marsh (to the west) which is an SSSI</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.</p>				<p>would certainly lead to the loss of what is predominantly open countryside and woodland at present.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, with potential negative effects.</p>		
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>Built development growth in this location could impact negatively on the 2 landscape character areas it cuts across - Wooded Vales and Floodplain Valleys, and distinctiveness of this open countryside area. Most of the growth location site lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value designated in Local Plan, an area vulnerable to built development, and is also adjacent to the Lea Marsh SSSI and SNCI. Growth here could also potentially impact negatively on these biodiversity and landscape assets. This option could also lead to a</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>This growth option is predominantly greenfield land and includes the most northern edge of Gainsborough and land surrounding the neighbouring village of Morton. Development in this location would effectively extend the built footprint of the town, and significantly</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>The whole growth location site lies within an area designated in the existing West Lindsey Local Plan as an 'Area of Great Landscape Value'</p> <p>As a greenfield site, growth in this area would have an impact on what is predominantly open countryside</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>This area is characterised by functional flood plain.</p> <p>It is predominantly flat greenfield land maintained either as grassland or in agricultural use. With the exception of the A631 there is no built development in this quadrant, other than</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>substantial size extension to Lea (at least doubling its size) which could lead to loss of character and local distinctiveness of Lea village. However, the exact impact depends on detailed design and location of schemes, an overall mixed negative/uncertain effect.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, but likely potential negative effects.</p>		<p>reduce the separate identity of Morton</p> <p>Built development growth in this location could impact negatively on the landscape character (wooded vales) and distinctiveness of this open countryside area.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, but likely potential negative effects.</p>		<p>and woodland at present.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are uncertain, but likely potential negative effects.</p>		<p>a small number of farm buildings</p> <p>The village of Beckingham is the nearest settlement to this growth area, situated around 3.5km to the West of the River Trent crossing.</p> <p>From the Gainsborough side of the River Trent, this area to the west offers unrestricted views across open countryside from the town, and enhances the appeal and attractiveness of the town's riverside area, which would be lost if development took place in this segment.</p> <p>Overall, at this strategic scale, the effects are</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								uncertain, but likely potential negative effects.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>This growth option includes, or is adjacent to, Lea Park, a historic park and garden, and is close to a Scheduled Monument – Hermit Dam Moated Site, and adjacent to Lea village which has 11 listed buildings. This growth could detrimentally impact on these historic assets. Also, given the historic character of Gainsborough, the potential impact of substantial growth on other archaeological, or other potential, historic assets should be considered. Again, however, the exact impact depends on detailed design and location of schemes, an overall mixed negative/ uncertain effect.</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as having a mixed negative/uncertain effect until more details on the location -and scale of development are known.</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>There is an Ancient Monument on land to the east of Morton, and Morton has 10 listed buildings. Growth in the vicinity may impact on the setting of these historic assets and therefore development of a SUE in this location would need to sensitively account for their presence</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as having a mixed negative/uncertain effect until more</p>	<b>X/?</b>	<p>Implications for heritage assets appear limited this area, although Somerby Hall, a designated Historic Park and Garden is in the vicinity.</p> <p>Overall, this option is assessed as not likely having an impact, but this remains uncertain until more details on the location and scale of development are known</p>	✓	<p>No known significant heritage implications.</p> <p>Overall, this option is considered to have a positive effect, due to the lack of impact of development in this locality in relation to this objective.</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
				details on the location and scale of development are known				
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>X / ?</b>	<p>Any housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal, both in the short term during construction and in the longer term once new housing and businesses are occupied/are operational. Impermeable materials would lead to increased water runoff which could impact negatively on local water quality.</p> <p>Whilst the Gainsborough Water Cycle Study does not consider water resources and supply to be a constraint to development, it does however conclude there is <i>insufficient</i> sewage treatment capacity to accommodate and cater for the development of all potential urban extensions growth in the area, a major negative impact. Mitigation measures identified include requirement for new sewage infrastructure.</p> <p>Overall, whilst impacts are uncertain at this scale, this</p>	<b>X / ?</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>X / ?</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>X / ?</b>	Same as segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		segment appears to have some potential for negative impacts						
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>X</b>	Noise pollution is most likely to occur in the short to medium term during the infrastructure and construction stages. By the end of the plan period, this effect will have reduced as the development nears completion.  Potential for increased light pollution.  Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative impact on this objective.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>XX</b>	This area is predominantly agricultural land and woodland and growth in this area is likely to result in a significant loss of countryside, greenfield land, and soil quantity  Overall, large scale development in this area is likely to have a negative impact against this objective.	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1



IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	New development in this area will result in a net increase in household and business waste and therefore a negative effect against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.  Overall, this option is expected to have a negative effect in against this objective	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X</b>	New development in this potential growth area will lead in an increase in the demand for energy and therefore increased emissions from dwellings. Mixed use development that includes services, facilities and jobs should help to reduce traffic related greenhouse gas emissions.  Overall, this option has been assessed as having a likely negative impact on this objective.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation</b>	<b>X/?</b>	This option is may have a significant negative effect because large areas are situated	<b>XX</b>	Large parts of this area are situated within Flood Zone	✓	The area is free of fluvial and tidal flood risk and is	<b>XX</b>	This area of land is entirely at very high risk from tidal and

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>and Flood Risk</b>		<p>within Flood Risk Zone 3 and Functional Floodplain (land to west), where there is a high probability of fluvial and possibly tidal flooding. Also, the scale of development associated with an urban extension on greenfield land could substantially increase the rate of water run-off and potentially lead to, or exacerbate, flood risk. Overall therefore new development here could be in an area at high risk of flooding, although impact depends on exact location and development design, assessed as major negative impacts on this objective</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having likely flood risk impact, and therefore scores negatively (albeit uncertain) against this objective</p>		<p>3, and therefore development here will be in area at risk of flooding, and is likely to exacerbate surface water flood risk - although impact depends on exact location and development design. Overall, in terms of accommodating a large scale development (SUE scale) this option has been assessed as having highly likely flood risk impact, and therefore scores negatively against this objective</p>		<p>identified as Flood Zone 1, where there is a low probability of flooding. This area is entirely Greenfield land and therefore development must be designed to suitably manage the risk of surface water run-off. The area does contain drains under the management of Internal Drainage Boards.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having no likely flood risk impact, and therefore scores positively against this objective</p>		<p>fluvial flooding and, unlike the banks on the Gainsborough side of the River Trent where a substantial flood wall is in place, it is defended from flood risk only by natural features and a raised grass flood bank. The land behind the flood bank is considerably lower and acts as a functional flood plain when the River Trent is breached. Flood risk, the low level of the land and the requirement for this area to act as floodplain (and thus increase protection to Gainsborough) presents what are highly likely to be insurmountable constraints.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed</p>

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
								as having a major significant negative impact on this objective, with no likely practical mitigation possible.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>X/?</b>	At this strategic assessment stage, it is not possible to determine the likely negative or significant effects on this objective, as it would depend on precise locations of growth and the proposals for transport infrastructure, though it is likely the scale of transport infrastructure needed is greater in this segment than would be the case for segment 3. Growth in this locality is also likely to be more remote than Segment 3.  Overall, therefore, whilst uncertain, it has the potential for negative effects.  .	<b>X/?</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X / ?</b>	Whilst similar to Segment 1, this area has the greater potential to be accessible to Gainsborough, as well as likely demand less major transport infrastructure.  The effects are therefore mixed and uncertain.	<b>X</b>	With an extremely limited transport infrastructure in place in this area, and the major constraint of the River, the cost of introducing suitable and sustainable transport measures in this locality would be of such significance as to be unlikely to be deliverable.  This area therefore scores negatively against this objective.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1

IIA Objectives	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Segment 4	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		positive effects against this objective.						
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	<p>At this provisional, strategic assessment stage, the appraisal highlights a large degree of uncertainty as to the effects of locating development in this Segment. A mix of positive and negative effects are highlighted.</p> <p>This segment scores less favourably than 3 on a number of important counts, including flooding, accessibility, heritage and social equality and community.</p>		<p>Very similar to Segment 1, though the flood risk in this segment is considerably worse and effectively rules out this segment as a candidate to accommodate significant growth</p>		<p>This segment has the potential for negative effects, but compares more favourably than all other three segments, and perhaps most crucial of all lacks the flooding constraints which exist in the other segments.</p>		<p>This Segment differs from the others in terms of sustainability appraisal, but the flood risk implications of this segment effectively rules out this segment as a candidate for significant growth</p>	

## **Overall Step 1 Conclusion for Gainsborough**

**Segment 3** has, from a sustainability appraisal perspective, clearly the most realistic potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions. Growth in this location is less constrained by essential features such as flood risk and is more likely to deliver growth which extends directly from the existing built-up part of the town with direct access to major employment sites, cultural services and retail provision.

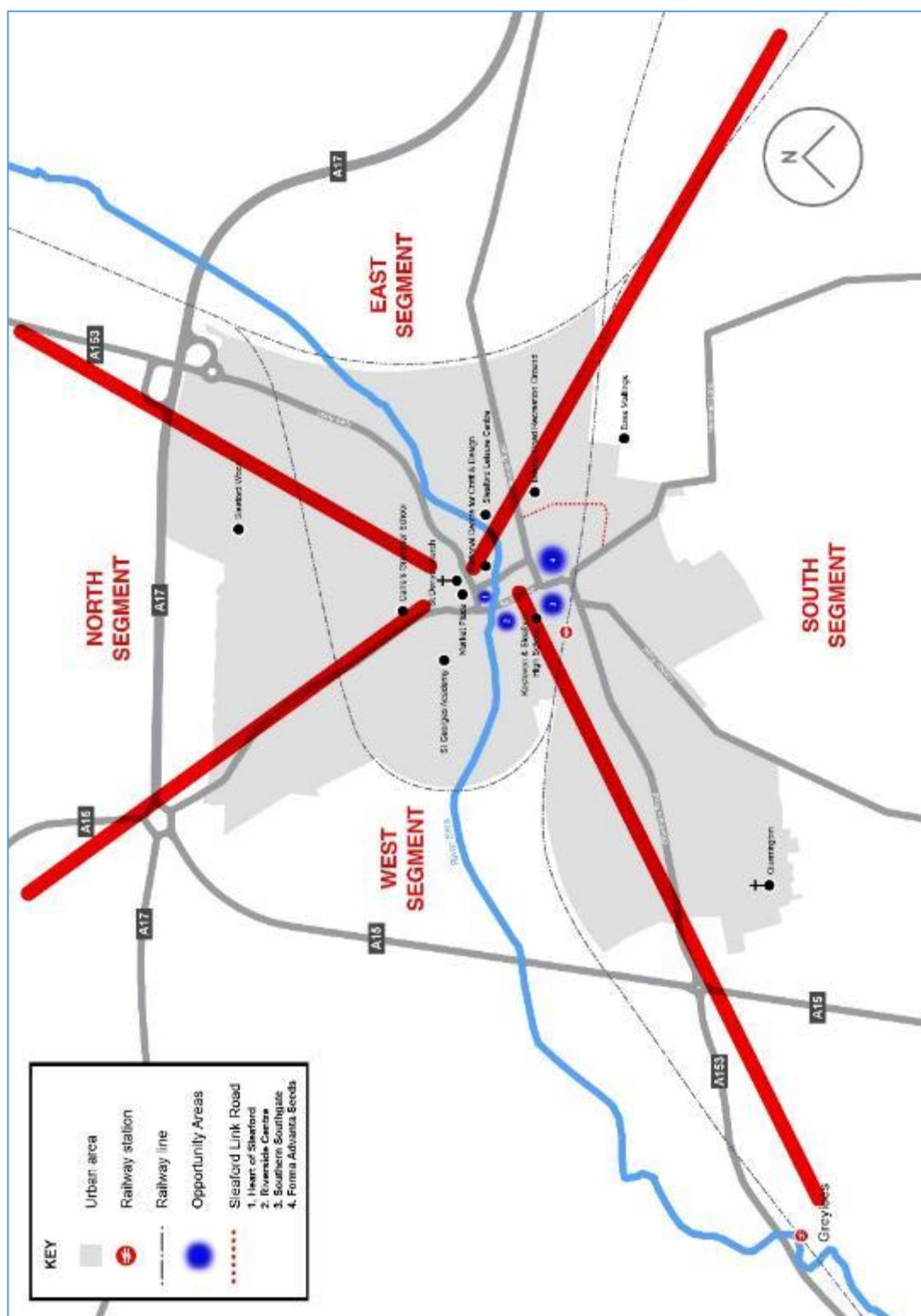
A further major consideration is that located within this quadrant is a SUE that already benefits from an Outline planning permission, comprising 2,500 homes with employment land and a new neighbourhood centre.

Segments 2 (north) and 4 (west) are severely constrained by flood risk, as well as performing poorly on other aspects. For the purposes of accommodating a SUE-scale development site, these two areas are therefore ruled out from further investigation – it would not be ‘reasonable’ to explore these areas in more detail.

Segment 1 (south) has the potential for considerable negative effects, and more so than segment 3 (east). However, for the purpose of this report, both segment 1 and 3 will be considered in Step 2.

## Step 1 - SLEAFORD

The map below identifies 4 segments at Sleaford for consideration in Step 1



## **Sleaford Segment 1 (North)**

### **Brief Description of area**

Segment 1 is an area to the North of Sleaford extending beyond the Sleaford / Holdingham boundary either side of the A17

### **Key Features**

#### Landscape and general character

In terms of topography the area is generally flat land open landscape. The land is predominantly in agricultural use, over the entirety of the segment, with large areas of agricultural land bounded by hedging. The Holdingham Beck, a riparian watercourse runs through the middle of the segment north to south.

The area includes good quality grade 3 agricultural

#### Built Environment

The area lies to the north of Sleaford/ Holdingham built up area and to the South of the village of Leasingham, which is to the north west above the segment. The character of Sleaford/ Holdingham's built environment is predominantly residential development. The character is a mix of the historic settlement of Holdingham and recent development comprising the affordable housing scheme at Holdingham Mead and the permitted Persimmon Homes site immediately south of the A17. There is allocated employment to the East of the Segment (South of the A17) and an anaerobic digestion facility is under construction between the A17 and Leasingham village.

#### Natural Environment (including rivers)

The segment is predominantly farmed agricultural use with tree and hedge row boundaries. The Holdingham beck runs through the centre of the segment. It is a riparian watercourse.

#### Relationship to surrounding area

The A17 runs east to west through this area and forms a hard physical boundary to Sleaford. To the east of the segment the A153 runs north and forms a physical boundary. To the west of the segment the A15 Lincoln Road forms a boundary.

#### Interest from developers for major development

Areas within the segment have been put forward for potential allocation as part of the SHEELAA

## **Sleaford Segment 2 (East)**

### **Brief Description of area**

Segment 2 is an area located to the East of Sleaford, predominantly on the eastern side of the railway line. The area is a location for playing fields and sports facilities that serve the town and along the A1121 Boston Road is the Sleaford Renewable Energy Plant. Much of the area is in the parish of Kirkby la Thorpe, the village being situated in the East beyond the segment, on the northern side of the A17 but the parish boundary extends over the railway line and adjoins the built up area of Sleaford.

### **Key features**

#### Landscape and general character

The landscape is generally flat and in agricultural use with fields bounded by hedges and trees. The river Slea runs along the Northern part of the segment with associated flood plain. Archaeology is present with recent finds following development on the eastern edge of Sleaford adjacent to the railway line and the segment

#### Built Environment

The eastern edge of the Sleaford /Kirkby la Thorpe built up area is predominantly residential /suburban development bounded by the railway line. There is a road underpass for the Boston Road under the railway line which facilitates the only existing access into and out of Sleaford.

Immediately after the railway line moving east into the segment from Sleaford are some presumed former railway cottages and the Sleaford Town Football Club pavilion and pitches. Beyond this after sports pitches and fields is the renewable energy plant to the east of the segment.

Electricity pylons run to the east of the segment. The A17 forms a physical barrier to the north and east of the segment and railway line to the west and south.

#### Natural Environment (including rivers)

The segment is generally flat and agricultural farm land. The river Slea runs to the North East forming a natural boundary to the area.

#### Relationship to surrounding area

The segment is located adjoining the A1121 which leads to the A17. This is the only access over the railway line, which runs along the eastern boundary of the existing Sleaford built up area.

#### Interest from developers for major development

Areas within the segment have been put forward for potential allocation as part of the SHEELAA



## **Sleaford Segment 3 (South)**

### **Brief Description of area**

Segment 3 is a large area South of Sleaford, running either side of the Mareham Lane on the eastern side up to the A15 on the western edge. The A15 forming a hard physical boundary to the Western edge of the segment.

### **Key features**

#### Landscape and general character

Segment 3 is largely flat / gently sloping land in agricultural use, with hedgerows and tree planting. The segment is also bounded to the north with the urban fringe of Sleaford. The landscape on the eastern edge is particularly open affording open views towards Sleaford and the Bass Maltings

#### Built Environment

The Sleaford boundary is predominantly residential in nature. To the north eastern edge of the segment is older development area of Sleaford including the Bass Maltings, Grade II listed building which is prominently sited overlooking open farm land to the south of the Maltings, into the segment. To the south and western edges of the town the segment is bounded by newer residential development (Southfields) and Quarrington village which has expanded in the last 20 years with residential growth.

#### Natural Environment (including rivers)

The segment is predominantly open farm land with hedgerows and trees forming field boundaries. The Moor Drain runs through part of the area east to West to the South of the Segment. Land generally slopes from North West to South East.

Mareham Pastures is a local wildlife site and is situated in the segment in the eastern side.

#### Relationship to surrounding area

The segment to the South of Sleaford is a large area. The eastern area forms an open access into Sleaford with largely uninterrupted views of the Maltings. Both the East and Southern areas have a border the Mareham pastures nature reserve. The Western area is further from the town centre but there is significant existing development in the Quarrington area. The A15 forms a physical boundary to the west. Grantham Road Mareham lane and London Rd form radial routes to the town centre Sleaford railway station is at the intersection of these routes to the northern boundary of the segment

#### Interest from developers from developers for major development

The landowners submitted an application for a SUE development of 1450 homes to the south of the London Road. This has been approved. Other interest has been shown for development of land.

## **Sleaford Segment 4 (West)**

### **Brief Description of area**

Segment 4 is in an area located to the West of Sleaford – bounded by the A15 to its Western edge, the River Slea runs to the South and the historic settlement of Holdingham to the North. The site is bounded by urban edge on the Eastern side and partially by the railway line

### **Key features**

#### Landscape and general character

The area is generally flat / gently sloping to the South to the River Slea. The land is currently predominantly in agricultural use. Allotments are situated in the south eastern corner near to the river Slea. Land to the South of the River Slea is partly in the floodplain and partly in use as informal green corridor bounded by a footpath which links Sleaford with Greylees. There is a local wildlife site

#### Built Environment

The segment is bounded on the east by the existing Sleaford urban edge and partially by the railway line. To the north of the segment is Holdingham old village, which is more rural and historic in character. There are a few residential dwellings in the area. There is a former poultry building and a disused pumping station.

#### Natural Environment (including rivers)

The landscape is predominantly flat/sloping with fields, ditches and hedging. The River Slea runs to the South of the segment with floodplain. There is a local wildlife site immediately south of the Slea.

Designated public footpaths run along route of former Sleaford to Cranwell light railway line and the River Slea.

#### Relationship to surrounding area

The A15 forms a distinctive boundary to the Western edge of the segment. To the North is Holdingham old village, there is not a direct vehicle access to the old village but a public footpath exists. Direct vehicle access to Sleaford currently is via the Drove. There is no existing access or through route from the A15 into the segment. There are a number of residential development roads (e.g. St Denys, Stokes Drive and Covell Road which run up to the edge of the area.)

#### Interest from developers from developers for major development

There has been interest for development in this segment.

### Sleaford Segments Appraisal against Sustainability Appraisal Objectives (see main IIA for scoring criteria)

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	By directing significant new growth to this area, it is likely that a range of market and affordable housing will be provided to meet the current and future housing needs for local people living in the Lincoln area  Overall, this option is expected to have a significant positive impact on this objective.	✓✓	Same as Segment 1	✓✓	Same as Segment 1	✓✓	Same as Segment 1.
<b>2. Health</b>	✓/X	In the short term, large scale new housing and business growth is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to this objective due to increase in noise, dust and emissions associated with on site construction works and increased HGV movements.  An urban extension in this potential growth area would have access to existing health facilities in Sleaford. There is a risk that new residential development could put existing health care services and facilities under increasing pressure as the population of the Sleaford area increases. However, significant new development in this area is likely to generate the need for new	✓/X	Same as segment 1, para's 1-4 This location allows positive potential to link into any existing cycleways and footpaths in Sleaford town centre, and to increase and improve health (walking and cycling). Railway provides a physical barrier limiting options for access to town centre health facilities	✓/X	Same as segment 1, para's 1-4 This allows positive potential to link into any existing cycleways and footpaths in Sleaford town centre, and to increase and improve health (walking and cycling). The segment has access to, and is geographically near, existing central health centres and open	✓/X	Same as segment 1, para's 1-4 This location allows opportunity to link into any existing cycleways and footpaths routes into Sleaford town centre through existing residential/built-up areas, the segment has access to, and is relatively geographically near, existing central health centres and open space facilities in central Sleaford Location adjoining a busy road A15 could

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>healthcare services and facilities which would be accessible to existing Sleaford residents as well as new residents</p> <p>Development may impact negatively on local air quality exacerbating respiratory illness.</p> <p>Provision of new jobs will impact positively on both physical and mental health.</p> <p>This location allows positive potential to link into existing cycleways and footpaths (e.g. Leasingham to Sleaford), and to increase and improve health (walking and cycling) and access to existing central health centres and facilities in central Sleaford.</p> <p>The location's proximity to existing major use roads (A17/A15) could lead to detrimental health impacts to future occupiers due to car and air pollution. Development may impact negatively on local air quality exacerbating respiratory illness.</p> <p>Overall, this option is likely to have mixed positive/negative effects in relation to this objective.</p>		<p>Growth here could take advantage of River Slea as a green corridor linking to town centre.</p> <p>Location adjoining a busy railway line and a busy road is likely to lead to air pollution and noise disturbance issues for future occupiers, if developed, having a negative effect on health issues for users of the segment.</p> <p>Overall, this option is likely to have mixed positive/negative effects in relation to this objective..</p>		<p>space facilities in central Sleaford Railway line and level crossing provides a physical barrier to easy access to town centre health, open space and sports facilities and services located north of the railway line, making access to health facilities more difficult.</p> <p>The Southern Sleaford area is bounded on the East by the railway line and West by A15. Development near these locations could be affected by air pollution and noise disturbance issues for future occupiers, if developed, having a negative effect on health issues for users of the segment.</p>		<p>lead to air pollution and noise disturbance issues for future occupiers, if developed, having a minor potential negative effect on health issues for users of the segment.</p> <p>Overall, this option is likely to have mixed positive/negative effects in relation to this objective.</p>

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
						Overall, this option is likely to have mixed positive/negative effects in relation to this objective.		
<b>3. Social Equality and Community)</b>	?	At this strategic level, it is predominantly uncertain as to the effects on this objective. The existing leisure/cultural facilities offer in this area is focused in Sleaford town centre. This growth location is some distance from the centre, with severance from centre caused by A17 Overall, an uncertain impact on this objective.	?	Same as Segment 1, para 1-2 This growth location, on the north side of Boston Road, is relatively close to the centre, for access to cultural and recreational facilities there. However, as the segment straddles the railway line, the section on the east side of the railway, in the countryside, has relative severance from the main urban area. Overall, an uncertain impact on this objective.	?	Same as Segment 1, para 1-2 This growth location, off of Mareham Lane, and along London Road is geographically closer to the town centre at the South Eastern end, for access to cultural and recreational facilities there. Overall, an uncertain impact on this objective.	?	Same as Segment 1, para 1-2 This growth location, off of London Road is some distance from the town centre, for access to cultural and recreational facilities there. Severance from the centre caused by the railway line and Quarrington' s 'radial' roads - London Road and Grantham Road (B1517) only running to a point south of the railway, requiring a level crossing to reach the town centre. Overall, an uncertain impact on this objective.

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	<p>In the short term, built infrastructure development may cause some disruption over the construction phases of the development, which may disrupt habitat linkages. Development in this area will lead to a loss of habitat, especially if natural features such as trees, hedgerows and ditches are lost. Growth could lead to fragmentation of habitats.</p> <p>However, through masterplaning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.</p> <p>However, no major impacts are highlighted at this strategic stage.</p>	<b>0</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>?</b>	Similar to segment 1, however this segment includes Mareham Pastures Local Nature Reserve (LNR), offering green infrastructure opportunities, and GI care responsibilities, from adjacent new development. This makes the impact uncertain at this stage.	<b>0</b>	Similar to segment 1. The river Slea forms effectively a boundary to the South edge of the segment. However, no major impacts are highlighted at this strategic stage.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X</b>	<p>This area lies in a landscape area north of Sleaford classified as the Limestone Scarps and Dip slopes, a Regional Landscape Character Type, in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA). Subject to scale of development in this segment, and the major nearby roads (A15 to west, and A17 to south) acting as a natural barrier, urban growth here could detrimentally impact on landscape</p>	<b>X</b>	<p>This area lies in a landscape area east of Sleaford classified as the Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands, a Regional Landscape Character Type, in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character</p>	<b>X</b>	<p>This area lies in a landscape area east of Sleaford classified as the Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands, a Regional Landscape Character Type, in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character</p>	<b>X</b>	<p>This area lies in a landscape area west of Sleaford classified as the Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes, a Regional Landscape Character Type, in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA).</p>

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>setting of Leasingham village and other landscape character/setting to north of the segment. To south, growth building up to the A17 road is not considered to have as much effects on setting due to road barrier</p> <p>There is also a risk of coalescence and integration between north Sleaford</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative impact on this objective.</p>		<p>Assessment (EMRLCA).</p> <p>Subject to scale of development on this growth location segment, and the railway line acting as a natural barrier, growth here in this countryside location beyond the existing settlement could detrimentally impact on the open landscape setting of this east side of Sleaford</p> <p>It could impact negatively on the landscape character and local distinctiveness, depending on the detailed design and type of development</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative impact on this objective.</p>		<p>Assessment (EMRLCA).</p> <p>Subject to scale of development on this growth location segment, urban growth here in this countryside location beyond the existing settlement could detrimentally impact on the open landscape setting and to the south-east side of Sleaford, and also the local townscape setting, which includes the Sleaford Maltings Listed Buildings complex.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative effect and impact on this objective.</p>		<p>Subject to scale of development on this growth location segment, mixed use urban growth here in this countryside location beyond the existing settlement could detrimentally impact on the open landscape</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative effect and impact on this objective.</p>
<b>6. Built and Historic</b>	<b>?</b>	Leasingham has 11 listed buildings, including the Grade	<b>?</b>	Sleaford Conservation area	<b>XX</b>	This eastern edge of this growth	<b>?</b>	There is a Scheduled Ancient Monument

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Environment (Heritage Assets)</b>		<p>II*Manor House and Grade I church. There is also 1 listed building on the northern edge of Sleaford that could be affected by growth in this area.</p> <p>Whilst there is no conservation area in Leasingham, this option may result in historically distinct village of Leasingham being integrated into an extended Sleaford town.</p> <p>Exact impacts on undesignated archaeology are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having an uncertain effect and impact on this objective.</p>		<p>ends to the north-west of the segment.</p> <p>Development in this growth area could therefore potential have an impact on the setting of this Conservation Area.</p> <p>There are no listed buildings in the vicinity.</p> <p>Exact impacts on undesignated archaeology are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having an uncertain effect and impact on this objective.</p>		<p>option location lies in proximity to the large Sleaford Maltings Listed Buildings complex on Mareham Lane, The Sleaford Maltings are an iconic, nationally and locally important set of listed buildings, viewable from a distance across open countryside on this south east side of Sleaford. It is highly likely that development will interrupt the long views of the Maltings complex, and adversely affect the setting of these listed buildings</p> <p>To the centre and western boundary there are no nearby conservation areas but there are 5 known listed buildings, including</p>		<p>(AM338) at the north end of this potential growth area, south of Holdingham roundabout, known as 'Settlement and Enclosure, Holdingham' (AM338).</p> <p>Exact impacts on undesignated archaeology are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, this option has been assessed as having an uncertain effect and impact on this objective.</p> <p>.</p>



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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
						a Grade II* church at Quarrington and views to Silk Willoughby church. Exact impacts on archaeology are unknown at this stage. Overall, the South east is assessed has been assessed as having a <b>major negative</b> effect and impact on this objective.		
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>X</b>	Any housing growth will increase water consumption and sewage disposal, both in the short term during construction and in the longer term once new housing and businesses are occupied/are operational. Impermeable materials would lead to increased water runoff which could impact negatively on local water quality.  On capacity, the Water Cycle Studies which cover Central Lincolnshire identify sewage capacity as an issue for Sleaford On water quality, in short term construction phase could detrimentally affect water quality.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1, para 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1, para 1

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Impermeable materials would lead to increased water run-off in medium to long term from permanent development, potentially adversely affecting water quality. However, overall, growth in this segment is expected to have a negative impact on this objective.						
<b>8. Pollution (Natural Resources – Air and Light)</b>	<b>X</b>	Noise pollution is most likely to occur in the short to medium term during the infrastructure and construction stages. By the end of the plan period, this effect will have reduced as the development nears completion.  Potential for increased light pollution.  Overall, this option has been assessed as having a negative impact on this objective.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>XX</b>	No significant elements of brownfield land in this locality. Development in this segment will result in a significant loss of greenfield land leading to a loss of soil quantity and quality through vegetation removal, soil sealing, soil compaction and the transportation of soil away from the site (i.e. topsoil). There could also	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>XX</b>	Same as segment 1

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		<p>be a loss of soils containing archaeological features due to increase soil sealing.</p> <p>Development will use new aggregates. This will be most significant in the medium to long term as more phases of development occur.</p> <p>Overall, large scale development in this area is likely to have a negative impact against this objective.</p>						
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	<p>New development in this area will result in a net increase in household and business waste and therefore a negative effect against this objective. In the short term, this will be from construction related waste and in the medium to long term once dwellings and businesses are occupied.</p> <p>Overall, this option is expected to have a negative effect in against this objective</p>	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1.	<b>X</b>	Same as Segment 1
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X</b>	<p>New development in this defined growth area will lead in an increase in users and population and the demand for energy, and also increased emissions from buildings, negative effects.</p>	<b>X</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as segment 1	<b>X</b>	Same as segment 1

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		However, mixed use development that includes services, facilities and jobs should help to reduce traffic related greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, this option is expected to have a negative effect against this objective.						
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This Segment is not identified as being within a high risk flood zone (source: NK SFRA) – therefore no negative effect or impact on this flooding objective Overall, this option has been assessed as having a minor positive impact against this objective.	?	Part of the potential growth location is identified as being within a high risk flood zone - a small part of segment is in Flood Zone 3 (source: NK SFRA). Overall, this option has been assessed as having an uncertain impact against this objective, due to the presence of some high risk flood areas.	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	X/✓	New development in this area, in proximity to existing major roads, therefore offers opportunities to use the existing transport infrastructure and new cycle route and bridge across A17 to provide linkages with Sleaford centre. Overall, this option is expected to have mixed positive and negative	X/✓	New development in this area, in proximity to an existing major main route into town (Boston Road - A1121 via A17) therefore offers opportunities to use	X/✓	New development in this area, in proximity to an existing busy route into town (Mareham Lane and London Road) as well as A17 offers opportunities to use	X/✓	New development in this growth location is in proximity to existing major busy roads into town and around Sleaford A15, A17, B1518), offering good connectivity. This growth option

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		impacts against this objective, on accessibility and transport provision.		the existing transport infrastructure, including new cycle routes to provide linkages with Sleaford centre. Overall, this option is expected to have mixed positive and negative impacts against this objective.		the existing transport infrastructure, including new cycle routes to provide linkages with Sleaford centre. Overall, this option is expected to have mixed positive and negative impacts against this objective.		therefore offers opportunities to use and improve the existing transport infrastructure, including potential new cycle routes, to provide linkages with Sleaford centre. Overall, this option is expected to have mixed positive and negative impacts against this objective.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1	✓	Same as segment 1
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	At this provisional, strategic assessment stage, the appraisal highlights a large degree of uncertainty as to the effects of locating development in this Segment. A mix of positive and negative effects are highlighted.		Same as Segment 1		Same as Segment 1		Same as Segment 1	

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IIA Objectives	Segment 1 North		Segment 2 East		Option C South		Option D West	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		There is very limited difference between Segment 1-4 in terms of impacts, with all having the potential to accommodate growth with positive effects, but equally potential for harm.						

## **Overall Step 1 Conclusion for Sleaford**

Following this initial assessment, it is clear that the four segments in and around Sleaford have varying potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions.

All potential segments can demonstrate many positive and negative impacts in equal measure, such as housing growth and economic activity as positives and pollution and biodiversity as negatives. There is no apparent fundamental constraint or sustainability issue which warrants any particular segment to be rejected at this Step 1 stage. All four therefore move to Step 2.

## **Step 2: Consideration of each Segment in more detail**

### **Introduction**

This step again takes each settlement in turn, and then looks in more detail at identified 'zones' within each of the taken forward segments, with each zone being a reasonable area for such detailed consideration. The aim is to establish how many, if any, genuine Sustainable Urban Extension candidates there are, and the relative merits of each.

## **Step 2 for Lincoln**

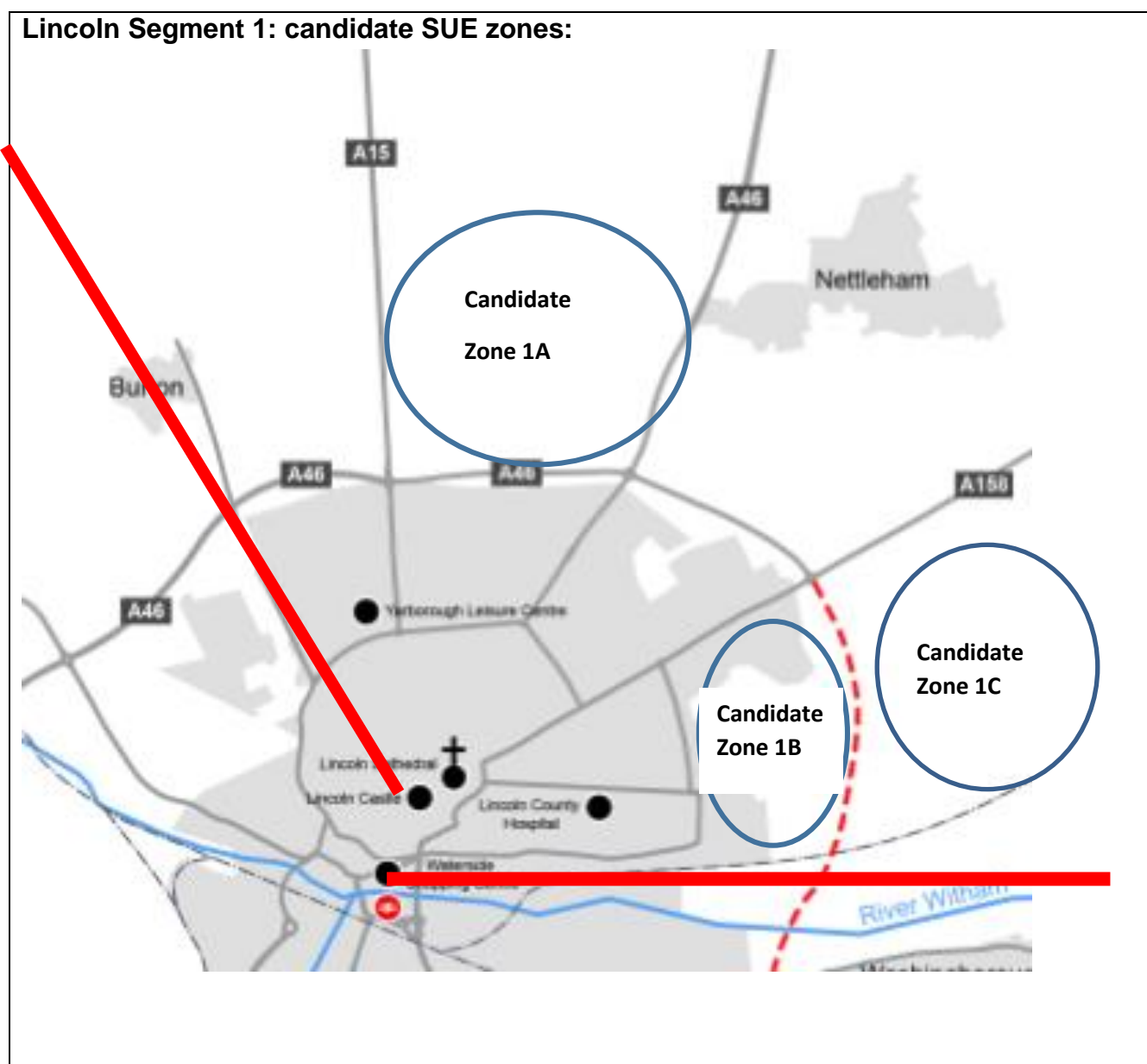
Step 1 of this report determined that all four Segments within the Lincoln area have the potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions.

These segments are now tested in more detail, in order to narrow down to specific areas for Sustainable Urban Extensions. This process is largely drawn from known developer interest, but it does not exclude the potential for an area to be looked at which, to date, has had no known developer interest.

### **Lincoln Segment 1 – Step 2**

Within Segment 1, it is considered there are three candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a SUE would be appropriate (see map on next page). Zone 1A includes the Riseholme Campus, an area with known developer interest. Zone 1B is land around the former quarry at Greetwell where the Church Commissioners own land and have long standing proposals for a Sustainable Urban Extension (North East Quadrant) and a where a planning application has been approved for approximately 500 houses as a potential first phase of this SUE development. Zone 1C is adjacent to zone 1B, but outside the bypass. Again, there is interest by developers in large parts of this zone.

Elsewhere, a zone was not considered reasonable to explore, such as between Lincoln and Nettleham, where it is immediately obvious that landscape and coalescence issues would render large scale growth in this locality 'unreasonable'.



### Candidate Zone 1A Description

This segment is located directly North of the City and sits between the A15 and A46 and forms part of Lincoln's rural hinterland. The area is in agricultural use, and is bordered on all sides by road infrastructure which serves to disconnect it from the built up area of the city to the south. A small number of residential houses are located in the northwest and southwest of the area.

Within this segment sits the University of Lincoln's Riseholme Campus which is largely composed of the campus of an agricultural college associated with the University of Lincoln set within the former parkland of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Riseholme Hall. Buildings at the core of the campus are large and are built in a variety of architectural styles, ranging from Georgian and Post-modern. The focal point of the campus is Riseholme Hall, a large stone built country



house with associated stable blocks, walled garden and lodges, and St Mary's church. Elsewhere in the area, residential development has occurred along Riseholme Lane from the Post-War Period. Apart from the campus and residential buildings, the Character Area has large areas of managed grassland and woodland, formerly of the park.

#### Candidate Zone 1B Description

This zone lies to the east of the built up area of Lincoln and falls within the line of the proposed Lincoln Eastern Bypass. The area is predominantly agricultural land, with the exception of part of a disused quarry in the west of the area. There is a disused quarry in the segment which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its geological importance. The location of the area between Lincoln and its outlying commuter towns, gives this area a sense of transition between the urban fringe and the open rural hinterland. The Quarry, although currently wasteland, is increasingly being used for informal recreation and being gradually integrated into neighbouring residential areas both for the views that it offers and the recreational opportunities it provides.

#### Candidate Zone 1C Description

This zone also lies to the east of the built up area of Lincoln but falls outside the line of the proposed Lincoln Eastern Bypass and is bounded to the East by the village of Cheery Willingham and to the North by North Greetwell. The area is predominantly agricultural land.

### Sustainability Appraisal of Lincoln Zones 1A, 1B and 1C

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A		Zone 1B		Zone 1C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.	✓✓	See Zone 1A commentary.	✓✓	See Zone 1A commentary.
<b>2. Health</b>	X/✓	Zone 1A is more removed from the Lincoln urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the A15 or A46.	✓	Due to its relatively close proximity to the Lincoln Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes. Its location just outside the Lincoln Urban Area may mean that air quality is likely to be better than being directly located within the Lincoln Urban area.	X/✓	Zone 1C is more removed from the Lincoln urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the eastern bypass.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	X	Due to its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Lincoln this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the A46 barrier.	✓	Development could provide, and improve access to, social and community facilities in the adjacent area, and better integrate with existing communities	X	Due to its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Lincoln this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the eastern bypass barrier.

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A		Zone 1B		Zone 1C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>X/?</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.	<b>X/?</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments. The SSSI at Greetwell Hollow could lead to a negative impact on this national designation, though this designation is for geological rather than flora and fauna reasons. This zone offers a greater potential to create new infrastructure which is accessible to more than just new residents.	<b>X/?</b>	See Zone 1A commentary
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>XX</b>	Development proposals at this location will have a negative impact in respect of landscape as it is located in an area recognised as important to protect as open (Green Wedge) and could impact on long views coming into the City.	<b>X</b>	Views of the Cathedral may be impacted by development in this location. The SSSI at Greetwell Hollow could lead to a negative impact on this national designation, its designation being due to the visual geological features.	<b>XX</b>	Views of the Cathedral may be impacted by development in this location and there is a considerable risk of coalescence with Cherry Willingham.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could have a negative impact on heritage assets in the area such as those in the Riseholme Hall and campus.	<b>✓</b>	No immediately obvious impacts	<b>X</b>	Development could have a negative impact on heritage assets in the area such as Greetwell Hall and Church
<b>7. Water</b>	<b>X/✓</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.	<b>X/✓</b>	See zone 1A commentary	<b>X/✓</b>	See zone 1A commentary
<b>8. Pollution</b>	<b>XX</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at	<b>X</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels but growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is	<b>XX</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A		Zone 1B		Zone 1C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 1		likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 1		lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 1
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>XX</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.	<b>X/✓</b>	Area contains a mix of brownfield (quarry) and greenfield, hence a mixed impact	<b>XX</b>	See zone 1A commentary
<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 1A commentary	<b>X</b>	See zone 1A commentary
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>XX</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. However, this Zone lies inside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.	<b>XX</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>✓</b>	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.	<b>✓</b>	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.	<b>✓</b>	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A		Zone 1B		Zone 1C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>XX</b>	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Lincoln, and the physical barrier of the A46, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.	✓	The development would require new road infrastructure but it is in close proximity to the existing built up area of Lincoln and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely to have a positive impact.	<b>XX</b>	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Lincoln, and the physical barrier of the eastern bypass, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide some limited levels of local employment	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide some limited levels of local employment
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone. Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 1 would also apply	?	See zone 1A commentary	?	See zone 1A commentary
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	All zones have a mix of positive and negative effects, but Zone 1B clearly scores better, primarily due to it being located inside the bypass and adjacent to the urban edge of Lincoln. Zones 1A and 1C have the significant constraint of being located outside the bypass, with development in the zones likely to be relatively isolated from the Lincoln urban area, with the negative consequences which arise.					

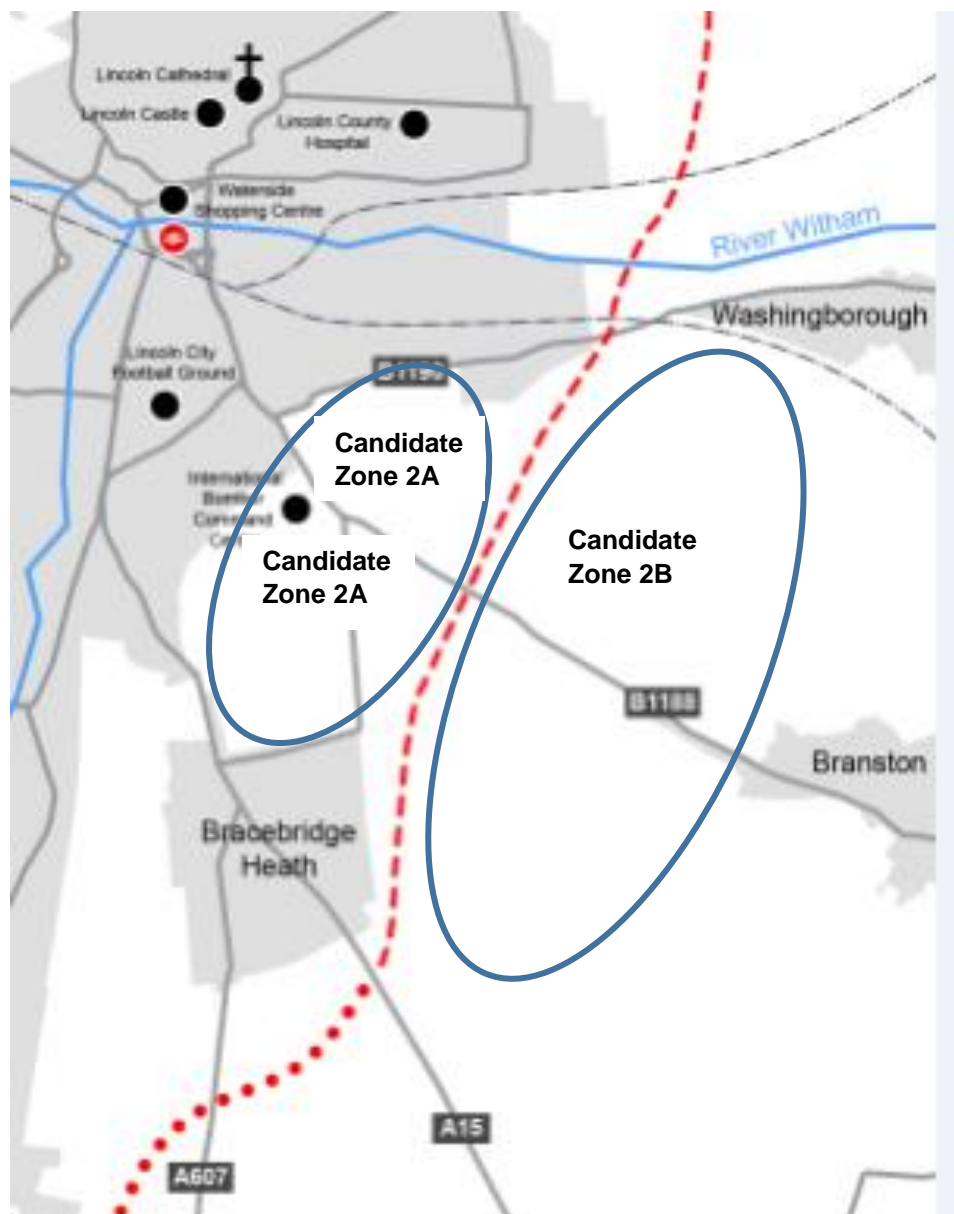
### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Lincoln Segment 1-Zones 1A, 1B and 1C

Zone 1B, appears to offer a clear opportunity for accommodating major growth (subject to address any issues arising from the SSSI and other nature designations), in the form of a sustainable urban extension. Zones 1A and 1C are clearly less favourable, primarily due to their relative isolation / bypass barrier.

## Lincoln Segment 2 – Step 2

Within Segment 2, it is considered there are 2 candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a SUE would be appropriate, labelled 2A (inside the eastern bypass) and 2B (outside the eastern bypass). Area 2A between the villages of Bracebridge Heath and Canwick has been put forward by developers for some considerable time for a proposed Sustainable Urban Extension (South East Quadrant) for around 6,000 houses. The two areas are shown on the map below.

### Lincoln Segment 2: candidate SUE zones:



#### Candidate Zone 2A: Description

This segment is an expansive rural area located 4km south of the city of Lincoln. It occupies gently undulating land on top of the south escarpment. The majority of the area comprises

arable agricultural land divided into a regular pattern of large rectangular fields but there is one area of woodland that provides a habitat for a range of wildlife. Buildings within the Character Area include a dispersed number of farmsteads established alongside or shortly after the area had been enclosed. A number of roads traverse the Character Area, including the A15 and A607 which are two major routes into the south of Lincoln. Main roads also connect the area with villages to the east and there are a number of interconnecting lanes and roads.

Lying between the villages of Canwick, Branston, Waddington and Bracebridge Heath, the area is part of Lincoln's rural hinterland and setting. At the city boundary, the area joins with the open space of South Common, and forms part of an open and undeveloped fringe around the south of Lincoln. Views to the north include Lincoln Cathedral which is a landmark building seen from all parts of the area.

#### Candidate Zone 2B: Description

This zone is located in an expansive rural area located approximately 6 km South-east of the City of Lincoln outside of the proposed Lincoln Eastern Bypass and is bounded by the villages of Branston to the South-East and Washingborough to the North. The majority of the area comprises arable agricultural land divided into a regular pattern of large rectangular fields. A number of roads traverse the area, including the A15 and A607 which are two major routes into the south of Lincoln.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Lincoln Zone 2A and 2B

IIA Objectives	Zone 2A		Zone 2B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1 Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 2. No further comments	✓✓	See zone 2A commentary
<b>2 Health</b>	✓	Due to its relatively close proximity to the Lincoln Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes. Its location just outside the Lincoln Urban Area may mean that air quality is likely to be better than being directly located within the Lincoln Urban area.	X/✓	Zone 2B is more removed from the Lincoln urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the proposed bypass.
<b>3 Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent communities' area.	X	Due to its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Lincoln this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the bypass barrier.
<b>4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat but the close proximity to South Common is a mitigating factor in terms of provision to existing Green Infrastructure. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.



IIA Objectives	Zone 2A		Zone 2B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>5 Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X/?</b>	The impact of development on the Lincoln Cliff escarpment and on nearby Canwick village and risk of losing its distinct identify is a negative impact. However through careful masterplanning e.g. particular consideration of buffer zone between new development and the South Common these impacts could be mitigated.	<b>XX</b>	Development in this location in an open rural landscape would have a negative effect on this criteria
<b>6 Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could have a negative impact heritage assets in the area such as former St. John's hospital and views of Lincoln Cathedral from the South.	<b>✓</b>	No known significant impacts
<b>7 Water</b>	<b>X/✓</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 2. No further comments.	<b>X/✓</b>	See zone 2A commentary
<b>8Pollution</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 2.	<b>XX</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 2
<b>9 Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 for Segment 2. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 2A commentary
<b>10 Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 for Segment 2. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 2A commentary

IIA Objectives	Zone 2A		Zone 2B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>11 Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 2. However, this Zone lies inside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.	XX	See step 1 commentary for Segment 2. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln
<b>12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.	✓	See zone 2A commentary
<b>13 Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in relative close proximity to the existing built up area of Lincoln and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely to have a positive impact.	XX	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Lincoln, and the physical barrier of the bypass, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
<b>14 Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas	✓	See zone 2A commentary
<b>15 Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone.  Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 2 would also apply.	?	See zone 2A commentary

IIA Objectives	Zone 2A		Zone 2B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Overall, both zones have a mix of positive and negative effects, though zone 2B has a considerably greater number of likely negative effects. Zone 2B has the significant constraint of being located outside the bypass, with development in the zone likely to be relatively isolated from the Lincoln urban area, with the negative consequences which arise.			

### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Lincoln Segment 2, zones 2A and 2B

In conclusion, in sustainability terms, there are demonstrable positive effects of locating a SUE in zone 2A, whilst the weight of negative effects for zone 2B suggests it would be inappropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location.

## **Lincoln Segment 3 – Step 2**

Within Segment 3, are three candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a SUE would be appropriate. Zone 3A is a significant area of land the between the edge of the built up area of North Hykeham and the village of South Hykeham. It has been put forward by a developer as a proposed Sustainable Urban Extension (South West Quadrant-Grange Farm area). Zone 3B is south of the proposed southern bypass. Interest has been shown by developers to take forward land in this area. The areas are shown on the map overleaf. Zone 3C is south of Waddington Low Fields, which gain has developer interest.

### Candidate Zone 3A: Description

This segment is predominantly an area of open agricultural land extending outwards from the south and southwest fringes of the town of North Hykeham. The topography is generally level with a slight slope down towards the River Witham to the east of the area. In addition to its largely agricultural character, the segment also contains two residential developments and commercial properties, as well as a service area just off the A46, a cemetery and a sewage works.

There are views out from the east of the area to the limestone escarpment and long-ranging views within much of the segment. Mature planting along road verges often leads to short-ranging linear views in rural areas (e.g. along Boundary Lane).

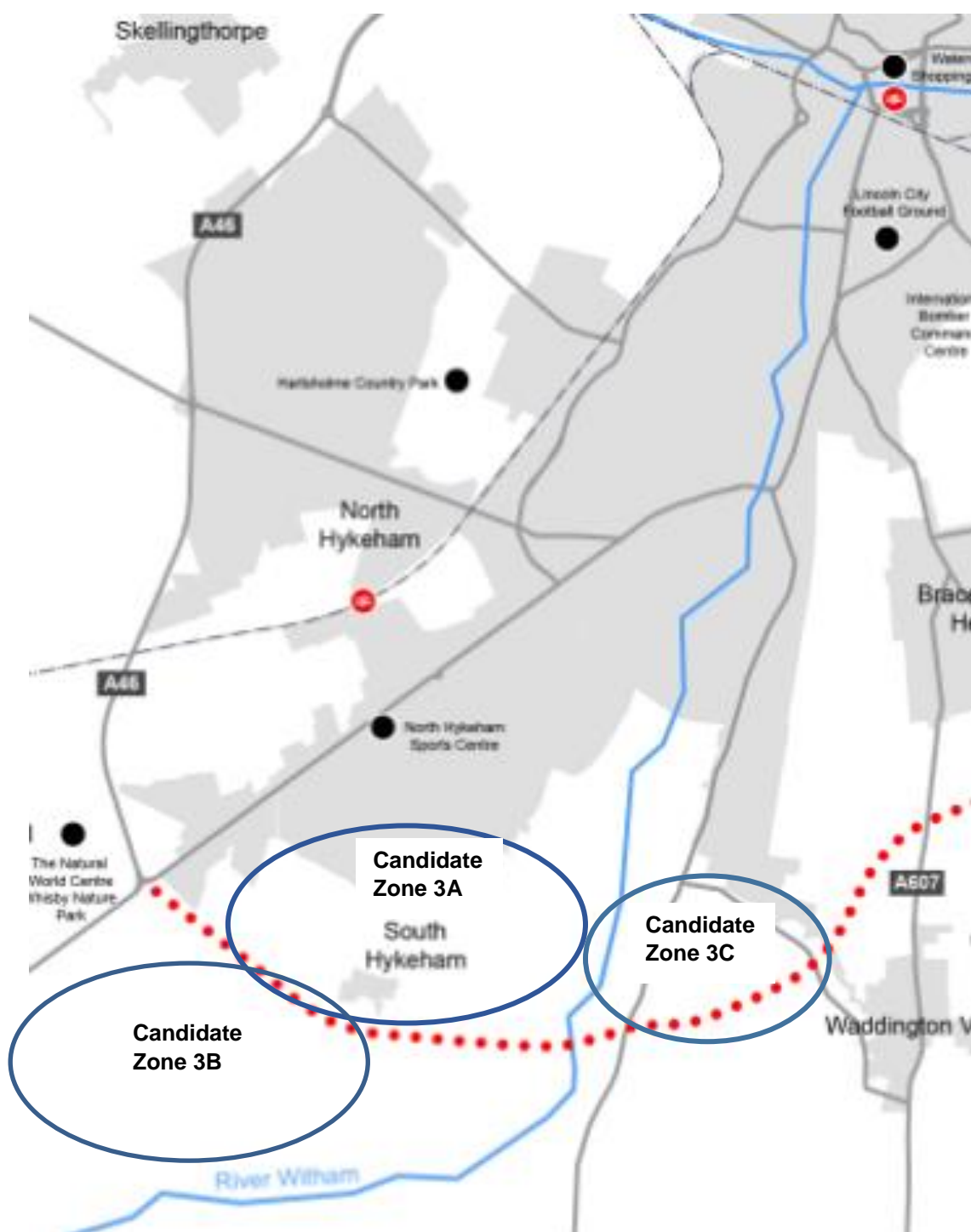
### Candidate Zone 3B Description

This zone is located further out from the south and southwest fringes of the town of North Hykeham and falls outside of the line of the Lincoln Southern Bypass were it to be constructed. This zone is predominantly an area of open agricultural land bounded to the South by the River Witham.

### Candidate Zone 3C Description

This zone is located south of the built up area, south of Waddington Low Fields. It falls inside the line of the proposed southern bypass. This area is made up of a number of arable fields with hedgerows. There is a housing estate and an undeveloped area to the north, arable farmland to the west, south and east. The proposed southern bypass would likely mark any southern boundary.

### Lincoln Segment 3: candidate SUE zones:



## Sustainability Appraisal of Lincoln Zone 3A and 3B

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B		Zone 3C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1 Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments	✓✓	See zone 3A commentary	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments
<b>2 Health</b>	✓	Due to is relatively close proximity to the Lincoln Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes. Its location just outside the Lincoln Urban Area may mean that air quality is likely to be better than being directly located within the Lincoln Urban area.	X/✓	Zone 3B is more removed from the Lincoln urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the proposed bypass.	✓	Due to is relatively close proximity to the Lincoln Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes. Its location just outside the Lincoln Urban Area may mean that air quality is likely to be better than being directly located within the Lincoln Urban area.
<b>3 Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent communities' area.	X	Due its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Lincoln this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the bypass barrier.	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent community's area.

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B		Zone 3C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>X/?</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.	<b>X/?</b>	See zone 3A commentary	<b>X/?</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.
<b>5 Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X/?</b>	There is a risk of coalescence between North Hykeham and South Hykeham depending on the scale of development however this could be mitigated through careful master planning of the site.	<b>XX</b>	Development in this location in an open rural landscape would have a negative effect on this criteria	<b>X/?</b>	High valued landscape / green wedges in this vicinity, which might limit potential options and could be impacted upon. No coalescence issues. Probably dependent on by pass to ensure clear urban edge created.
<b>6 Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X/?</b>	Development could have a negative impact heritage assets in the area but this could be potentially mitigated.	<b>✓</b>	No known heritage assets in the area	<b>X/?</b>	Development could have a negative impact heritage assets in the area but this could be potentially mitigated.
<b>7 Water</b>	<b>X/✓</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments	<b>X/✓</b>	See zone 3A commentary	<b>X/✓</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments
<b>8Pollution</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause	<b>XX</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further.	<b>X</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B		Zone 3C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 3.		The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 3		this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 3.
<b>9 Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 3A commentary	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.
<b>10 Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 3A commentary	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.
<b>11 Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies inside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln, which could minimise its	<b>XX</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies inside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.



IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B		Zone 3C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		impact on issues relating to climate change.				
<b>12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.	✓	See zone 3A commentary	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.
<b>13 Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in relative close proximity to the existing built up area of Lincoln and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely to have a positive impact.	XX	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Lincoln, and the physical barrier of the bypass, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.	✓/!	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in relative close proximity to the existing built up area of Lincoln and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely to have a positive impact. Probably dependent on delivery of bypass.
<b>14 Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas	✓	See zone 3A commentary	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B		Zone 3C	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>15 Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone. Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 3 would also apply.	?	See zone 3A commentary	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone.  Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 3 would also apply.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Overall, all zones have a mix of positive and negative effects, though zone 3B has a considerably greater number of likely negative effects. Zone 3B has the significant constraint of being located outside the bypass, with development in the zone likely to be relatively isolated from the Lincoln urban area, with the negative consequences which arise					

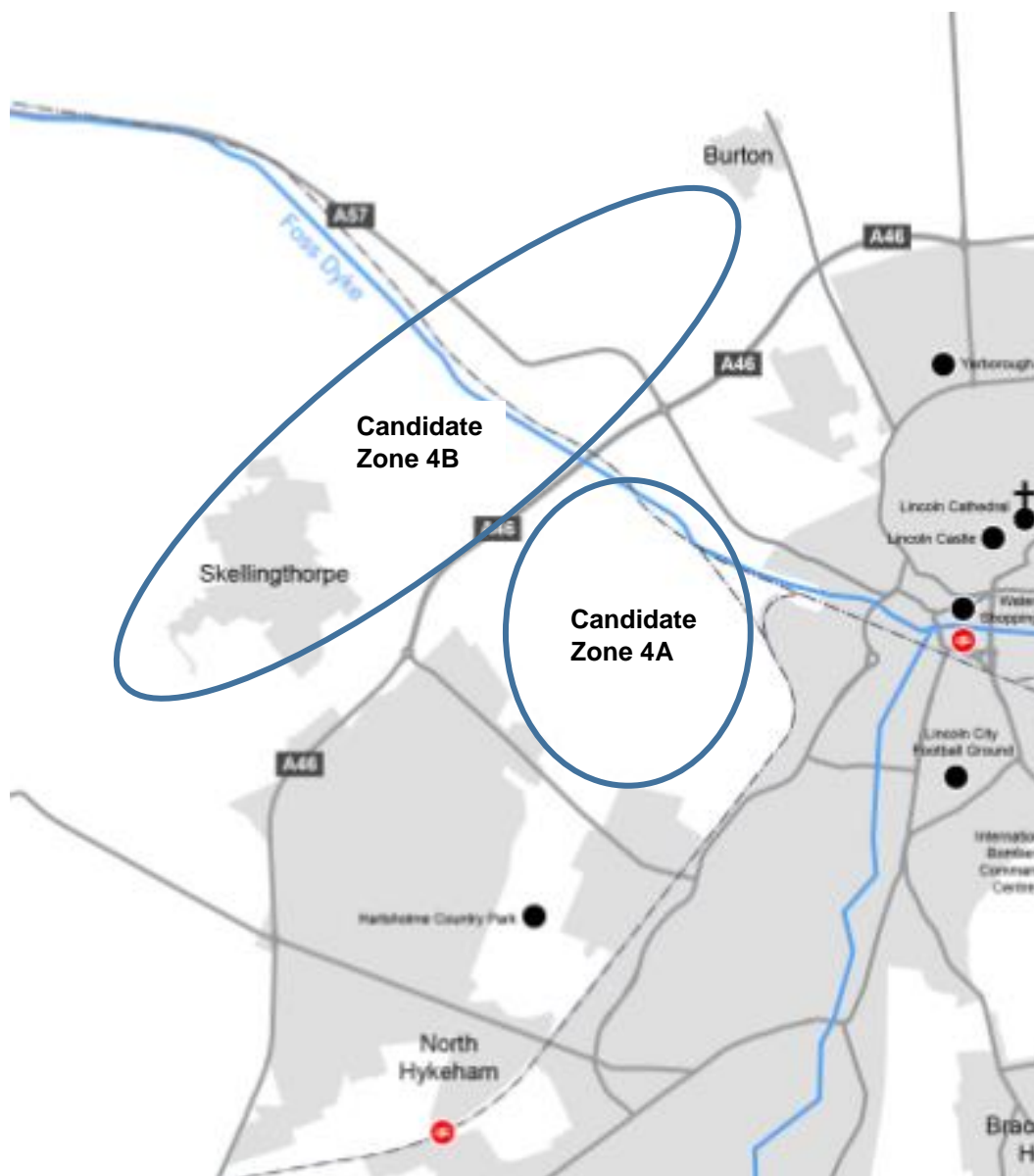
## Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Lincoln Segment 3A, 3B and 3C

In conclusion, in sustainability terms, there are demonstrable positive effects of locating a SUE in zone 3A and 3C, whilst the weight of negative effects for zone 3B suggests it would be inappropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location. Zone 3C may be dependent on the delivery of the bypass, for access / landscape reasons (for example).

### Segment 4

Within Segment 4, it is considered there are two candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a SUE would be appropriate. Zone 4A is a significant area of undeveloped land lying the west of the City Centre, and has been put forward by a developer as a proposed Sustainable Urban Extension for around 3,200 houses (Western Growth Corridor). Zone 4B is outside the A46 bypass. The candidate areas are shown on the map below:

### Lincoln Segment 4: candidate SUE zones:



#### Candidate Zone 4A: Description

This zone is located on the western side of the city within the line of the A46 Lincoln Western bypass and is predominantly an area of flat, low-lying drained flood plain south of the River Witham. The zone is largely in agricultural use and as a result the landscape is characterised by a rectilinear pattern of fields defined by shallow open wet drainage dykes and hedges. The segment forms part of the rural foreground to historic views of the Cathedral and north escarpment from the south and west. As such, the views form part of Lincoln's rural hinterland both when approaching Lincoln from the southwest and when looking out from elevated parts of the city (e.g. north escarpment). The zone is crossed by the A46 Lincoln western bypass which forms a near impermeable boundary through the area.

The area is predominantly used for arable or cattle-grazed pasture with the former Skellingthorpe duck decoy lying within a large wooded area within the northwest part of the area which has preserved the earthworks of the decoy. The former Skewbridge landfill tip in the northeast of the area is now covered by rough grassland and widespread scrub.

#### Candidate Zone 4B: Description

This zone lies outside the line of the A46 Lincoln Western bypass and straddles the Fosdyke Canal with the villages of Skellingthorpe to the South West and Burton to the North East. The zone is crossed by the A57 which forms an important major transport route into the City providing access onto the A46. The zone is largely in agricultural use except for the development at Burton Waters and the land rises sharply on its North Eastern edge towards the Burton Cliff.

# Sustainability Appraisal of Lincoln Zone 4A and 4B

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1 Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. No further comments	✓✓	See zone 4A commentary
<b>2 Health</b>	✓	Due to its relatively close proximity to the Lincoln Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes.	X/✓	Zone 4B is more removed from the Lincoln urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the bypass.
<b>3 Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent area and has the potential to improve these neighbourhoods some of which are located in recognised areas of deprivation.	X	Due its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Lincoln this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the bypass barrier.
<b>4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. Development could lead to a potential impact on nearby designations e.g. Swanholme Lakes SSSI, Hartsholme Country Park however through careful masterplanning of the site these impacts could be mitigated and public access to these resources could be improved.	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>5 Landscape and Townscape</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could lead to a loss of open space and potential impact on townscape setting of the City but opportunities could arise from creation of new green wedge as part of the area and together with careful masterplanning of the site these negative impacts could be mitigated.	<b>XX</b>	Development in this location in an open rural landscape would have a negative effect on this criteria. Potential impact on townscape setting of the City. High risk of coalescence with Skellingthorpe and/or Burton. Impacts only slightly offset by opportunities which could arise from creation of new green wedge as part of the area and careful masterplanning.
<b>6 Built and Historic Environment</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could have a negative impact on archaeology in the area	<b>X</b>	Development could have a negative impact on archaeology in the area plus the rural setting of the Skellingthorpe Duck Decoy Scheduled Monument.
<b>7 Water</b>	<b>X/✓</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. No further comments	<b>X/✓</b>	See zone 4A commentary
<b>8 Pollution</b>	<b>X</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 4.	<b>XX</b>	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 4
<b>9 Land Use and Soils</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 4A commentary

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>10 Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. No further comments.	<b>X</b>	See zone 4A commentary
<b>11 Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. However, this Zone lies inside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.	<b>XX</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln
<b>12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	<b>X/✓</b>	A significant proportion of the area is a flood risk zone however development does offer the opportunity to provide flood mitigation measure that would not only protect the development site itself but also help reduce risk to the wider Lincoln area which would be of considerable benefit.	<b>X/?</b>	The majority of the area is a flood risk zone, though areas to the south of Skellingthorpe, for example, are not
<b>13 Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in very close proximity to the existing built up area and city centre of Lincoln and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely.	<b>XX</b>	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Lincoln, and the physical barrier of the bypass, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
<b>14 Employment</b>	<b>✓</b>	The development has the opportunity to provide significant levels of employment adjacent to the city centre and emerging adjacent Lincoln Science and Innovation park.	<b>✓</b>	See zone 4A commentary
<b>15 Local Economy</b>	<b>?</b>	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend on whether the employment land was forthcoming within this zone. Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 4 would also apply.	<b>?</b>	See zone 4A commentary

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	<p>Overall, both zones have a mix of positive and negative effects, though zone 4B has a considerably greater number of likely negative effects</p> <p>Zone 4B has the significant constraint of being located outside the bypass, with development in the zone likely to be relatively isolated from the Lincoln urban area, with the negative consequences which arise.</p>			



## Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Lincoln Segment 4

In conclusion, in sustainability terms, there are demonstrable positive effects of locating a SUE in zone 4A, subject to the flood risk issues being able to be overcome and deliverable, and especially so if this addresses flood risk of existing properties. The weight of negative effects for zone 4B suggests it would be inappropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location.

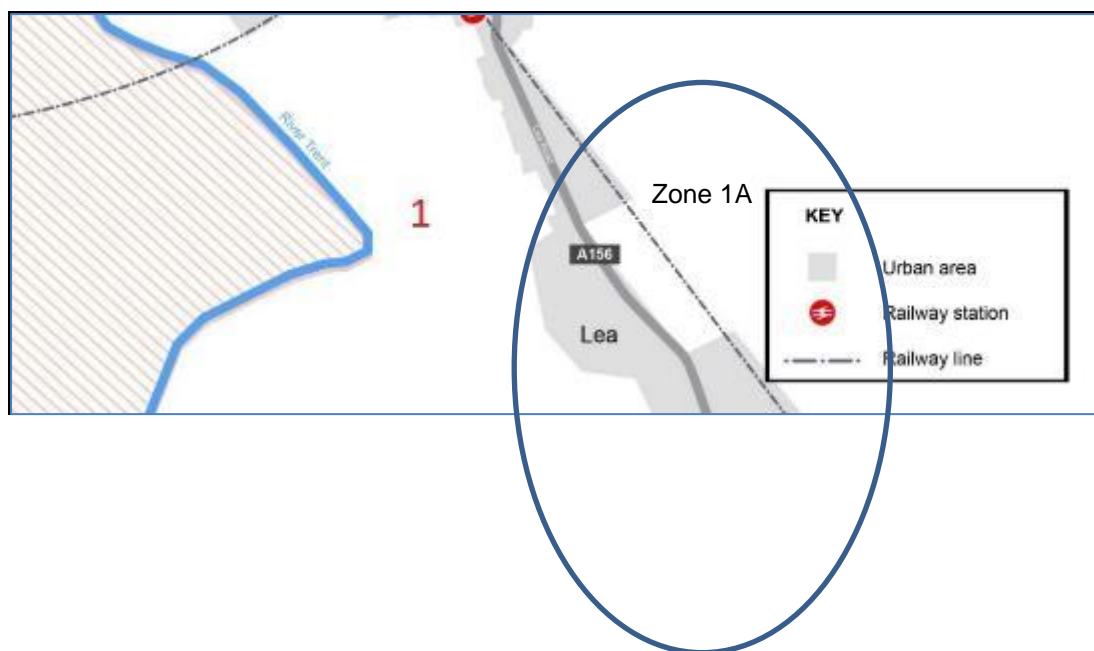
## Step 2 for Gainsborough

Step 1 of this report determined that two Segments (1 and 3) within the Gainsborough area have the potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions.

These two segments are now tested in more detail, in order to narrow down areas of search for Sustainable Urban Extensions. This process is largely drawn from known developer interest, but it does not exclude the potential for an area to be looked at which, to date, has had no known developer interest

### Gainsborough Segment 1 – Step 2

Within Segment 1, it is considered there is a single candidate zone where it is reasonable to consider whether a new SUE would be appropriate. This is shown on the map below, and should be broadly read to mean the consideration of an urban extension attached to Lea. Broad areas to the west of this indicative zone are not 'reasonable' to consider, due to the flood risk prevalence in this area.



## Gainsborough Segment 1 Step 2 Sustainability Appraisal

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A	
	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.
<b>2. Health</b>	X/✓	Zone 1A is removed from the Gainsborough urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	X	Due its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Gainsborough this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Possible impacts on Lea Wood (south of Lea) which is classified as a Historic Park and Garden, and part of Lea Marsh (to the west) which is an SSSI
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1, which notes the high landscape value of the area.  A SUE in this locality could also lead to a substantial size extension to Lea which could lead to loss of character and local distinctiveness of Lea village.
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	X	Lea Park, a historic park and garden, and is close to a Scheduled Monument – Hermit Dam Moated Site, and adjacent to Lea village which has 11 listed buildings. See also step 1 commentary for Segment 1
<b>7. Water</b>	X / ?	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.
<b>8. Pollution</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	XX	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.

<b>10. Waste</b>	<b>X</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	<b>XX</b>	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. However, this Zone lies some distance from Gainsborough and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Lincoln
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This area predominantly lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	<b>XX</b>	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Gainsborough, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	✓	Development itself, plus the potential for employment land provision, means it is likely growth in this segment will have a positive effects against this objective.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	<p>Overall, the zone has a mix of positive and negative effects, though there is a high number of likely negative effects.</p> <p>Zone 1A has the significant constraint of being located away from Gainsborough, with development in the zone likely to be relatively isolated from Gainsborough urban area, with the negative consequences which arise.</p>	

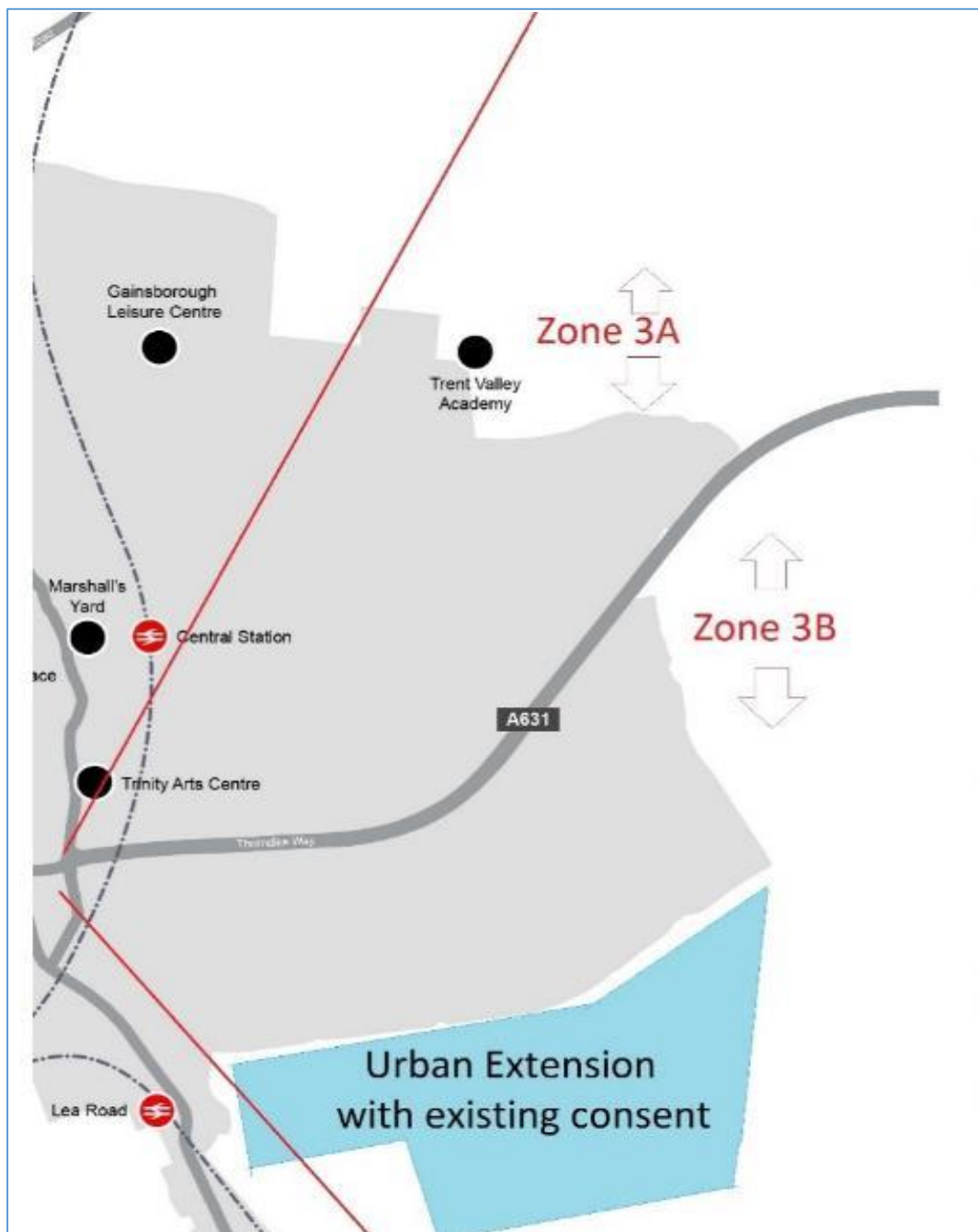
## Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Gainsborough Segment 1

Zone 1A is the only reasonable zone identified in Segment 1, and this demonstrates a large number of negative sustainability effects

## Gainsborough Segment 3 Step 2

Within Segment 3, it is considered there are 2 candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a new SUE would be appropriate. Within Segment 3 a SUE already benefits from an existing planning consent. The areas are shown on the map below:

### Gainsborough Segment 3: candidate SUE zones:



### SUE with existing outline planning consent – Southern Neighbourhood

This area of land is south of the existing built up area of the town. Outline Planning Consent for this SUE was granted in 2010 and a reserved matters application for the first phase of this development is expected during late 2015. The Outline Planning Consent details that this SUE will comprise a suitable mix of new residential types and tenure, together with a new neighbourhood centre, employment land, new neighbourhood centre and associated infrastructure.

Within the plan period delivery of around 1,600 new homes are expected to be provided, however longer term this site can accommodate a total of 2,500 dwellings.

Because this area has the benefit of a SUE consent already, it is not appraised further in this report.

### Zone 3A - Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood

This area is to the north-east of Gainsborough, and north of the dual A631 that connects Gainsborough East-West.

There are no other settlements in the broad locality.

This land is predominantly in agricultural use. To the north and east is Wharton Wood and Birch Wood respectively.

### Zone 3B - Gainsborough Eastern Neighbourhood

This zone lies to the east of Gainsborough's existing built-up area.

It lies south of, and directly accessible from, the dual A631 that connects Gainsborough East-West. Some distance to the east, separated by farmland, is the small village of Corringham.

The land is predominantly in agricultural use. To the west is White's Wood, to the south are Bass Wood and Willoughton Wood. These are ancient woodlands.

The area is adjacent to the main strategic employment area.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Gainsborough Zones 3A and 3B

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Due to is relatively close proximity to the Gainsborough Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes.	✓	Due to is relatively close proximity to the Gainsborough Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent area and has the potential to improve these neighbourhoods some of which are located in recognised areas of deprivation.	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent area and has the potential to improve these neighbourhoods some of which are located in recognised areas of deprivation.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. Development could lead to a potential impact on nearby protected woodland.	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. Development could lead to a potential impact on nearby protected woodland.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	X	The zone lies within an area designated in the existing West Lindsey Local Plan as an 'Area of Great Landscape Value'. As a greenfield site, growth in this area would have an impact on what is predominantly open countryside and woodland at present.	X	The zone lies within an area designated in the existing West Lindsey Local Plan as an 'Area of Great Landscape Value'. As a greenfield site, growth in this area would have an impact on what is predominantly open countryside and woodland at present.

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	No known significant constraints	✓	No known significant constraints
<b>7. Water</b>	X/✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments	X/✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments
<b>8. Pollution</b>	X	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 3.	X	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 3.
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.
<b>10. Waste</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. No further comments.
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies close to the urban edge and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Gainsborough, which	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies close to the urban edge and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Gainsborough, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A		Zone 3B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.		
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	No flood risk issues.	✓	No flood risk issues.
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓✓	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in very close proximity to the existing built up area and centre of Gainsborough and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely.	✓✓	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in very close proximity to the existing built up area and centre of Gainsborough and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide significant levels of employment adjacent to the city centre and emerging adjacent employment areas.	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide significant levels of employment adjacent to the city centre and emerging adjacent employment areas.
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend on whether the employment land was forthcoming within this zone. Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 3 would also apply.	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend on whether the employment land was forthcoming within this zone. Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 3 would also apply.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b> At a strategic zonal level, there is no discernible difference between zone 3A and 3B. Both have a mix of negative and positive effects, but generally speaking both offer a good degree of positive implications, primarily arising from their close connection to the built up edge of Gainsborough.				

### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Gainsborough Segment 1

In conclusion, in sustainability terms, there are demonstrable positive effects of locating a SUE in zone 3A and 3B



## Step 2 for Sleaford

Step 1 of this report determined that Segments 1, 2, 3 and 4 within the Sleaford area have the potential for accommodating one or more Sustainable Urban Extensions.

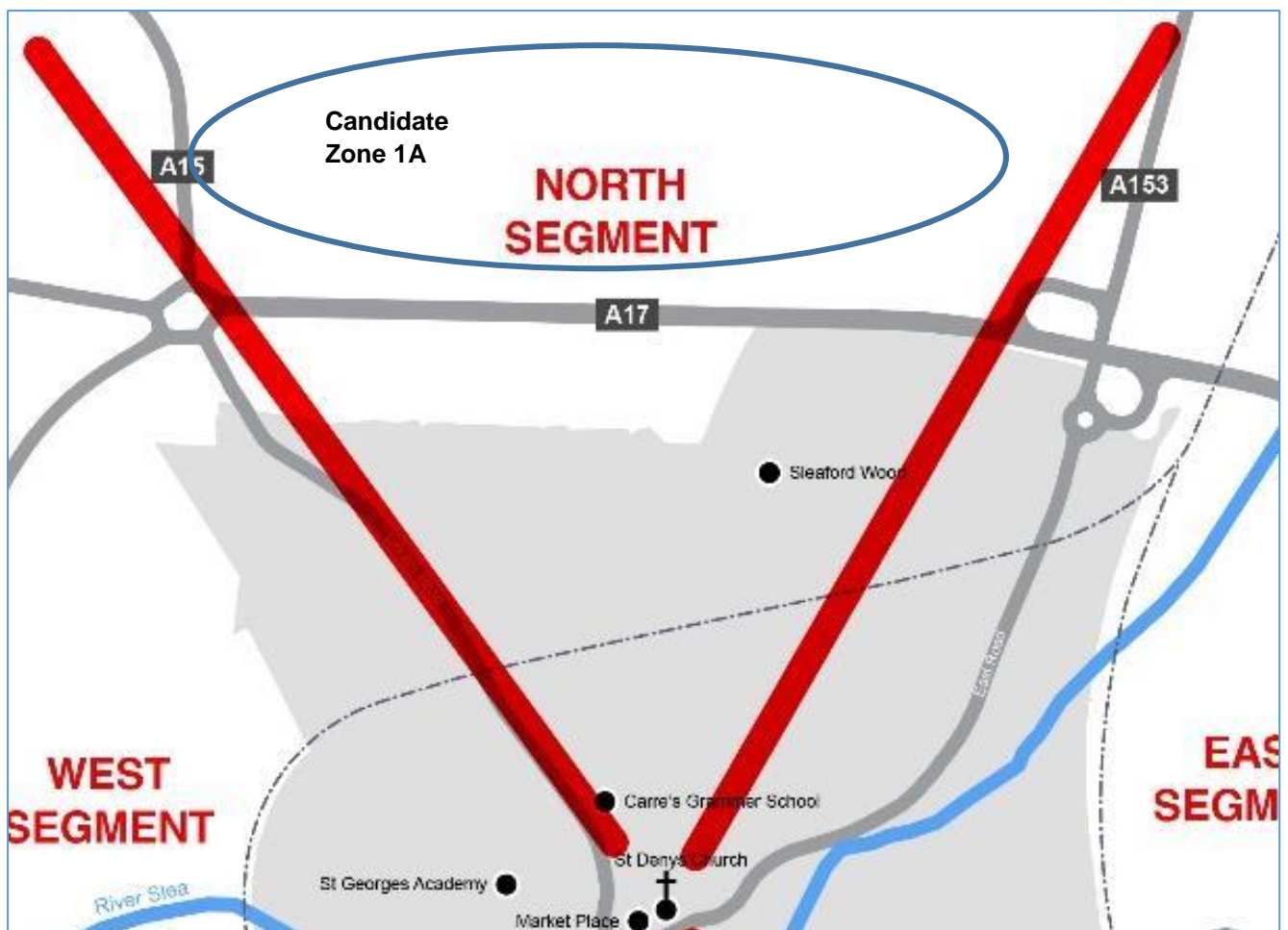
These segments are now tested in more detail, in order to narrow down areas of search for Sustainable Urban Extensions. This process is largely drawn from known developer interest, but it does not exclude the potential for an area to be looked at which, to date, has had no known developer interest.

### Sleaford Segment 1 – Step 2

This is land to the North of Sleaford, where there is a single zones north of the A17 bypass. There area is mainly in agricultural use and the village of Leasingham is located just to the north-west of the zone

The area inside the bypass is largely covered by consent, therefore not considered in this report as a SUE candidate for consideration

### Sleaford Segment 1: candidate SUE zone



## Sleaford Sustainability Appraisal Segment 1 (north) Step 2

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A	
	Score	Commentary
1. <b>Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments
2. <b>Health</b>	X/✓	Zone 1B is more removed from the Sleaford urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the bypass.
3. <b>Social Equality and Community</b>	X	Due its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Sleaford this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the bypass barrier.
4. <b>Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.
5. <b>Landscape and Townscape</b>	XX	Development in this location in an open rural landscape would have a negative effect on this criteria. It would have a significant negative impact on Leasingham with the potential of coalescence with Sleaford.
6. <b>Built and Historic Environment</b>	XX/?	Leasingham has 11 listed buildings, including the Grade II* Manor House and Grade I church. The setting of these could be impacted upon should major growth take place in this zone
7. <b>Water</b>	X/✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. No further comments
8. <b>Pollution</b>	XX	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 1
9. <b>Land Use and Soils</b>	X	See step 1 for Segment 1. No further comments.

IIA Objectives	Zone 1A	
	Score	Commentary
10. Waste	X	See step 1 for Segment 1. No further comments.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	XX	See step 1 commentary for Segment 1. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Sleaford
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.
13. Transport and Accessibility	XX	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Sleaford, and the physical barrier of the bypass, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
14. Employment	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas
15. Local Economy	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone.  Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 1 would also apply.
Summary of Significant Effects	<p>Overall, the zone has a mix of positive and negative effects, though the zone has a considerable number of likely negative effects.</p> <p>Zone 1A has the significant constraint of being located outside the bypass, with development in the zone likely to be relatively isolated from the Sleaford urban area, with the negative consequences which arise.</p>	

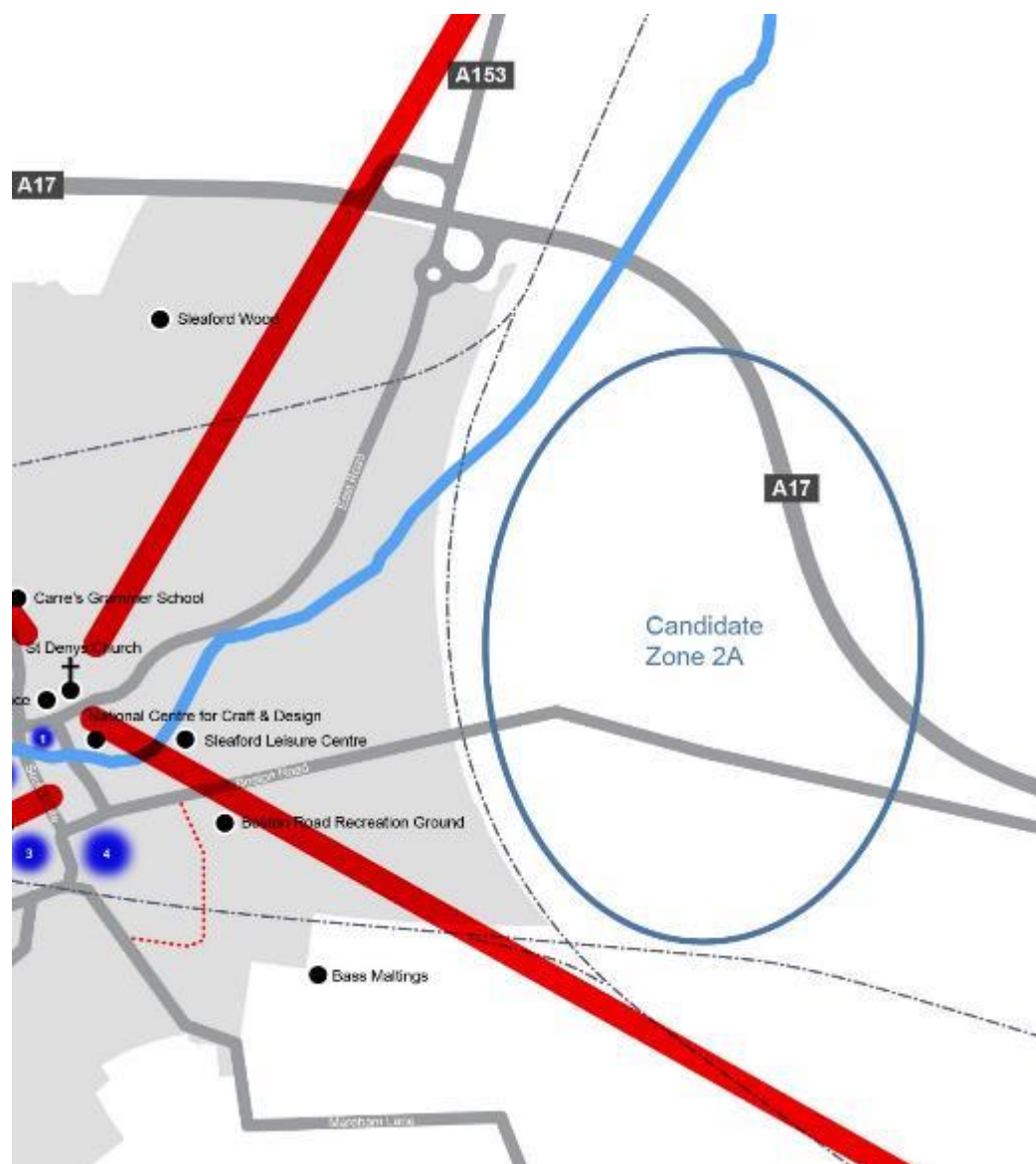
### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Sleaford Segment 1, Zones 1A

In conclusion, in sustainability terms, the weight of negative effects for zone 1A suggests it would be inappropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location.

## Sleaford Segment 2

Within Segment 2, it is considered there is potential for a SUE to the East of Sleaford.

### Sleaford Segment 2: candidate SUE zone:



### Candidate Zone 2A: Description

This segment is an expansive rural area located to the East of Sleaford. The majority of the area comprises arable agricultural land. Close to Sleaford are existing playing fields/sports facilities and a straw burning power station along the A1121.

## Sustainability Appraisal of Sleaford Zone 2A

IIA Objectives	Zone 2A	
	Score	Commentary
<b>1 Housing</b>	✓✓	See Step 1, Segment 2 commentary – no further comments
<b>2 Health</b>	X	Due to the physical barrier of the railway, Zone 2A is removed from the Sleaford urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made.
<b>3 Social Equality and Community</b>	X	Due its physical barrier from the existing built-up area of Sleaford this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the bypass barrier.
<b>4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.
<b>5 Landscape and Townscape</b>	X	Development in this location in an open rural landscape would have a negative effect on this criteria. No coalescence issues, however.
<b>6 Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	No known significant issues
<b>7 Water</b>	X/✓	See Step 1, Segment 2 commentary – no further comments
<b>8 Pollution</b>	XX	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 2
<b>9 Land Use and Soils</b>	X	See Step 1, Segment 2 commentary – no further comments
<b>10 Waste</b>	X	See Step 1, Segment 2 commentary – no further comments

IIA Objectives	Zone 2A	
	Score	Commentary
<b>11 Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	XX	See Step 1, Segment 2 commentary – no further comments However, this Zone lies beyond the railway and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Sleaford
<b>12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.
<b>13 Transport and Accessibility</b>	XX	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due to the physical barrier of the railway, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
<b>14 Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas
<b>15 Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone.  Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 2 would also apply.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Whilst this zone has a mix of positive and negative aspects, the location of the railway line forms an effective boundary to the town which would mean it would be very difficult to form good access and permeability between the new development and Sleaford. This results in many of the objectives scoring negatively.	

### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Sleaford Segment 2A

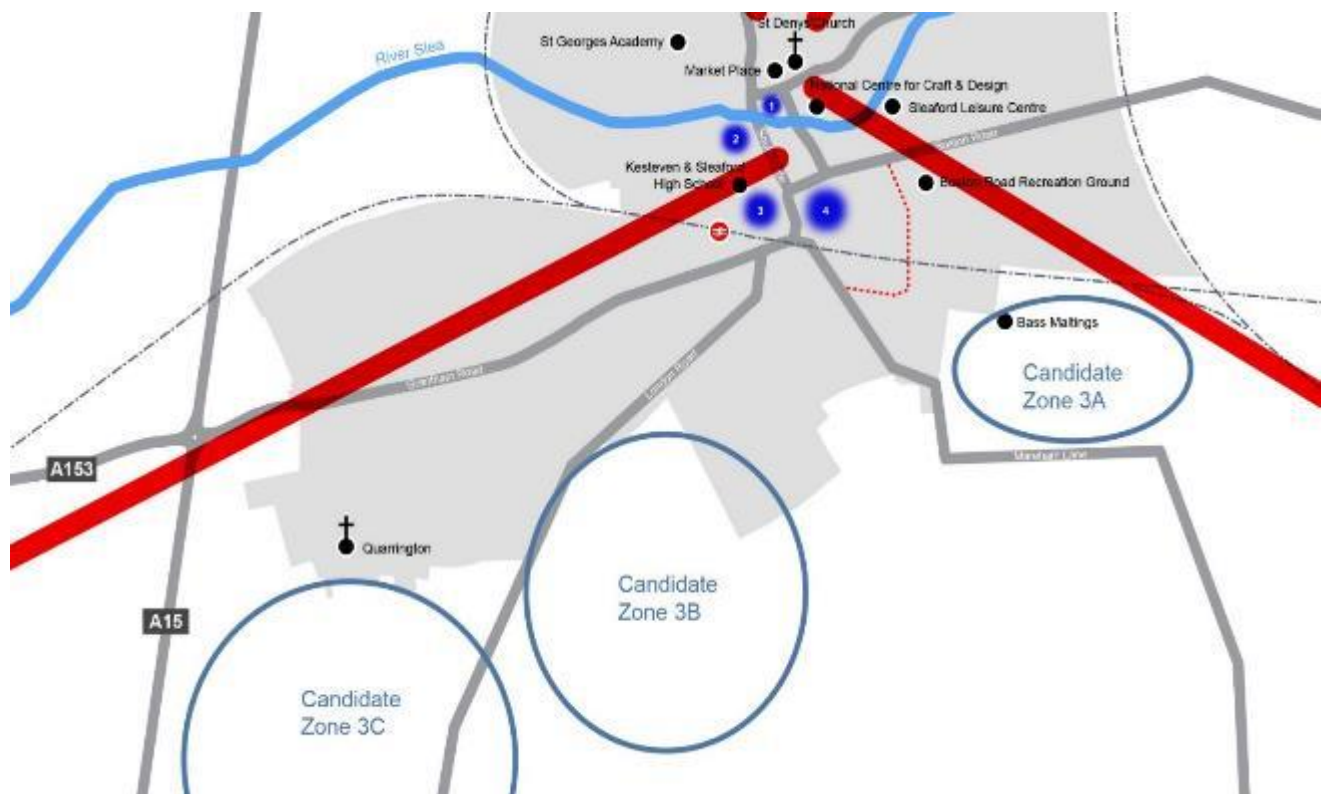
In conclusion, in sustainability terms, the weight of negative effects for zone 2A suggests it would be inappropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location.

### Segment 3 South Sleaford

Within Segment 3, it is considered there are three candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a SUE would be appropriate. However, Zone 3B already has the benefit of a consent, it is therefore deemed 'committed' and is not appraised further in this report. Zone 3A is to the eastern side, land north of Mareham Lane and South of the Maltings.

Zone 3C is land to the South/South West extending along the A17 toward Silk Willoughby. It is known locally as land at Quarrington, Sleaford.

#### Sleaford Segment 3: candidate SUE zones:



### Sustainability Appraisal of Sleaford Segment 3 (South) Zones

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A South East		Zone 3C South West (Quarrington)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1 Housing</b>	✓✓	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments.	✓✓	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments.
<b>2 Health</b>	✓	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary. Site relatively well connected to Sleaford therefore opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle)	✓	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary. Site relatively well connected to Sleaford therefore opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle)
<b>3 Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent area	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent area
<b>4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X	Significant new development in this area is likely to have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. The location is close to Mareham Pastures Nature Reserve	X	Significant new development in this area is likely to have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat.
<b>5 Landscape and Townscape</b>	XX	Development proposals at this location will have a negative impact in respect of landscape particularly in relation to the setting of the Maltings.	X	Development proposals at this location will have a negative impact in respect of landscape. Development in this location would have a negative impact and would have limited relationship with the existing built up area of Sleaford /Quarrington. A large development in this location would appear isolated and unconnected (though perhaps less so on completion of the consented SUE at zone 3B)
<b>6 Built and Historic Environment</b>	XX	Development could have a negative impact on the Maltings Grade II heritage asset.	✓	No known significant impacts
<b>7 Water</b>	X/✓	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments	X/✓	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments
<b>8 Pollution</b>	X	Development could lead to increased pollution levels but growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development.	X	Development could lead to increased pollution levels but growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development.



IIA Objectives	Zone 3A South East		Zone 3C South West (Quarrington)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>9 Land Use and Soils</b>	X	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments	X	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments
<b>10 Waste</b>	X	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments	X	See Step 1, Segment 3 commentary – no further comments
<b>11 Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies nearer services and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Sleaford, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change	XX	See step 1 commentary for Segment 3. However, this Zone lies some distance from services and therefore is likely to generate more reliance on car use, and less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Sleaford, which could increase its impact on issues relating to climate change.
<b>12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk</b>	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.	✓	This area lies outside fluvial flood zone but increase run-off from surface water could have a negative impact.
<b>13 Transport and Accessibility</b>	X/✓	The development would require new road infrastructure but it is in relative close proximity to the existing built up area of Sleaford and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely to have a positive impact All vehicle movements from this location into Sleaford and North and West would have to go via the Sleaford railway crossing Junction	X	The development would require new road infrastructure and this Zone lies some distance from services and therefore is likely to generate more reliance on car use.
<b>14 Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas
<b>15 Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone.	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone.

IIA Objectives	Zone 3A South East		Zone 3C South West (Quarrington)	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
		Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 3 would also apply.		Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 3 would also apply.
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	Both zones have a mix of positive and negative aspects. The major negative fact of zone 3A is the proximity to the Maltings and traffic issues, whilst zone 3C is relatively isolated, though does not suffer from any major physical barrier (such as a railway or bypass).			

### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Sleaford Segment 3, Zone 3A and 3C

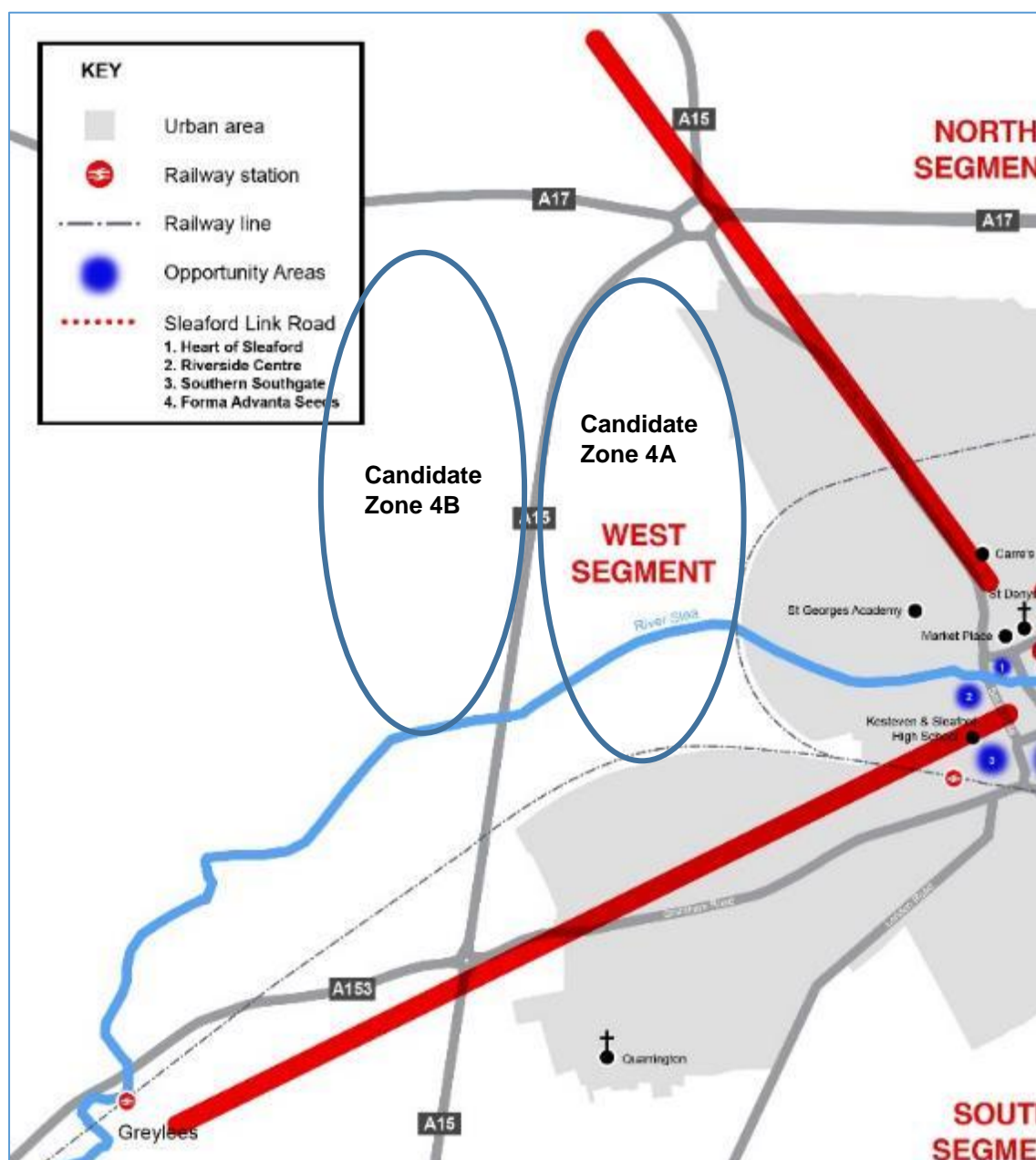
In conclusion, in sustainability terms, the weight of negative effects for zone 3A suggests it would be unlikely to be appropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location.

Zone 3C might offer prospects for a SUE. However, the segment already has the benefit of one consented SUE (identified on the map as zone 3B), and development of Zone 3C should perhaps be dependent on the delivery of that SUE first, which might alleviate some of the negative effects of zone 3C.

## Sleaford Segment 4 Step 2

Within Segment 4, it is considered there are two candidate zones where it is reasonable to consider whether a SUE would be appropriate. Zone 4A is significant area of undeveloped land lying the west of the town which has been put forward by promoters for a mixed-use development for up to 1600 houses and associated infrastructure. Zone 4B is further west, on the opposite side of the bypass:

### Sleaford Segment 4: candidate SUE zones:



#### Candidate Zone 4A: Description

This zone is located on the western side of the town and is predominantly an area of flat/gently sloping land in agricultural use. To the southern edge is the River Sleat and flood plain. The landscape is characterised by a pattern of fields defined by shallow dykes and

hedges. The zone is bounded by urban areas and by the A15 which acts as a western bypass and forms a largely impermeable boundary

Candidate Zone 4B: Description

This zone is very similar in character to 4B, located on the western side of the town and is predominantly an area of flat/gently sloping land in agricultural use. To the southern edge is the River Slea and flood plain. The landscape is characterised by a pattern of fields defined by shallow dykes and hedges. The main difference to 4B is that the zone is not bounded on any side, other than the A15 on its eastern edge.

**Sleaford Sustainability Appraisal Segment 4 (east) Step 2**

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>1. Housing</b>	✓✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. No further comments	✓✓	See zone 4A commentary
<b>2. Health</b>	✓	Due to its relatively close proximity to the Sleaford Urban area there are clear opportunities for healthy journeys (walk/cycle) as well as new viable public transport e.g. bus routes.	X/✓	Zone 4B is more removed from the Sleaford urban area, therefore limiting access to health facilities, as well as limiting the number of healthy journeys (walk / cycle) that will be made. However, its more rural location may have better air quality, though this is negated somewhat if any development in this zone is located near the bypass.
<b>3. Social Equality and Community</b>	✓	Development could provide and improve access to social and community facilities in the adjacent communities' area.	X	Due to its physical distance from the existing built-up area of Sleaford this area is unlikely to have a positive impact unless the development is of sufficient scale to provide facilities. Unlikely to foster cohesion with existing communities due to its more remote location, and the bypass barrier.
<b>4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</b>	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.	X/?	Significant new development on an area of previously undeveloped land could have a negative impact in terms of loss of natural habitat. However through masterplanning, high quality new green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements could be created.
<b>5. Landscape and Townscape</b>	O	Whilst currently open, the zone is bounded on all four sides by either urban areas or a major road, so limited impact on landscape. Townscape impacts would need addressing through detailed masterplanning.	XX	Development in this location in an open rural landscape would have a negative effect on this criteria.

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>6. Built and Historic Environment</b>	✓	No known negative effects	✓	No known negative effects
<b>7. Water</b>	X/✓	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. No further comments.	X/✓	See zone 4A commentary
<b>8. Pollution</b>	X	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. However, growth in this area would be integrated within the existing built up area and therefore is likely to have less impact than an isolated large scale development Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for segment 4.	XX	Development could lead to increased pollution levels especially in this area where increased levels of traffic on already congested roads at times would cause pollution levels to deteriorate further. The area's relative isolation and likely greater use of the motorcar, would also likely lead to greater pollution than a more integrated site. Other pollution issues as per step 1 commentary for Segment 4
<b>9. Land Use and Soils</b>	X	See step 1 for Segment 4. No further comments.	X	See zone 4A commentary
<b>10. Waste</b>	X	See step 1 for Segment 4. No further comments.	X	See zone 4A commentary
<b>11. Climate Change Effects and Energy</b>	X	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. However, this Zone lies inside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate less reliance on car use, and will have greater ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Sleaford, which could minimise its impact on issues relating to climate change.	XX	See step 1 commentary for Segment 4. However, this Zone lies outside the bypass and therefore is likely to generate greater reliance on car use, and will have less ability to integrate to infrastructure (existing or future) found in Sleaford
<b>12. Climate Change Adaptation</b>	X/✓	A limited proportion of the area is a flood risk zone however development does offer the opportunity to provide flood mitigation measure	X/✓	A limited proportion of the area is a flood risk zone however development does offer the opportunity to provide flood mitigation measure

IIA Objectives	Zone 4A		Zone 4B	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
<b>and Flood Risk</b>				
<b>13. Transport and Accessibility</b>	✓	The development would require significant new road infrastructure but it is in relative close proximity to the existing built up area of Sleaford and therefore sustainable modes of travel are more likely to have a positive impact.	XX	The development would require significant new road infrastructure. Due its physical separation from the built-up area of Sleaford, and the physical barrier of the bypass, access is likely to be private car for most journeys.
<b>14. Employment</b>	✓	The development has the opportunity to provide levels of employment given its proximity to existing employment areas	✓	See zone 1A commentary
<b>15. Local Economy</b>	?	The effect is uncertain, as it would depend whether employment land was forthcoming within this zone. Commentary in Step 1 for Segment 1 would also apply.	?	See zone 1A commentary
<b>Summary of Significant Effects</b>	<p>Overall, both zones have a mix of positive and negative effects, though zone 4B has a considerably greater number of likely negative effects.</p> <p>Zone 4B has the significant constraint of being located outside the bypass, with development in the zone likely to be relatively isolated from the Sleaford urban area, with the negative consequences which arise.</p>			

### Overall Step 2 Conclusion for Sleaford Segment 4, Zones 4A and 4B

In conclusion, in sustainability terms, there are demonstrable positive effects of locating a SUE in zone 4A, whilst the weight of negative effects for zone 4B suggests it would be inappropriate, in sustainability terms, to identify a SUE in this location.

### **Step 3: Conclusion on Areas to take forward as Sustainable Urban Extensions**

This comprehensive Appendix has tested, on sustainability appraisal principles, the merits of both broad areas, and more specific zones, for their suitability for accommodating a large scale development scheme, known locally in Central Lincolnshire as a Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE).

The starting point of the Appendix was the assumption that such SUEs are necessary at each of the three main settlements in order to accommodate, in a sustainable and deliverable way, the growth which is set to take place in Central Lincolnshire.

The conclusions which can be drawn from this Appendix for each of the three settlements are as follows.

#### **Lincoln**

With the Local Plan envisaging considerable growth to take place in the Lincoln area, and the findings of the Lincoln Strategy Area Study (2016) recommending SUEs are a necessary and sustainable solution (as part of a package of solutions), this report has undertaken a comprehensive look at all reasonable options for accommodating such developments.

The first step split Lincoln into four segments, broadly creating a north, east, west and south segment. The appraisal found positive and negative effects for each segment, and concluded that no segment could be ruled out completely, at the initial broad stage, for accommodating a SUE.

The second step for Lincoln identified up to three more specific zones per segment, and each of these zones were appraised against the sustainability criteria.

Following these 'zonal' appraisals, a very clear pattern has emerged, namely that zones within an existing or proposed bypass scored considerably better than a zone outside the bypass. As such, a clear conclusion can be reached for the Lincoln area in terms of identifying SUE sites to accommodate the growth needed, that being that:

- SUEs should be identified within the bypass
- SUEs can be identified in several locations around Lincoln, including within each segments identified in Step 1 of this Appendix.

Based on the evidence in this Appendix, any potential or promoted SUE site outside of a Lincoln bypass (existing or proposed) can therefore be dismissed as not being a suitable location for the provision of a SUE.

In terms of the SUEs to take forward, based on the evidence in this Appendix and the need to identify SUEs to accommodate the identified growth, SUEs in the following locations should be taken forward (in no priority order):

- 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

In addition, 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 (and particularly post completion of the Southern Bypass, which is highly unlikely to be complete in the first half of the plan period).

In terms of detailed site boundaries for SUEs in Zones 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A please see the separate Residential Allocations Evidence Report and the applicable SUE Topic Paper.

## **Gainsborough**

With the Local Plan envisaging growth to take place in the Gainsborough area (though to a considerably lesser degree than Lincoln), and the findings of the Gainsborough Area Study suggesting SUEs are a necessary and a sustainable solution (as part of a package of solutions), this report has undertaken a comprehensive look at all reasonable options for accommodating such developments.

The first step split Gainsborough into four segments, broadly creating a north, east, west and south segment. The appraisal found positive and negative effects for each segment, but the north and west segments were found to have such considerable negative effects (especially flood risk) that such broad segments could be ruled out completely, at the initial broad stage, for accommodating a SUE.

The second step for Gainsborough identified one or two uncommitted specific zones for the two remaining segments, and each of these zones were appraised against the sustainability criteria.

Following these 'zonal' appraisals, it is evident that 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 reports 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.

As such, a clear conclusion can be reached for the Gainsborough area in terms of allocating SUE sites, that being 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.

- It is clear 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.

In terms of detailed site boundaries for SUEs in Zones 3A and/or 3B, please see the separate Residential Allocations Evidence Report and the applicable SUE Topic Paper.

## **Sleaford**

Similar to Gainsborough, the Local Plan envisages growth to take place in the Sleaford area (though to a considerably lesser degree than Lincoln). This appendix has undertaken a comprehensive look at all reasonable options for accommodating such developments.

The first step split Sleaford into four segments, broadly creating a north, east, west and south segment. The appraisal found positive and negative effects for each segment, and concluded that no segment could be ruled out completely, at the initial broad stage, for accommodating a SUE.

The second step for Sleaford identified up to three uncommitted zones per segment, and each of these zones were appraised against the sustainability criteria.

Following these 'zonal' appraisals, a very similar pattern emerged to Lincoln, namely that zones within a bypass, and in the Sleaford case, railway line scored considerably better than a site outside the bypass/railway line.

The southern segment for Sleaford was different, with this area already containing a consented SUE and this segment also having no clear 'bypass' constraint, though the listed Maltings is a major constraint, and access to / from the town centre is challenging from the south.

As such, and similar to the Lincoln area, a conclusion can be reached in terms of allocating SUE sites, that being 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, the issue is less clear cut, particularly because there is no clear bypass or railway line acting as a barrier. Obviously 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), but likely not as a site to be delivered early.

As explained in the report, any candidate or promoted SUE site outside of a bypass/railway line can therefore be dismissed as a location for the provision of a SUE.

Thus, in terms of the SUEs to take forward, based on the evidence in this Appendix and the need to identify SUEs to accommodate the identified growth, SUEs in the following locations should be taken forward (in no priority order):

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

In addition, 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 (and particularly post completion, or significant completion, of the Sleaford West Quadrant).

In terms of detailed site boundaries for SUEs in Zones 3A and 4A, please see the separate Residential Allocations Evidence Report and the applicable SUE Topic Paper.

## **Overall Conclusion to this Appendix**

On the basis of a thorough sustainability appraisal of the potential areas and zones for Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) around the three main settlements of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford, and taking account of SUEs already consented, the following conclusions can be drawn.

It is concluded that SUEs should be identified in the following locations:

### **Lincoln:**

- Zone 1B (partially consented)– To be known as North East Quadrant; and
- Zone 2A – To be known as South East Quadrant; and
- Zone 3A – To be known as South West Quadrant; and
- Zone 4A – To be known as Western Growth Corridor.

### **Gainsborough:**

- The consented Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood
- Zone 3A – To be known as Gainsborough Northern Neighbourhood; and/or
- Zone 3B – To be known as Gainsborough Eastern Neighbourhood

### **Sleaford:**

- The consented Sleaford South Quadrant
- Zone 4A – To be known as Sleaford West Quadrant

In addition, land for future growth as a SUE could be identified in the following locations:

### **Lincoln:**

- Zone 3C – to be known as Land South of Waddington Low Fields.

**Gainsborough:**

- Either Zone 3A or Zone 3B, if both are not identified for allocations for development in the plan period.

**Sleaford:**

- Zone 3C – To be known as Land at Quarrington, Sleaford

For detailed matters relating to each of the SUEs to be taken forward, please refer to the Site Allocations Evidence Report, and the individual SUE Topic Papers, all of which are available in the planning library on the Central Lincolnshire website

## **Appendix 7 Equalities Analysis of the Local Plan Version for Adoption**

### **i. What is Equalities Analysis?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Planning Officers who have written the policies in the Local Plan have undertaken the Equalities Analysis as part of the IIA of the Local Plan. Guidance on Equalities Analysis advises that the process is most effective when it is integrated into policy making

arrangements.<sup>40</sup> This IIA Report was circulated to Equality Officers in the Central Lincolnshire Partnership to ensure the Equality Analysis meets the general equality duty.

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

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

- Statement of Community Involvement (2014)
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (July 2015)
- Central Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (November 2013)
- Joint Health and Well-Being Strategy for Lincolnshire (2013)
- Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (updated online)

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

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

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

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

Public consultation at key stages in the preparation of the Local Plan is a statutory requirement and must be in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement. The first stage of public consultation on the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was the Preliminary Draft Local Plan (published for consultation in October - November 2014). The second stage of plan making was the Further Draft Local Plan (published October - November 2015). The final stage of public consultation was the Proposed Submission Local Plan (published for consultation April- May 2016). The responses received to these consultations are a key source of information on the potential impacts of the Plan and have informed policies within the Plan at every stage of the decision making process.

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

**Table 1: Background Information**

<b>Name of policy / project / service</b>	Central Lincolnshire Local Plan version for Adoption, April 2017
<b>Background and aims of policy at outset</b>	The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan sets out planning policies for growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire over the period 2012 to 2036. Once adopted, it will be used to determine planning applications. It will replace the saved policies contained within the City of Lincoln Local Plan (1998), North Kesteven Local Plan (2007) and West Lindsey Local Plan (2006).
<b>Who the policy is intended for and who it will benefit</b>	<p>The Local Plan applies to the whole of the Central Lincolnshire area and therefore it is intended that the policies will benefit all communities in Central Lincolnshire. It may also have cross-boundary effects, particularly with adjoining local planning authorities.</p> <p>The main users of the Local Plan will be residents, Central Lincolnshire Local Authority Officers, Councillors, developers, agents, landowners and both local and national organisations that represent groups or interests.</p>
<b>Person(s) responsible for policy or decision, or advising on decision, and also responsible for equality analysis</b>	Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee
<b>Key people involved i.e. decision-makers, staff implementing it</b>	Central Lincolnshire Local Plans Team, Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee, Development Management Teams at the City of Lincoln Council, North Kesteven and West Lindsey District Councils, Lincolnshire County Council.

**v. Results of the Equalities Analysis**

Through undertaking the IIA, potential impacts (positive or negative) of each Local Plan policy against equality have been identified and are summarised in **Table 2**. More detail on the effects can be found in the commentaries of the IIA for each policy in **Appendix 1 to 6**. A summary of the impact of the policies in the Local Plan on the protected characteristics identified in **section i** above follows in **Table 2**.



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

Local Plan for Adoption Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
Vision		✓	
<b>A Growing Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	✓		
LP2: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy		✓	
LP3: Level and Distribution of Growth		✓	
LP4 Growth in Villages		✓	
LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs		✓	
LP6: Retail and Town Centres in Central Lincolnshire		✓	
LP7: A Sustainable Visitor Economy		✓	
LP8: Lincolnshire Showground	✓		
<b>A Caring Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP9 Health and Well-being		✓	
LP10 Meeting Accommodation Need		✓	
LP11 Affordable Housing		✓	
LP12 Infrastructure to Support Growth		✓	
LP13 Accessibility and Transport		✓	
LP14 Managing water resources and flood risk	✓		
LP15 Community Facilities		✓	
LP16 Development on land affected by contamination	✓		
<b>A Quality Central Lincolnshire</b>			
LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views		✓	
LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living	✓		
LP19 Renewable Energy Proposals	✓		
LP20 Green Infrastructure Network		✓	
LP21 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	✓		

Local Plan for Adoption Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
LP22 Green Wedges	✓		
LP23 Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Space		✓	
LP24 Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities		✓	
LP25 The Historic Environment		✓	
LP26 Design and Amenity		✓	
LP27 Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements		✓	
<b>Delivering Locally</b>			
LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)		✓	
LP29 Protecting Lincoln's Setting and Character		✓	
LP30 Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions	✓		
LP31 Lincoln's Economy		✓	
LP32 Lincoln's Universities and Colleges			✓
LP33 Lincoln City Centre – Primary Shopping Area and Central Mixed Use Area		✓	
LP34 Lincoln's District and Local Shopping Centres		✓	
LP35 Lincoln's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas		✓	
LP36 Access and Movement within the Lincoln Area		✓	
LP37 Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Swellings within Lincoln		✓	
LP38 Protecting Gainsborough's Setting and Character	✓		
LP39 Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions	✓		
LP40 Gainsborough Riverside	✓		
LP41 Regeneration of Gainsborough		✓	
LP42 Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area		✓	
LP43 Protecting Sleaford's Setting and Character		✓	
LP44 Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions		✓	
LP45 Sleaford's Regeneration and Opportunity Areas		✓	

Local Plan for Adoption Policies	Equality Impact		
	Neutral	Positive	Negative
LP46 Sleaford Town Centre		✓	
LP47 Access and Movement within Sleaford		✓	
<b>Development Sites</b>			
LP48 Sustainable Urban Extensions – Allocations	See LP30, LP39 and LP44 and Appendix 6		
LP49 Residential Allocations – Lincoln	✓	✓	
LP50 Residential Allocations – Main Towns	✓	✓	
LP51 Residential Allocations – Market Towns	✓		
LP52 - Residential Allocations – Large Villages	✓		
LP53 Residential Allocations – Medium Villages	✓	✓	
LP54 Remaining Capacity on SUEs and Broad Locations for Future Growth	✓		
LP55 Development in the Countryside		✓	
LP56 Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation		✓	
LP57 Ministry of Defence Establishments	✓		

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

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
Age	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan on age is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p><b>L9 Health and Well-being</b> states proposals for new healthcare facilities should be accessible to all sectors of the community, by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p><b>LP10: Meeting Accommodation Needs</b> should ensure homes are built with higher access standards, promoting accessibility for those who have mobility difficulties, including the elderly.</p> <p>Design criteria within policies <b>LP13: Accessibility and Transport</b> and <b>LP26: Design and Amenity</b> seek to ensure that open spaces and the public realm are safe, attractive and inclusive. This should benefit older people who may feel vulnerable and those with impaired mobility. LP13 requires new development to consider walking and cycling infrastructure and this will have a positive effect</p>	N/A	N/A

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
				<p>on younger and older people who are most likely to not have access to a car.</p> <p><b>LP20 Green Infrastructure Network</b> should have positive effects for all age groups through the provision of a network of multifunctional, well connected open spaces and has the potential to have positive impacts on the health and well-being of people of all ages.</p> <p><b>LP24 Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities</b> is expected to have a positive impact on people all ages by ensuring open space for play, sport and recreation is of a good quality and accessible close to where they live.</p> <p><b>LP37 Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings within Lincoln</b> seeks to secure appropriate housing for the student population whilst ensuring that local communities do not become imbalanced and that residential amenity is protected.</p> <p><b>LP5 Delivering prosperity and jobs</b> is expected to have a positive impact in terms of supporting development that would provide</p>		

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
				employment opportunities for all and opportunities for local workforce training.		
Disability	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to disability is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p><b>LP9: Health and Well-being</b> requires the health impacts of major developments to be considered through the submission of a Health Impact Assessment which should take into account physical and mental health impacts. This should ensure a healthy environment is secured which benefits those with both physical and mental impairments.</p> <p><b>LP10: Meeting Accommodation Needs</b> seeks new housing which meet lifetime homes standards and which are adaptable to changing needs over time.</p> <p><b>LP12 Infrastructure to support growth</b> is expected to help deliver new and improved healthcare services and facilities in accessible locations to support new development.</p> <p><b>LP13: Accessibility and Transport</b> specifically requires all new developments to</p>	N/A	N/A

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
				<p>demonstrate that they have had regard to safe and convenient access for all including people with impaired mobility.</p> <p>Many of the policies in the Plan should help secure open spaces and public realm improvements that are accessible for all, including those with a disability. Such policies include <b>LP20 Green Infrastructure Network</b>, <b>LP26 Design and Amenity</b>, <b>LP27 Main Town Centre Uses - Frontages and Advertisements</b> and <b>LP40 Gainsborough Riverside</b>.</p>		
<b>Gender re-assignment</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to gender re-assignment.	N/A	N/A
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to pregnancy and maternity. There is the potential that new healthcare services and facilities specially design to meet the needs of pregnant women could be developed through <b>LP12 Infrastructure to support growth</b> , however this is uncertain.	N/A	N/A

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
Race	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan on race is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p>New housing delivered through implementation of policy <b>LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth</b> may lead indirectly to improved education and training facilities, which in turn may help reduce language barriers.</p> <p>The Local Plan, specifically <b>Policy LP56 Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation and LP28 Sustainable Urban Extensions</b>, is expected to have direct positive impacts in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople by allocating sites on the Policies Map and setting out specific criteria for the determination of planning applications for sites to accommodate the Gypsy and Traveller community. This specific policy should ensure fair and equal treatment of Gypsies and Travellers that recognises their nomadic way of life whilst also respecting the settled community.</p>	N/A	N/A



Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
				<b>LP15 Community Facilities</b> recognises the importance of community facilities to maintaining sustainable and inclusive development. Sustainable Urban Extensions to Gainsborough, Lincoln and Sleaford ( <b>LP30 Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions, LP39 Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions and LP44 Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions</b> ) will provide new community facilities in local and neighbourhood centres close to where people live. Provision of community facilities community may indirectly encourage social interaction between people of all ethnic groups.		
<b>Religion or belief</b>	✓			The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to religion or belief is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects. However, there is some uncertainty as to the impact of policy <b>LP15 Community Facilities</b> on this protected characteristic as places of worship are not specifically listed as a community facility that would be afforded protection, although reference is made in the supporting text to facilities of spiritual value.	Specifically include places of worship in the wording of policy <b>LP15 Community Facilities</b> .	N/A

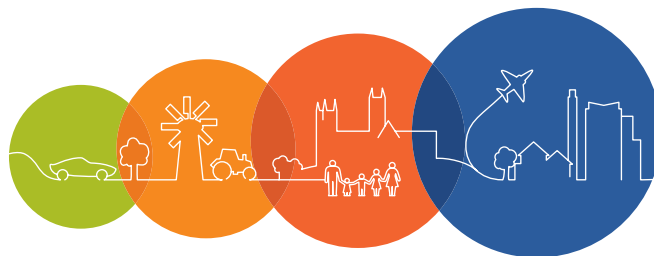
Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
Sex	✓			<p>The overall effect of the Local Plan in relation to sex is expected to be positive with no significant negative effects.</p> <p><b>LP2 Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy</b> and <b>LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth</b> aim to locate new development in the most sustainable locations. This will mainly be in the main settlements, including Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford. This approach should have a positive impact in ensuring equality of opportunity for women, who are more likely to not have access to a car, to access locally employment, services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Design criteria set out in <b>LP13: Accessibility and Transport</b> and <b>LP26: Design and Amenity</b> seek to improve safety and perceptions of safety for pedestrians and cyclists. LP13 also seeks to ensure a network of public transport, walking and cycling routes that are convenient and well connected between one another and adjacent areas.</p>	N/A	N/A

Protected Characteristic	Is the likely effect positive or negative?			Please describe the effect and evidence that supports this?	Is action possible to mitigate adverse impacts?	Details of action planned including dates, or why action is not possible
	Positive	Negative	None			
<b>Sexual orientation</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A
<b>Marriage / civil partnership</b>			✓	The Local Plan is unlikely to have any positive or negative impacts in relation to marriage/civil partnership.	N/A	N/A

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

The analysis undertaken through the IIA process and **Table 2** and **Table 3** above has shown that there is no potential for unlawful discrimination or harassment as a result of implementing the policies in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan for Adoption. Therefore there are no major changes required to the policies.

The impact of the Local Plan on the protected characteristics will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis by each Local Authority in the Central Lincolnshire Partnership through the preparation of an Annual Monitoring Report. The will use a series of indicators to test the effectiveness of policies once the Local Plan has been adopted. More details on monitoring are contained within **Section 6** of the IIA Main Report Central Lincolnshire Local Plan for Adoption April 2017



# 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.