

Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (March 2022)

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal of all Preferred
Policies and Reasonable Alternatives Considered



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Table of Abbreviations

AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
AONB	Area of Outstanding National Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
CSB	Custom and Self Build
ENA	Economic Needs Assessment
EVC	Electric Vehicle Charging
GI	Green Infrastructure
GLLEP	Greater Lincolnshire Local Economic Partnership
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
IEEA	Important Established Employment Areas
LEA	Local Employment Area
LIS	Local Industrial Strategy
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
ROA	Regeneration Opportunity Area
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEP	Strategic Economic Plan
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
SUE	Sustainable Urban Extension
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan

Key:

++	+	0	-	--	/	?
Major positive effects	Minor positive effects	Neutral or negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Mixed effects	Uncertain

S1: The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A strategy which identifies a settlement hierarchy, and which focuses most growth at the larger settlements with well-connected smaller settlements also receiving some growth**
- Option 2: A strategy which identifies a settlement hierarchy but distributes growth more evenly across smaller settlements
- Option 3: A strategy which does not include a settlement hierarchy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	++	+/-	-/?
	The preferred policy would focus housing development in the most populated areas and where most of the need for housing arises. It would also deliver a proportionate amount of growth to rural communities helping to ensure that local needs are also met. Permanent, major positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option would help deliver additional housing in existing communities but would spread more growth amongst smaller communities than in option 1. Whilst this would meet needs in rural areas it would not be located where most of the need exists. Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are therefore predicted.	This policy option would provide no clarity of where housing would be delivered and instead would rely on national policy and guidance. Whilst such an approach would likely direct the majority of housing to urban areas, it would substantially reduce certainty and could result in development not taking place. Minor negative uncertain effects are likely.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+/-	-/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy would locate most growth at the main urban areas which have more health facilities and a better and more diverse range of sport and recreation facilities available. This should mean people are more easily able to access these services and facilities, with opportunities for walking and cycling. It would also deliver some growth in smaller communities with fewer health facilities available, however this will be focused on settlements with good facilities or that are well-connected to the main urban areas. This option also allows investment to be focused in new or improved facilities in locations that will benefit the greatest number of people. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.</p>	<p>Whilst this policy option would deliver some growth at the main urban areas with greater access to existing facilities, it would deliver more growth than option 1 to smaller, rural communities with fewer facilities available, increasing the distance to such facilities for more people and reducing opportunities for walking and cycling. This effect could be lessened by delivering more of this growth at settlements which are well connected to urban locations. Additionally, it could offer opportunities to invest in new facilities in smaller communities. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>It is difficult to assess the impacts of this policy option as there is little clarity to where development would take place. However, as it introduces uncertainty to distribution of growth it would reduce the ability to plan investment in facilities or to capture funds from development to fund improvements to such facilities. Minor negative uncertain effects are therefore likely on this objective.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+	-/?
	<p>By focusing development at the main urban areas, the preferred policy</p>	<p>This policy option provides opportunities to deliver regeneration in</p>	<p>Without any certainty over where development will occur, it is difficult to</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>provides the greatest opportunity to deliver regeneration and to help reduce social inequality. Through delivering some growth in the smaller communities, this policy also provides some scope for greater diversity in rural communities. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.</p>	<p>the main urban areas but also in smaller settlements where more growth would occur. It offers opportunities to diversify communities in smaller settlements by providing additional housing for a greater inflow of new residents. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.</p>	<p>assess the effects of this policy option. However, the uncertainty that would result from this option would not assist with delivering inclusivity or regeneration. Minor negative uncertain effects are therefore likely on this objective.</p>
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	+/?	?
	<p>It is difficult to assess the effects of the preferred policy on biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, planned growth at focused locations could allow for opportunities to deliver strategic-level improvements to green infrastructure and open spaces and biodiversity net gain. Consideration of the impacts on and opportunities for green infrastructure could be considered within this option to form part of a more detailed consideration for locating growth. Overall, minor</p>	<p>It is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option on biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, planned growth at focused locations could allow for opportunities to deliver strategic-level improvements to green infrastructure and open spaces and biodiversity net gain. Consideration of the impacts on and opportunities for green infrastructure could be considered within this option to form part of a more detailed consideration for</p>	<p>It is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option on biodiversity and green infrastructure. Consideration of the impacts on and opportunities for green infrastructure could be considered within this option to form part of a more detailed consideration for locating growth. Effects are therefore uncertain.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	positive uncertain impacts are assessed against this objective.	locating growth. Overall, minor positive uncertain impacts are expected.	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+/-	-/?	-/?
	Through focusing development in the larger urban areas, the preferred policy would promote regeneration opportunities to improve townscapes and would reduce pressure on more rural locations. However, it would increase pressure on the urban edge and green wedges. Therefore, it is expected that the preferred policy will have a mixed minor positive minor negative effect.	This policy option would increase pressure on rural areas and smaller settlements where development is likely to have a greater impact on village character and rural landscapes. However, the consideration of the impacts of growth on landscapes and townscapes could be considered at a more detailed level than this policy option allows for and therefore the effects are likely to be minor negative uncertain.	This policy option would introduce substantial uncertainty to where development would take place. It would likely place additional pressure on small rural settlements where development would likely impact village character and landscape. However, the consideration of the impacts of growth on landscapes and townscapes could be considered at a more detailed level than this policy option allows for and therefore the effects are likely to be minor negative uncertain.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0/+	0/-	0/?
	Arguably the preferred policy is continuing on from historic patterns of growth which has seen development occur at a greater rate at the larger urban areas due to industrial growth or other catalysts. However, the	Arguably this policy option goes against the historic trend of focusing development where it is needed, bucking historic trends to spread growth across more settlements. However, the consideration of	It is unclear what effects this policy option may have on the built and historic environment. The consideration of impacts on the built and historic environment are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>consideration of impacts on the built and historic environment are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance the local historic environment and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>As such, any effect of this policy is minimal on this objective.</p>	<p>impacts on the built and historic environment are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance the local historic environment and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>As such, any effect of this option is minimal on this objective.</p>	<p>individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance the local historic environment and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>As such, any effect of this option is minimal on this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	-/?	-/?	?
	<p>Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>All new development will have an impact on water</p>	<p>Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p>	<p>Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>All new development will have an impact on water</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>consumption. The preferred policy will direct most growth to existing urban areas where there is available capacity of existing water systems infrastructure. Anglian Water's Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections.</p> <p>There are uncertainties at this level of appraisal, as the exact location of development is not known.</p> <p>The preferred policy is therefore expected to have minor negative uncertain effects upon this objective.</p>	<p>All new development will have an impact on water consumption. Anglian Water's Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections. However, a settlement hierarchy which disperses growth is likely to require significant investment in water infrastructure and the upgrading of existing facilities. This will result in negative effects on ensuring that demand for water will be within the available capacity of existing water systems infrastructure. There are uncertainties at this level of appraisal, as the exact location of development is not known.</p>	<p>consumption. This policy option would provide no clarity of where housing would be delivered and instead would rely on national policy and guidance. Whilst such an approach would likely direct the majority of housing to urban areas, it would substantially reduce certainty. Without any certainty over where development will occur, it is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option on this objective.</p>
8. Pollution	+/-	+/-	?
	The preferred policy would place more growth in locations where there	This policy option would locate more growth at areas without air	The uncertainty around the location of growth at this level of appraisal

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	are larger communities and more activity. Lincoln has a designated Air Quality Management Area for NO ₂ . Whilst this may increase local air pollution from vehicle movements, it would also increase the number of people with the opportunity to access employment and services and facilities by foot, cycle or public transport. This policy is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.	pollution and with less activity. However, given that services, facilities and employment would often be located at a greater distance from new development it will likely result in an increase of vehicle movements, adding to local air pollution. More growth in rural areas could also result in adverse impacts to the night sky in rural areas. This option is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.	means that the effects of this policy option are unpredictable. Therefore, uncertain effects are recorded.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0/+	0/+	0/+
	Focusing growth at major urban areas will maximise the opportunities to deliver growth on previously developed land, to remediate contaminated land, and would also allow for previously developed land in smaller settlements to be developed. The policy specifically requires development to make the most effective use of	This policy option would allow for the redevelopment of previously developed land in both urban and village locations. Impacts on agricultural land and other land uses could be considered within this option and so effects are expected to be very limited.	Impacts on agricultural land and other land uses could be considered within this policy option and so effects are expected to be very limited. National policy is supportive of the redevelopment of previously developed land and so this option would likely result in this taking place.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	previously developed land.		
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The impacts of the preferred policy on the waste hierarchy, the need for raw materials and opportunities to recycle or minimise waste is negligible.	The impacts of this policy option on the waste hierarchy, the need for raw materials and opportunities to recycle or minimise waste is negligible.	The impacts of this policy option on the waste hierarchy, the need for raw materials and opportunities to recycle or minimise waste is negligible.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	+/-	?
	The preferred policy focuses growth in the main urban areas where there are existing services, facilities and infrastructure. This will minimise the distance needed to travel and encourage travel by means other than by private car and should also reduce the need to build new facilities. Overall major positive impacts are predicted.	By distributing more growth to smaller, less-well served communities, this policy option would result in more trips needing to be made by private car and journeys being of a greater distance. It would result in the need to construct more facilities to support larger communities in more locations. However, this approach could result in improvements to public transport and the delivery of new facilities in smaller communities would result in a reduction of the distance needed to travel by the existing community to	The effects of this policy option at this level of appraisal are too uncertain to determine a conclusive effect.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			access facilities than at present. This option is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The impacts of the preferred policy on climate change adaptation and flood risk are neutral as the policy would not directly impact on this objective. Such impacts would be more appropriately assessed and managed at a smaller scale on a settlement or site basis through other policies.	The impacts of this policy option on climate change adaptation and flood risk are neutral as the policy would not directly impact on this objective. Such impacts would be more appropriately assessed and managed at a smaller scale on a settlement or site basis through other policies.	The impacts of this policy option on climate change adaptation and flood risk are neutral as the policy would not directly impact on this objective. Such impacts would be more appropriately assessed and managed at a smaller scale on a settlement or site basis through other policies.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	+/-	?
	The preferred policy focuses growth in the main urban areas where there is access to existing key services, facilities, employment and green infrastructure. This will minimise the number of journeys and distance needed to travel and encourage travel by means other than by private car. Major positive effects are expected	By distributing more growth to smaller, less-well served communities, this policy option would result in more trips needing to be made by private car and journeys being of a greater distance. However, this approach could result in improvements to public transport and the delivery of new facilities	The effects of this policy option at this level of appraisal are too uncertain to determine a conclusive effect.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	throughout the plan period.	in smaller communities would result in a reduction of the distance needed to travel by the existing community to access facilities than at present. This option is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.	
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+/-	?
	The preferred policy would deliver more growth at locations with greatest access to existing employment opportunities and would also seek to focus employment growth alongside growth in housing and the population to provide new employment opportunities. Directing growth to the main urban areas will also ensure access to existing training and learning facilities, including schools, colleges and universities, as well as deliver new facilities. Overall, Major positive effects are	This policy option would disperse growth across more settlements and as such there would likely be more homes built at a greater distance from main employment hubs. However, it could also deliver new employment opportunities in these wider areas increasing employment opportunities at a wider geography to match the housing and population growth occurring. This option is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.	The effects of this policy option at this level of appraisal are too uncertain to determine a conclusive effect.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	expected throughout the plan period.		
15. Local Economy.	+	+	-
	The preferred policy would support the local economy both at a Central Lincolnshire scale and to a proportionate level at a settlement or community level. It provides certainty for investment. As such minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period.	This policy option would support the local economy both at a Central Lincolnshire scale and to a proportionate level at a settlement or community level, particularly supporting the rural economy. It provides certainty for investment. As such minor positive impacts are predicted.	Whilst this policy option would deliver growth across Central Lincolnshire, the uncertainty it would introduce would not assist investment in the local economy. As such minor negative effects are likely on this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to have major positive effects on SA 1 Housing, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, and SA14 Employment. By focusing growth in the main urban areas with the greatest presence of services, facilities, employment opportunities this option increases access for new residents to such facilities without the need of a private car and without the need to deliver new facilities.</p> <p>This preferred policy is also likely to have a minor positive impact in relation to SA 2 Health and Well-being, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, and SA15 Local Economy, although in the cases of SA4, SA6, SA8, and SA9 the effects are either mixed or slightly uncertain.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to deliver certainty and a sustainable pattern of growth with the greatest positive effects on the SA Objectives taken as a whole with no major negative effects anticipated.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
		Option 2 would also deliver a number of positive effects across the SA Objectives, but it also introduces more potential negative effects and is reliant on more mitigation to offset such negative effects to a greater degree than the preferred option.	Option 3 results in substantial uncertainty into what effects would be experienced and this uncertainty would also be expected to result in negative effects as it would detract from investment being made to maximum effect.

S2: Growth Levels and Distribution

Options considered for this policy:

Part One: Assessing the Amount of Growth

- **Option 1: A housing range of between the latest local housing need figure (currently 1,086 dwellings) and 1,325 dwellings per year and delivery of approximately 24,000 jobs as defined by local evidence**
- Option 2: A fixed housing figure at the Local Housing Need Figure (currently 1,086 dwellings) and no locally set number of jobs to be delivered
- Option 3: A fixed housing figure of 1,325 dwellings and delivery of approximately 24,000 jobs as defined by evidence
- Option 4: A higher fixed housing figure sufficient to deliver 592 affordable dwellings per year to meet the identified needs (in the region of 2,960 dwellings per year)

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Social				
1. Housing.	++	+	++	++/-
	The preferred policy seeks to deliver on average, 1,325 new dwellings per year during the plan period 2018-2040 through allocated sites, which is more than the Government’s minimum housing requirement set out in the Local Housing Need. The bottom end of the range would provide a minimum level that would be used in assessing housing supply as set out in the Planning Practice	This policy option would see enough housing to meet the minimum requirement as set out in the Government Local Housing Need figure planned for through allocations. This would deliver an adequate number of homes to meet these figures but would not deliver as many homes as in options 1 and 3 and would also deliver fewer affordable homes through S106. Minor	This policy option would see the plan seeking to deliver enough homes to deliver on average 1,325 dwellings per year through allocated sites, which is more than the Government’s minimum housing requirement set out in the Local Housing Need. Major positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond.	This policy option would see the plan seeking to deliver more homes through allocations and other means to deliver on average 592 affordable dwellings per year to meet the identified needs. Whilst not a precise figure this would likely be in the region of 2,960 dwellings per year assuming 20% affordable housing is delivered on sites. This is substantially

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	Guidance only, and this would provide greater protection against unplanned, and potentially unsustainable development. Major positive, permanent impacts are predicted on this objective throughout the plan period and beyond.	positive impacts are therefore likely throughout the plan period and beyond.		above the minimum figure and whilst this would be a major positive for delivering additional housing, the substantial increase of market housing being delivered each year would be well in excess of what has been delivered historically and is likely to encounter deliverability issues and undermine confidence in sites being brought forward. Therefore overall, mixed major positive, minor negative effects are likely.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+/?	+/?	-/?
	Ensuring a sufficient supply of housing should result in positive effects on this objective. Identifying a level of growth should mean health infrastructure can be planned for and	Ensuring a sufficient supply of housing should result in positive effects on this objective. Identifying a level of growth should mean health infrastructure can be planned for and	Ensuring a sufficient supply of housing should result in positive effects on this objective. Identifying a level of growth should mean health infrastructure can be planned for and	Growth levels substantially above the minimum figure could lead to uncertainty on infrastructure provision. It could also lead to less suitable and/or

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>delivered in a timely planner, ensuring residents have access to health facilities.</p> <p>However, there is also some uncertainty around the nature and significance of effects, as they will also be dependent on the location of new development in relation to existing facilities and the ability of residents to access the housing and jobs that the plan seeks to deliver.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is predicted.</p>	<p>delivered in a timely planner, ensuring residents have access to health facilities.</p> <p>However, there is also some uncertainty around the nature and significance of effects, as they will also be dependent on the location of new development in relation to existing facilities and the ability of residents to access the housing and jobs that the plan seeks to deliver.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is predicted.</p>	<p>delivered in a timely planner, ensuring residents have access to health facilities.</p> <p>However, there is also some uncertainty around the nature and significance of effects, as they will also be dependent on the location of new development in relation to existing facilities and the ability of residents to access the housing and jobs that the plan seeks to deliver.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is predicted.</p>	<p>accessible locations having to be allocated for development, with impacts on accessibility for health services.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative uncertain impact is expected.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0/-	+	++
	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, and the delivery of 24,000 jobs, the preferred policy would promote regeneration and would increase</p>	<p>In seeking to only deliver the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option would not have any effect on opportunities for regeneration and would deliver the</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option would promote regeneration and would increase access to housing and affordable</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver significantly more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option would promote</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	access to housing and affordable housing. Minor positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	minimum affordable housing through S106, having no effect over national policy and a minor negative effect when considered against the alternative policy options.	housing. Minor positive impacts are therefore likely throughout the plan period.	regeneration and would seek to meet need for affordable housing. Major positive impacts are therefore likely throughout the plan period.
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?
	In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, the preferred policy is likely to require the development of some greenfield land with associated negative impacts on biodiversity. Growth may also increase pressure on designated sites, for example, due to increased recreational pressure. It is assumed that development will be required to deliver net gains in biodiversity. However, the nature and significance of the	This policy option would deliver less housing than the preferred policy, which could result in less pressure on the natural environment as there would be less reliance on greenfield land and reduced pressure on the green infrastructure network. However, it could also reduce the potential for the delivery of biodiversity net gain alongside growth. The nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the	In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option is likely to require the development of some greenfield land with associated negative impacts on biodiversity. Growth may also increase pressure on designated sites, for example, due to increased recreational pressure. It is assumed that development will be required to deliver net gains in biodiversity. However, the nature and significance of the	In seeking to deliver significantly more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option could place significant pressure on the natural environment, through the development of greenfield land and increased recreational pressure on designated sites and the green infrastructure network. It is assumed that development will be

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p>	<p>required to deliver net gains in biodiversity.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>
	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, the preferred policy is likely to require the development of greenfield land with associated negative impacts on landscape character and increased pressure on</p>	<p>This policy option would deliver less housing than the preferred policy, which could result in less pressure on Central Lincolnshire’s sensitive landscapes and townscapes and landscape character.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option is likely to require the development of greenfield land with associated negative impacts on landscape character and increased pressure on</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver significantly more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option is likely to require the development of greenfield land with associated negative</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>sensitive landscapes and townscapes.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>sensitive landscapes and townscapes.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>impacts on landscape character and increased pressure on sensitive landscapes and townscapes.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?
	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, there is potential for the preferred policy to adversely affect heritage assets and</p>	<p>Whilst this policy option would deliver less housing than options 1 and 3, there is potential for this policy option to adversely affect heritage assets and</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, there is potential for this policy to adversely affect heritage assets and</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver significantly more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, there is potential for this</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>their settings without mitigation, through more pressure on sensitive areas to deliver higher levels of growth.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>their settings without mitigation.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>their settings without mitigation.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>policy to adversely affect heritage assets and their settings without mitigation, through more pressure on sensitive areas to deliver higher levels of growth.</p> <p>However, the nature and significance of the effects will depend on the location of proposed development and the detailed layout and design of development proposals, which is not known at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	?	?	?	?
	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>Providing an overall growth figure in the Local Plan provides certainty for water companies to manage water supplies to meet future needs.</p> <p>Whilst the preferred policy would deliver additional housing it is difficult to assess what impacts this policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details. Parts of Central Lincolnshire are currently constrained by the capacity of water recycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>Providing an overall growth figure in the Local Plan provides certainty for water companies to manage water supplies to meet future needs.</p> <p>Whilst this policy option would deliver less housing, it is difficult to assess what impacts this policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details. Parts of Central Lincolnshire are currently constrained by the capacity of water recycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>Providing an overall growth figure in the Local Plan provides certainty for water companies to manage water supplies to meet future needs.</p> <p>Whilst this policy option would deliver additional housing, it is difficult to assess what impacts this policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details. Parts of Central Lincolnshire are currently constrained by the capacity of water recycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>Providing an overall growth figure in the Local Plan provides certainty for water companies to manage water supplies to meet future needs. However, this option could significantly increase the demand for water in an area facing water stress.</p> <p>Whilst this policy option would deliver additional housing, it is difficult to assess what impacts this policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is uncertain.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
8. Pollution	-/+?	-/+?	-/+?	-/?
	<p>The growth levels proposed within this policy could adversely impact on local air quality due to increased levels of traffic and associated increased congestion.</p> <p>However, it is difficult to assess what impacts the preferred policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details. Positive impacts could occur where development is located in urban areas with good access to modes of travel other than the car.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is mixed but uncertain.</p>	<p>The lower growth levels proposed within this policy option will lead to lower pollution levels but will still result in increased levels of traffic and associated increased congestion.</p> <p>However, it is difficult to assess what impacts this policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details. Positive impacts could occur where development is located in urban areas with good access to modes of travel other than the car.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is mixed but uncertain.</p>	<p>In seeking to deliver more homes than is required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, the growth levels proposed within this policy option will inevitably lead to greater pollution due to increased levels of traffic and associated increased congestion. However, it is difficult to assess what impacts this policy would have on this objective at this level of appraisal and without location and design details. Positive impacts could occur where development is located in urban areas with good access to modes of travel other than the car.</p> <p>Overall, the scale of effects is mixed but uncertain.</p>	<p>The higher growth levels proposed within this policy option will inevitably lead to greater pollution due to increased levels of traffic and associated increased congestion.</p> <p>Whilst this is dependent on the location of proposed development, the level of growth proposed is unlikely to be all accommodated in the most sustainable locations. Overall, the scale of effects is minor negative uncertain.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	-/?	-/?	-/?	--/?
	Growth as identified in the policy is expected	The lower growth levels proposed within	In seeking to deliver more homes than is	The higher levels of growth proposed

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>to lead to the permanent loss of agricultural land and soils, as not all of the proposed growth can be accommodated on previously developed land.</p> <p>The nature and significance of effects will depend on the selection of specific sites and locations for growth.</p> <p>Effects are therefore minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>this policy option will lead to reduced pressure on greenfield sites, however not all proposed growth can be accommodated on previously developed land, and therefore this policy option is expected to lead to the permanent loss of agricultural land and soils.</p> <p>The nature and significance of effects will depend on the selection of specific sites and locations for growth.</p> <p>Effects are therefore minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>required under the Government’s minimum Local Housing Need figure, this policy option will lead to the permanent loss of agricultural land and soils, as not all of the proposed growth can be accommodated on previously developed land.</p> <p>The nature and significance of effects will depend on the selection of specific sites and locations for growth.</p> <p>Effects are therefore minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>within this policy option will inevitably lead to a greater, permanent loss of agricultural land and soils, as not all the growth can be accommodated on previously developed land.</p> <p>The nature and significance of effects will depend on the selection of specific sites and locations for growth.</p> <p>Effects are therefore minor negative uncertain.</p>
10. Waste.	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>	<i>--/?</i>
	<p>As the preferred policy is to deliver more housing than the minimum required by Government there could be some additional construction waste over compared to the minimum requirement.</p>	<p>Lower growth levels will still lead to a consumption of natural resources above the current baseline.</p> <p>The extent of the effects on this objective are</p>	<p>As this policy option is to deliver more housing than the minimum required by Government there could be some additional construction waste compared to the minimum requirement.</p>	<p>As this policy option is to deliver significantly more housing than the minimum required by Government it is expected that it would generate a greater demand for raw materials,</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>The extent of the effects on this objective are governed by other factors, such as the Building Regulations for example.</p> <p>Overall minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	<p>governed by other factors, such as the Building Regulations for example.</p> <p>Overall minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	<p>The extent of the effects on this objective are governed by other factors, such as the Building Regulations for example.</p> <p>Overall minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	<p>associated with the construction and occupation of new housing, than the preferred policy and other policy options.</p> <p>The extent of the effects on this objective are governed by other factors, such as the Building Regulations for example.</p> <p>Overall major negative uncertain effects are predicted.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	-	+	-	-
	<p>As the preferred policy is to deliver more housing than the minimum required by Government there could be some additional energy requirements and climate change effects. However, this could be mitigated by other policies within the plan seeking greater performance standards in new buildings. Minor</p>	<p>As this policy option is for the minimum housing requirement, delivering fewer homes, it would potentially have less impact on climate change and energy needs. Minor positive impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>As this policy option is to deliver more housing than the minimum required by Government there could be some additional energy requirements and climate change effects. However, this could be mitigated by other policies within the plan seeking greater performance standards in new buildings. Minor</p>	<p>As this policy option is to deliver significantly more housing than the minimum required by Government there would be additional energy requirements and climate change effects. However, this could be mitigated by other policies within the plan seeking greater performance</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	negative effects are predicted throughout the plan period.		negative effects are predicted.	standards in new buildings. Minor negative effects are predicted throughout the plan period.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	?	?	?	?
	<p>Without knowing the exact location of the proposed growth in the policy, it is not possible to assess the impact of the preferred policy on this objective with any certainty at this stage.</p> <p>Whilst there are extensive areas at risk of flooding within Central Lincolnshire, it is likely that sufficient land, not at risk of flooding, could be found to accommodate the growth levels proposed. More intense rainfall combined with further development is likely to increase the incidence of surface water runoff, placing greater pressure on existing drainage infrastructure.</p>	<p>Without knowing the exact location of the proposed growth in this policy option, it is not possible to assess the impact of the preferred policy on this objective with any certainty at this stage.</p> <p>Whilst there are extensive areas at risk of flooding within Central Lincolnshire, it is likely that sufficient land, not at risk of flooding, could be found to accommodate the growth levels proposed. More intense rainfall combined with further development is likely to increase the incidence of surface water runoff, placing greater pressure on</p>	<p>Without knowing the exact location of the proposed growth in this policy option, it is not possible to assess the impact of the preferred policy on this objective with any certainty at this stage.</p> <p>Whilst there are extensive areas at risk of flooding within Central Lincolnshire, it is likely that sufficient land, not at risk of flooding, could be found to accommodate the growth levels proposed. More intense rainfall combined with further development is likely to increase the incidence of surface water runoff, placing greater pressure on existing drainage infrastructure.</p>	<p>Without knowing the exact location of the proposed growth in this policy option, it is not possible to assess the impact of the preferred policy on this objective with any certainty at this stage.</p> <p>Whilst there are extensive areas at risk of flooding within Central Lincolnshire, it is likely that sufficient land, not at risk of flooding, could be found to accommodate the growth levels proposed. More intense rainfall combined with further development is likely to increase the incidence of surface water runoff,</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	Overall, uncertain effects are predicted.	existing drainage infrastructure. Overall, uncertain effects are predicted.	Overall, uncertain effects are predicted.	placing greater pressure on existing drainage infrastructure. Overall, uncertain effects are predicted.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0	0
	As the preferred policy solely deals with the amount of new development being planned for, it would have no or negligible effects upon this objective.	As this policy option solely deals with the amount of new development being planned for, it would have no or negligible effects upon this objective.	As this policy option solely deals with the amount of new development being planned for, it would have no or negligible effects upon this objective.	As this policy option solely deals with the amount of new development being planned for, it would have no or negligible effects upon this objective.
Economic				
14. Employment.	+	-	+	+
	The preferred policy would deliver the amount of employment development needed to meet the expected job growth in Central Lincolnshire (24,000 jobs) and deliver an adequate amount of housing needed to support the growth in jobs. Minor positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option would not deliver enough housing needed to support the growth in jobs and as such could result in increases in in-commuting. Minor negative impacts are therefore expected.	This policy option would deliver the amount of employment development needed to meet the expected job growth in Central Lincolnshire and deliver an adequate amount of housing needed to support the growth in jobs. Minor positive impacts are likely.	This policy option would deliver the amount of employment development needed to meet the expected job growth in Central Lincolnshire but would deliver far in excess of the amount of housing needed to support the growth in jobs. Minor positive impacts are likely.
15. Local Economy.	+	-	+	+

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	The preferred policy would seek to deliver new employment land to meet expected job growth and protect valuable existing employment facilities as part of the spatial strategy. Minor positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option would not seek to deliver any set amount of employment growth in the plan. It would not seek inward investment nor provide any certainty for investment in new or existing facilities. Minor negative impacts are therefore expected.	This policy option would seek to deliver new employment land to meet expected job growth and protect valuable existing employment facilities as part of the spatial strategy. Minor positive impacts are likely.	This policy option would seek to deliver new employment land to meet expected job growth and protect valuable existing employment facilities as part of the spatial strategy. Minor positive impacts are likely.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to have major positive effects on SA1 Housing as it will deliver additional housing over the government mandated minimum, meeting evidenced need for housing and affordable housing.</p> <p>The preferred policy is also expected to have minor positive impacts on SA Objectives SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy, as the policy will deliver the amount of employment development needed to meet the expected job growth.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred policy is expected to have positive effects and, whilst its effects are expected to be very similar to those under option 3 because both are actively planning to deliver the same number of dwellings through the plan, it is expected to have marginally more positive effects because of the reduced risk of speculative applications with a stronger land supply position. Positive effects will increase in the medium to long term as more housing is delivered.</p> <p>Option 2 would deliver fewer positive effects than options 1, 3 and 4 with less of a boost to housing stock and less investment into the economy and evidence suggests it would not deliver enough homes to match anticipated job growth. As a result, minor negative effects are likely in relation to SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p>			

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	Option 4 has potential to deliver substantial benefits but also could have significant impacts on a number of objectives given that this would seek housing development at a level not before seen in Central Lincolnshire. The potential effects on the housing market, carbon emissions, the natural environment, the historic environment, infrastructure, etc. could be substantial, but it is difficult to assess these effects in full.			

Part Two: Assessing the Distribution of Growth

- **Option 1: A policy which continues the approach to distribution in the adopted local plan – based on existing population levels, with a focus on the Lincoln Strategy Area (prioritising urban regeneration, sustainable urban extensions to Lincoln and settlements which serve, and are serviced by Lincoln), and a slight boost to levels for the main towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford and nearby villages**
- Option 2: A policy which delivers more growth to 'Elsewhere', i.e., not the Lincoln Strategy Area and not the main towns
- Option 3: A policy which does not actively distribute growth to locations and lets the market decide.
- Option 4: Creation of one or more new settlements

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Social				
1. Housing.	++	-	-/?	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy would focus most growth in and around the main urban areas within Central Lincolnshire, with growth that is proportionate to the population of other areas. As such, it is expected to deliver housing growth where the greatest need is arising and where most existing infrastructure is located.</p> <p>Major positive effects are predicted.</p>	<p>As this policy option would spread growth outside of the main urban areas it would not deliver growth where the need is arising and would locate development away from where most infrastructure is located. This could lead to minor negative effects.</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level. However, the uncertainty of where growth would be located would reduce the ability to focus investment on infrastructure to meet the needs of the population. Mixed minor negative and uncertain effects are therefore likely.</p>	<p>This policy option would deliver a large amount of growth in focused locations with a good level of supporting infrastructure and employment. As such, whilst it would not necessarily be located where housing is currently needed, it is creating a new community where need for housing will also be created associated with employment and infrastructure. This option is unlikely to meet housing need alone. There is also likely to be a long lead in time for the delivery of housing on site.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
				Therefore, this policy option is expected to have mixed effects, and the degree of these effects would be greatly influenced by the location of any new settlement.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	-	-/?	+!++
	<p>The preferred policy would locate most of the growth in areas with good access to health, sport and recreation facilities and in locations where more facilities will be accessible by walking and cycling, potentially increasing the active travel potential and its accompanying health benefits.</p> <p>Major positive effects are predicted.</p>	<p>This policy option would disperse growth to locations where access to healthcare, sport and recreation facilities is limited.</p> <p>It is likely that residents would need to drive to access jobs and a full range of facilities and amenities, resulting in less active travel.</p> <p>This could lead to minor negative effects on this objective.</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level. However, the uncertainty of where growth would be located would reduce the ability to focus investment on health and green infrastructure to meet the needs of the population.</p>	<p>This policy option would deliver infrastructure such as healthcare, sport and recreation facilities and green infrastructure as part of the creation of the new community/ies. It would also offer opportunities to plan the settlement to promote active travel from the outset.</p> <p>This policy option would deliver infrastructure such as healthcare, sport and recreation facilities and green infrastructure as part of the creation of the new community/ies. This could contribute to healthy lifestyles of not only the new residents,</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
				<p>but existing residents in the surrounding area.</p> <p>It would also offer opportunities to plan the settlement to promote active travel from the outset.</p> <p>Full range of positive impacts unlikely to be realised until later in the plan period, hence mixed minor positive/major positive effects.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/-	?	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy would direct most growth to the main urban areas where there are greatest levels of deprivation and where most opportunities for regeneration exist. This should result in positive impacts on this objective. However, it would also ensure some growth in the rural areas where there are also pockets of deprivation and regeneration opportunities. It may help to focus investment on transport corridors and therefore improve accessibility to the main urban settlements and hence employment,</p>	<p>This policy option would direct more growth away from the main urban areas where highest levels of deprivation exist and where most regeneration opportunities exist. However, there are also pockets of deprivation and regeneration opportunities in more rural areas and so this option is also likely to have some positive effects in some localities. More dispersed development</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>This policy option would direct more growth away from the main urban areas where highest levels of deprivation exist and where most regeneration opportunities exist. However, it would also offer the opportunity to create inclusive neighbourhoods and avoid the creation or exacerbation of deprivation in new settlements.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>services and facilities, for those who are less mobile and who cannot drive.</p> <p>Overall major positive effects are likely.</p>	<p>may mean it is more difficult for residents to access employment, services and facilities, particularly if public transport links are poor, disadvantaging those who cannot drive and who are less mobile.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are therefore expected.</p>		<p>There would be an opportunity to delivery new community facilities, such as school, local centres and green spaces as part of a large-scale new settlement, which would act as a focal point for community life, although this will take time to establish.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are therefore likely.</p>
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	-/+?	-/?	-/?	-/+?
	<p>The preferred policy focuses development within the Lincoln Strategy Area Main Towns and Market Towns, which could reduce pressure on biodiversity from development of greenfield land in rural areas. However, some development would still come forward in smaller settlements and rural areas under this option, potentially resulting in negative impacts in biodiversity.</p> <p>Dispersing growth more widely could provide greater</p>	<p>This option is likely to result in increased pressure to build on rural greenfield sites, resulting in negative impacts in biodiversity if they have biodiversity value and/or form part of the ecological network.</p> <p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location, design and layout of specific</p>	<p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location and design of development proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>Again, a minor negative uncertain effect is likely.</p>	<p>This option is likely to result in a loss of large areas of greenfield land, which could impact adversely on biodiversity if they have biodiversity value and/or form part of the ecological network. However, designing a new settlement provides the opportunity to avoid the most sensitive sites for biodiversity.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>opportunity to select sites that avoid significant negative effects on sensitive areas.</p> <p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location, design and layout of specific proposals, which is not yet known.</p>	proposals, which is not yet known		<p>There should be good opportunities to incorporate multifunctional green infrastructure within a new settlement from the design stage, to mitigate habitat loss and provide opportunities for sports, recreation and play facilities.</p> <p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location, design and layout of specific proposals, which is not yet known.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+/-?	-/?	-/?	--/+?
	<p>Concentrating growth in the main urban areas could have a positive effect on protecting the landscape and settlement character of the villages. Growth may bring opportunities to enhance the townscape of urban areas through regeneration and bringing vacant and derelict sites back into use. However, growth could also increase</p>	<p>This policy option would disperse more growth to the villages which could lead to negative impacts on the open countryside and landscape surrounding these settlements, as well as on settlement character.</p> <p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level. However, the uncertainty of where growth would be located could lead to negative impacts on landscape and settlement character and risk coalescence if it is</p>	<p>This option could have some negative, potentially major negative, effects if a new settlement was to be located on greenfield land or in a prominent rural location.</p> <p>Given the scale of development in this</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>pressure on the townscape character of urban areas.</p> <p>A focus on transport corridors could risk coalescence between settlements along such corridors and the urbanisation of the countryside, if not carefully planned.</p> <p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location, layout and design of development proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor positive minor positive minor negative uncertain effects are expected.</p>	<p>currently uncertain as they will depend on the location, layout and design of development proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>A minor negative uncertain impact is predicted.</p>	<p>directed to the rural settlements. It is also known that many developers would prefer to deliver housing in and around attractive village locations applying additional pressure to these popular locations.</p> <p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location and design of development proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>A minor negative uncertain impact is predicted.</p>	<p>policy option there would be potential to mitigate landscape impacts through site selection, design and substantial landscaping.</p> <p>There may be missed opportunities to deliver townscape improvements through urban regeneration under this option.</p> <p>The likely effects of this policy option are uncertain as it is highly dependent on the location that a new settlement is located.</p> <p>Mixed major negative minor positive effects are therefore predicted</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>	<i>-/?</i>
	<p>Concentrating growth on the Lincoln Strategy Area and main towns could adversely impact on heritage assets and their settings in these settlements. However, some development would still come forward in smaller settlements</p>	<p>Focusing growth on smaller sites in more settlements including smaller villages could lead to negative impacts on heritage assets and their settings within these areas, many of</p>	<p>The effects of this option on this SA objective are currently uncertain as they will depend on the location and design of development proposals, which is not yet known.</p>	<p>A new settlement under this policy option could direct development away from Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford and therefore reduce the impact on heritage assets and</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>and rural areas under this policy and there may be heritage assets that could be affected by development in these areas.</p> <p>However, the exact effects on this SA objective are uncertain as they will depend on location, design and layout of specific proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>	<p>which have Conservation Areas, listed buildings and scheduled monuments.</p> <p>More dispersed growth could direct development away from Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford and therefore reduce the impact on heritage assets and their setting in these areas.</p> <p>However, the exact effects on this SA objective are uncertain as they will depend on location, design and layout of specific proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>A minor negative uncertain effect is expected.</p>	<p>Again, a minor negative uncertain effect is likely</p>	<p>their setting in these areas. However, there remains a risk of impact on sites and features of archaeological interest, and development in more rural locations may contain or be in proximity to historic assets with more extensive settings.</p> <p>There is the potential for selecting a site based on minimising adverse impacts on heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>However, the exact effects on this SA objective are uncertain as they will depend on location, design and layout of specific proposals, which is not yet known.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?
	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress where drought is a cause for	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress	Central Lincolnshire lies within an area identified by the Environment Agency as an area of serious

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
<p>concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2019 sets out how Anglian Water seeks to maintain a sustainable balance between water supply and demand from 2020 to 2045. Anglian Water’s Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections.</p> <p>There are uncertainties at this level of appraisal, as the exact location of development is not known.</p> <p>Overall, minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	<p>where drought is a cause for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2019 sets out how Anglian Water seeks to maintain a sustainable balance between water supply and demand from 2020 to 2045. Anglian Water’s Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections.</p> <p>There are uncertainties at this level of appraisal, as the exact location of development is not known.</p>	<p>where drought is a cause for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2019 sets out how Anglian Water seeks to maintain a sustainable balance between water supply and demand from 2020 to 2045. Anglian Water’s Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections.</p> <p>There are uncertainties at this level of appraisal, as the exact location of development is not known.</p>	<p>water stress where drought is a cause for concern. Therefore, water resources are under substantial pressure, which will be exacerbated by new development.</p> <p>The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2019 sets out how Anglian Water seeks to maintain a sustainable balance between water supply and demand from 2020 to 2045. Anglian Water’s Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections.</p> <p>There are uncertainties at this level of appraisal, as the exact location of development is not known.</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
		Overall, minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.	Overall, minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.	Overall, minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.
8. Pollution	-/+?	-/+?	?	++/--?
	<p>More development would be located in and around the existing built areas, potentially increasing the vehicle movements and negatively impacting on local air quality.</p> <p>Conversely a focus on the urban areas would offer enhanced opportunities to travel by non-private car modes for more journeys, which may have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>By allowing for a wider distribution of development across the plan area, this option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements and sites of differing scales, leading to greater dispersal of road traffic, and reducing the cumulative impact on air quality in any one location.</p> <p>However, growth in the rural areas is likely to result in</p>	<p>Under this option, dispersal of growth to more settlements, more people would be located away from the urban areas, potentially reducing the air pollution in these areas.</p> <p>However, it would also be expected to result in more journeys being made by private car, as fewer facilities are located within walking and cycling distance and there is less public transport available.</p> <p>This option could also result in an adverse change to the character of night time lighting conditions in rural areas.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor positive minor negative uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>Under this option, provision of a new settlement/s, more people would be located away from current urban areas, potentially reducing the local air pollution in these areas.</p> <p>The provision of substantial infrastructure, employment and services would also reduce journeys being made by private car as facilities are located within walking and cycling distance of this growth and there is opportunity to deliver public transport.</p> <p>However, this option could result in large scale and permanent adverse changes to the character of night time lighting conditions in rural areas.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>increased traffic, which could create local air quality issues.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor negative minor positive uncertain effects are expected.</p>			<p>The effects are uncertain as they would depend on the location of a new settlement/s.</p> <p>Overall, mixed major positive major negative uncertain effects are expected.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++/--?	--/?	?	--/?
	<p>Focusing growth to the main urban areas will help to maximise provision of housing on previously developed land through prioritising urban regeneration. This could include the remediation of contaminated land and bring vacant and derelict sites back into use.</p> <p>Growth in smaller settlements could lead to negative impacts on minimising the loss high grade agricultural land to development, as the expansion of these settlements is likely to be on greenfield land. These impacts would be permanent and irreversible.</p>	<p>This option would focus growth on smaller sites in more settlements including smaller villages. This could lead to negative impacts on minimising the loss high grade agricultural land to development, as the expansion of these settlements is likely to be on greenfield land due to limited availability of brownfield land within the existing built footprint.</p> <p>Mixed major negative uncertain effects are expected. The effect is uncertain as it will depend on the location,</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>This option is expected to locate growth at one or more rural locations, (although depending on possible locations identified, a new settlement could utilise a previously developed site).</p> <p>Given the scale that would be needed for such a development it is highly likely that it would include agricultural land. This could lead to negative impacts on reducing the loss of high-grade agricultural land to development. These impacts would be permanent and</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	Mixed major positive major negative uncertain effects are predicted. The effect is uncertain as it will depend on the location, design, sale and layout of development.	design, sale and layout of development.		irreversible; hence a major negative effect is predicted. This major negative effect could be reduced by prioritising lower quality agricultural land or a brownfield site through site selection. Mixed major negative uncertain impacts are likely. The effect is uncertain as the exact location of a new settlement/s is unknown.
10. Waste.	?	?	?	?
	The preferred policy in itself would not be expected to have any direct effects on the waste objective. Effects would be better assessed on a site basis, where the location and design of proposals is known. The spatial location of development could affect the sterilisation of minerals resources. The effects at this level of appraisal are therefore uncertain.	This policy option in itself would not be expected to have any direct effects on the waste objective. Effects would be better assessed on a site basis, where the location and design of proposals is known. The spatial location of development could affect the sterilisation of minerals resources. The effects at this level of	This policy option in itself would not be expected to have any direct effects on the waste objective. Effects would be better assessed on a site basis, where the location and design of proposals is known. The spatial location of development could affect the sterilisation of minerals resources. The effects at this level of	This policy option in itself would not be expected to have any direct effects on the waste objective. Effects would be better assessed on a site basis, where the location and design of proposals is known. The spatial location of development could affect the sterilisation of minerals resources. The effects at this level

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
		appraisal are therefore uncertain.	appraisal are therefore uncertain.	of appraisal are therefore uncertain.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++/-?	--/?	?	--/+?
	<p>The preferred policy would locate most development in and near to the main urban areas where there is a good level of existing infrastructure present and so would increase opportunities to use sustainable modes of transport and active travel modes and have shorter journeys, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Where development takes place in rural areas, residents would require more and longer journeys to be undertaken by private car to access services, facilities and employment, thereby leading to increased transport emissions.</p> <p>Mixed major positive minor negative uncertain impacts are expected.</p>	<p>This policy option would spread development across rural parts of Central Lincolnshire and as such would require more and longer journeys to be undertaken by private car to access services, facilities and employment, thereby leading to increased transport emissions.</p> <p>These effects could potentially be lessened by significant investment in infrastructure and public transport, but it is not clear if this would be feasible.</p> <p>Major negative uncertain effects are therefore predicted.</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>This policy option would allow a sustainable pattern of growth by co-locating substantial new infrastructure alongside a substantial amount of new housing. This would reduce the need for many journeys to be made by car, instead focusing on public transport and active travel modes, thereby reducing transport emissions. Due to scale, there is also the potential for a new settlement/s to incorporate low carbon and energy efficient design.</p> <p>However, this policy option would also require all of this new infrastructure to be built which would embody substantial amounts of carbon.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
				<p>These negative effects could be mitigated by requiring energy efficient homes to be delivered and by locating the new settlement at a location where there are some existing facilities.</p> <p>Mixed major positive minor negative uncertain effects are expected.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	-/+?	-/?	?	-/+?
	<p>The preferred policy focuses growth on the main urban areas (Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford) and market towns. All three urban areas contain several areas that fall within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Growth in smaller settlements may utilise greenfield land which would increase the risk of flooding in the area through the increase of impermeable surfaces.</p> <p>Large developments on the edge of the urban areas could provide additional green infrastructure which could help</p>	<p>This option would see a dispersal of growth across a larger number and range of locations, including small villages.</p> <p>Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3 correspond with the main rivers and their tributaries, therefore there are a number of areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3 across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>It is likely that development within the villages will be on greenfield land on the edge of settlements,</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>Under this option, any new settlement/s are likely to be built on greenfield land. Therefore, the settlement would increase the risk of surface water run-off through the increase of impermeable surfaces.</p> <p>There is the potential with this option to select a site within Flood Zone 1 and therefore at low risk of flooding.</p> <p>There would be opportunities to</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>provide community resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Mixed minor negative minor positive effects are expected. The impacts are uncertain as they are dependent on the exact location of development.</p>	<p>which would increase the risk of flooding in the area through the increase of impermeable surfaces.</p> <p>Green infrastructure and SuDS could build climate resilience in the area, but opportunities may be reduced with a reliance in small sites.</p> <p>The impacts are uncertain as they are dependent on the exact location of development.</p>		<p>incorporate SuDS/integrated water management and new green infrastructure to provide community resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The impacts are uncertain as they are dependent on the exact location of development.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++/-	--/+	?/-	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy would locate most development in and near to the main urban areas where there is a good level of existing infrastructure present and so would increase opportunities to travel by public transport and active travel modes. This option would also offer the greatest potential to invest in public transport and active transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Development may help to ensure the viability of existing services and facilities, but it</p>	<p>This policy option would focus more development on rural parts of Central Lincolnshire. Whilst this could support existing services and facilities, it could also place additional pressure in them, as they may not have capacity to accommodate the additional growth.</p> <p>It is expected residents would require more and longer journeys to be undertaken by private</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have. This uncertainty would also have a negative impact as it would reduce the ability to focus investment at the locations where growth would be located.</p>	<p>This option would allow a sustainable pattern of growth by co-locating substantial new infrastructure alongside a substantial amount of new housing. This would reduce the need for many journeys to be made by car, instead focusing on public transport and active travel modes.</p> <p>However, this option would require expensive</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>could also place additional pressure in them, as they may not have capacity to accommodate the additional growth.</p> <p>Major positive minor negative effects are therefore likely.</p>	<p>car to access employment and a full range of services and facilities.</p> <p>These effects could potentially be lessened by significant investment in infrastructure and public transport, but it is not clear if this would be feasible.</p> <p>Overall, major negative minor positive effects are predicted.</p>		<p>infrastructure which would undoubtedly result in a reduction in investment in existing transport infrastructure, potentially to the detriment of a larger population. In the short to medium term, locating new development away from established centres of employment and service provision would increase the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>
Economic				
14. Employment.	++	--/+	?	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy would locate most growth in and near to the main urban areas, which have the greatest access to most jobs aligning the population with employment opportunities. It would allow a focus for investment in industry in the main urban locations.</p>	<p>This option would locate more development away from the main urban areas where employment opportunities and training and learning facilities exist, reducing the accessibility of jobs and training and</p>	<p>The effects of this option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>This option would potentially not locate new homes near to existing employment opportunities or existing education facilities which would be a negative effect against this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>It would also locate lesser growth in smaller settlements where there is some, smaller scale employment, broadly aligning the population growth to the employment opportunities. This policy would ensure good accessibility to employment, training and learning facilities across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>As such, major positive effects are predicted.</p>	<p>learning facilities to the population and reducing the ready supply of local labour force for new businesses.</p> <p>It may also place increased pressure on schools within the smaller settlements, which may not have the capacity to accommodate the additional growth.</p> <p>Growth on small sites may limit employment provision opportunities.</p> <p>There are existing employment areas across Central Lincolnshire outside of the main urban areas, near villages. Dispersal of growth would enable access to these areas.</p> <p>Mixed major negative minor positive effects are expected.</p>		<p>However, a new settlement/s would be expected to deliver new employment provision and education facilities on site which would be a positive effect on supporting jobs growth. The majority of these jobs are expected to come forward towards the end of the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are likely.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++	+/-	?	+/-
	The preferred policy would locate most growth in the locations with greatest access	This option would locate more development away from the main urban	The effects of this option on this objective are difficult to fully assess at	This option would locate more development away

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>to most jobs aligning the population with employment opportunities. It would allow a focus for investment in industry in the main urban locations. It would also locate lesser growth in smaller settlements where there is some, smaller scale employment, broadly aligning the population growth to the employment opportunities.</p> <p>Focusing growth at the main urban areas would support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas.</p> <p>Overall, a major positive effect is predicted.</p>	<p>areas where employment opportunities exist reducing the accessibility of jobs to the population and reducing the ready supply of local labour force for new businesses.</p> <p>However, greater growth in rural areas would have some positive impacts on supporting the rural economy, as there would be a larger population seeking to use services in these areas.</p> <p>The provision of small sites may not provide development of the scale and location required to support employment.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are likely.</p>	<p>this level as there is no clarity over where growth would be located, and the effects of this growth would have.</p>	<p>from the main urban areas where employment opportunities exist reducing the accessibility to jobs for the population and reducing the ready supply of local labour force for new businesses.</p> <p>However, focused growth in one or more rural areas would have some positive impacts on the rural economy in some areas, as there would be a larger population seeking to use services in these areas. It could also deliver new retail and employment centres on site, to complement existing ones as part of the strategy. However, the positive impacts of these are unlikely to be felt until later in the plan period and beyond, until the new settlement is fully occupied.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
				Overall, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are likely.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is likely to have major positive impacts on SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Well-being, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA14 Employment and, SA15 Local Economy. By focusing growth in the main urban areas with the greatest presence of services, facilities, employment opportunities this option increases access for new residents to such facilities without the need of a private car and without the need to deliver new facilities.</p> <p>Mixed effects are predicted in relation to a number of SA objectives, including SA8 Pollution and SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils. Focusing growth on the main urban areas and settlements potentially increases vehicle movements but would also offer enhanced opportunities to travel by non-private car modes for more journeys. It is likely that the preferred policy will help to maximise provision of housing on previously developed land. This could include the remediation of contaminated land and bring vacant and derelict sites back into use. However, prioritising Sustainable Urban Extensions and settlements which serve, and are serviced by Lincoln, will result in a loss of greenfield land, possibly including high grade agricultural land.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty at this level of appraisal with respect to the effects on SA Objectives 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 as they depend on the location, layout and design of development proposals, which is not yet known.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to deliver certainty and a sustainable pattern of growth with the greatest positive effects on the SA objectives taken as a whole.</p> <p>Option 2 would have a number of negative effects, primarily relating to more development taking place in locations where there is not ready access to services and infrastructure resulting in the increase in travel distances and private car vehicle movements. Major negative effects are likely on SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, as dispersing growth to the villages and therefore rural areas could lead to the loss of high-grade agricultural land to development. Further major negative effects are predicted for SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and SA14 Employment.</p> <p>Option 3 would introduce substantial uncertainty which not only makes it difficult to assess but would also have a negative impact against the SA objectives primarily relating to the inability to focus investment at the locations where it could have the greatest impacts.</p>			

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>Option 4 would have a number of positive effects on the SA objectives as it would deliver well-planned settlements which co-locates housing, services, jobs and infrastructure and potentially creating sustainable communities. However, it would require substantially more investment to deliver than Option 1, potentially to the detriment of the areas with the largest population and with a greater carbon footprint than the preferred policy due to the increase in new facilities that would need to be built. Major negative effects are likely on SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils and SA5 Landscape and Townscape, as this option would locate growth at one or more rural locations. Given the scale that would be needed for such a development it is highly likely that it would result in the loss of high-grade agricultural land. Further major negative effects are likely in relation to SA8 Pollution as a result of permanent changes to the character of night time lighting conditions in rural areas, and in relation to SA11 Climate Change Effects, as the scale of new infrastructure required would embody substantial amounts of carbon.</p>			

S3: Housing in the Lincoln Urban Area, Main Towns and Market Towns

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which supports non-allocated development on sites in urban areas and which provides clarity on how large, non-allocated sites or sites at the edge of a settlement should be considered**
- Option 2: A policy which restricts development on non-allocated sites in and adjacent to urban areas
- Option 3: No policy and instead rely on general plan policies and the NPPF

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy supports the delivery of additional housing above sites allocated in the plan in suitable locations within the urban area. This approach will help to ensure that the market will deliver housing in locations where there is need. It also provides some certainty about the expectations on how large sites and sites at the edge of an urban area will be treated to allow it to occur where it is suitable, potentially delivering further additional growth. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option would reduce new housing supply through restricting development on small sites which are suitable for development. This will restrict the steady supply of housing and the ability for the market to address emerging housing needs relying solely on allocated sites. This would also reduce the opportunities to deliver affordable housing. Minor negative effects are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option could result in any scale of development occurring in and adjacent to the main urban areas. Whilst development might occur to deliver housing over and above site allocations under this option it is not certain, and this lack of certainty could reduce opportunities for such sites to deliver reducing the delivery of additional housing. Mixed minor positive/negative effects are likely.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy would be unlikely to have any impact on health and wellbeing as any housing delivered through this policy would be subject to wider policy considerations of the plan.	This policy option would be unlikely to have any impact on health and wellbeing as any housing delivered through this policy would be subject to wider policy considerations of the plan.	This policy option would be unlikely to have any impact on health and wellbeing as any housing delivered through this policy would be subject to wider policy considerations of the plan.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	-	+
	The preferred policy would provide support for housing development in urban areas which could help to deliver regeneration opportunities and additional affordable housing, leading to minor positive impacts on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option would restrict opportunities to regenerate areas within the Lincoln Urban Area, Main Towns and Market Towns and to deliver additional affordable housing on unallocated sites, leading to minor negative effects on this objective	This policy option would have a minor positive impact on the objective as theoretically regeneration may occur and additional affordable housing may be built as there would be no restrictions, other than other policies on development occurring, therefore not impeding regeneration opportunities and affordable housing delivery.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy states that proposals on sites outside of but immediately adjacent to the urban area will be considered against the policies in the Local Plan. Policy measures set out	This policy option would have no or negligible effects upon this objective.	Policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan will help to reduce any impacts. This policy option would have no or negligible

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>elsewhere in the plan will therefore help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy would have no or negligible effects upon this objective.</p>		effects upon this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+/-	+/-	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy would potentially have a mixed impact on townscape as it would allow for development over and above allocations to take place, subject to suitability, which could have implications for townscape character, but could also deliver regeneration opportunities which may have a positive effect on enhancing townscape and visual amenity. Mixed minor positive/negative impacts are therefore likely.</p>	<p>This policy option would potentially have mixed effects upon the townscape as it would prevent development from occurring which could result in a minor positive effect, but it could also lead to regeneration opportunities being lost and degradation of areas of townscape. Mixed minor positive/negative impacts are therefore likely.</p>	<p>This policy option would potentially have a mixed impact on townscape as it would allow for development over and above allocations to take place, subject to suitability, which could have implications for townscape character, but could also deliver regeneration opportunities which may have a positive effect on enhancing townscape and visual amenity. Mixed minor positive/negative impacts are therefore likely.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy states that proposals on sites outside of but immediately adjacent to the urban area will be considered against the</p>	<p>This policy option would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.</p>	<p>Policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan will help to reduce any impacts.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>policies in the Local Plan. Policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan will therefore help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.</p>		<p>This policy option would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	-/?	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy would allow for additional housing on non-allocated sites. Whilst it is likely that any such growth will be limited in its scale with most major development being allocated; it could potentially lead to some minor negative effects if a significant amount of un-planned development were to come forward. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a mixed minor negative or negligible direct effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.</p>
8. Pollution	-	+	-
	<p>The preferred policy would potentially have a minor negative impact on local air pollution as it would allow for additional growth in the main urban</p>	<p>This option would potentially have a minor positive impact on local air pollution as it would restrict development within the main urban</p>	<p>This option would potentially have a minor negative impact on local air pollution as it would allow for additional growth in the main urban areas</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	areas where local air quality may be an issue (Lincoln has an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). However, being close to services, facilities and infrastructure should encourage travel by modes other than the car, which will help to minimise these effects, although this is dependent on personal travel choice.	areas where local air quality may be an issue (Lincoln has an AQMA).	where local air quality may be an issue (Lincoln has an AQMA). However, being close to services, facilities and infrastructure will help to minimise these effects.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	-	?
	As the preferred policy would direct development to urban areas it would encourage the development of previously developed and vacant land and is therefore expected to have a minor positive upon this objective.	Whilst this policy option could have the effect of directing development to rural areas and greenfield sites by not allowing for development in urban areas, it would not necessarily lead to this occurring as allocations would deliver adequate growth to meet identified needs. This policy option is therefore likely to have a minor negative effect upon this objective.	With no policy for development in urban areas this policy option would have uncertain effects on this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy would have no or	This policy option would have no or negligible	This policy option would have no or negligible

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	negligible direct effects upon this objective.	direct effects upon this objective.	direct effects upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/-	?	+/-
	Whilst the preferred policy would see additional development occur which in itself would result in additional greenhouse gas emissions, this would be taking place in built areas close to services and facilities and with good infrastructure present, reducing the need to travel by car.	It is challenging to appraise the potential impacts of this policy option on climate change at this level. Whilst it would reduce the delivery of housing in these urban areas it might result in the need for development being exacerbated and being delivered elsewhere. It is unlikely that the option would result in less development taking place over the long term and over a wide geography, but if this were to happen this could have a positive effect. Overall, it is unclear what the effects of this option would be.	Whilst this option would see additional development occur which in itself would result in additional greenhouse gas emissions, this would be taking place in built areas close to services and facilities and with good infrastructure present, reducing the need to travel by car.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.	This policy option would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.	This policy option would have no or negligible direct effects upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy supports additional	Whilst this policy option would restrict	This policy option would allow for additional

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	housing built within urban areas with good access to service, facilities, places of employment and infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by private car.	development in urban areas it would not necessarily result in development occurring in less accessible locations and as such it is not likely to have any effects on this objective.	housing built within urban areas with good access to services, facilities, places of employment and infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by private car.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+	-	+
	Through supporting development in urban locations, the preferred policy would create work in populated areas through construction and would also deliver housing for workers in locations where employment opportunities exist. As such, minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	By restricting opportunities to deliver housing in urban areas potentially needed to support working population and reducing local construction employment this policy option would have a minor negative impact on employment. As such, minor negative effects are likely	By not restricting development in urban locations this policy option would create work in populated areas through construction and would also deliver housing for workers in locations where employment opportunities exist. As such, minor positive effects are likely
15. Local Economy.	+	-	+
	By enabling the delivery of additional growth at the urban areas there will be an enhanced population to support town centres as a result of the preferred policy, leading to minor positive effects on supporting the viability and vitality of town	By restricting additional growth this policy option would potentially reduce the number of people using town centres and will potentially result in a minor negative impact on supporting the viability and vitality of	By not restricting development in any way this policy option would potentially result in more housing occurring in built areas to support town centres, leading to minor positive effects on supporting the viability and vitality of town

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	centres and local shopping areas.	town centres and local shopping areas.	centres and local shopping areas.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is likely to have minor positive effects on SA 1 Housing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy and whilst there are expected to be some minor positive effects on SA 5 Landscape and Townscape and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, these are likely to also have some minor negative effects.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in minor negative effects against SA 8 Pollution, but this would potentially be mitigated by increasing opportunities for travel opportunity by public transport or active travel.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred policy option is expected to result in positive effects against the SA Objectives.</p> <p>Option 2 would restrict development in urban areas which, whilst it may result in some positives: SA5 Landscape and Townscape and, SA8 Pollution, could result in negatives effects through need for housing not being met in areas that can accommodate it: SA1 Housing and, SA3 Social Equality and Community.</p> <p>Option 3 would provide less certainty of impacts than the other options and would rely on other policies to assess suitability of development. This uncertainty would in itself result in minor negative impacts. However, it would allow for additional growth to take place within urban areas without any restrictions which would provide some benefits: SA3 Social Equality and Community and, SA15 Local Economy, and some potential negative impacts: SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA8 Pollution, and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p>		

S4: Housing Development in or Adjacent to Villages

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which allows for development on suitable small sites or in allocations in the development plan within villages and seeks to ensure that any other residential development proposals for unallocated sites will not harm the village character and restricting unallocated development outside of the village**
- Option 2: A policy which seeks to restrict all unallocated development in villages
- Option 3: Retain the approach in the adopted Local Plan applying a percentage growth for villages
- Option 4: No policy and reliance placed on the wider plan and the NPPF

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Social				
1. Housing.	+/- The preferred policy would allow for the delivery of additional homes within villages either in neighbourhood plans or on small sites to help meet localised needs. Whilst limiting the delivery of additional housing to small sites would result in less affordable housing being delivered, neighbourhood plans can work with registered providers, minimising such impacts. Support for entry-level exception sites would also	-- This policy option would constrain housing development on otherwise suitable sites and also restrict opportunities to deliver affordable housing. Major negative impacts are therefore likely.	+/- This policy option would allow for some housing development to take place in villages up to a specified percentage taking into account the amount of growth that has already occurred in recent years. Once the percentage increase is reached it would however act as a limit to any housing schemes being proposed regardless of its merits. Therefore,	++ This policy option would not restrict housing in villages allowing sites of any scale to come forward subject to satisfying wider plan policies. This would also assist with the delivery of more affordable homes on larger sites. Major positive impacts are therefore likely.

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	minimise any possible negative impact. Overall mixed minor positive/negative impacts are likely throughout the plan period,		this policy option is likely to have mixed effects on this objective.	
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0	0
	The effects of the preferred policy would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0	0
	The effects of the preferred policy would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0	0
	The preferred policy only supports proposals where they would not be in conflict with other policies in the plan. The effects of this policy are therefore expected to be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	This policy option would support the principle of development up to the percentage level set but would be subject to not being in conflict with other policies in the plan. The effects of this policy option are therefore expected to be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	++/-	0	--

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>The preferred policy would restrict development to those planned for in the development plan and on small sites or sites that meet additional criteria that would preserve the village character and wider landscape setting (set out under criterion 2 of the policy). By allowing for neighbourhood plans to allocate sites it allows for local regeneration opportunities to be realised. Minor positive effects are therefore expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This option would restrict all unplanned development and as such would preserve the townscape character and landscape setting. However, this policy option would restrict any potential for regeneration of any sites to take place which could have a minor negative impact on this objective. Overall, a mixed effect of major positive/minor negative is expected.</p>	<p>This policy option would support the principle of development up to the percentage level set. Whilst this would mean that development on non-allocated sites would potentially occur it would be subject to not being in conflict with other policies in the plan. The effects of this policy option are therefore expected to be negligible on this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would not place any additional policy requirements relating to this objective on development and would allow any scale and any type of residential development to take place. As a result, the effects of this option could be seriously detrimental to this objective, resulting in a major negative impact</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/-	+/-	+/-	--
	<p>The preferred policy would allow for some development to take place in villages but the criteria that would be applied (set out under criterion 2 of the policy) would result in any impacts on the built and historic being negligible and could be both positive and negative. It would also allow for</p>	<p>This policy option would restrict development within villages, many of which have a prominent historic environment and such restriction would help to preserve historic character and setting. However, such restrictions could limit opportunities to maintain heritage</p>	<p>This policy option would allow for some development to take place in villages, subject to meeting general plan policies, including in relation to the built and historic environment. As a result, any effects would likely be very</p>	<p>This policy option would result in development of all scales coming forward and could be to the detriment of the character and historic environment of villages resulting in potentially major negative impacts.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	redevelopment opportunities to enhance heritage assets. Overall, a mixed effect of minor positive/minor negative is expected over the plan period.	assets and deliver other improvements to the historic environment. Overall, a mixed effect of minor positive/minor negative is expected.	limited. However, as the policy option would allow some development to occur it could include opportunities to contribute positively to the built and historic environment, but it would also restrict development once the percentage is reached would preclude opportunities to enhance it. As such a mix of minor positive / minor negative effect is expected.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0	0
	The effects of the preferred policy would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.
8. Pollution	0	0	0	--
	The effects of the preferred policy would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option could result in major negative impacts on local air quality, as unrestricted development could result in a significant

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
				increase in vehicle movements needed and could also introduce a substantial amount of light pollution, resulting in an adverse change to the character of night time lighting conditions in rural areas.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/-	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy would allow for opportunities on previously developed land to be delivered and would limit opportunities on greenfield sites at the edge of villages where agricultural land will be present in many cases. Permanent, minor positive effects are therefore expected.	This policy option would prevent opportunities on previously developed land from being delivered but it would limit opportunities on greenfield sites at the edge of villages where agricultural land will be present in many cases, resulting in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.	This policy option would allow for opportunities on previously developed land to be delivered provided it is within the percentage increase allowed for. It would only restrict development on greenfield sites where the percentage has been reached. However, this policy option would still apply general local plan policies. This would result in minor positive/minor negative effects.	This policy option would allow for opportunities on previously developed land to be delivered, however it would also allow for unlimited development at the edge of villages much of which would be on agricultural land, resulting in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.
10. Waste.	0	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	The effects of the preferred policy would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	+	0	--
	The preferred policy would allow for some dwellings to be built within villages, but this will be limited and so any effects on climate change from increased need to travel to access services, facilities and employment will be minimal. Neutral effects are therefore predicted.	This policy option would restrict growth in villages which, by their nature, have fewer services and facilities available and so would result in reduced vehicle movements. Minor positive effects are therefore likely.	This policy option would allow for some dwellings to be built within villages, but this will be limited and so any effects on climate change from increased need to travel to access services, facilities and employment will be minimal. Neutral effects are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to result in a significant increase in housing development in rural areas which would substantially increase the number of vehicle movements being made and the distance to be travelled to reach services, facilities and employment. Growth on scale could see the delivery of additional services and facilities in these areas reducing these impacts. However, the overall impact is expected to be major negative.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0	0
	The preferred policy only supports proposals where they would not be in conflict with other policies in the plan. The effects of this policy are therefore expected	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.	The effects of this policy option would be negligible on this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	to be negligible on this objective.			
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	+	0	--
	The preferred policy would allow for some dwellings to be built within villages, but this will be limited and so any effects from increased need to travel to access services, facilities and employment will be minimal. Neutral effects are therefore predicted.	This policy option would restrict growth in villages which, by their nature, have fewer services and facilities available and so would result in reduced vehicle movements. Minor positive effects are predicted.	This policy option would allow for some dwellings to be built within villages, but this will be limited and so any effects from increased need to travel to access services, facilities and employment will be minimal. Neutral effects are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to result in a significant increase in housing development in rural areas which would substantially increase the number of vehicle movements being made and the distance to be travelled to reach services, facilities and employment. Growth on scale could see the delivery of additional services and facilities in areas reducing these impacts. However, the overall impact is expected to be major negative.
Economic				
14. Employment.	0	0	0	+/-
	Whilst the preferred policy would create some employment opportunity through the construction of new homes, these effects would be short term and are expected to be very minimal/negligible.	Whilst this policy option would result in less building taking place and therefore fewer local opportunities for employment in construction, this effect is expected to be minimal/negligible.	Whilst this policy option would create some employment opportunity through the construction of some new homes, these effects would be short term and are expected to be	This option would see a substantial uplift in construction, increasing job opportunities in construction. However, it could also have a negative impact on rural-based enterprises and the jobs provided by such businesses. A

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
			very minimal/negligible.	mixed minor positive/minor negative effect is likely.
15. Local Economy.	+	-	+/-	++/-
	The preferred policy would increase local populations in villages, which would help support rural businesses, shops and services. Minor positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.	This policy option would prevent any increases in population in villages, potentially starving rural businesses, shops and services of and an increased customer base. Minor negative effects are likely.	This policy would increase local populations slightly in villages until percentage levels are achieved, which would help support rural businesses, shops and services. However, once this level is achieved it would restrict further development from taking place. Minor positive effects are predicted throughout early stages of the plan period with minor negative effects expected later on in the plan period once percentage levels are achieved.	This policy option would see a substantial uplift in population in villages offering substantial benefits to many rural businesses, shops and services. However, it could also have a negative impact on rural-based enterprises. A mixed major positive/minor negative effect is expected.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) would be likely to have positive impacts on SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA9 Natural Resources - Water and SA15 Local Economy and positive and negative impacts on SA1 Housing and SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Option 2 would result in some positive effects, primarily around preserving character (SA5 Landscape and Townscape) and not introducing development in less sustainable locations where there is a greater need to travel (SA13 Transport and Accessibility), but it is also likely to result in</p>			

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	<p>negative impacts on the rural economy, regeneration opportunities on previously developed land and delivery of housing in rural areas.</p> <p>Option 3 would result in some positive effects relating to delivery of some housing and protection of rural and village character (SA1 Housing and SA5 Landscape and Townscape), but it would also result in a number of minor negative and mixed effects primarily through preventing all development once the percentage is achieved regardless of the suitability of a proposed scheme.</p> <p>Option 4 would see benefits to the rural economy and would see more housing delivered (SA1 Housing and SA15 Local Economy) but would also have negative impacts as a result of poor accessibility to services and facilities and an increased need to travel and impacts on the character of the built and historic environment.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred policy provides a positive approach to managing growth in rural areas ensuring that negative impacts are minimised and that positive gains are not lost.</p>			

S5: Development in the Countryside

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy that provides clarity for what development will and will not be allowed in the countryside limiting it to very specific types of development**
- Option 2: No policy and instead relying on general local plan policy and national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	+/-	++
	The preferred policy provides certainty for the circumstances where housing will be allowed in the countryside and will help to meet specific needs, but the policy will largely restrict housing development, hence mixed minor positive/negative effects on this objective.	This policy option is more flexible and therefore would effectively allow additional housing in rural areas. This would have major beneficial effects on increasing the supply of homes in rural areas.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	-
	The preferred policy would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.	This policy option would likely result in the introduction of housing in isolated rural areas where there is, in general, poor access to health, open space and recreation facilities. This could result in negative effects on this objective throughout the plan period.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	-
	The preferred policy would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.	This policy option is likely to result in new housing in isolated rural areas which could increase social exclusion. Negative impacts are expected throughout the plan period.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++ The preferred policy would ensure that impacts on landscape would be minimised through controlling the location and scale of development, Major positive benefits are predicted throughout the plan period. Mitigation measures could include design and siting.	-- This policy option risks development taking place in the open countryside beyond existing settlements, which could negatively impact on the landscape and urbanise the countryside either on an individual application basis or cumulatively. Mitigation measures could include design and siting.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+ The preferred policy is expected to have positive effects on promoting opportunities for the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings as criteria C supports the re-use and conversion of non-residential buildings if the buildings is of notable architectural or historic merit.	? Without specific policy criteria, 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.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0 The preferred policy would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.	0 This policy option would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.
8. Pollution	+ The preferred policy should result in positive effects by helping to prevent development in areas with poor access to services, facilities and employment opportunities and as such would help reduce length of journeys and vehicle movements, with positive effects on maintaining local air quality.	- Additional development in the countryside, outside of settlements, is likely to result in increased distances travelled to access services and facilities and increasing the need to travel by car, with negative effects on maintaining local air quality. Development in the countryside may also result in adverse change to the character of night time lighting conditions.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	-

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy will restrict development in the countryside and supports the re-use and conversion of buildings, subject to certain criteria being met. This will have a positive effect on safeguarding agricultural land and soils.	This policy option would be likely to introduce additional pressure for development to occur on agricultural land including best and most versatile agricultural land. This negative effect could be mitigated by a policy protecting best and most versatile agricultural land.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	--
	The preferred policy would help prevent development in areas with poor access to services, facilities and employment opportunities and as such would help reduce vehicle movements and associated greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the need to travel. Positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option would result in additional development being built in the countryside, increasing the need to travel by car, length of journeys and associated greenhouse gas emissions.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have no or negligible effects on this SA Objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	--
	Areas of open countryside are typically not well served in terms of infrastructure, services and facilities, and access to employment. This policy would help prevent development in areas with poor access to services, facilities and employment opportunities and as such would help reduce vehicle movements. Positive benefits are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option would result in additional development being built in the countryside outside of settlements and is likely to result in increased distances travelled to access services and facilities and increasing the need to travel by car.
Economic		
14. Employment.	+	+/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy would support appropriate rural enterprise and agricultural diversification and would deliver some construction in appropriate circumstances, all of which would provide employment opportunities to the rural population. Positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option would allow development to take place in the countryside creating jobs in construction and also providing jobs through freedom for business development to take place. However, there is some uncertainty, as the lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas would mean proposals would be determined against other relevant local plan policies and national policy.
15. Local Economy.	+	+/?
	The preferred policy would support rural enterprise through allowing for development needed for such activities and for agricultural diversification.	This policy option would allow business development to take place in the countryside allowing rural enterprises and other non-rural businesses to grow. However, there is some uncertainty, as the lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas would mean proposals would be determined against other relevant local plan policies and national policy.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) would be likely to have a major positive effect on SA5 Landscape and Townscape as it would limit development in the countryside and seek to ensure that design and location of any development minimises any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy would also be likely to have a number of positive impacts on SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, SA14 Employment and, SA15 Local Economy and would be expected to have mixed positive and negative effects on SA1 Housing.</p> <p>Option 2 is to have no specific policy and instead rely on general local plan policy and national policy. Major negative impacts could result on SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility, as the option risks development taking place in the open countryside beyond existing settlements, increasing the need to travel by car, length of journeys and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Major negative impacts could also</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>arise in relation to SA5, as a less restrictive approach could result in the countryside becoming urbanised, either on an individual development basis or cumulatively.</p> <p>There is greater uncertainty around the impacts of Option 2 in relation to the economic objectives (SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy), as the lack of specific policy criteria for non-residential development in rural areas would mean proposals would be determined against other relevant local plan policies and national policy.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are likely to be specific to each development proposal but include design and siting of new development.</p>	

S6: Design Principles for Efficient Buildings

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Policy setting out various design considerations aimed specifically at ensuring delivery of efficient buildings.**
- Option 2: No specific policy in climate change section, instead incorporate efficient design principles into Design and Amenity policy.
- Option 3: No policy, instead rely on national policy and guidance.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	+	0
	<p>The preferred policy will help increase the number of homes reaching the Decent Homes Standard by delivering homes that provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.</p> <p>Permanent positive effects likely.</p>	<p>This policy option would help increase the number of homes reaching the Decent Homes Stand by delivering homes that provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.</p> <p>Permanent positive effects likely.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+	0
	<p>The preferred policy approach will help limit the potential for fuel poverty: efficient buildings will minimise energy consumption, and thus associated energy costs.</p> <p>Permanent positive effects likely. Effect is minor positive as policy will have no impact on existing</p>	<p>This policy option would help limit the potential for fuel poverty: efficient buildings will minimise energy consumption, and thus associated energy costs.</p> <p>Permanent positive effects likely.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	building stock, only new construction.	Effect is minor positive as policy will have no impact on existing building stock, only new construction.	
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
8. Pollution	+	+	0
	The preferred policy seeks more efficient buildings which will result in lower energy consumption compared to less efficient buildings. Reduced energy consumption may mean	Policy option would seek more efficient buildings which will result in lower energy consumption compared to less efficient buildings. Reduced energy consumption may mean	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	cleaner air because of lowering pollution resulting from use of fossil fuels. Impact is predicted to be minor positive, and not major positive, given the shift towards renewable energy and move away from use of fossil fuels.	cleaner air because of lowering pollution resulting from use of fossil fuels. Impact is predicted a minor positive, and not major positive, given the shift towards renewable energy and move away from use of fossil fuels.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
10. Waste.	0/+	0/+	0
	The preferred policy encourages use of materials with high practical recyclable content which could minimise the demand for raw materials, which could result in secondary minor positive effects. However, the impact of this could be negligible, as the policy wording does not state this is a requirement, hence mixed effects.	Policy option expected to encourage use of materials with high practical recyclable content which could minimise the demand for raw materials similar to Option 1. However, the impact of this could be negligible, as policy wording unlikely to state this is a requirement, hence mixed effects.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ / ++	+ / ++	0
	The preferred policy specifically seeks to minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency, as well	Policy option expected to seek to minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency, as well as encourage onsite	The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>as encourage onsite renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Positive effects in the short to long term from energy efficiency measures, with potential for major positive effects if proposals include renewable energy generation.</p>	<p>renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Positive effects in the short to long term from energy efficiency measures, with potential for major positive effects if proposals include renewable energy generation.</p>	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+ / ++	+ / ++	0
	<p>The preferred policy requires use of efficient design principles when formulating development proposals, which will improve resilience and minimise vulnerability to the effects of a changing climate.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects expected, as degree of impact dependant on extent to which proposals utilise design efficiency opportunities.</p>	<p>Policy option expected to require use of efficient design principles, which will improve resilience and minimise vulnerability to the effects of a changing climate.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects expected, as degree of impact dependant on extent to which proposals utilise design efficiency opportunities.</p>	<p>The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
Economic			
14. Employment.	0/+	0/+	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy requirement for proposals to utilise the efficiency principles stated may result in increased employment opportunities and/or specialist training opportunities in the local area.</p> <p>However, the impact of this policy option upon this objective may be negligible.</p>	<p>The design requirements from this policy option may result in increased employment opportunities and/or specialist training opportunities in the local area.</p> <p>However, the impact of this policy option upon this objective may be negligible.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
15. Local Economy.	<p>0/+</p> <p>An increase in the number of proposals built to higher efficiency standards may increase need for specialist trades/professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p>	<p>0/+</p> <p>An increase in the number of proposals built to higher efficiency standards may increase need for specialist trades/professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Options 1 and 2 perform similarly against the SA Objectives.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are expected against SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Wellbeing and, SA8. Pollution. Both options would help increase the number of homes reaching the Decent Homes Standard by delivering homes that provide a reasonable degree of</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>thermal comfort and limit the potential for fuel poverty. Reduced energy consumption may mean cleaner air because of lowering pollution resulting from use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive impacts are predicted in relation to SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk for both options. The preferred policy specifically seeks to minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency, as well as encourage onsite renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to have neutral effects against all of the objectives: with no positive impacts predicted.</p>		

S7: Reducing Energy Consumption – Residential Development

Options considered for this policy:

- Option 1: A policy requiring all residential proposals to provide an Energy Statement confirming all units achieve certain energy standards, or that the proposal meets one of 3 exception clauses. Policy sets additional requirements for major developments, including annual monitoring for 5 years post occupation, and requirements in instances where the completed development is under performing. *(Preferred option presented in Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan)*
- Option 2: A policy setting optional standards relating to energy consumption.
- Option 3: No local policy: rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG and building regulations.
- **Option 4: A policy requiring all residential proposals to provide an Energy Statement confirming all units achieve certain energy standards, or that the proposal meets one of 3 exception clauses. Policy sets minimum requirements for assured performance arrangements for all proposals and expresses particular support for proposals which demonstrate commitment to ongoing monitoring.**

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
Social				
1. Housing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+/?	+/?	+
	This policy option will reduce energy consumption and thus help to limit the potential for fuel poverty. Permanent minor positive effects are likely on this objective.	This policy option may reduce energy consumption and thus help to limit the potential for fuel poverty. However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.	National policy requires proposals to minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Approach may see proposals that reduce energy consumption and thus help limit fuel poverty.	The preferred policy will reduce energy consumption and thus help to limit the potential for fuel poverty. Permanent minor positive effects are likely on this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/?	+/?	++
	The policy option will deliver high quality design in terms of building performance, leading to major positive effects on this objective.	This policy option may deliver high quality design in terms of building performance. The positive effects are not likely to be as significant as if policy criteria were requirements. However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.	National policy requires proposals to minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Approach may deliver high quality design in terms of building performance.	The preferred policy will deliver high quality design in terms of building performance, leading to major positive effects on this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	+/?	+/?	+
	Homes meeting a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency. Minor positive effects are	Developers opting to build homes to a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will	National policy does not set any specific water efficiency standards. Developers opting to build homes to a certain level of a	Homes meeting a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency. Minor positive effects are

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	therefore expected on this objective.	encourage water efficiency. However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.	certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency.	therefore expected on this objective.
8. Pollution	+/++	+/?	+/?	+/++
	The policy option will reduce demand for energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'. Mixed minor positive major positive effects have been recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all dwellings are built to the standards stated.	This policy option may reduce demand for energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'. However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.	National policy requires proposals to minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Policy approach may reduce demand for energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'.	The preferred policy will reduce demand for energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'. Mixed minor positive major positive effects have been recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all dwellings are built to the standards stated.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/++	+/?	+/?	+/++
	The policy approach will minimise the use	This policy option may minimise the	National policy requires proposals to	The preferred policy approach will minimise

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	<p>of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, and will promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects are recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all dwellings are built to the standards stated.</p>	<p>use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions, and energy consumption, and may promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.</p>	<p>minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Policy approach may minimise the use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions, and energy consumption, and may promote energy efficiency.</p>	<p>the use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, and will promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects are recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all dwellings are built to the standards stated.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	<p>+/++</p> <p>The policy option will result in dwellings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of homes being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all dwellings are built to the standards stated.</p>	<p>+/?</p> <p>This policy option may result in dwellings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of homes being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.</p>	<p>+/?</p> <p>Policy approach may result in dwellings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of homes being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>The NPPF sets clear policy in relation to flood risk, which will reduce and manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>+/++</p> <p>The preferred policy will result in dwellings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of homes being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all dwellings are</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
				built to the standards stated.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This preferred policy has no effect upon this objective
Economic				
14. Employment.	0/+	0	0	0/+
	The policy option requirement for dwellings to meet the standards stated may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training opportunities in the local area.	The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.	The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.	The preferred policy requirement for dwellings to meet the standards stated may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training opportunities in the local area.
15. Local Economy.	0/+	0	0	0/+
	An increase in the number of dwellings built to higher standards may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy. Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist	The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.	The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.	An increase in the number of dwellings built to higher standards may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy. Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	professionals in the area.			professionals in the area.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 4) performs the same as policy Option 1, which was the preferred policy option taken forward in the regulation 18 Draft Local Plan. Option 4 was introduced following the Regulation 18 consultation, in response to comments received.</p> <p>Option 4 and Option 1 are likely to have notably more positive sustainability outcomes in relation to several of the SA Objectives compared to Options 2 and 3, both of which perform the same. Minor positive effects are expected in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing and SA7 Natural Resources – Water. Mixed minor positive major positive effects are predicted against SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk. Options 1 and 4 are predicted to have major positive effects in relation to SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Options 1 and 4 both require the achievement of certain standards and offer more certainty that dwellings will be built to higher environmental standards. While there are some exception clauses, these clauses are relatively stringent, and should ensure that proposals meet the policy requirements other than in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>While Options 2 and 3 may result in positive impacts, this is uncertain given the onus would largely be on the applicant. The lack of specific policy requirement would mean that the impact of both of these options is likely to result in far fewer numbers of homes being built to higher standards, and that the standards achieved may not be as high as those required by Options 1 or 4.</p>			

S8: Reducing Energy Consumption – Non-Residential Buildings

Options considered for this policy:

- Option 1: A policy requiring all non-residential development to provide an Energy Statement confirming all units achieve certain energy standards, or that the proposal meets one of 2 exception clauses. Policy sets additional requirements for major developments, including annual monitoring for 5 years post occupation, and requirements in instances where the completed development is under performing. *(Preferred option presented in Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan)*
- Option 2: A policy setting optional standards relating to energy consumption.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG.
- **Option 4: A policy requiring all non-residential proposals to provide an Energy Statement confirming all units achieve certain energy standards, or that the proposal meets one of 2 exception clauses. Policy sets minimum requirements for assured performance arrangements for all proposals and expresses particular support for proposals which demonstrate commitment to ongoing monitoring.**

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
Social				
1. Housing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/?	+/?	++
	The policy option will deliver high quality design in terms of building performance, leading to major positive effects on this objective.	This policy option may deliver high quality design in terms of building performance. The positive effects are not likely to be as significant as if policy criteria were requirements. However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.	National policy requires proposals to minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Approach may deliver high quality design in terms of building performance.	The preferred policy will deliver high quality design in terms of building performance, leading to major positive effects on this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	+/?	+/?	+
	Buildings meeting a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency. Minor positive effects are therefore expected on this objective.	Developers opting to build to a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency. However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.	National policy does not set any specific water efficiency standards. Developers opting to build to a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency.	Buildings meeting a certain level of a certified accreditation scheme will encourage water efficiency. Minor positive effects are therefore expected on this objective.
8. Pollution	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?
	The policy approach will reduce demand for	This policy option may reduce demand	National policy requires proposals to	This policy approach will reduce demand for

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	<p>energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects have been recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all buildings are built to the standards stated.</p>	<p>for energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.</p>	<p>minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Policy approach may reduce demand for energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'.</p>	<p>energy, resulting in less harmful carbon emissions from fossil fuels and thus 'cleaner air'.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects have been recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all buildings are built to the standards stated.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy has no effect upon this objective
10. Waste.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/++	+/?	+/?	+/++
	<p>The policy approach will minimise the use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions, and energy consumption, and will promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects</p>	<p>This policy option may minimise the use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions, and energy consumption, and may promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain as the</p>	<p>National policy requires proposals to minimise energy consumption (para 157) but does not set any specific requirements. Policy approach may minimise the use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas</p>	<p>This policy approach will minimise the use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gas emissions, and energy consumption, and will promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	have been recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all buildings are built to the standards stated.	energy standards set would be optional.	emissions, and energy consumption, and may promote energy efficiency.	have been recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all buildings are built to the standards stated.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+ / ++	+ / ?	+ / ?	+ / ++
	<p>The policy approach will result in buildings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of buildings being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all buildings are built to the standards stated.</p>	<p>Policy approach may result in buildings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>However, the effects are uncertain as the energy standards set would be optional.</p>	<p>Policy approach may result in buildings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>The NPPF sets clear policy in relation to flood risk, which will reduce and manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>This policy approach will result in buildings built to sustainable design principles, which will minimise vulnerability in terms of buildings being adaptable to a changing climate and less susceptible to extreme temperatures.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive major positive effects recorded due to exemption clauses which may mean that not all buildings are built to the standards stated.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy has no effect upon this objective
Economic				
14. Employment.	0 / +	0	0	0 / +
	The policy option requirement for	The impact of this policy option upon	The impact of this policy option upon this	The preferred policy requirement for

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	buildings to meet the standards stated may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training opportunities in the local area.	this objective is likely to be negligible.	objective is likely to be negligible.	buildings to meet the standards stated may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training opportunities in the local area.
15. Local Economy.	0/+	0	0	0/+
	<p>An increase in the number of buildings built to higher standards may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p>	The impact of this policy option upon this objective is likely to be negligible.	The impact of this policy upon this objective is likely to be negligible.	<p>An increase in the number of buildings built to higher standards may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 4) performs the same as Option 1, which was the preferred policy option taken forward in the regulation 18 Draft Local Plan. Option 4 was introduced following the Regulation 18 consultation, in response to comments received.</p> <p>Option 4 and Option 1 are likely to have notably more positive sustainability outcomes in relation to several of the SA Objectives compared to Options 2 and 3, both of which perform the same. Minor positive effects are expected in relation to SA7 Natural Resources – Water. Mixed minor positive major positive effects are predicted against SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects</p>			

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	<p>and Energy and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk. Options 1 and 4 are predicted to have major positive effects in relation to SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Options 1 and 4 both require achievement of certain standards and offer more certainty that buildings will be built to higher environmental standards. While there are some exception clauses, these clauses are relatively stringent, and should ensure that proposals meet the policy requirements other than in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>While options 2 and 3 may result in positive impacts, this is uncertain given the onus would be on the applicant / developer. The lack of specific policy requirement would mean that the impact of both of these options is likely to result in far fewer numbers of buildings being built to higher standards, and that the standards achieved may not be as high as those required by Options 1 or 4.</p>			

S9: Decentralised Energy Networks and Combined Heat and Power

Options considered for this policy:

- Option 1: A policy requiring that in the case of major development proposals, where an existing decentralised energy network exists in the locality, connection of the development to the network is considered, as long as this would not result in increased fossil fuel consumption. Policy also expresses support for new and extended combined heat and power networks provided the power source of such a network is not fossil fuel based. *(Preferred option presented in Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan)*
- Option 2: A policy requiring that all major and minor development proposals connect to an existing decentralised energy network where capacity exists or a new/ existing combined heat and power network.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG.
- **Option 4: A policy supporting connection of developments to an existing decentralised energy network in the locality, as long as this would not result in increased fossil fuel consumption. Policy also expresses support for new and extended combined heat and power networks provided the power source of such a network is not fossil fuel based.**

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
Social				
1. Housing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+ / + + ?	+ / + + ?	0	0 / + ?
	The policy option seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon emissions, which will result in 'cleaner' air and the health benefits associated with this.	Policy option seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon emissions, which will result in 'cleaner' air and the health benefits associated with this.	National policy does not set a requirement in relation to decentralised energy supply, other than those applications should comply with local plan requirements (para 157): thus, negligible effects.	The preferred policy seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon emissions, which will result in 'cleaner' air and the health benefits associated with this.
	Mixed effects predicted, as no	Mixed effects predicted, as		Mixed effects predicted, as no

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
	certainty that a proposal will be able to connect to an existing decentralised energy network (e.g., due to technical feasibility, capacity, etc.). And no certainty that proposals will connect to an existing or new combined heat and power network. Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.	decentralised energy network may not have sufficient capacity. And no certainty that proposals will connect to an existing or new combined heat and power network. Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.		certainty that an applicant will explore the options of decentralised energy or combined heat and power networks. If the options are considered, there is no certainty that a proposal will be able to connect to an existing decentralised energy network (e.g., due to technical feasibility, capacity, etc.), nor certainty that connection to an existing or new combined heat and power network will be possible. Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This preferred has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	+ / ++ ?	+ / ++ ?	0	0 / + ?
	<p>This policy option seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon emissions which will improve air quality.</p> <p>Mixed effects predicted, as no certainty that a proposal will be able to connect to an existing decentralised energy network (e.g., due to technical feasibility, capacity, etc.). And no certainty that proposals will connect to an existing or new combined heat and power network.</p>	<p>This policy option seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon emissions which will improve air quality.</p> <p>Mixed effects predicted, as decentralised energy network may not have sufficient capacity. And no certainty that proposals will connect to an existing or new combined heat and power network.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from</p>	<p>This policy option has a negligible effect on this objective</p>	<p>The preferred policy seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon emissions which will improve air quality.</p> <p>Mixed effects predicted, as no certainty that an applicant will explore the options of decentralised energy or combined heat and power networks. If the options are considered, there is no certainty that a proposal will be able to connect to an existing decentralised energy network (e.g., due to</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
	Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.	the medium term onwards.		technical feasibility, capacity, etc.), nor certainty that connection to an existing or new combined heat and power network will be possible. Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ / ++ ?	+ / ++ ?	0	0 / + ?
	The policy option seeks to minimise use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions and increase use of renewable energy sources. Connection to decentralised energy networks or combined heat and power means that energy will be used closer to source	Policy option seeks to minimise use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions and increase use of renewable energy sources. Promotion of decentralised energy networks and combined heat and power means that energy will be used	This policy option has no effect on this objective	The preferred policy seeks to minimise use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions and increase use of renewable energy sources. Connection to decentralised energy networks or combined heat and power means that energy will be used closer to source

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
	<p>(compared to traditional national grid supply), thus resulting in less 'loss' from transmission and distribution, thus greater efficiency.</p> <p>Uncertainty as to if / how many proposals will connect to decentralised energy network or combined heat and power, and thus degree of positive effects unknown.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>	<p>closer to source (compared to traditional national grid supply), thus resulting in less 'loss' from transmission and distribution, this greater efficiency.</p> <p>Requirement for both minor and major proposals to comply with policy could result in greater impact.</p> <p>Uncertainty as to if / how many proposals will connect to decentralised energy network or combined heat and power, and thus degree of positive effects unknown.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>		<p>(compared to traditional national grid supply), thus resulting in less 'loss' from transmission and distribution, thus greater efficiency.</p> <p>Uncertainty as to if / how many proposals will consider such connections, and if they will ultimately connect to a decentralised energy network or combined heat and power, and thus degree of positive effects unknown.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and	0/+	0/+	0	0/+?

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
Flood Risk.	The policy option encourages a shift away from traditional national grid supply and distribution. This will assist in minimising vulnerability in terms of reliance on finite fossil fuels.	Policy option encourages shift away from traditional national grid supply and distribution. This will assist in minimising vulnerability in terms of reliance on finite fossil fuels.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy encourages a shift away from traditional national grid supply and distribution. This will assist in minimising vulnerability in terms of reliance on finite fossil fuels. Uncertainty as to if / how many proposals will consider such connections, and if they will ultimately connect to a decentralised energy network or combined heat and power, and thus degree of positive effects unknown.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Economic				
14. Employment.	0/+	0/+	0	0/+
	The policy option requirements may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training	Policy option requirements may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy requirements may result in increased employment opportunities and/ or specialist training

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
	<p>opportunities in the local area.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>	<p>opportunities in the local area.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>		<p>opportunities in the local area.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>
15. Local Economy.	0/+	0/+	0	0/+
	<p>The policy option requirements may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>	<p>Policy option requirements may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p>The preferred policy requirements may increase need for specialist trades/ professionals, thus diversifying the local economy.</p> <p>Degree of impact will depend on the presence of existing specialist professionals in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be from the medium term onwards.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4- Preferred Policy
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Options 1 and 2 perform the same against all SA Objectives. Minor positive to major positive effects are predicted in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA8 Pollution and, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p> <p>While Option 2 sets a requirement for both minor and major development, compared to Option 1 which applies to only major development, and so has potential to deliver wider benefits, the extent and scale of the benefits are uncertain, given that connection may not be viable technically and/ or financially, or there may not be capacity for connection. Furthermore, Option 2 may delay the delivery of minor scale developments.</p> <p>Option 2 therefore offers no clear sustainability benefits over Option 1.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to have no, or negligible effects, in relation to all SA Objectives. Furthermore, para 155 of the NPPF requires that plans <i>'identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for collocating potential heat customers and suppliers.'</i></p> <p>Option 4 was introduced and considered following the Regulation 18 consultation, in light of the responses received and in response to the Government's proposals for heat network zoning.</p> <p>Option 4 does not perform as favourably as Options 1 and 2 in the SA. In relation to SA objectives SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, Option 4 results in '0/+' effects, while Option 1 and Option 2 result in '+/++?' effects, in relation to SA2, SA8 and SA11, and '0/+' in relation to SA12. The reason for this is the added flexibility in the policy wording, which means that applicants are no longer <i>required</i> to consider connection to a decentralised energy network or combined heat and power network.</p>			

S10: Supporting a Circular Economy

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy supporting, in principle, proposals that demonstrate their compatibility with or furthering of a strong circular economy in the local area.**
- Option 2: A policy requiring demonstration of how proposals contribute to the circular economy principles.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
8. Pollution	+	+ / ++	-
The preferred policy is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact on waste reduction via re-use and recycling and thus result in reduced air pollution due to reduced importation of goods and services, disposal of waste, etc.	This policy option is likely to have a positive impact on waste reduction via re-use and recycling and thus result in reduced air pollution due to reduced importation of goods and services, disposal of waste, etc.	This policy option is likely to see continuation of consumption economy which relies on imports from outside the local area: a minor negative effect is therefore likely due to air pollution associated with production, transportation and disposal of goods.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
10. Waste.	+	+ / ++	-
The preferred policy could result in the re-use of waste material and a reduction of new materials being imported into Central Lincolnshire. Beneficial impacts are expected to be direct and throughout the plan period, however they are not expected to be major	This policy option is likely to have a positive impact on waste in terms of re-use and recycling and a reduction of new materials being imported into Central Lincolnshire. These beneficial effects are likely to increase to	The impact of this policy option is likely to be negative, as there is no national policy on this matter and most proposals do not demonstrate contribution to circular economy principles voluntarily.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	positive, as the policy does not set requirements as mandatory.	major positive in the long term.	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+ / ++	-
	The preferred policy will minimise greenhouse gas emissions, minimise the use of fossil fuels and minimise energy consumption via the re-use and recycling of materials and resources, as this will lower demand for new materials and resources. Direct, permanent minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period.	This policy option will minimise greenhouse gas emissions, minimise the use of fossil fuels and minimise energy consumption via the re-use and recycling of materials and resources as this will lower demand for new materials and resources.	The impact of this policy option is likely to be negative, as there is no national policy on this matter and most proposals do not demonstrate contribution to circular economy principles voluntarily, resulting in continued consumption economy that relies on imports from outside the local area, and thus results in higher carbon emissions.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Economic			
14. Employment.	0/+	0/+	-
	The preferred policy may create jobs in the local area to serve the circular economy, through the development of new waste management sites	This policy option may create jobs in the local area to serve the circular economy, rather than a consumption economy which relies on	This policy option is likely to largely continue a consumption economy which relies on imports from outside the local area.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	and the intensification of existing ones, rather than a consumption economy which relies on imports from outside the area. Beneficial impacts are expected to be largely indirect throughout the plan period.	imports from outside the area.	
15. Local Economy.	+	+ / ++	-
	The preferred policy supports the development of a low carbon economy. This should result in permanent, minor positive impacts on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option supports the development of a low carbon economy.	This policy option is likely to largely continue a consumption economy which relies on imports from outside the local area.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Options 1 and 2 perform quite similarly, with a neutral effect for the majority of the SA objectives, yet with some positive impacts generated against various objectives. The effects of Option 3 in relation to the 15 SA Objectives are likely to be negative or neutral.</p> <p>In some instances, Option 2 performed more favourably, with potential for significant positive effects rather than minor positive effects against SA8 Pollution, SA10 Waste, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>The more favourable impacts were awarded in these instances as the policy requirement for contribution to circular economy principles is likely to result in more positive impacts than a policy supporting proposals which demonstrate circular economy principles.</p>		

S11: Embodied Carbon

Options considered for this policy:

- Option 1: A policy setting specific requirement for major development proposals to minimise embodied carbon and requirement for all other development to take opportunities to reduce embodied carbon content. *(Preferred option presented in Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan)*
- Option 2: A policy setting out specific requirements for minimising embodied carbon in both major and minor development proposals.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG
- **Option 4: A policy setting a specific requirement for major development proposals to minimise embodied carbon and a requirement for all other development to take opportunities to reduce embodied carbon content. Policy also sets out a presumption against demolition.**

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 - Preferred Policy
Social				
1. Housing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 - Preferred Policy
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	++	0	++
	<p>This policy option would specifically promote, and from 2025, require sustainable construction in the case of major proposals.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>	<p>This policy option would require sustainable construction.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>	<p>This policy option likely to have negligible effect on this objective as national policy and guidance do not set specific requirements in respect of sustainable construction.</p>	<p>The preferred policy specifically promotes, and from 2025, requires sustainable construction in the case of major proposals.</p> <p>The presumption against demolition could protect valued structures in the built environment that are not otherwise protected via other mechanisms, such as listed building status, for example.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0	0
	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>
8. Pollution	++	++	0	++
	<p>This policy option would promote, and from 2025, require sustainable</p>	<p>This policy option would require sustainable construction: using</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>	<p>The preferred policy promotes, and from 2025, requires sustainable</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 - Preferred Policy
	<p>construction: using materials with lower carbon content means reduced carbon emissions and thus 'cleaner' air.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>	<p>materials with lower carbon content means reduced carbon emissions and thus 'cleaner' air.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>		<p>construction: using materials with lower carbon content means reduced carbon emissions and thus 'cleaner' air.</p> <p>The presumption against demolition will also reduce 'waste' embodied carbon involved in demolition and waste disposal, and the embodied carbon involved in the construction of a replacement building.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0	+
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy is expected to have a positive, secondary impact on this objective as it would promote the avoidance

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 - Preferred Policy
				of waste through a presumption against demolition of existing buildings in favour of their repair, refurbishment, and re-using and re-purposing them.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	++	0	++
	<p>This policy option would require the lowering of a development's embodied carbon content. This will reduce and minimise carbon emissions.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>	<p>This policy option would require the lowering of a development's embodied carbon content. This will reduce and minimise carbon emissions.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have negligible effect on this objective.</p>	<p>The preferred policy requires the lowering of a development's embodied carbon content. This will reduce and minimise carbon emissions.</p> <p>The presumption against demolition will also reduce carbon emissions associated with the demolition, waste disposal and construction processes.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts are likely to be minor in the short term but increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and	0	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 - Preferred Policy
Flood Risk.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Economic				
14. Employment.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Options 1 and 2 perform the same in relation to all of the SA criteria: while the policy approaches are likely to have negligible or neutral impact in relation to most of the SA Objectives, they are anticipated to have significant positive impacts in relation to SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy. These impacts are expected to increase to major positive from the medium term, as from 2025 development proposals would be required to demonstrate how the design and building materials to be used have been informed by a consideration of embodied carbon.</p> <p>While Option 2 sets specific requirements for both major and minor proposals, compared to Option 1 which sets a specific requirement only for major proposals, but a general requirement for all other proposals, the effects are anticipated to be similar.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to have neutral or negligible effects in relation to all 15 SA Objectives.</p> <p>Option 1 was the preferred policy approach taken forward in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan. However, following that consultation, a new option, Option 4, was considered.</p>			

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 - Preferred Policy
	Option 4 performs the same as Option 1, with the exception of SA10 Waste, where positive secondary impacts are likely as the preferred policy promotes the avoidance of waste through a presumption against demolition.			

S12: Water Efficiency and Sustainable Water Management

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy requiring development proposals to achieve water standard of 110 litre per day per person and setting out other requirements for water management applicable to all proposals comprising of new buildings.**
- Option 2: A policy setting out requirements for water management applicable to all proposals comprising of new buildings. No requirement to meet 110 litre water standards.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0/+	0/+	0/+
	The preferred policy requirement for a 'green roof' on flat roofs where opportunity exists would deliver biodiversity benefits in terms of habitat creation and providing new wildlife linkages.	This policy option is likely to include a requirement for 'green roof' on flat roofs where opportunity exists would deliver biodiversity benefits in terms of habitat creation and	National policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural environment. Overall, a mixed neutral to minor positive effect is predicted.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Though there is also a potential for no impact on this objective, as proposals may not include flat roofs, or such roof space may be used for solar panels. Overall, a mixed neutral to minor positive effect is predicted.	providing new wildlife linkages. Though there is also a potential for no impact on this objective, as proposals may not include flat roofs, or such roof space may be used for solar panels. Overall, a mixed neutral to minor positive effect is predicted.	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
7. Natural Resources – Water.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy is expected to deliver significant positive effects on this objective, due to enabling and encouraging water efficiency; protection of water resources; and water recycling. The policy requires a 110l per day water standard and would particularly	This policy option is likely to deliver permanent, minor positive effects due to protection of water resources, and water recycling.	While national policy protects water supply and quality (paras 149 and 170), it sets no specific requirement in terms of water efficiency.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	support proposals which can go further than this. Permanent, beneficial impacts are likely from the medium term throughout the plan period.		
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy is expected to deliver significant positive effects due to enabling and encouraging water efficiency; protection of water resources; and water recycling. All these contribute to reduced carbon emissions compared to those generated by the supply and disposal of fresh water. Beneficial impacts are likely from the	This policy option is expected to deliver minor positive effects due to water recycling, thus reduced carbon emissions compared to supply and disposal of fresh water.	While national policy protects water supply and quality (paras 149 and 170), it sets no specific requirement in terms of water efficiency.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	medium term throughout the plan period.		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	+	+
	<p>The preferred policy encourages sustainable design principles through the requirement for a 110l water standard, which would reduce vulnerability should water shortages occur in the future.</p> <p>Requirement for rain harvesting water butt(s) in residential developments will also reduce vulnerability should water shortages occur in the future, as this will allow for watering of plants and vegetation.</p> <p>Water management requirements reduce and manage the risk of flooding and make buildings less vulnerable to risk of flooding.</p> <p>Overall major positive impacts are predicted on this objective.</p>	<p>The requirement for rain harvesting water butt(s) in residential developments will reduce vulnerability should water shortages occur in the future, as this will allow for watering of plants and vegetation.</p> <p>Water management requirements reduce and manage the risk of flooding and make buildings less vulnerable to risk of flooding.</p> <p>Overall minor positive impacts are likely on this objective.</p>	<p>While national policy protects water supply and quality (paras 149 and 170), it sets no specific requirement in terms of climate change adaptation from a water perspective. It does however set specific requirements in relation to flood risk (Paras 155 to 165).</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to deliver major positive benefits in relation to SA7 Natural Resources – Water, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>While Option 2 is likely to result in positive effects in relation to several of the SA Objectives, and no negative impacts are anticipated, Option 1 offers more substantial positive benefits due to the requirement for proposals to meet the Technical Housing Standard of 110 litres per person per day.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to result in mainly neutral effects on the SA objectives. Minor positive effects are predicted in relation to SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, with weaker minor positive benefits in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.</p>		

S13: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy encouraging proposals involving change of use or extension to buildings to improve the building's energy efficiency and expressing particular support for proposals which take viable opportunities to do so.**
- Option 2: A policy setting specific requirements in relation to energy efficiency for proposals involving change of use or extension to an existing building.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0/+	0/+	0
	The preferred policy could reduce the number of homes that do not reach the Decent Homes Standard: yet impact could be neutral, as would only apply to proposals requiring planning permission.	This policy option could reduce the number of homes that do not reach the Decent Homes Standard: yet impact could be neutral, as would only apply to proposals requiring planning permission.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+	0
	The preferred policy supports the delivery of comfortable, liveable homes to support general health and wellbeing. It is expected to assist in limiting the potential for fuel poverty. Beneficial impacts are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option supports the delivery of comfortable, liveable homes to support general health and wellbeing. It is expected to assist in limiting the potential for fuel poverty. Minor positive effects are likely.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	There is uncertainty as to the extent of these beneficial impacts as the policy wording encourages rather than requires all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.		
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	+	0
	The preferred policy seeks to ensure that extensions and original buildings are designed to be of high quality in terms of building fabric and efficiency. Such improvements to existing buildings will ensure they remain usable and habitable in the longer term. The policy includes	This policy option seeks to ensure that extensions and original buildings are designed to be of high quality in terms of building fabric and efficiency. Such improvements to existing buildings will ensure they remain	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>specific wording to ensure no harm to, or loss of, the significance of a heritage asset as a result of any improvements to energy efficiency.</p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the extent of these beneficial impacts as the policy wording encourages rather than requires all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.</p>	<p>usable and habitable in the longer term.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely.</p>	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+/?	+	0
	The preferred policy may result in improved water efficiency.	This policy option may result in improved water efficiency.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
8. Pollution	0/+	+	0
	<p>The improved efficiency of the existing building stock will reduce energy demand and thus carbon emissions from consumption of fossil fuels, resulting in ‘cleaner’ air. Direct beneficial impacts are likely throughout the plan period.</p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the extent of these</p>	<p>The improved efficiency of the existing building stock will reduce energy demand and thus carbon emissions from consumption of fossil fuels, resulting in ‘cleaner’ air.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely.</p>	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	beneficial impacts as the policy wording encourages rather than requires all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.		
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/?	+	0
	<p>The preferred policy may minimise energy consumption, improve energy efficiency, and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Direct beneficial impacts are likely throughout the plan period.</p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the extent of these beneficial impacts as the policy wording encourages rather than requires all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.</p>	<p>This policy option will minimise energy consumption, improve energy efficiency, and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely.</p>	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+/?	+	0
	<p>The preferred policy will deliver sustainable design, minimising vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Direct beneficial impacts are likely throughout the plan period.</p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the extent of these beneficial impacts as the policy wording encourages rather than requires all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.</p>	<p>This policy option will deliver sustainable design, minimising vulnerability to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
Economic			
14. Employment.	+/?	+	0
	<p>Given the number of older buildings with retro fit and improvement, there is potential that, indirectly, the preferred policy could stimulate job growth in this sector resulting in minor positive impacts on</p>	<p>Given the number of older buildings with retro fit and improvement potential this policy option could stimulate job growth in this sector.</p> <p>Indirect, minor positive effects are likely.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>this objective throughout the plan period.</p> <p>There is uncertainty as to the extent of these beneficial impacts as the policy wording encourages rather than requires all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.</p>		
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) and Option 2 perform similarly on the whole, with neutral, positive, or mixed effects: no significant impacts are predicted. However, Option 1 has mixed minor positive uncertain effects in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources – Water, SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA14 Employment, while Option 2 performs positively in relation to each of these objectives to reflect the fact that Option 2 sets requirements, while the preferred policy encourages developers to make improvement.</p> <p>The impacts of both Option 1 and 2 may be limited as the policies would only apply to proposals which need planning permission: some proposals for change of use and extensions do not require permission, so would not be subject to the policy. Option 2 could be difficult to condition and enforce.</p> <p>Option 3 is unlikely to result in any positive effects in relation to any of the 15 SA Objectives.</p>		

S14: Renewable Energy

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out general criteria for all renewable energy proposals, and additional specific criteria for solar and wind developments, as well as for the decommissioning of renewable energy infrastructure.**
- Option 2: Separate policies setting out the considerations for solar development and wind energy development, including decommissioning considerations.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	+	+
	The preferred policy includes a requirement for impacts (direct, indirect, individual and cumulative) of development upon biodiversity and geodiversity to be, or to be made, acceptable.	Individual policies via this policy option would include requirement for impacts (direct, indirect, individual and cumulative) of development upon biodiversity and	National policy requires protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural environment.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Minor positive effects are predicted, as the policy seeks to protect existing biodiversity and geodiversity. In making the impacts of a proposal acceptable, there could be potential for some net biodiversity gain.</p>	<p>geodiversity to be, or to be made, acceptable.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, as individual policies would also seek to protect existing biodiversity and geodiversity. In making the impacts of a proposal acceptable, there could be potential for some net biodiversity gain.</p>	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+	+
	<p>The preferred policy includes a requirement for impacts (direct, indirect, individual and cumulative) upon landscape character, visual amenity and townscape to be, or to be made, acceptable.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, as the policy seeks to protect landscape character, visual amenity and townscape.</p> <p>There are also likely to be positive effects resulting from the results from the</p>	<p>Individual policies via this policy option would include requirement for impacts (direct, indirect, individual and cumulative) upon landscape character, visual amenity and townscape to be, or to be made, acceptable.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, as this policy option would seek to protect landscape character, visual amenity and townscape.</p>	<p>National policy (para 170) affords protection to the natural environment and valued landscapes and specifies that great weight should be given to the conservation and enhancement of high value landscapes (para 172).</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	decommissioning element of the policy, which seeks the restoration of sites to original condition following a facility becoming non-operational.	There are also likely to be positive effects resulting from the results from the decommissioning element of individual policies, which would seek the restoration of sites to original condition following a facility becoming non-operational.	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy includes a requirement for impacts (direct, indirect, individual and cumulative) upon townscape and historic assets and their settings, to be, or to be made, acceptable.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, as the policy seeks to protect heritage assets and their settings.</p>	<p>Individual policies via this policy option would include requirement for impacts (direct, indirect, individual and cumulative) upon townscape and historic assets to be, or to be made, acceptable.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, as this policy option would seek to protect heritage assets and their settings.</p>	<p>National policy and guidance set out principles for decision making, including recognition of heritage assets as an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. However, national policy states that it is for Local Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. This would be difficult to achieve by without a local policy on the historic environment. There is a risk that a lack of clarity with the absence</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			of a local policy could lead to inappropriate development and potentially negative effects against this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
8. Pollution	++	++	--/+
	The positive policy approach to renewable energy development set out in the preferred policy could significantly increase the number of such developments taking place, resulting in reduced reliance on fossil fuels, lower carbon emissions, and cleaner air. As such, major positive benefits are expected on this objective throughout the plan period.	Positive policy approach to renewable energy development could significantly increase the number of such developments taking place, resulting in reduced reliance on fossil fuels, lower carbon emissions, and cleaner air. As such, major positive benefits are expected on this objective.	A policy approach whereby there is no specific local policy on wind turbine development, and specifically no identification of sites/ broad areas suitable/ potentially suitable for wind turbine development means that no wind turbine development (requiring planning permission) can take place. This will result in continued reliance on fossil fuels and continued high carbon emissions and polluted air.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			However, policy approach would not preclude the development of other forms of renewable energy technology, hence mixed major negative minor positive effects are predicted.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+	+
	The preferred policy criteria in relation to solar development seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. This will help to minimise the loss of agricultural land to development.	Individual policy in relation to solar development would seek to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. This will help to minimise the loss of agricultural land to development.	NPPF para 170 requires the recognition of the benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	++	--/+
	The positive policy approach to renewable energy development set out in the preferred policy supports shift away from reliance on fossil fuels, minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions and encourages the production of renewable	Positive policy approach to renewable energy development supports shift away from reliance on fossil fuels and minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions.	A policy approach whereby there is no specific local policy on wind turbine development, and specifically no identification of sites/ broad areas suitable/ potentially suitable for wind turbine development means that no wind

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	forms of energy. Therefore, major positive benefits are expected on this objective.		turbine development (requiring planning permission) can take place. This will result in continued reliance on fossil fuels. However, policy approach would not preclude the development of other forms of renewable energy technology, hence mixed major negative minor positive impacts.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	++	--/+
	The positive policy approach to renewable energy development set out in the preferred policy supports shift away from reliance on fossil fuels and minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions. Policy includes specific criteria to ensure that the impacts (direct, indirect, individual, and cumulative) of a proposal on areas at risk of	Positive policy approach to renewable energy development supports shift away from reliance on fossil fuels and minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions. Policies includes specific criteria to ensure that the impacts (direct, indirect, individual, and cumulative) of a proposal on areas at risk	A policy approach whereby there is no specific local policy on wind turbine development, and specifically no identification of sites/ broad areas suitable/ potentially suitable for wind turbine development means that no wind turbine development (requiring planning permission) can take place.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>flooding are or can be made acceptable.</p> <p>Therefore, major positive benefits are expected on this objective.</p>	<p>of flooding are or can be made acceptable.</p> <p>Therefore, major positive benefits are likely on this objective.</p>	<p>This will result in continued reliance on fossil fuels.</p> <p>However, policy approach would not preclude the development of other forms of renewable energy technology, hence mixed major negative minor positive impacts.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Economic			
14. Employment.	0/+	0/+	0
	<p>Policy support for wind turbine development set out in the preferred policy could see an increase in employment and training opportunities in the renewables sector (given that such development is limited at the moment given national policy, so this policy is a significant policy shift). Positive effects are likely to be negligible in the short-term increasing to minor positive in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>Policy support for wind turbine development via this policy option could see an increase in employment and training opportunities in this sector (given that such development is limited at the moment given national policy, so this policy is a significant policy shift). Positive effects are likely to be negligible in the short-term increasing to minor positive in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
15. Local Economy.	+ / ++	+ / ++	0
	Positive policy approach to renewable energy development set out in the preferred policy could significantly increase the number of such developments taking place, and such growth could encourage investment and diversify the local economy.	Positive policy approach to renewable energy development could significantly increase the number of such developments taking place, and such growth could diversify the local economy.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Options 1 and 2 are expected to result in largely the same effects, both having notable potential for positive effects. However, Option 1 is preferred over Option 2 as it will result in a more concise Local Plan and avoid duplication of the common criteria across more than 1 policy.</p> <p>Option 3 has potential to result in significant negative effects in relation to SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>The fact that the preferred policy (and policies map) identify areas with potential for wind energy development is a major positive benefit in terms of the pollution and climate change objectives: without such policy, wind turbine development (which needs planning permission) would have to be refused in Central Lincolnshire (under current National Policy), unless a neighbourhood plan identified suitable areas/sites (at present, no adopted neighbourhood plans identify areas for wind turbine development).</p>		

S15: Protecting Renewable Energy Infrastructure

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy preventing development that would significantly harm existing or approved renewable energy infrastructure.**
- Option 2: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
8. Pollution	++ The preferred policy approach supports continued generation of renewable energy, which will reduce reliance on fossil fuels and reduce harmful carbon emissions that may impact on air quality. Major positive effects are expected on this objective.	? The effects of this policy option are uncertain: should a proposal adversely affect renewable energy infrastructure this may mean that renewable energy generation is not maximised and reliance on fossil fuels continues, with the associated carbon emissions.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0 The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	0 This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
10. Waste.	0 The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	0 This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++ Safeguarding existing/ approved renewable energy infrastructure, in terms of its technical performance, potential for optimisation and availability of resource, supports reduced reliance on fossil fuels and increases the potential for	-/? The effects of this policy option are minor negative uncertain: without explicit protection of renewable energy infrastructure there is risk of negative impact, when the material considerations	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	increased production of renewable energy. Major positive effects are therefore expected on this objective.	of a proposal are considered.	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	-/?	
	<p>Safeguarding existing/ approved renewable energy infrastructure, in terms of its technical performance, potential for optimisation and availability of resource, supports reduced reliance on fossil fuels and increases potential for increased production of renewable energy.</p> <p>This will minimise future vulnerability and resilience given that fossil fuels are finite. Major positive effects are therefore expected on this objective.</p>	The effects of this policy option are minor negative uncertain: should development be permitted that adversely affects existing renewable energy infrastructure, then the result could be increased vulnerability as renewable energy generation operations are not maximised and reliance on fossil fuels continues.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
15. Local Economy.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) offers clear sustainability benefits over Option 2.</p> <p>There is uncertainty regarding the outcomes of implementing Option 2, while Option 1 is expected to deliver significant positive benefits against SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, minimising vulnerability and improving resilience.</p>		

S16: Wider Energy Infrastructure

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy expressing support in principle for development for significant investment in new and upgraded energy infrastructure which is necessary for/forms part of the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region**
- Option 2: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0/+	0	
	The preferred policy approach may assist in limiting those at risk of fuel poverty as continued reliance on fossil fuels could result in significant cost increases due to fossil fuels being finite. This should result in minor positive effects on this objective. A mixed effect has been recorded as such applications may not be dealt with by a Central Lincolnshire authority, in which case the impact of the policy would be neutral.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
8. Pollution	0/+	0	
	The preferred policy approach supports the transition to low carbon energy supply and would reduce demand for fossil fuels, and thus reduce the amount of harmful carbon emissions and result in cleaner air. This should result in minor positive effects on this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Mixed effects are recorded as such applications may not be dealt with by a Central Lincolnshire authority, in which case the impact of the policy would be neutral.		
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
10. Waste.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0/+ / ++	0	
	<p>The preferred policy approach supports the transition to low carbon energy supply and would reduce demand for fossil fuels, and thus reduce the amount of harmful carbon emissions. This should result in minor positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>The degree of positive impact would depend on the detailed proposals considered under the policy and the scale of these.</p>	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Mixed effects are recorded as such applications may not be dealt with by a Central Lincolnshire authority, in which case the impact of the policy would be neutral.		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0/+ / ++	0	
	<p>The preferred policy approach supports the transition to low carbon energy supply and would reduce demand for fossil fuels, thus reducing the vulnerability of relying on fossil fuels. This should result in minor positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>The degree of positive impact would depend on the detailed proposals considered under such policy and the scale of these.</p> <p>Mixed effects are recorded as such applications may not be dealt with by a Central Lincolnshire authority, in which case the impact of the policy would be neutral.</p>	This policy option will have no direct impact upon this objective.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
15. Local Economy.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>While the impacts of the preferred policy (Option 1) are uncertain, given the fact that such infrastructure proposals may not be dealt with by a Central Lincolnshire authority/authorities, there is potential for positive impact in instances where such applications are.</p> <p>The degree of potential positive impact, whether minor positive or major positive, is uncertain, as this will depend on the nature and scale of proposals which come forward.</p> <p>Option 2 (to have no specific policy on wider energy infrastructure) is not likely to have any impacts upon any of the objectives.</p>		

S17: Carbon Sinks

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out a requirement for proportionate evaluation of impact of a proposal on peat soil/carbon sink and setting out criteria that must be met in order for planning permission to be granted. Policy also includes carbon sequestration considerations.**
- Option 2: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	+	
	The preferred policy is expected to result in permanent, positive impacts on this objective through the presumption in favour of preservation of peat and other carbon sinks in-situ, including woodland, trees and scrub; open habitats and farmland; blanket bogs,	National policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment (paras 174 to 188). Therefore, minor positive impacts are likely.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>raised bogs and fens; and rivers, lakes and wetland habitats. Peat soils provide many ecosystem services (the diverse benefits that are derived from the natural environment), supporting important habitats such as fen meadow and wet woodland.</p> <p>Positive impacts are also expected in relation to policy wording around carbon sequestration, where proposals may protect and create habitats.</p> <p>However, there is some uncertainty as to the extent of positive effects, as there are exception criteria which would allow development to take place in certain cases.</p>		
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	+	
	The preferred policy is expected to result in permanent, positive	National policy seeks to protect and enhance the	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>impacts on this objective through the presumption in favour of preservation of peat and other carbon sinks in-situ. Peat soils provide the ideal conditions for the long-term preservation of archaeological remains. Peatlands are also valued for the information they hold on past changes in climate, environment and vegetation, which can be revealed through the study of pollen, plant, insect remains.</p> <p>However, there is some uncertainty as to the extent of positive effects, as there are exception criteria which would allow development to take place in certain cases.</p>	<p>historic environment (paras 194 to 208).</p> <p>Therefore, minor positive impacts are likely.</p>	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+/-?	0	
	<p>The impacts of the preferred policy on this objective are expected to be mixed minor positive minor negative uncertain.</p> <p>Peat soils are an important part of our natural capital. Healthy</p>	<p>This policy option has negligible effect upon this objective</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>peat soils support vegetation which has water regulating properties, improving the quality of water that reaches rivers. Their protection from development will help to maintain water quality.</p> <p>However, conversely, the management of peat soils may require a significant amount of water. However, the nature of this impact may not be negative if water can be used sustainably (e.g., use of rainwater harvesting).</p>		
8. Pollution	+ / ++	- / -- ?	
	<p>The preferred policy, through the protection of peat soil from development, could help prevent the release of significant amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as peat soil is an important natural carbon store.</p> <p>The carbon sequestration requirements will result in 'cleaner' air by absorbing</p>	<p>National policy includes little in relation to peat management: it includes policy in relation to extraction of peat from new and existing sites (paras 210 and 211) and requires that planning policy 'recognise' that undeveloped land can perform as carbon storage (para 120).</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, increasing to major positive from the medium term.</p>	Lack of clear, defined national policy could result in unnecessary and unmanaged release of carbon.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	--	
	<p>Within Central Lincolnshire, Fen Peat can be found in low lying areas adjacent to waterways, including near Gainsborough, Lincoln, North Kelsey and Sleaford.</p> <p>The preferred policy seeks to protect peat soil resources from development. Major positive impacts are expected, as peat soils are a finite resource and forms at an incredibly slow rate.</p> <p>The carbon sequestration requirements are also expected to deliver major positive benefits against this objective.</p>	<p>National planning policy requires the protecting of soils (para 174), but it is not specific to peatland. This policy option could therefore result in development on peat soils which would have a permanent, major negative impact on this objective.</p> <p>Major negative as peat soils are finite and take a long time to form.</p>	
10. Waste.	0	0	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ / ++	- / --	
	Through the protection of peat soils, the preferred policy will prevent the release of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. This will have a positive impact on minimising greenhouse gas emissions. The carbon sequestration requirements will help to reduce carbon in the atmosphere, reducing the greenhouse gas effect.	Vague national policy could result in unnecessary and unmanaged release of carbon.	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	0	
	The preferred policy protects peat soils from development. This is expected to have a minor positive impact on this objective, as peatland, in its natural state, helps to minimise the risk of flooding by absorbing water and slowing the rate of water which flows into rivers.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Carbon sequestration may present opportunities to reduce flood risk, for example, the creation of a woodland located within a catchment.		
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
15. Local Economy.	0	0	
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) has the potential for positive, or significant positive effects in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>In comparison, Option 2 is expected to result in no effects, or potential for negative effects, in relation to each of these SA Objectives: there is potential for significant negative effects in relation to SA8 Pollution and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, given the lack of specific national policy on this matter.</p> <p>The only SA Objective where the preferred policy has potential for adverse impact is SA7 Natural Resources- Water. Management of peat soils may involve the use of large volumes of water; however, the impact is uncertain as it depends on the source of the water: a sustainable water source would not result in adverse impact.</p>		

NS18: Electric Vehicle Charging

Options considered for this policy:

- Option 1: A policy requiring a minimum of 10% of parking spaces to have electric vehicle charging points for all development proposals which include parking spaces (except those in use classes C3 and C4) and remaining spaces to be serviced by infrastructure to allow installation of further points at a later date. For development in use class categories C3 and C4, the requirement is for an electrical supply to the driveway and/or garage, and/or parking space. *(Preferred option presented in Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan)*
- Option 2: A policy which sets an optional requirement to provide electric vehicle charging points.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG
- **Option 4: A policy referencing the newly introduced Part S Building Regulations and setting policy criteria in relation to the location of charging points.**

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
Social				
1. Housing.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	?	?	0/+
	This policy option is expected to have indirect, permanent minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term. The requirements are expected to further encourage households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in	The effects of this policy option are uncertain as the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.	While national policy (para 112) requires proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied approaches to satisfying this policy requirement.	The enforcement of Building Regulations will occur regardless of Local Plan policy. The locational requirements set out may ensure usability of the charging points and are expected to further encourage households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus a reduction in harmful exhaust emissions across Central Lincolnshire: this will result in health benefits associated with 'cleaner' air.		Therefore, uncertain effects are expected against this objective.	result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus a reduction in harmful exhaust emissions across Central Lincolnshire: this will result in health benefits associated with 'cleaner' air. Mixed score as degree of positive impact as direct result of criteria may be limited due to limited options on site for the location of charging infrastructure.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental				
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	?	?	0/+
	This policy option is expected to have indirect, permanent minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term. The policy requirements will further encourage/	The effects of this policy option are uncertain as the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.	While national policy (para 112) requires proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied	The enforcement of Building Regulations will occur regardless of Local Plan policy. The policy locational requirements will further encourage/ enable households to use electric vehicles.

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	enable households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus harmful exhaust emissions. Improved air quality will have a positive impact on supporting biodiversity.		approaches to satisfying this policy requirement. Therefore, uncertain effects are expected against this objective.	The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus harmful exhaust emissions. Improved air quality will have a positive impact on supporting biodiversity. Mixed score as degree of positive impact as direct result of criteria may be limited due to limited options on site for the location of charging infrastructure.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	+	?	?	0/+
	The requirements within this policy option	The effects of this policy option are	While national policy (para 112) requires	The enforcement of Building Regulations

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	will further encourage and enable households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus harmful exhaust emissions. This will result in improved local air quality across Central Lincolnshire. Provision of more EVC points may encourage electric vehicle ownership outside of Central Lincolnshire from those commuting into the area, with air quality benefits in adjacent areas. Minor positive impacts are expected in the medium to long term.	uncertain as the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.	proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied approaches to satisfying this policy requirement. Therefore, uncertain effects are expected against this objective.	will occur regardless of Local Plan policy. The locational requirements within this policy will further encourage and enable households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus harmful exhaust emissions. This will result in improved local air quality across Central Lincolnshire. Mixed score as degree of positive impact as direct result of criteria may be limited due to limited options on site for the location of charging infrastructure.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0/-	0/-	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option may potentially result in negative impacts against this objective, as if electric vehicle charging points are not installed at construction, the retrofitting of them in the future could result in the disposal of waste materials.	This policy option may potentially result in negative impacts against this objective, as if electric vehicle charging points are not installed at construction, the retrofitting of them in the future could result in the disposal of waste materials.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/-?	+/-?	0/+
<p>This policy option is expected to have direct, permanent positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term. The requirements within this policy will further encourage and enable households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus harmful exhaust emissions across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is predicted, given that</p>	<p>This policy option would have mixed unknown impacts on this objective given that the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.</p> <p>The effects could be adverse as lack of charging points may mean individuals delay obtaining electric vehicles and continue using fossil fuel powered vehicles and thus contributing to climate change.</p>	<p>While national policy (para 112) requires proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied approaches to satisfying this policy requirement.</p> <p>The effects could be adverse as lack of charging points may mean individuals delay obtaining electric vehicles and continue using fossil fuel powered vehicles and</p>	<p>The enforcement of Building Regulations will occur regardless of Local Plan policy.</p> <p>The locational requirements within this policy will further encourage and enable households to use electric vehicles. The increased use of electric vehicles will result in a reduction in the use of petrol and diesel vehicles and thus harmful exhaust emissions across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is predicted, given</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	zero emission vehicles are not carbon neutral. They require CO ² emissions to build and the electricity they require will generate CO ² emissions unless it is purely renewable.		thus contributing to climate change.	that zero emission vehicles are not carbon neutral. They require CO ² emissions to build and the electricity they require will generate CO ² emissions unless it is purely renewable. Mixed score as degree of positive impact as direct result of criteria may be limited due to limited options on site for the location of charging infrastructure.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	?	?	+
	This policy option is expected to have direct, permanent minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term. The policy requirements will ensure infrastructure is in place to enable people to transition to	The effect of this policy option is uncertain as the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.	While national policy (para 112) requires proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied approaches to	The enforcement of Building Regulations will occur regardless of Local Plan policy. This policy is expected to have direct, permanent minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	<p>electric vehicles over the plan period and thus ensure continued accessibility.</p> <p>Policy requirements and consequential reduction in carbon emissions will result in cleaner air across Central Lincolnshire, which may encourage an uptake in more sustainable modes of travel, such as walking or cycling.</p>		<p>satisfying this policy requirement.</p> <p>Therefore, uncertain effects are expected against this objective.</p>	<p>term. The policy requirements will ensure infrastructure is accessible and maintainable to enable people to transition to electric vehicles over the plan period.</p>
Economic				
14. Employment.	+/?	?	?	0
	<p>The delivery of this policy option may result in the creation of skilled jobs and/or training opportunities within the Central Lincolnshire area. Minor positive uncertain effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option are uncertain as the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.</p>	<p>While national policy (para 112) requires proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied approaches to satisfying this policy requirement.</p> <p>Therefore, uncertain effects are expected against this objective.</p>	<p>While the increased installation of electric vehicle charging points will require skilled labour and may result in increased job and training opportunities, the increased installation will result because of the implementation of Building Regulations, and not as a direct result of this policy, thus a neutral score is awarded.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
15. Local Economy.	+	?	?	0
	<p>This policy option is expected to have direct, permanent minor positive effects on this objective in the medium to long term. The policy requirements support the development of a low carbon economy, as businesses can transition more easily to electric fleet.</p> <p>Accessible and plentiful electric vehicle charging points will also improve the areas attraction as a tourist destination for some households.</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option are uncertain as the degree to which developers will install charging points voluntarily is unknown.</p>	<p>While national policy (para 112) requires proposals to 'be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles', the lack of specificity is likely to result in very varied approaches to satisfying this policy requirement.</p> <p>Therefore, uncertain effects are expected against this objective.</p>	<p>While the increased installation of electric vehicle charging points will support the development of a low carbon economy, as businesses can transition more easily to electric fleet and accessible and plentiful electric vehicle charging points will also improve the areas attraction as a tourist destination for some households, the increased installation will result because of the implementation of Building Regulations, and not as a direct result of this policy, thus a neutral score is awarded.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy approach in the Draft Local Plan was Option 1. This option was expected to have positive impacts on SA Objectives SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and, SA15 Local Economy. It was also likely to have minor positive impacts in relation to SA Objective 14, although there is some uncertainty around these benefits.</p>			

SA Objectives	Policy Options			
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4 – Preferred Policy
	<p>Option 2 (optional requirement) and Option 3 (no policy) perform the same as each other. Both Options 2 and 3 are expected to have neutral or uncertain effects in relation to most of the objectives. However, there is potential for negative effects in relation to Objectives SA10 Waste and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p> <p>Following the consultation on the Draft Local Plan, Part S of Building Regulations has been updated. Part S relates to infrastructure for charging electric vehicles. The changes were published in December 2021 and come into force in June 2022. To avoid conflict and duplication of the Building Regulation requirements, a new policy option, Option 4, has been introduced.</p> <p>While Option 4 performs less well than Option 1, the above scoring of Option 4 does not reflect the significant positive benefits that will come from the installation of the charging points, as this will result from the enforcement of Building Regulations and would not come as a result of implementation of the policy itself. Rather the performance of Option 4 above reflects the scoring of the locational criteria set out.</p> <p>Option 4 is therefore the preferred policy approach taken forward in the Proposed Submission Local Plan.</p>			

S19: Fossil Fuel Exploration, Extraction, Production or Energy Generation

Options considered for this policy:

- Option 1: A policy stating that all applications for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation should be refused. Policy includes a presumption that the Central Lincolnshire authorities will oppose all such proposals that are to be determined by another body. (*Preferred option presented in Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan*)
- Option 2: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG
- **Option 3: A policy stating that all applications for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation for the determination by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven or West Lindsey will be refused.**

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	-/?	0/+?
	<p>The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would mean that the consequential harmful carbon emissions are not released.</p> <p>This would result in cleaner air and associated health benefits.</p> <p>Indirect major positive impacts are expected in relation to this objective</p>	<p>This policy option could result in the granting of permission for such developments which could result in harmful carbon emissions and poorer air quality: this could result in adverse health impacts. Overall minor negative uncertain effects are likely.</p>	<p>The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would mean that the consequential harmful carbon emissions are not released.</p> <p>This would result in cleaner air and associated health benefits.</p> <p>The impacts of the preferred policy are uncertain, and potentially</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
	throughout the plan period.		neutral as such applications are unlikely to be determined by one of the 3 local planning authorities, however, there is potential for positive effects in instances where the local planning authority has influence over a decision.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	-/?	0/+?
	<p>The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would mean that the consequential harmful carbon emissions are not released.</p> <p>This could prevent adverse impacts on biodiversity. Indirect minor positive impacts are expected in relation to this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option could result in the granting of permission for such developments which would result in harmful carbon emissions: this could result (directly or indirectly) in adverse impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Minor negative uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would mean that the consequential harmful carbon emissions are not released.</p> <p>This could prevent adverse impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>The impacts of the preferred policy are uncertain, and potentially neutral as such applications are unlikely to be determined by one</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	-/--?	0/+?
	<p>The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would protect the character and appearance of the Central Lincolnshire landscape.</p> <p>Important views and visual amenity will also be protected.</p> <p>Overall, permanent, major positive impacts are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option could result in the granting of permission for such developments which could result in an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the landscape.</p> <p>There is also potential for negative impacts on important views, and visual amenity.</p> <p>Mixed minor negative major negative effects are therefore predicted</p>	<p>The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would protect the character and appearance of the Central Lincolnshire landscape.</p> <p>Important views and visual amenity will also be protected.</p> <p>The impacts of the preferred policy are uncertain, and potentially neutral as such applications are unlikely to be determined by one of the 3 local planning authorities, however, there is potential for positive effects in instances where the local planning authority has influence over a decision.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	?	0
This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The effects of this policy option are uncertain: certain fuel exploration, extraction, production and generation activities may impact upon water resources.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	
8. Pollution	++	-/--?	0/+?
The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would mean that the consequential harmful carbon emissions are not released. This should result in permanent, major positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option could result in the granting of permission for such developments which are likely to result in harmful carbon emissions. Mixed minor negative major negative effects are therefore predicted.	The refusal of permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation would mean that the consequential harmful carbon emissions are not released. The impacts of the preferred policy are uncertain, and potentially neutral as such applications are unlikely to be determined by one of the 3 local planning authorities, however, there is potential for positive effects in instances where the local planning authority has influence over a decision.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	-/--?	0/+?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
	<p>This policy option would protect soil and land resources.</p> <p>It would also prevent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land to development.</p> <p>Overall permanent, major positive impacts are predicted over the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option could result in loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development.</p> <p>There is also the potential for sterilisation of mineral deposits.</p> <p>Mixed minor negative major negative effects are therefore predicted.</p>	<p>The preferred policy is expected to protect soil and land resources.</p> <p>It would also prevent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land to development.</p> <p>The impacts of this policy approach are uncertain, and potentially neutral as such applications are unlikely to be determined by one of the 3 local planning authorities, however, there is potential for positive effects in instances where the local planning authority has influence over a decision.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	-/--?	0/+?
	<p>This policy option seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions by minimising the use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive effects are predicted</p>	<p>The effects of this policy option are uncertain, but have the potential to be negative, or significantly negative, should it result in approval of fossil fuel exploration, extraction, production and generation activities.</p>	<p>The preferred policy seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions by minimising the use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>The impacts of this policy approach are uncertain, and potentially neutral as</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
	throughout the plan period.	Mixed minor negative major negative effects are therefore predicted.	such applications are unlikely to be determined by one of the 3 local planning authorities, however, there is potential for positive effects in instances where the local planning authority has influence over a decision.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 was the preferred option taken forward in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan. Option 3 was introduced following the Regulation 18 consultation, in response to comments received and is the preferred option in the Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan.</p> <p>While all options are likely to have neutral effects in relation to many of the SA Objectives, Option 1 results in notably better effects in relation to certain objectives, namely: SA2 Health and Wellbeing; SA4 Biodiversity and Green</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 – Preferred Policy
	<p>Infrastructure; SA5 Landscape and Townscape; SA8 Pollution; SA9 Natural Resources – Land and Soils; and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p> <p>The effects of Option 2 in relation to the above SA Objectives are uncertain, as national policy may mean that permission for fossil fuel-based exploration, extraction, production or energy generation are refused, or conversely permission could be granted, resulting in various minor to major negative impacts, particularly in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape; SA8 Pollution; SA9 Natural Resources – Land and Soils; SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p> <p>The effects of Option 3 in relation to the above SA Objectives are also uncertain, as such applications are unlikely to be dealt with by one of the 3 local planning authorities, however there is potential for positive effects in instances where the local planning authority is the decision maker.</p>		

S20: Resilient and Adaptable Design

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting requirements in relation to heat resilience and adaptable design.**
- Option 2: A policy outlining optional considerations in relation to heat resilience and adaptable design.
- Option 3: No local policy, rely on national policy and guidance as set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	+/?	0
	The preferred policy approach will result in comfortable and adaptable homes which should help to address the needs of a growing and ageing population. Permanent, minor positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option may result in comfortable and adaptable homes which should help to address the needs of a growing and ageing population, resulting in minor positive effects. However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.	The impact of this policy option upon this objective will be negligible.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0/+	0
	The preferred policy approach will reduce home heating and cooling costs and reduce those at risk of fuel poverty. Comfortable homes in terms of temperature will be beneficial to overall health, particularly for children and the elderly.	This policy option may reduce home heating and cooling costs and reduce those at risk of fuel poverty. Comfortable homes in terms of temperature will be beneficial to overall health and wellbeing,	The impacts of this policy option upon this objective will be negligible.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Delivery of infrastructure that supports car free lifestyles will provide opportunities for individuals to improve their health through active travel.</p> <p>Overall, permanent minor positive impacts are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>particularly for children and the elderly.</p> <p>Delivery of infrastructure that supports car free lifestyles will provide opportunities for individuals to improve their health through active travel.</p> <p>However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.</p>	
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	+/?	0
	<p>The preferred policy requires consideration of the potential to incorporate a green roof and/ or walls for cooling and insulation purposes. Such design measures may enhance biodiversity and the wider network of green infrastructure.</p> <p>However, the impacts are uncertain as the policy</p>	<p>This policy option may result in the incorporation of green roofs and/ or walls, and thus have positive impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.</p>	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	requires consideration of these design features and does not require them.		
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/?	-
	<p>The preferred policy supports high quality and sustainable design though the adaptable design requirements.</p> <p>Requirement to consider green roof/ walls could result in aesthetic enhancement to the built environment.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive effect is expected in this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option could positively contribute to achievement of high-quality built environment though the adaptable design requirements.</p> <p>However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.</p>	<p>There is a risk that a lack of clarity with the absence of a local policy could lead to inappropriate development and potentially negative effects against this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	+/?	+/?	0
	The preferred policy approach will reduce the need for heating and cooling, thus reducing demand for energy:	This policy option may reduce need for heating and cooling, thus reducing demand for energy: reduced energy	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	reduced energy demand will mean lower carbon emissions from fossil fuels. Impacts are expected to be minor positive in the short-term increasing to major positive in the medium to long term.	demand will mean lower carbon emissions from fossil fuels. However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/?	0
	The preferred policy requirements in relation to adaptable design will make building re-use and conversion easier and thus encourage the use of previously developed land and may prevent the number of derelict and vacant buildings. Overall, a minor positive impact is likely on this objective throughout the plan period.	Policy considerations in relation to adaptable design may make building re-use and conversion easier and thus encourage the use of previously developed land and may prevent the number of derelict and vacant buildings. However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
10. Waste.	+/?	+/?	0
	The preferred policy requirements regarding adaptable design promote the reduction of waste through the adaptation of buildings, rather than the demolition. Impacts are expected to be minor positive in the short-term	Policy considerations regarding adaptable design encourage the reduction of waste through the adaptation of buildings, rather than the demolition.	The impacts of this policy option upon this objective will be negligible.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	increasing to major positive in the medium to long term.	However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	+ / ++ ?	0
	<p>The preferred policy approach will minimise greenhouse gas emissions, the use of fossil fuel and energy consumption by reducing overheating and maximising natural ventilation; supporting car free lifestyles; and provision of electric vehicle charging.</p> <p>Therefore, major positive impacts are expected on this SA objective.</p>	<p>Policy approach may minimise greenhouse gas emissions, the use of fossil fuel and energy consumption by reducing overheating and maximising natural ventilation; supporting car free lifestyles; and provision of electric vehicle charging.</p> <p>However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.</p>	<p>National policy sets out various considerations and requirements in relation to climate change, however the lack of specific criteria means that the impacts upon this objective will be negligible.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	+ / ++ ?	0
	<p>Heat resilience requirements, and requirement for developments to be resilient to flood risk from all forms of flooding will minimise vulnerability and ensure adaptability to climate change.</p> <p>Therefore, major positive impacts are expected on this SA objective.</p>	<p>Heat resilience considerations, and considerations for developments to be resilient to flood risk from all forms of flooding will minimise vulnerability and ensure adaptability to climate change.</p> <p>However, the impacts are uncertain as the</p>	<p>National policy sets out various considerations and requirements in relation to climate change, however the lack of specific criteria means that the impacts upon this objective will be negligible.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			considerations would be optional.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	0
	Policy requirement for infrastructure that supports car free development and lifestyles will assist in reducing the need to travel by car, improve accessibility for all, and enable sustainable travel modes. Minor positive effects are likely on this objective.	Policy consideration for infrastructure that supports car free development and lifestyles may assist in reducing the need to travel by car, improve accessibility for all, and enable sustainable travel modes. However, the impacts are uncertain as the considerations would be optional.	National policy sets out considerations in relation to sustainable transport (paras 110- 113). Lack of specific criteria means that applicants' approach to meeting national policy will vary impacts upon this objective likely to be negligible.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	The preferred policy (Option 1) is likely to result in minor positive or major positive effects in relation to several of the SA Objectives, namely: SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA10, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Against these same objectives, Option 2 is expected to result in mixed positive uncertain effects, as the impact of the policy is uncertain given the fact that the considerations would not be requirements, rather they'd be optional.</p> <p>Option 3 is likely to have neutral or negligible effects in relation to all 15 of the SA Objectives and has potential for negative impacts in relation to SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Option 1 therefore offers greater certainty for more positive sustainability outcomes. Most of the measures outlined can be easily integrated into proposals at an early design stage.</p>		

S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Local policy covering flood risk, water resources and protecting the water environment.**
- Option 2: No local policy and rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	+	+
	The preferred 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, are water efficient and will be directed towards areas at a lower risk of flooding and be safe during their lifetime.	This would not directly meet housing needs. It would require housing to be adequately served by water resources and foul water treatment and direct development towards areas at a lower risk of flooding and be safe during their lifetime but would not reflect local issues and concerns such as being in the East Midlands area of serious water stress.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+
	The preferred 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. Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	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 option 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.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	++
	The preferred policy seeks to provide detailed guidance for the protection and improvement of the water environment, habitat and species and water quality, meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	The natural environment policy and government guidance would provide general protection and improvement of the water environment, habitat and species and water quality.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+
	The preferred policy seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment. Potential flood risk solutions could protect or provide opportunities to enhance landscape and townscape character.	National policy on flood risk and water management seeks to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the water environment.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+
	The preferred 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. Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	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, although this will not address locally specific issues.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	++	+

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The preferred policy 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 / Integrated Water Management and suitable surface water management.</p> <p>Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>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.</p>
8. Pollution	+	+
	<p>Whilst not directly impacting on air quality objectives, the preferred policy does aim to prevent/ reduce water pollution.</p> <p>Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>Whilst not directly impacting on air quality objectives, the policy does aim to prevent/ reduce water pollution</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.</p>	<p>National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.</p>	<p>National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy is not expected to directly impact on this objective.	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	++
	The preferred policy 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. Positive effects are likely to be most apparent in the medium to long term.	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.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	0
	The preferred 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.	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to directly impact on this objective.
Economic		
14. Employment.	0	0
	The preferred policy is not expected to impact on the provision of jobs. It will help to ensure that employment areas	National policy on flood risk and drainage is not expected to impact on the provision of jobs. It will help to

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		are protected from flood risk, but the policy will not directly influence job numbers and types of employment opportunities.
15. Local Economy.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact the local economy but will, indirectly, help to ensure that employment areas are protected from flood risk.	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.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Both the preferred policy (Option 1) and Option 2 would have a major positive effect in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, and both have a minor positive effect on SA1 Housing, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic environment and, SA8 Pollution.</p> <p>However, whilst both have a positive effect on SA7 Natural Resources – Water and SA2 Health and Well-being, the preferred policy is predicted to have a major as opposed to a minor positive effect on those SA objectives. For both objective areas, the policy expands on national policy and guidance seeking to address locally specific issues such as applying the optional increased water efficiency due to being located in a higher water stress area.</p>	

S22: Affordable Housing

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Set a varied percentage for delivery of affordable housing dependent on value zones with the lowest value zones receiving a baseline of 10%**
- Option 2: Require a set percentage based on the NPPF requirement of at least 10% to deliver homes available for affordable home ownership
- Option 3: Do not require any set percentage and rely on negotiation on a site-by site basis

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-	-
	The preferred policy sets out a strategic aim to deliver c.12,000 affordable dwellings over the plan period. This policy will ensure a steady supply of affordable homes through the planning system, to meet the needs identified within the Housing Needs assessment, throughout the plan period. However, the variable percentage requirement, based on viability, does pose a risk of not supplying sufficient affordable housing to meet needs in some areas. Therefore, minor positive effects are predicted.	This policy option would provide a steady supply of one type of affordable home throughout the plan period. The homes provided as a result of this option will not meet identified needs in terms of number or tenure type and mix. It is anticipated that negative impacts are likely.	This policy option provides scope for the tenure mix to be agreed specifically for the area. However, with no requirement for the provision of affordable homes, there is no guarantee that any, or enough, will be provided, which is likely to result in negative impacts.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+	+/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Access to appropriate good quality housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing. Therefore, providing homes which are affordable across the plan area will make a beneficial contribution to this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts over the plan period and increasing from the medium term as the policy is implemented.</p>	<p>Access to appropriate good quality housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing. Therefore, providing homes which are affordable across the plan area will make a beneficial contribution to this objective.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are likely as only one type of affordable housing would be provided.</p>	<p>Access to appropriate good quality housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing resulting in a minor positive impact over the plan period, increasing from the medium term as the policy is implemented. However, with no requirement for provision, there is no guarantee that any, or enough, will be provided.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	-	+
	<p>The preferred policy will ensure a steady supply of affordable homes that meet identified needs in respect of size and tenure. The provision of affordable housing will help to reduce overcrowding and homelessness, whilst also generally being located on developments or within settlements that allow for good access to services and the informal</p>	<p>This policy option would ensure a supply of homes of one specific tenure, which are most likely to be provided on the largest sites supported by appropriate infrastructure and service provision. This option will not provide the range of homes needed to have an impact on issues such as overcrowding and homelessness. It is</p>	<p>This policy option is expected to provide affordable housing in a range of tenures and sizes to meet the identified needs. However, relying on site-by-site negotiation means that the amount of housing provided, and the time it may take for sites to receive planning permission may reduce the amount of provision and slow down the rate at which it is provided.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>interactions that occur as a result.</p> <p>The policy requires affordable housing to be integrated seamlessly into the site layout amongst private housing. This should mix people from different socio-economic backgrounds creating a more diverse and socially cohesive community.</p> <p>Major positive impacts are expected.</p>	<p>anticipated that overall minor negative impacts are expected.</p>	<p>Overall, it is expected that this option will have minor positive impacts.</p>
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	-/?	0	0
	The preferred policy supports rural affordable housing in the countryside as an exception to policies within the Local Plan, when located immediately adjacent to an existing settlement and where there is an identified need. Indirectly, this policy could therefore result in a loss of greenfield land, including agricultural land, resulting in adverse impacts on this objective, but exact impacts are dependent on scheme location.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+	0	0
	The preferred policy will ensure a steady supply of affordable homes that meet identified needs in respect of size, tenure and affordability. The provision of affordable housing will help to ensure that workers are able to live near their work and not be forced to travel or relocate to other areas where they can afford to live, assisting in the retention of the workforce.	By focusing on one type of affordable housing, the impacts of this policy option upon this SA objective are expected to be negligible.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) will ensure that affordable housing is provided on all sites that are over the stated thresholds, and that a range of sizes and tenures are provided to meet the needs identified in the Housing Needs Assessment.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to perform positively against SA1 Housing, and SA14 Employment, with major positive impacts against SA2 Health and Wellbeing and SA3 Social Equality and Community. Indirectly, the preferred policy could result in minor negative effects against SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils due to loss of greenfield land, as the policy supports rural affordable</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	housing exception sites in the countryside, immediately adjacent to an existing settlement.	Option 2 is not expected to provide the volume and range of homes required to meet the identified needs, therefore resulting in minor negative impacts against SA1 Housing and SA3 Social Equality and Community. Minor positive impacts are expected against SA2 Health and Wellbeing. Minor positive impacts are likely as only one type of affordable housing would be provided under this option.	Option 3 is also not expected to provide the volume of affordable homes required although it is expected that it would provide a range of sizes and tenures. This option is expected to result in a minor negative against SA1 Housing, and a minor positive against SA3 Social Equality and Community, there is also the potential for a minor positive against SA2 Health and Wellbeing, but this is uncertain.

S23: Meeting Accommodation Needs

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which supports the delivery of housing that meets higher accessibility standards (M4(2) and M4(3))**
- Option 2: A policy which requires a proportion of all housing to be delivered to higher accessibility standards.
- Option 3: No policy relating to accessible housing and rely on national policy.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	++	?
	<p>The support for the higher accessibility standards set out in the preferred policy will help to ensure the needs of an aging population are met. The policy should increase the number of dwellings that are accessible and adaptable by ensuring that there is a supply of appropriate homes that enable people to stay in their homes for longer. The level of impact is uncertain, as it will depend on negotiation between the local authorities and developer, however it is expected to provide some dwellings that meet the higher standards and therefore be a minor positive.</p>	<p>This policy option would ensure that a proportion of all housing meets the higher accessibility standards. This would provide a certainty of supply of homes that are accessible and adaptable. It is expected that this would result in major positive impacts.</p>	<p>This policy option would provide no certainty regarding the delivery of dwellings that meet the higher accessibility standards. The effects are therefore uncertain.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0	?
	Access to appropriate good quality housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing resulting in a minor positive impact over the plan period, increasing from the medium term as the policy is implemented.	Access to appropriate good quality housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing resulting in a minor positive impact. This positive impact could be offset by the possible reduction in developer funding for infrastructure and facilities such as healthcare, therefore overall, the impact of this policy option is considered to be neutral.	Without setting out local policy requirements in relation to housing standards there is a risk that housing will not meet need and people will have to remain in unsuitable accommodation, which could have an adverse effect on their health and well-being, however there is a high level of uncertainty. The nature of effects against this objective is uncertain.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	-	?
	The support for the higher accessibility standards set out in the preferred policy will help to ensure the needs of an aging population are met, as well as those or are disabled or have mobility difficulties. The policy should increase the number of dwellings that are accessible and adaptable by ensuring that there is a supply of appropriate homes that enable people to stay in their homes for longer.	This policy option would ensure that a proportion of all housing meets the higher accessibility standards. This would provide a certainty of supply of homes that are accessible and adaptable. It is expected that this would result in positive impacts. However, the requirement of a proportion of homes to meet the higher accessibility standards would likely mean that	Without setting out local policy requirements in relation to housing standards there is a risk that housing will not meet need and people will have to remain in unsuitable accommodation, which could have an adverse effect on this objective, however there is a high level of uncertainty. The nature of effects against this objective is uncertain

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The level of impact is uncertain, as it will depend on negotiation between the local authorities and developer, however it is expected to provide some dwellings that meet the higher standards and therefore be a minor positive throughout the plan period.	community facilities and infrastructure are not provided having wide ranging negative impacts on this objective. Therefore overall, this policy option would have a minor negative impact.	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-	0
The preferred 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 and facilities. This should result in minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	The requirement for a proportion of homes to meet the higher accessibility standards may mean that other facilities and infrastructure are not provided, potentially having negative impacts on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. This policy will help to ensure that homes that meet the higher accessibility standards are delivered through the planning process, contributing to the meeting of the needs of a growing and aging population.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in a minor positive impact against SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA13 Accessibility and Transport.</p> <p>Option 2 is predicted to result in a major positive impact against SA1 Housing, as it would ensure that a proportion of all housing meets the higher accessibility standards. However, the option is likely to result in minor negative impacts against SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA13 Accessibility and Transport.</p> <p>Option 3 would not set out a requirement for accessible housing and would rely on market and national policy. This option provides no certainty in respect of the provision of homes that meet the higher accessibility standard, and therefore the effects in relation to SA1, SA2 and SA3 are uncertain.</p>		

NS24: Custom and Self-Build Housing

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: One discrete development management policy to cover Custom and Self Build (CSB) using a threshold allowance.**
- Option 2: Including Custom and Self Build within other policies within the plan with no threshold allowance.
- Option 3: No local policy on Custom and Self Build - rely on national guidance relating to types of tenures set out in the NPPF and NPPG

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-/?	-/?
	<p>In relation to SA decision making criteria 1a, minor positive effects are expected from more opportunities for different tenures of homes on the market in settlements. It will allow homeowners to have more input within the design of the house. CSB homes could be another option of affordable homes as well. In 2020, there were 136 people on the self-build register, which indicates an interest and need in this form of housing.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely to be Central Lincolnshire wide and cumulative, throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>In relation to SA decision making criteria 1a, this option may not necessarily deliver the CSB homes required for the plan period, restricting the range of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet identified needs across Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>In relation to SA decision making criteria 1a, this option produces uncertainty for CSB homes delivery. Relying on National Policy may mean there are not enough plots that would meet the identified needs for CSB homeowners.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+/?	?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	This policy may have a positive influence on people’s health and wellbeing. This could be through the choices made available in CSB homes in terms of specific design needs which are personalised to the homeowner. For example, the adaptation of living arrangements for wheelchair users or through built design approach taken for multi-generational living. Minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option may have a positive effect upon this objective. Through the inclusion of CSB homes may allow homeowners more scope to incorporate specific design details. However, not having a threshold could potentially reduce the possibility of plots coming forward.	No local policy on CSB may reduce the possibility of plots coming forward
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+/-	+/-
	In relation to SA decision making criteria 3c, the preferred policy allows opportunities for local people to be more socially involved in creating homes within communities at a local level. This effect would be minor positive throughout the plan period and localised to settlements within Central Lincolnshire.	In relation to SA decision making criteria 3c, this policy option allows some opportunities for local people to be involved in creating homes within their community. However, this could only come to fruition by chance. These mixed minor positive/minor negative effects would be localised to settlements within Central Lincolnshire.	In relation to SA decision making criteria 3c, this policy option allows some opportunities for local people to be involved in creating homes within their community. However, this could only come to fruition by chance. Therefore, mixed minor positive/minor negative effects are likely.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	There may be opportunities through custom and self-build homes for biodiversity	There may be opportunities through custom and self-build homes for biodiversity	There may be opportunities through custom and self-build homes for biodiversity

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	and green infrastructure enhancements through developments. However, these are expected to be of a very small scale. Wider policies of the local plan will be implemented to address biodiversity effects.	and green infrastructure enhancements through developments. However, these are expected to be of a very small scale. Wider policies of the local plan will be implemented to address biodiversity effects.	and green infrastructure enhancements through developments. However, these are expected to be of a very small scale.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+/?	+/?	-/?
	<p>There are opportunities to enhance the landscape or townscape of an area through the requirement of design codes/plot passports. Wider policies of the local plan will be implemented to address landscape and townscape effects.</p> <p>The minor positive effects would be confined to specific sites within Central Lincolnshire and over the medium/long term.</p>	<p>There may be some opportunities to enhance and protect the settlement character through a general policy and the wider plan. Wider policies of the local plan will be implemented to address landscape and townscape effects.</p> <p>The minor positive effects would be medium/long term.</p>	<p>Under this policy option there would be some level of protection to the character of an area through the NPPF. However, this would not be localised to the relevant policy area and potentially not providing enough protection to enhance landscapes and townscapes.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	<p>A CSB specific policy would allow opportunities to ensure good design and innovation is implemented through the use of design codes/plot passports. However, the degree of effects caused by this policy on this objective will depend on site/development specific</p>	<p>This policy option would allow some degree of certainty for a local based policy approach. However, the degree of effects caused by this policy on this objective will depend on site/development specific circumstances, so there is some uncertainty at this</p>	<p>The NPPF offers some protection for the historic environment and promotion of good design and innovation, but there is less certainty than with a local based policy approach.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>circumstances, so there is some uncertainty at this stage. Wider policies of the local plan will be implemented to address the historic environment.</p> <p>The effects are likely to be Central Lincolnshire wide and cumulative, throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>stage. Wider policies of the local plan will be implemented to address the historic environment.</p>	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	?	?	?
	<p>A CSB discrete policy would have uncertain impact on land and soils because it is not currently known whether CSB plots will come forward on brownfield or greenfield land. The policy requires developers to provide 5% of all homes as custom and self-build plots on schemes of 100 or more dwellings. These larger schemes may involve the development of greenfield land, but the CSB</p>	<p>A combined policy would have uncertain impact on land and soils because it is not currently known whether CSB plots will come forward on brownfield or greenfield land.</p>	<p>It is not clear what type of impact would occur on land and soils because it is not currently known whether CSB plots will come forward on brownfield or greenfield land.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	would only form a small portion of the development.		
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	A CSB at local level will allow opportunities to promote green technologies to reduce the carbon footprint of CSB homes in the medium/long term across Central Lincolnshire but would be subject to the design of the scheme. Where plots are provided as part of large-scale, mixed-use developments, this policy requirement should reduce distances people have to travel to access services and leisure and reduce the need to travel by car. Minor positive effects are expected in the medium to long term.	The wider plan will allow opportunities to reduce carbon emissions within Central Lincolnshire which would be dependent on the scheme design.	The NPPF has provisions to minimise climate change effects but not localised which would be dependent on the scheme design.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	The preferred policy will allow opportunities for climate change adaptation measures to be explored especially in the design codes/plot passport parts of the policy. However, the scheme design would be an	The wider plan will encourage the use of sustainable development approaches which would be dependent on the scheme design.	The NPPF has provisions for innovation and new technologies but not localised which would be dependent on the scheme design.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	influential part of this, so the potential impacts are uncertain.		
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+/?	?	?
	Where plots are provided as part of the large-scale, mixed-use developments, this policy requirement should reduce distances people have to travel to access services and leisure and reduce the need to travel by car. However, the extent of positive impacts is uncertain as they would depend on the location of CSB plots coming forward.	There is greater uncertainty with this option as it is not known where CSB plots would come forward.	There is greater uncertainty with this option as it is not known where CSB plots would come forward.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+/?	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy could have positive influences on job creation employment in Central Lincolnshire. This policy contributes to the amount of housing provided across Central Lincolnshire, which will also help to support the local economy and job creation. CSB applicants may use local skills to aid the building of their home. The effects are	The building of new homes will support the local economy and job creation.	The supply of new homes is linked to the construction industry and jobs it creates/maintains. National policy promotes sustainable development and in turn will aid the economy to a degree but not local specific.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	likely to be Central Lincolnshire wide and cumulative, throughout the plan period.		
15. Local Economy.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy contributes to the amount of housing provided across Central Lincolnshire, which will also help to support the local economy and job creation. The policy could have positive influences on the economy in Central Lincolnshire as CSB applicants may use local skills to aid the building of their home. The effects are likely to be minor positive, Central Lincolnshire wide and cumulative throughout the plan period.	This policy option could have positive influences on the economy in Central Lincolnshire as the building of new homes will provide employment in the local housebuilding sector.	The supply of new homes is linked to the construction industry and jobs it creates/maintains. National policy promotes sustainable development and in turn will aid the economy to a degree, but it is not locally specific.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) for custom and self-build homes is predicted to enhance a number of the sustainability objectives. The policy seeks to secure the provision of custom and self-build homes in Central Lincolnshire through supporting provision, in principle, via individual plots, multiple plots and as part of larger schemes. The self-build register identifies a demand for self-build homes across Central Lincolnshire, and this policy provides a clear delivery mechanism to meet this need. The policy therefore performs positively in relation to social and economic objectives: SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Well-being, SA3 Social Equality, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Where potential harm may occur, the policy, implemented alongside other local plan policies, will allow greater opportunities to enhance the environment. Minor positive effects are</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>predicted in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility. The prescriptive nature of the preferred policy will allow greater certainty of the positive benefits against the listed sustainability objectives.</p> <p>Option 2 delivers similar benefits to Option 1 against the sustainability objectives to a degree. However, is not specific enough in relation to the custom and self-build opportunities that will need to be encouraged during the plan period in order to meet the demand highlighted by the self- build register. Minor negative impacts could result against SA1 Housing in this regard as there is a risk housing need would not be met. Mixed minor positive/minor negative impacts are predicted against SA3 Social Equality and Community, as there may be some opportunity for local people to be involved in creating homes within their community but without detailed criteria this may only come to fruition by chance.</p> <p>Option 3, relying on national policy, is not local specific enough to meet the housing needs of Central Lincolnshire, therefore minor negative effects are likely against SA1 Housing. The policy does not give enough certainty and prescription so creates unknown potential impacts against a number of the sustainability objectives, including SA2 Health and Well-being, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils and SA13 Transport and Accessibility. Whilst Option 3 is likely to promote some opportunities for custom and self-build homes it does not provide an approach to small and large sites unlike the preferred policy.</p>		

S25: Sub-Division and Multi-Occupation of Dwellings within Lincoln

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Policy controlling conversion to houses in multiple occupation in Lincoln and their concentration and supporting development of appropriate purpose built multi occupancy accommodation.**
- Option 2: No specific policy for housing in multiple occupation in Lincoln.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	++/-	-/?
	The preferred policy would restrict the availability of some houses in multiple occupation. However, it would only restrict inappropriate conversion or over concentration of such properties 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.	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, no specific policy for housing in multiple occupation risks unrestricted conversions, which 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.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	-/?
	The preferred policy seeks to ensure that where conversions to housing in multiple occupation do take place, they do not cause harm to the amenity of future occupants, neighbours and the wider area or result in safety issues. Minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy approach could result in over concentrations of houses in multiple occupation with greater numbers of people putting pressure on local health services. However, the impact on this SA objective will depend on the nature of occupation. Some occupants may be registered for health services elsewhere or, if passing through, may not register in this

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		location making the likely impact uncertain.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	-
	The preferred policy will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities by preventing over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents and encouraging purpose-built accommodation in appropriate locations 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. Reduced concentrations of houses in multiple occupation should also help to reduce levels of crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour. Significant positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.	No specific policy for housing in multiple occupation risks unrestricted conversions, which 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.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	0
	The preferred policy is expected to help prevent the decline of an areas appearance when an overconcentration of houses in multiple occupation occurs (which can leave areas lacking in investment and therefore a lower quality of environment) and ensure acceptable conversion of properties	This policy approach would not impact on this SA objective as the Local Plan includes a Design and Amenity policy which requires all development proposals to contribute positively to local character and townscape.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	where subdivision is considered appropriate. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	0
	The preferred policy 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. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property may increase water consumption and need for wastewater treatment. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	Increasing the number of residents in a property may increase water consumption and need for wastewater treatment.
8. Pollution	+	-
	Increasing the number of residents in a property and purpose-built accommodation is likely to increase noise pollution (people and traffic). This policy approach aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. It requires the	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase noise pollution (people and traffic). Without a policy approach to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses, there is a risk of negative

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	existing building to be capable of conversion without causing harm to the amenities of future occupants and neighbours. This is expected to include consideration of noise pollution. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	impacts on residential amenity, including noise pollution.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not have a significant or direct impact upon this sustainability objective. It may prevent over-concentrations of uses likely to result in vacant and neglected buildings, although effects are likely to be negligible.	This policy option will not have a significant or direct impact upon this sustainability objective. It may result in the reuse of vacant and derelict buildings that may struggle to find alternative uses, although effects are likely to be negligible.
10. Waste.	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the number of residents in a property and purpose-built accommodation may increase the amount of waste. The policy specifically requires adequate provision is made for bin storage and collection. However, the extent of positive effects will be dependent upon the individual decisions of residents. A minor beneficial effect is therefore expected throughout the plan period.	Increasing the number of residents in a property is likely to increase the amount of waste. However, the extent of positive effects will be dependent upon the individual decisions of residents.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	-	-
	The preferred policy aims to control the number and concentration of subdivided houses. Increasing the	Increasing the number of residents in a property may increase demand and need for energy.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	number of residents in a property may increase demand and need for energy. Purpose built accommodation is likely to be more intensively used than existing buildings, resulting in more energy used. However, new build should be more energy efficient. Minor negative effects are likely.	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	-/?
	The preferred policy requires any conversions to be carried out without resulting in safety issues. This would include preventing the conversion of downstairs rooms into sleeping accommodation in a flood risk area if it would result in risk to the residents. Minor positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.	No specific policy on houses in multiple occupation risks over concentration. 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.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	0
	The preferred policy aims to ensure that where conversions do take place there is adequate on-site parking and cycle storage unless it can be demonstrated that the site is suitably located on a regular bus route or within walking distance of the City Centre. In the case of student accommodation, it requires university and college facilities to be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Minor positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.	This policy option 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.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Economic		
14. Employment.	+/-	+/-
	Preventing the loss of family housing within the City should have a positive effect to help stem out-commuting and outward migration of the working age families. Restricting housing in multiple occupation may limit housing occupied by migrant workers, resulting in minor negative effects. New build accommodation may result in additional employment associated with the management of the scheme; however, these impacts are likely to be negligible. Mixed effects are predicted.	This policy option may result in more housing occupied by migrant workers but the loss of family housing within the City may result in out commuting and outward migration of working age families.
15. Local Economy.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not have a significant impact upon this sustainability objective. It may result in the retention of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are maintained, although effects are likely to be negligible.	This policy option will not have a significant impact upon this sustainability objective. It may result in the loss of some local facilities and services if mixed communities are lost, although effects are likely to be negligible.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) would allow for the conversion of properties into houses in multiple occupation while helping to prevent unsympathetic conversions and over concentrations of subdivided houses with transient residents which will help to promote diverse and cohesive communities. 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.</p> <p>Minor negative effects were identified against SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy. Potential mitigation could be provided through the promotion of energy efficient buildings, sustainable construction and design and, where appropriate,</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	on-site renewable energy generation via Development Management process and other policies within the Local Plan.	

S26: Houseboat Moorings and Caravans

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which provides a framework for proposals for houseboat moorings and caravan pitches to be considered**
- Option 2: No policy on houseboat moorings and caravan pitches, rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	+	?
	The preferred policy will help to ensure a supply of a wide range of dwelling types to meet the needs of the Central Lincolnshire population, as identified in the Housing Needs Assessment, throughout the plan period. This policy is expected to have a minor positive impact.	It is uncertain what impacts this policy option will have in the SA objective as it does not provide a locally specific approach.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0
	Access to appropriate good quality, affordable (in its widest sense) housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing resulting in a minor positive impact throughout the plan period.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0
	The preferred policy will ensure a range of dwelling types are provided throughout the plan period that will meet the needs of the population, thus reducing overcrowding and other housing related issues, whilst also being in locations that, in being in accordance with other policies, will ensure access to services and facilities and the informal interactions that occur as a result. Therefore, it is expected that this policy will have minor positive impacts.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	?
	The likely expansion in the number of houseboat moorings, as set out in the supporting text to this policy, has the potential to have a negative impact upon this SA objective. However, any development under this policy will have to be in accordance with other plan policies, including S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a neutral impact.	This policy option does not provide any certainty in relation to the provision of houseboats caravans or park homes, therefore it is unclear what, if any, impacts will occur.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	?
	The likely expansion in the number of houseboat moorings, as set out in the supporting text to this policy, has the potential to impact negatively upon water quality and this SA objective. However, the policy states that proposals will need to have connection to appropriate water supply and sewerage system, and any development under this policy will have to be in accordance with other plan policies, including S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a neutral impact.	This policy option does not provide any certainty in relation to the provision of houseboats caravans or park homes, therefore it is unclear what, if any, impacts will occur.
8. Pollution	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	-	?
	Proposals for the delivery of new caravan pitches or park homes have the potential to impact negatively on loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development. However, any development under this policy will have to be in accordance with other plan policies, including Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, which offers protection and directs development to lower graded land. Therefore, this policy is expected to have a neutral impact.	This policy option does not provide any certainty in relation to the provision of houseboats caravans or park homes, therefore it is unclear what, if any, impacts will occur.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	?
	The preferred policy sets out that caravans and park homes will only be allowed in locations that would be acceptable for permanent dwellings, ensuring that no new development will take place in areas at risk of flooding. Any development will also have to take account of other Local Plan policies, including policy S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources. It is expected that this policy will have a positive impact on this SA objective.	This policy option does not provide any certainty in relation to the provision of houseboats caravans or park homes, therefore it is unclear what, if any, impacts will occur.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
Economic		
14. Employment.	0 The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	0 This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	0 The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	0 This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. This policy will ensure that where development for houseboat moorings, caravans or park homes takes place it meets the need identified in the Housing Needs Assessment and is in an appropriate location.</p> <p>The preferred policy is likely to result in minor positive effects against SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>Neutral effects are expected against SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA7 Natural Resources – Water and SA 9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, as any development under this policy will have to be in accordance with other plan policies within the Local Plan which set out criteria relevant to all of these SA objectives.</p> <p>Option 2 is to have no local policy setting out criteria for proposals for houseboats, caravans and park homes. This option does not provide any certainty in respect of the provision of houseboats, caravans and park homes to meet the identified need, and therefore is expected to lead to uncertain impacts in relation to SA1 Housing, SA4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, SA7 Natural Resources – Water, SA 9 Natural Resources – Land Use, and SA12 and Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk. Neutral impacts are expected against the remaining SA objectives.</p>	

NS27: Residential Annexes

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out the requirements for the delivery of residential annexes**
- Option 2: No policy on residential annexes, rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	+	0
	The preferred policy relates to a specific type of residential provision. It will help to ensure that the needs of a growing and aging population are met, by supporting accommodation options that enable independence for older people for longer. A minor positive impact is expected.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0
	Access to appropriate good quality, affordable (in its widest sense) housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing. This policy would allow for the support and care of family members. Through criterion d) it would ensure that the proposal does not cause harm to amenity. The policy is therefore expected to result in a minor positive impact throughout the plan period.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0
	The preferred policy will contribute towards a range of dwelling types being provided throughout the plan period. In particular the policy will help to provide accommodation that will benefit older people and enable independent living for	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		longer. It is expected that this policy will, indirectly, have a minor positive impact.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to biodiversity assets that any proposal does not cause harm to these biodiversity assets. It is expected that this policy will have minor positive impacts.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	-/?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to the appearance and scale of the annexe, and clear restrictions for any detached annex buildings to ensure that any developments do not cause harm through over development or poor design. It is expected that this policy will have minor positive impacts.	This policy option does not provide any locally specific criteria in relation to residential annexe development. It is expected that not having locally specific criteria will not provide certainty and may have a negative impact.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to heritage assets that any proposal does not cause harm to these heritage assets. It is expected that this policy will have minor positive impacts.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0
The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	0
The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to flood risk that any proposal does not cause harm to the risk of the area. It is expected that this policy will have minor positive impacts.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	
Economic		
14. Employment.	0	0
The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	
15. Local Economy.	0	0
The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred policy. The policy addresses policy criteria for a specific type of residential accommodation residential annexes.</p> <p>The preferred policy is predicted to lead to a minor positive against SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape SA6 Built and Historic Environment and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	
	Option 2 would be a continuation of the current approach (i.e., no local policy), and does not provide any certainty in approach, or protection of residential areas from over development, a minor negative or uncertain impact is expected against SA 5 Landscape and Townscape.	

S28: Spatial Strategy for Employment

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A spatial strategy for employment aligned to the overall spatial strategy and distribution of growth for Central Lincolnshire.**
- Option 2: A spatial strategy that is different to the overall spatial strategy and distribution of growth more evenly across smaller settlements
- Option 3: No local based strategic policy and rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	Having a spatial strategy for employment will ensure a holistic and strategic view is taken for housing and employment together to ensure these are situated within the right areas of Central Lincolnshire. However, this policy will not directly influence the delivery of housing and therefore is expected to have a negligible impact on this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	-/?	-/?
	The spatial strategy for employment seeks to deliver a strong local economy that provides sufficient quantity and quality of employment opportunities for the Central Lincolnshire population. Indirectly, this will have a positive impact on both physical and mental health and wellbeing, as income and employment are key determinants of health.	This policy option would not focus employment on urban areas and spread employment across Central Lincolnshire. Indirectly, this may have a negative impact on this objective as employment opportunities would be greatly reduced and more difficult to access, in those areas with the largest populations and experiencing deprivation, including income and employment deprivation. A lack of employment	It is difficult to assess the impacts of this policy option as there is little clarity as to where employment development would take place locally. Effects are therefore uncertain

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
		opportunities could impact negatively on health and wellbeing of those living in the main urban areas.	
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+	-/?
	By focusing employment development at the main urban areas within Central Lincolnshire, the preferred policy provides the greatest opportunity to deliver regeneration and to help reduce social inequality. Through delivering some growth in the smaller settlements, this policy also provides some scope for greater employment diversity in rural communities. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.	This policy option provides opportunities to deliver regeneration in the main urban areas, albeit to a lesser degree than option 1, but also in smaller settlements. It offers opportunities for employment diversity in rural communities. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.	Without any certainty over where employment development will occur, it is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option. However, the uncertainty that would result from this option would not assist with delivering inclusivity or regeneration. Minor negative uncertain effects are therefore likely on this objective.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	+/?	?
	It is difficult to assess the effects of this policy on biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, planned growth at focused locations could allow for opportunities to deliver strategic-level improvements to green infrastructure and open spaces and biodiversity net gain. Consideration of impacts on biodiversity and green	It is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option on biodiversity and green infrastructure. However, planned growth at focused locations could allow for opportunities to deliver strategic-level improvements to green infrastructure and open spaces and biodiversity net gain. Consideration of the impacts on and opportunities for green	It is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option on biodiversity and green infrastructure. Consideration of the impacts on and opportunities for green infrastructure could be considered within this option to form part of a more detailed consideration for locating growth. Effects are therefore uncertain.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>infrastructure are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive uncertain impacts are assessed against this objective.</p>	<p>infrastructure could be considered within this option to form part of a more detailed consideration for locating growth. Overall, minor positive uncertain impacts are expected.</p>	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+/-	-/?	-/?
	<p>Through focusing employment development in the larger urban areas, the preferred policy would reduce pressure on the landscape in more rural locations. However, employment uses are often large in scale and difficult to integrate effectively into the landscape, increasing pressure on the urban edge and green wedges.</p> <p>Therefore, it is expected that this policy will have a mixed minor positive minor negative effect.</p>	<p>Spreading employment growth across Central Lincolnshire would increase pressure on rural areas and smaller settlements where development is likely to have a greater impact on village character and rural landscapes. However, the consideration of the impacts of growth on landscapes and townscapes could be considered at a more detailed level than this policy option allows for and therefore the effects are likely to be minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>This policy option would introduce substantial uncertainty to where employment development would take place. Piecemeal development may place additional pressure on rural settlements, and likely harm character and landscape. However, the consideration of the impacts of growth on landscapes and townscapes could be considered at a more detailed level than this policy option allows for and therefore the effects are likely to be minor negative uncertain.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0/+	0/-	0/?
	<p>The preferred policy is continuing on from historic patterns of growth</p>	<p>This policy option goes against the historic trend of focusing</p>	<p>It is unclear what effects this policy option may have on the</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>which has seen development occur at a greater rate at the larger urban areas due to industrial growth or other catalysts. However, the consideration of impacts on the built and historic environment are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance the local historic environment and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>As such, any effect of this policy is expected to be negligible to minor positive on this objective.</p>	<p>development where it is needed, spreading growth across more settlements. However, the consideration of impacts on the built and historic environment are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance the local historic environment and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>As such, any effect of this option is expected to be negligible to minor negative on this objective.</p>	<p>built and historic environment. The consideration of impacts on the built and historic environment are arguably better had at a finer grain when considering individual sites. New development may present opportunities to incorporate mitigation or even enhance the local historic environment and effects will be dependent upon the specific design of proposals which are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>As such, any effect of this option is expected to be negligible uncertain on this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	-	?
	<p>All new development will have an impact on water consumption. The preferred policy will direct most growth to existing urban areas where there is available capacity of existing water systems infrastructure. Anglian Water’s Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account</p>	<p>All new development will have an impact on water consumption. Anglian Water’s Water Resource Management Plan identifies that the Central Lincolnshire area is in surplus overall, taking into account planned growth and population projections. However, a spatial growth approach that disperses growth is likely to require significant investment in</p>	<p>All new development will have an impact on water consumption. This policy option would provide no clarity of where employment growth would be delivered and instead would rely on national policy and guidance. Whilst such an approach would likely direct the majority of employment to urban areas, it would substantially reduce certainty. Without any certainty over where development</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>planned growth and population projections.</p> <p>This policy is therefore expected to have negligible effects upon this objective.</p>	<p>water infrastructure and the upgrading of existing facilities.</p> <p>This will result in negative effects on ensuring that demand for water will be within the available capacity of existing water systems infrastructure.</p>	<p>will occur, it is difficult to assess the effects of this policy option on this objective.</p>
8. Pollution	+/-	+/-	?
	<p>The preferred policy would place more employment growth in locations where there are larger communities and more activity. (Lincoln has a designated Air Quality Management Area for NO₂). Whilst this may increase local air pollution from vehicle movements, it would also increase the number of people with the opportunity to access employment opportunities by foot, cycle or public transport.</p> <p>This policy is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive/minor negative effects.</p>	<p>This policy option would spread employment development across Central Lincolnshire. This would locate more growth at areas without air pollution and with less activity. However, this could result in employees having to travel further distances by private car to access these sites, increasing vehicle movements and therefore increasing local air pollution. More growth in rural areas could also result in adverse impacts to the night sky in rural areas. This option is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive minor negative effects.</p>	<p>Under this policy option, the locations of employment proposals are uncertain and therefore the effects on this objective are difficult to predict pollution. Without a local spatial strategy for employment, there could be a spread of employment development across Central Lincolnshire, with similar impacts to Option 1, but this is unknown. Therefore, uncertain effects are recorded.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++/-	+/-	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy retains existing employment allocations and mainly directs employment development to existing employment areas, which is likely to have a significant positive impact in reducing the need for using greenfield land for employment development.</p>	<p>This policy option would allow for the redevelopment of previously developed land in both urban and village locations.</p> <p>Impacts on agricultural land and other land uses could affect this objective in negative ways if greenfield land was to be used for</p>	<p>National policy is supportive of the redevelopment of previously developed land and so this option would likely result in this taking place. However, other greenfield sites may be sequentially more preferable for employment uses near strategic highway networks.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>However, where employment comes forward at the SUEs and as non-designated employment in the countryside, this is likely to involve the loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>Mixed major positive minor negative benefits are therefore likely on this objective.</p>	<p>the siting of large employment-based business in these locations.</p> <p>A mixed minor positive/minor negative effect is predicted against this objective.</p>	<p>Therefore, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect has been predicted for this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	<p>The impacts of the preferred policy on the waste hierarchy, the need for raw materials and opportunities to recycle or minimise waste is negligible.</p>	<p>The impacts of this policy option on the waste hierarchy, the need for raw materials and opportunities to recycle or minimise waste is negligible.</p>	<p>The impacts of this policy option on the waste hierarchy, the need for raw materials and opportunities to recycle or minimise waste is negligible.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/-	?
	<p>The preferred policy focuses employment growth in the main urban areas which will minimise the distance needed to travel to access employment and encourage travel by more sustainable transport modes (i.e., walking, cycling and public transport).</p> <p>This policy allows for a planned approach to meeting employment needs and provides certainty for where employment sites will be across Central Lincolnshire. This may provide opportunities for improved public transport to these</p>	<p>By distributing more growth to smaller, less-well served settlements, this policy option would result in more trips needing to be made by private car and journeys being of a greater distance to access employment. However, this approach could result in improvements to public transport and the delivery of new employment in smaller settlements would result in a reduction of the distance needed to travel by the existing community to access employment than at present. This option is therefore expected to result in</p>	<p>National policy seeks sustainable solutions within para 151.</p> <p>However, the effects of this policy option at this level of appraisal are too uncertain to provide a conclusive effect.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>areas, reducing greenhouse gas emissions over the plan period.</p> <p>Allocation of land for employment is likely to lead to an increase in the overall demand for energy resulting in negative effects. Other policies in the Local Plan should help to mitigate any negative effects. The Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) promotes innovation at the heart of Greater Lincolnshire Local Economic Partnership (GLLEP) strategy for renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive impacts are predicted over the plan period.</p>	<p>mixed minor positive minor negative effects.</p>	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	<p>The impacts of the preferred policy on this objective are neutral as the policy would not directly impact on this objective. Such impacts would be more appropriately assessed and managed at a smaller scale on a settlement or site basis through other policies.</p>	<p>The impacts of this policy option on this objective are neutral as the policy would not directly impact on this objective. Such impacts would be more appropriately assessed and managed at a smaller scale on a settlement or site basis through other policies.</p>	<p>The impacts of this policy option this objective is neutral as the policy would not directly impact on this objective. Such impacts would be more appropriately assessed and managed on a site basis through other policies.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	-/?	-/?
	<p>The spatial strategy for employment focuses growth in the main urban areas and promotes the use of existing strategic employment allocations, which are generally located near to good</p>	<p>By distributing more employment growth to smaller, settlements, this policy option would result in more trips needing to be made by private car and journeys being of a greater distance to access</p>	<p>Reliance on national based policy could lead to employment development in locations that are not within good strategic transport networks and/or accessible by walking, cycling and public</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	highway networks and existing populations. This should result in 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 options (such as cycle lanes and bus services) as demand increases. Major positive effects are likely from the medium term, over the duration of the plan period and beyond. Travel plan measures and infrastructure requirements may be required of proposed developments to promote sustainable modes of travel.	employment opportunities. This approach could result in improvements to public transport due to increased demand, however this is uncertain. This option is therefore expected to result in minor negative uncertain effects.	transport. It could lead to piecemeal development and miss local based opportunities to utilise transport infrastructure. As such, minor negative uncertain effects are predicted against this objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+/-	--
	Setting out a local spatial strategy for employment which focuses on the main urban areas and retains the existing employment allocations and areas will enable the delivery of employment land to meet the need identified within the Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) and will provide greater certainty for business looking to invest in Central Lincolnshire linking to the ambitions set out in the GLLEPs LIS. It has the potential to lead to	This policy option would disperse growth across more settlements and as such there would likely be more travel and distribution required to other employment sites across Central Lincolnshire due to employment sites not been targeted to strategic highway networks. However, it could also deliver new employment opportunities in these wider areas increasing employment opportunities at a wider	Whilst this policy option is likely to deliver employment growth across Central Lincolnshire, the uncertainty it would introduce would not assist investment in the local economy and therefore could impact on job creation. The absence of a local spatial strategy for employment could miss local opportunities which are encouraged through the LIS and the wider work of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership, Strategic Economic

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>agglomerations within certain business sectors by allocating sufficient land to allow choice but focused on certain areas. This should impact positively on job creation. It also allows infrastructure to be in place for strategic sites such as good road networks to areas beyond Central Lincolnshire resulting in transboundary positive effects.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive effects are predicted on this objective from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>geography to match the housing and population growth occurring.</p> <p>This option is therefore expected to result in mixed minor positive minor negative effects.</p>	<p>Plan (SEP). Therefore, major negative effects have been recorded against this objective.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++	+	--
	<p>Setting out a local spatial strategy for employment which focuses on the main urban areas and retains the existing strategic employment allocations and areas will enable the delivery of employment land to meet the need identified within the ENA to provide certainty for existing and new business investment, choice and flexibility so that businesses are not constrained by a lack of available sites. This approach will significantly benefit the local economy and wider economy of the GLLEP, by ensuring land is available to support existing</p>	<p>This policy option would support the local economy both at a Central Lincolnshire scale and to a proportionate level at a settlement level, particularly supporting the rural economy. However, it would not align to the objectives identified by the GLLEP within the LIS and SEP objectives. As such minor positive impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>Whilst this policy option is likely to deliver economic growth across Central Lincolnshire, the uncertainty it would introduce would not assist investment in the local economy.</p> <p>A lack of a locally specific spatial strategy for employment would not promote the area as an area for investment, and there would be a significant risk that suitable land and/or buildings and supporting infrastructure will not be available of a type required by businesses and for a range of employment uses.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>businesses and also attract new investment into the area.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive effects are expected on this objective from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>		As such major negative effects are likely on this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to generate significant positive benefits against SA objectives SA13 Transport and Accessibility, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy. The spatial strategy ensures economic activity is focused on the main urban conurbations but also features within all aspects of the settlement hierarchy that is proportionate in nature for rural areas. This should ensure employment opportunities are accessible to the Central Lincolnshire population.</p> <p>A further mixed major positive minor negative effect is predicted in relation to SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils. The spatial strategy retains existing employment allocations and mainly directs employment development to existing employment areas, reducing the need for using greenfield land for employment development. However, where employment comes forward at the SUEs and as non-designated employment in the countryside, this is likely to involve the loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain and mixed minor positive minor negative effects are likely in relation to many of the environmental SA objectives, as the exact impacts are not currently known at this level of appraisal and will be considered on an individual site basis.</p> <p>Option 2 spreads economic growth across Central Lincolnshire. This approach would not align to the objectives identified by the GLLEP within the LIS and SEP objectives. As such, a minor positive impact is expected for SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>A number of mixed minor positive minor negative effects are predicted for this policy option: SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA14 Employment. By distributing more growth to smaller, less-well served settlements, this policy option would result in more trips needing to be made by private car and journeys being of a greater distance to access employment. However, it could also deliver new employment opportunities in these wider areas increasing employment opportunities at a wider geography to match the housing and population growth occurring.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Option 3 relies on national policy and other Local Plan policies and is likely to generate a great deal of uncertainty for the growth of the local economy in Central Lincolnshire. This results in a number of uncertain effects against the SA objectives.		

S29: Strategic Employment Sites (SES)

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Retain the allocated strategic employment sites in the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017.**
- Option 2: Allocate further strategic employment sites above those already allocated.
- Option 3: No local policy allocating Strategic Employment Sites - rely on a criteria-based windfall employment policy, national policy and other Local Plan policies

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	-	-/?
	The preferred policy allocates existing sites for strategic employment and as such, given that the housing requirement is to be met in full, has no effect on the supply of housing land.	This option could reduce the range of potential sites for housing allocation, when the existing employment allocations already meet the identified need set out within the Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) (2020). Allocating more sites may give uncertainty for those with extant permissions for housing, potentially leaving land unused.	A reliance on windfall employment sites may impact on the supply of housing within the area as it creates uncertainty. There is some uncertainty as to the exact impacts, as the type, scale, timing and location of new employment land is not known.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+/?	-/?
	Economic wellbeing is an important determinant of mental health and overall wellbeing which comes from job security and the opportunities for prosperity. Retaining existing strategic employment sites provides certainty over the plan period for the projected growth identified in the ENA, and therefore should lead to a positive effect on this objective throughout the plan period.	The allocation of further strategic employment land 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 impact has been recorded. Positive benefits will be greatest where employment sites	Piecemeal employment development that would result from a reliance on windfall employment sites, has the potential to create uncertainty for jobs growth, as the type, scale, timing and location of new employment land over the plan period would be unknown. As a consequence, this could have a negative impact on health and wellbeing. There is some

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>However, the allocation of land is not a guarantee of employment and as such a minor positive uncertain effect has been recorded. Positive benefits will be greatest where employment sites are located close to existing communities or within SUEs as part of a mixed development.</p>	<p>are located close to existing communities or within SUEs as part of a mixed development.</p>	<p>uncertainty as to the exact impacts, as the type, scale, timing and location of new employment land is not known.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	+/-	-/+?	-/?
	<p>The impacts of the preferred policy on this objective depends on the type of businesses which come forward on existing strategic employment allocations. However, sufficient employment land has been planned to meet the needs identified within the ENA, to provide businesses with the certainty. This will help communities share in prosperity for local services and general uplift in sections such as culture and social care.</p> <p>Employment sites are allocated so potential for benefits to be localised only to these areas and not necessarily translate to other areas within Central Lincolnshire, hence the mixed effects of the policy on this SA objective.</p>	<p>The impacts of this option on this objective depends on the type of businesses which come forward on the further strategic employment sites. This option may bring further sites forward in other areas that may not have allocated employment sites. This may enhance the employment provision in these areas and give people the opportunity to access sources of employment locally, giving increased prospects of a steady income and raising the standard of living. Though some uncertainty exists if the market is flooded with land availability, which may result in uncertainty and lower investment.</p> <p>Employment sites are allocated so potential for benefits to be localised only to these areas and not necessarily translate to other areas within Central Lincolnshire,</p>	<p>Relying on windfall employment development may create uncertainty as to whether employment needs will be fulfilled and whether employment land comes forward at the right time and in the right locations. This may have negative effects on local investment and regeneration over the plan period.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			hence the mixed effects of the option on this SA objective.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	+/-	?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing strategic employment allocations within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on existing allocations may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>Allocation of further land for strategic employment, has the potential to impact negatively on this objective. However, it may be possible to mitigate the impacts of employment development on biodiversity through the requirements of biodiversity policies within the Local Plan.</p> <p>Allocating land directs employment to known strategic employment sites where the biodiversity effects have already been considered, helping to protect undeveloped areas that are potentially important to wildlife and may help to retain greenspace within Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>No employment allocations under this option presents uncertainty. The scale, type and location of development enabled through this option and its relationship with the natural environment is unknown. This will vary site by site and depending on the scale of development, uses proposed and nature of activity at the site.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	-	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing strategic employment allocations within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>Employment uses are often large in scale and difficult to integrate</p>	<p>Allocation of further land for strategic employment beyond the 2017 Local Plan allocations could have adverse impacts on the landscape through loss of greenfield land which contributes to landscape character. This could have a negative impact in</p>	<p>Windfall employment developments are likely to result in an increased role and use of greenfield land to respond to employment land needs, which could result in an adverse effect on the landscape and townscape.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>effectively into the landscape. Therefore, applications coming forward on existing allocations may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>the long term for the life of the plan. Policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce the impact.</p>	<p>National policy and guidance and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce the impact.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	+/-?	?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing strategic employment allocations within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on existing allocations may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>Allocation of further land for strategic employment, has the potential to impact negatively on this objective. However, it may be possible to mitigate the impacts of employment development on the built and historic environment through the requirements of historic environment and design policies within the Local Plan.</p> <p>However, the true effects of this option on this objective will only be known on a site-by-site basis at the planning application stage and will vary depending on the location, scale and type of development involved.</p>	<p>No employment allocations under this option presents uncertainty, as the scale, type and location of development enabled through this option and its relationship with the historic environment is unknown. This will vary site by site and depending on the scale of development, uses proposed and nature of activity.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	-
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>The size, scale, use and location of employment development enabled through this option is</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			unknown and likely to vary on a site-by-site basis. This makes planning for water infrastructure requirements challenging with potentially adverse effects for this objective.
8. Pollution	0	-?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing allocated strategic employment sites and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on existing allocations may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	Allocation of further land for strategic employment risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car, depending on their location, with the potential to impact negatively on this objective	An unplanned, piecemeal approach to meeting strategic employment land risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car, depending on their location, with the potential to impact negatively on this objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	-	-/?
	The preferred policy retains existing strategic employment allocations which is likely to have a significant positive impact in reducing the need for new greenfield land for employment development. Therefore, natural resources are protected during the plan period and beyond.	This option could result in permanent, negative effects on this objective, because additional strategic employment allocations above those already allocated in the Local Plan are likely to be on greenfield land. Allocating land above what is required may also lead to land laying vacant for some time if there is an over-supply.	This option may result in permanent, negative effects on this objective, because all employment growth may get directed to greenfield land, without consideration of regenerating existing sites.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
10. Waste.	+	-/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have minor positive effects throughout the plan period, through the retention of existing strategic employment allocations. These positive effects will occur by utilising existing employment land and premises, which should reduce construction waste through the repurposing of existing buildings.</p>	<p>This option could result in negative impacts on this objective, as allocations of further land for strategic employment, above those already allocated in the Local Plan, are likely to be on greenfield land, therefore placing additional pressure on the demand for raw materials.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty, as the use and activity at sites may contribute positively or negatively to this sustainability objective.</p>	<p>This option could result in negative impacts on this objective, as windfall employment development is likely to be on greenfield land, therefore placing additional pressure on the demand for raw materials.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty, as the use and activity at sites may contribute positively or negatively to this sustainability objective.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/-?	-/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy allows for a planned approach to meeting employment needs and provides certainty for where employment sites are located. This may provide opportunities for improved public transport to these areas, reducing greenhouse gas emissions over the plan period.</p> <p>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 businesses that occupy the sites. Other policies in the Local Plan</p>	<p>Allocation of further land for strategic employment is likely to lead to an increase in the overall demand for energy resulting in negative effects. Further employment sites in greenfield locations may increase the use of the car to commute to employment and could potentially lead to more travel movements to sites that are not well served by strategic road networks. However, the exact effects will depend on the businesses that occupy the sites. Other policies in the Local Plan should help to mitigate any negative effects.</p>	<p>Windfall employment development is unplanned and therefore could result in a misalignment of the strategy for meeting employment needs and that of encouraging a modal shift and reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>This could lead to negative effects on this objective by increasing greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption.</p> <p>However, the exact effects will depend on the businesses that occupy the sites. Other policies</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	should help to mitigate any negative effects.		in the Local Plan should help to mitigate any negative effects.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	-/?	-/?
<p>The preferred policy maintains the status quo by retaining the existing strategic employment allocations in the adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on existing allocations may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective over the plan period.</p>	<p>Allocation of further land for strategic employment, above what is allocated in the adopted Local Plan, has the potential to impact negatively on this objective. However, effects are uncertain as there they will depend on scale, location and type of development which may come forward and the incorporation of mitigation measures (such as SuDS) and scheme design as required through other Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative uncertain impact is likely.</p>	<p>Windfall employment development is likely to result in an increased in the use of greenfield land for development. This could result in negative effects on this objective, through increased surface water run-off. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as they depend on scale, location and type of development which may come forward and depend on the incorporation of mitigation measures (such as SuDS) and scheme design as required through other Local Plan policies.</p>	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	-/?	-
<p>The preferred policy promotes the use of existing strategic employment allocations, which are generally near to good highway networks and existing populations. This should result in 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 options as demand increases. Major positive effects are likely from the medium</p>	<p>Allocation of further land for strategic employment, beyond what is allocated in the Local Plan could have a negative impact if they are located at the edge of settlements or in remote locations, as they would likely require private car journeys to access them. However, they would follow the same site selection process as the adopted sites so negative effects are uncertain. Travel plan measures</p>	<p>Windfall development makes planning for transport infrastructure requirements and investment challenging resulting in increased likelihood of adverse effects on this objective. Enabling windfall development is also likely to result in the need for increased unsustainable patterns of travel as investment is directed to sites which are less accessible and served by public transport as allocated sites.</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	term, over the duration of the plan period and beyond. Travel plan measures and infrastructure requirements may be required of proposed developments to promote sustainable modes of travel.	and infrastructure requirements may be required of proposed developments to promote sustainable modes of travel.	These effects may decrease in the long-term depending on investment priorities.
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+/?	+/--
	Retaining the existing strategic employment allocations will enable the delivery of employment land to meet the need identified within the ENA and will provide greater certainty for business looking to invest in Central Lincolnshire. It has the potential to lead to agglomerations within certain business sectors by allocating sufficient land to allow choice but focused on certain areas. This should impact positively on job creation. It also allows infrastructure to be in place for strategic sites such as good road networks to areas beyond Central Lincolnshire resulting in transboundary positive effects. Significant positive effects are predicted from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.	Allocation of further land for strategic employment, beyond the adopted Local Plan, and the need identified within the ENA, would allow greater choice for businesses and inward investment which in turn should improve accessibility to employment opportunities. However, additional allocations could flood the market with land availability which may result in uncertainty and lower investment. Therefore, minor positive uncertain effects are predicted.	Not having strategic employment allocations and relying on windfall employment development would lead to piecemeal development. This option is likely to result in job creation, but it would not be strategic in nature, which may deter inward investment and result in job growth being impeded. This could have a significant negative impact on employment provision within Central Lincolnshire and could mean people may have to commute further to access employment, possibly leading to increased out-commuting.
15. Local Economy.	++	+/?	+/--
	Retaining the existing strategic employment allocations will enable the delivery of employment land to meet the need identified within the	Allocation of further land for strategic employment may improve the local economy in more areas of Central	A criteria-based policy, without strategic employment allocations and a reliance on windfall employment sites coming

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>ENA to provide certainty for existing and new business investment, choice and flexibility so that businesses are not constrained by a lack of available sites. This approach will benefit the local economy by ensuring land is available to support existing businesses and also attract new investment into the area, resulting in major positive effects from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Lincolnshire compared to retaining only the allocated sites from the current Local Plan. It will ensure land is available to support existing businesses and also new investment in the area. However, the exact impacts are uncertain as this option could flood the market with land availability, which may result in lower investment.</p>	<p>forward, is likely to have some positive effects for the local economy but there is less certainty by not allocating employment land, which could have significant negative impacts over the life time of the plan. Not allocating land for employment results in uncertainty for businesses and risks lower investment. In addition, it would mean that people may have to commute further, potentially beyond Central Lincolnshire, in order to access employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Conclusion and Recommendations:</p>	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to have positive impacts in terms of most of the SA objectives appraised, with major positive effects predicted for SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, SA14 Employment and, SA15 Local Economy. The preferred policy allocates enough land for three times the amount of employment land recommended by the ENA, allowing businesses a significant amount of choice. This approach will benefit the local economy by ensuring land is available to support existing businesses and also attract new investment into the area. The existing strategic employment allocations would also enable the use of established transport infrastructure, including public transport and walking and cycling routes. The effects on some SA objectives, such as biodiversity and landscape and townscape, are neutral, as the policy retains existing allocations.</p> <p>Option 2 is likely to create more uncertainty for existing businesses resulting in minor positive uncertain effects on SA 14 and 15, as this option could flood the market with land availability, which may result in lower investment. A number of minor negative uncertain effects have been recorded against the SA objectives, as further land take could result in negative effects, however they would depend on scale, location and type of development which may come forward and the incorporation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>Option 3 would see employment development come forward as windfall sites. There is a great deal of uncertainty that employment land delivered through this option would sufficiently meet the needs identified within the ENA and in the right locations. Development is at risk of taking place wherever land is made</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>available rather than in strategic locations. This could result in major negative impacts on SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy. Negative effects are also likely in relation to SA13 Transport and Accessibility, as windfall development would make planning for transport infrastructure difficult. Further minor negative effects are likely against a number of the other SA objectives, but these are uncertain as the scale, location and type of development which may come forward is not currently known.</p>		

S30: Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Retain the allocated employment site allocations on the SUEs from the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017.**
- Option 2: No allocated employment provision on the SUEs – let the market deliver and rely on national policy.

See Policy S76 for the SA of each Sustainable Urban Extension site.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy retains the existing employment allocations on the SUEs from the adopted Local Plan and as such, given that the housing requirement is to be met in full, as not effect on the supply of housing land.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+/?
	Economic wellbeing is an important determinant of people's health and wellbeing that comes from job security. Allocated employment land on SUEs will provide certainty for where employment opportunities are located and provide employment opportunities for local people. However, the allocation of land is not a guarantee of employment and as such a minor positive uncertain impact is predicted.	National policy supports prosperous economic growth which could have potential positive impacts on health wellbeing of people of Central Lincolnshire through job creation on the SUEs. However, without the allocation of employment land, this is uncertain.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+/-	-/?
	Retaining allocated employment sites on SUEs through this policy will support social equality as it will help to meet the needs identified within the Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) (March 2020). The policy has the potential to	This policy option could result in negative impacts on this objective. Allowing the market to deliver employment on the SUEs may result in a reduction of employment land on the SUEs and

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	enhance the local area for job opportunities for people. Conversely this will only be localised to the SUEs area and not necessarily impacted on the rest of Central Lincolnshire.	therefore fewer employment opportunities that are accessible to all.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing employment allocations on the SUEs within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>The impacts of each SUE allocation on the SA objectives have been appraised under policies S76, S69, S70 and S71.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on the SUEs may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>Relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. The impacts of not allocating employment land on the SUEs on this objective is not known at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing employment allocations on the SUEs within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>The impacts of each SUE allocation on the SA objectives have been appraised under policies S76, S69, S70 and S71.</p> <p>Employment uses are often large in scale and difficult to integrate effectively into the</p>	<p>Relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. The impacts of not allocating employment land on the SUEs on this objective is not known at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>landscape. Therefore, applications coming forward on the SUEs may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing employment allocations on the SUEs within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>The impacts of each SUE allocation on the SA objectives have been appraised under policies S76, S69, S70 and S71.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on the SUEs may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>Relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. However, the impacts of not allocating employment land on the SUEs on this objective is not known at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	-
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>National policy and guidance set out some support for this objective. However, the size, scale, use and location of employment development enabled through this option is unknown and likely to vary on a site-by-site basis. This makes planning for water</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		requirements challenging with potentially adverse effects for this objective.
8. Pollution	0	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing employment allocations on the SUEs within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>The impacts of each SUE allocation on the SA objectives have been appraised under policies S76, S69, S70 and S71.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on the SUEs may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>An unplanned, piecemeal approach to employment land on the SUEs risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car, as residents may have to travel further to access employment opportunities, with the potential to impact negatively on this objective. Although the SUEs are located adjacent to the main urban areas and therefore in close proximity to good transport links.</p> <p>A mixed minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	0
	By retaining employment allocations on SUE sites, this is expected to have a significant impact in reducing the need for additional greenfield land for development of employment sites. Therefore, soil and land resources are protected during the plan period and beyond.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/-?	-/?
	Retaining employment allocations on the SUEs allows for a planned approach to meeting employment needs. This should provide	An unplanned, piecemeal approach to employment land on the SUEs risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car and

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>opportunities for improved public transport to these areas, reducing greenhouse gas emissions over the plan period. The SUEs are located adjacent to the main urban areas (Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford) and therefore in close proximity to good transport links</p> <p>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 businesses that occupy the sites.</p> <p>The built design of the employment premises might help address climate change effects, but this is a variable dependent on the developer.</p> <p>Other policies in the Local Plan should help to mitigate any negative effects.</p> <p>Overall mixed minor positive, minor negative effects are likely over the medium to long term.</p>	<p>therefore an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, as residents may have to travel further to access employment opportunities, with the potential to impact negatively on this objective. Although the SUEs are located adjacent to the main urban areas and therefore in close proximity to good transport links.</p> <p>A mixed minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy retains the existing employment allocations on the SUEs within the adopted Local Plan and therefore maintains the status quo.</p> <p>The impacts of each SUE allocation on the SA objectives have been appraised under policies S76, S69, S70 and S71.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on the SUEs may have implications for this objective, however</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-/?
	<p>There are a number of positive benefits of retaining employment land allocations within SUEs, which are expected from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>The SUEs are located adjacent to the main urban areas and therefore in close proximity to good transport links. Mixed use development should ensure access to shops/services close to people’s homes through the provision of walkable neighbourhoods, reducing the need to travel by car and the distances travelled. Travel plan measures and infrastructure requirements may be required of proposed developments to promote sustainable modes of travel.</p>	<p>Not retaining employment allocations within the SUEs may lead to development that is predominantly residential. This could lead to negative impacts on this objective, as the number and length of journeys undertaken by car are likely to be higher than on a mixed development as people travel to access places of employment, services and facilities. Although the SUEs are located adjacent to the main urban areas and therefore in close proximity to good transport links.</p> <p>A mixed minor negative uncertain impact is predicted.</p>
Economic		
14. Employment.	++	+?
	<p>Retaining the existing employment allocations on SUEs will enable the delivery of employment land to meet the need identified within the ENA. It will provide opportunities for employment that residents can access without having to travel by car and further afield. This policy will help ensure there is sufficient spread of different uses available for employment purposes in line with the SUE’s specific policy to ensure a</p>	<p>The location of the SUEs, adjacent to the main urban areas, and in close proximity to good public transport links, should ensure that residents can access training, learning and employment opportunities and facilities.</p> <p>The Gainsborough Southern SUE is located within an area in the top 20% most deprived. Not allocating employment land on the SUEs may</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>holistic approach is taken. It helps deliver a variety and choice of sites for inward investment by allocating employment land within SUEs. The impacts are likely to be settlement-based effects but will aid the economy of Central Lincolnshire overall. Significant positive effects are predicted from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>prevent employment coming forward in areas of employment deprivation.</p> <p>There is greater uncertainty as to the impacts of this option on this objective by not allocating employment land on the SUEs.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++/?	-
	<p>Retaining the existing employment allocations on the SUEs provides good opportunities for the local economy particular in the emergence of new neighbourhoods and communities. Employment provision on SUEs will help give opportunities for businesses to invest in local neighbourhoods to bring services and amenities to these areas.</p> <p>If local economies within SUEs do not prosper then this might lead to negative effects through the loss of employment provision, but this effect would be uncertain and is very reliant on local market conditions of the time.</p> <p>Major positive effects are predicted from the medium term over the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Not allocating employment land at the SUEs creates uncertainty for businesses looking to invest in the main urban areas within Central Lincolnshire. It may also mean that land and infrastructure is delivered that is not required by local businesses or by those looking to invest in the area.</p> <p>There could be minor negative effects on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have major positive impacts against the economic SA objectives (SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy). The policy is expected to create a greater degree of certainty for potential inward investment onto SUEs, help deliver the need identified within the ENA and will help establish economic and employment opportunities for the residents of Central Lincolnshire. The policy supports the aim of creating sustainable, walkable neighbourhoods at each SUE, where people can access goods and services within their immediate locality.</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Major positive effects are also predicted in relation to SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, as retaining employment allocations on SUE sites is expected to reduce the need for additional greenfield land for development of employment sites. Therefore, soil and land resources will be protected.</p> <p>The effects on some SA objectives, such as SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure and SA 5 Landscape and Townscape, are neutral, as the policy retains existing allocations.</p> <p>Option 2 does not allocate employment land within the SUEs and instead would rely on market conditions and national policy. This option performs minor negative or uncertain against the majority of the SA objectives. Not allocating employment land at the SUEs creates uncertainty for businesses looking to invest in the main urban areas within Central Lincolnshire as to where employment development may take place. Not allocating employment land on the SUEs may prevent employment coming forward in areas of employment deprivation. There would also be uncertainty as to the impacts on the environmental SA Objectives, as it is not known under this option where a significant proportion of the employment land need would come forward and at what scale.</p>	

S31: Important Established Employment Areas (IEEA)

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Retain the Important Established Employment Areas allocated in the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2017 and set out criteria for development proposals.**
- Option 2: Do not designate IEEAs. Rely on national policy to ensure employment is directed to the most sustainable and appropriate locations.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy provides certainty as to where the main employment sites will be located, particularly industrial based employment uses (B2). This certainty will allow developers to deliver a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of residents in Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The preferred policy seeks to protect land for employment use and as such, given that the housing requirement is to be met in full, has no effect on the supply of housing land. As such a neutral effect is expected.</p>	<p>This policy option could result in an increase in the amount of land available for housing development. This could have a positive impact on this objective, however there is some uncertainty as to the suitability of former employment land for housing.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to maintain access to jobs within the most populated areas of the area (Tiers 1-4 of the settlement hierarchy). The policy supports proposals for additional floorspace in B2 and B8 Use Class in principle. The policy therefore plays an important role in improving the health and wellbeing of residents who depend on these jobs.</p> <p>However, the allocation of land is not a guarantee of employment and as such a minor</p>	<p>This option could result in employment land being located further away from local communities, increasing the need to travel by private car and therefore reducing opportunities for physical activity via walking or cycling to work.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	positive uncertain effect has been recorded. Positive benefits are expected throughout the plan period.	
3. Social Equality and Community.	+/-	-
	<p>Some IEEAs are located within areas in the top 20% most deprived for multiple deprivation.</p> <p>Retaining allocated IEEAs, most of which are within the most populated areas, will help ensure equal access to local sources of employment for all social groups. Existing employment sites are largely built up and well used but the policy will enable their renewal and adaption overtime to meet the needs of businesses. In contrast, through retaining allocations, other areas may miss out on opportunities that come from been close to employment sites such as services and local shops.</p> <p>Therefore, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are likely.</p>	This policy option could result in adverse effects on this objective whereby employment opportunities are located further away from communities within the main settlements, therefore increasing the need to travel and potentially becoming inaccessible to some social groups.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	?
	<p>The preferred policy ensures that employment generating uses are directed to existing employment areas, protecting undeveloped land from development, potentially important to wildlife or the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option could result in adverse effects on this objective as it could lead to employment being located on undeveloped land potentially important for wildlife and the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. However, the impacts of not protecting existing employment areas on this objective is not known at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	-?
	<p>Retaining existing employment areas ensures employment generating uses are directed to existing sites. This protects undeveloped areas from inappropriate development.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are therefore predicted against this objective for the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to result in an increased role and use of greenfield land to respond to employment land needs, which could result in an adverse effect on the landscape and townscape.</p> <p>Relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. However, the impacts of not protecting existing employment areas on this objective is not known at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	?
	<p>Retaining existing employment areas ensures employment activity is directed to existing sites. This protects undeveloped areas from inappropriate development, which may be potentially significant for heritage and culture. Equally existing protected employment areas may be within important landscapes and townscapes, and their retention, intensification or reuse may also be detrimental to the historic environment.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are therefore predicted against this objective for the plan period.</p>	<p>Relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. However, the impacts of not protecting existing employment areas on this objective is not known at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	?
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>There is the possibility that if existing employment areas are not protected and are redeveloped for alternative uses, these could</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		result in positive effects for water quality where polluting employment sites are remediated. However, this assumes that existing employment sites cause adverse effects on water quality and there are therefore uncertainties as to the exact impacts at this level of appraisal.
8. Pollution	?	+/?
	By retaining the existing employment areas in employment use, the status quo is maintained unless there are proposals to replace existing facilities. This is beneficial for air quality, as any potential pollution is concentrated to one area. However, this could have a negative impact as the retention of existing sites that contribute to poor air quality does not help to improve this objective. The exact impacts are hard to predict as it depends on the business operation of the individual IEEAs and the mode of travel used by employees and visitors to access the employment areas.	This policy option could result in localised benefits for air quality if employment areas are replaced with less intensive uses. However, this option could also result in local people having to travel further to access employment, and most likely by private car. Overall minor negative effects are predicted. There is some uncertainty as this assumes that alternative sites for employment are less accessible than the IEEAs.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	-/?
	Through the preferred policy, retaining and renewing IEEAs will focus development on existing employment sites which will protect soil and land resources of other areas within Central Lincolnshire by reducing the need for greenfield development. Permanent, major positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This option may result in negative effects on this objective. Whilst employment land currently within the IEEAs may be recycled for other uses depending on its suitability, this option is likely to result in an increase in greenfield land development.
10. Waste.	+	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy promotes the retention and reuse of existing land and buildings for employment use. It will therefore prevent the need to develop new sites, reducing waste associated with demolition of buildings or production of new materials for building new premises.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/-	-/?
	The preferred policy seeks to retain employment areas and therefore maintains the status quo, unless there are proposals to replace existing facilities. This is likely to be beneficial for greenhouse gas emissions, as employment provision is concentrated at existing sites with existing infrastructure and public transport links. Having employment-based premises clustered will allow for opportunities for agglomerations to form reducing travel between businesses within supply chains. However, existing facilities may be inefficient in terms of their energy use. Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are predicted throughout the plan period.	The policy option could result in employment in locations that are not well served by existing transport infrastructure. This could result in the need for local people to travel further to access jobs, with a reliance on the private car, and therefore negative effects on this objective over the plan period from an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and use of less sustainable modes of transport. There is some uncertainty as this assumes that alternative sites for employment are less accessible than the IEEAs.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy seeks to retain existing employment areas and as such would have no effect on the achievement of this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	-?
	The preferred policy is expected to have major positive effects on this objective for the plan period. The retention and renewal of existing employment areas will utilise existing and established transport infrastructure and will	The policy option could result in employment in locations that are not well served by existing transport infrastructure. This could result in the need for local people to travel further to access jobs, with a reliance on the private car, and

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	ensure employment is accessible to communities by walking and cycling due to their location within existing settlements.	therefore negative effects on this objective over the plan period. There is some uncertainty as this assumes that alternative sites for employment are less accessible than the IEEAs.
Economic		
14. Employment.	++	--
	Retaining existing IEEAs, in employment use, will create certainty for existing businesses. Retention will aid businesses looking to expand to create further employment. This approach will help address the projected employment needs identified in the ENA report. Major positive benefits are expected for the duration of the plan period.	National policy considers economic development as a key focus ensuring land is available in the right location for the purpose of creating job growth. However, not retaining the IEEAs in the Local Plan could lead to a loss of land for employment to other land uses. This could cause significant harm to employment opportunities and result in local people having to commute further, potentially out of the area, to access jobs. Piecemeal development may deter inward investment and result in job growth been impeded. This could have a significant negative impact on employment provision within Central Lincolnshire, with increasingly harmful effects over the plan period.
15. Local Economy.	++	--
	The preferred policy will provide local businesses certainty around the location of employment land as and when they are required to expand. It will also protect the employment sites for the uses listed within the policy to ensure similar types of business uses are located together. Existing employment areas are well established and can provide important knowledge and trading clusters driving	National policy supports local economy growth. However, this option is likely to create a climate of uncertainty for investors and landowners, resulting in a loss of employment land or buildings to other uses and eroding the available land supply. With no designation of existing employment areas, it is uncertain how economic growth could be directed to the most sustainable locations. This would result in

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	innovation and economic activity. Major positive benefits are expected for the duration of the plan period.	significant negative impacts for the local economy throughout the plan period.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) provides certainty for existing businesses situated on IEEAs within Central Lincolnshire. It will help protect employment land for employment use and meet the needs identified within the ENA. As such, major positive benefits are likely in relation to the economic objectives (SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy).</p> <p>The sites protected within the preferred policy are established, so make best use of resources available but also protect natural resources of other areas of land within Central Lincolnshire. Therefore, further major positive benefits are likely against SA9 Natural Resources – land and Soils.</p> <p>Option 2 does not retain and protect established employment areas and relies on national policy to ensure employment is directed to the most sustainable and appropriate locations. This option has the potential for harmful effects, especially in relation to the social and economic SA objectives and there is uncertainty as to the exact effects on the environmental objectives at this level of appraisal as impacts are dependent on-site location and proposed uses.</p> <p>This option is likely to create a climate of uncertainty for investors and landowners, resulting in a loss of employment land or buildings to other uses and eroding the available land supply. Development is at risk of taking place wherever land is made available rather than in strategic locations. Major negative impacts are therefore expected in relation to SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>This option could also result in employment land being located further away from local communities, increasing the need to travel by private car and therefore reducing opportunities for physical activity via walking or cycling to work and increasing greenhouse gas emissions (negative effects on SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility).</p> <p>Option 1 is considered to be the most sustainable in terms of the SA objectives appraised.</p>	

S32: Local Employment Areas (LEA)

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A defined policy defining what a Local Employment Area (LEA) is and setting out criteria for proposals within or adjacent to a LEA.**
- Option 2: No definition of what a LEA is and retain the existing policy wording from policy LP5 within the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (April 2017).
- Option 3: No local based approach to smaller employment sites set out in the Local Plan and rely on national policy and other Local Plan policies.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	0	-/?
	The preferred policy seeks to maintain access to jobs within Tiers 1-6 of the settlement hierarchy. The policy supports proposals for employment generating uses in B2, B8 and E (g) Use Classes in principle. The policy therefore plays an important role in improving the health and wellbeing of residents who depend on these jobs. However, the allocation of land is not a guarantee of employment and as such a minor positive uncertain impact	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option could result in employment land being located further away from local communities, increasing the need to travel by private car and therefore reducing opportunities for physical activity via walking or cycling to work. There is some uncertainty as to the exact impacts, as the type, scale, timing and location of new employment land is not known.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	has been recorded throughout the plan period.		
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	0	+/?
	The preferred policy ensures that employment generating uses are directed to existing employment areas, protecting undeveloped land from development, potentially important to wildlife or the green infrastructure network. Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	National policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment (paras 170 to 183). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S60 Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity and S61 Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains within the Local Plan should ensure negative effects are avoided or appropriately mitigated. Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+	+/?
	The preferred policy ensures that employment generating uses are directed to existing employment areas. This protects undeveloped areas from inappropriate development.	Current policy wording in relation to Local Employment Sites supports proposals where they do not harm the character of the locality.	National policy seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes and the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (para 170). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The policy specifically requires that a proposal will not harm the character of the locality.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are therefore predicted against this objective for the plan period.</p>	<p>Minor positive benefits are therefore likely.</p>	<p>protection. S53 Design and Amenity and S62 AONB and AGLV within the Local Plan should help to minimise negative effects.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	0	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy ensures that employment generating uses are directed to existing employment areas. This will protect undeveloped areas from inappropriate development.</p> <p>The policy specifically requires that a proposal will not harm the character of the locality, although it is silent in relation to heritage assets.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain effects are therefore predicted against this objective for the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>National policy seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment (paras 184 to 202). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S57 The Historic Environment) should help to minimise negative effects.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	?
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>There is the possibility that if existing employment areas are not protected and are redeveloped for alternative uses, these could result in</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			positive effects for water quality where polluting employment sites are remediated. However, this assumes that existing employment sites cause adverse effects on water quality and there are therefore uncertainties as to the exact impacts at this level of appraisal.
8. Pollution	+/?	+/?	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy supports proposals where they will not harm the amenities of neighbouring occupiers. This should reduce the potential for light, smell and noise pollution.</p> <p>The policy also supports proposals that will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated.</p> <p>This policy could help to maintain local air quality through the provision of locally based employment opportunities, rather than long distance commutes to access employment further afield. It</p>	<p>The existing policy supports proposals where they will not harm the amenities of neighbouring occupiers. This should reduce the potential for light, smell and noise pollution.</p> <p>The policy also supports proposals that will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated.</p> <p>This policy could help to maintain local air quality through the provision of locally based employment opportunities, rather than long distance commutes to</p>	<p>National policy requires transport issues to be considered from the earliest stages of development proposals (para 102), and opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified (para 181). Benefits are dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain effects are therefore predicted.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>will also ensure employment is accessible to communities by walking and cycling due to their location within existing settlements. This should have a positive effect on climate change but is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Overall minor positive, uncertain effects are likely over the plan period.</p>	<p>access employment further afield. It will also ensure employment is accessible to communities by walking and cycling due to their location within existing settlements. This should have a positive effect on climate change but is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Overall minor positive, uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	+	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy focuses proposals for employment generating uses within existing employment areas. This will maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land and buildings, reduce the demand on greenfield sites and will protect soils, which will have permanent, major positive effects over the plan period.</p>	<p>The existing policy focuses proposals for employment to non-allocated but existing employment sites. This will maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land and buildings, reduce the demand on greenfield sites and will protect soils, which will have minor positive effects on this objective.</p>	<p>National policy requires decisions to give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs (para 118). However, it lacks detail in relation to employment uses. A lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employment sites could impact negatively on maximising the provision of employment development on previously developed land.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
10. Waste.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy promotes the retention and reuse of existing land and buildings for employment use. It will therefore prevent the need to develop new sites, reducing waste associated with demolition of buildings or production of new materials for building new premises.	The existing policy promotes the retention and reuse of existing land and buildings for employment use. It will therefore prevent the need to develop new sites, reducing waste associated with demolition of buildings or production of new materials for building new premises.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/?	0	-?
	The preferred policy could help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the provision of locally based employment rather than long distance commutes to access employment further afield. It will also ensure employment is accessible to communities by walking and cycling due to their location within existing settlements This should have a positive effect on climate change but is dependent on travel choice.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	National policy requires new development to be planned for in ways that can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (para 150). However, a lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employment sites could impact negatively on this objective by resulting in employment development in locations that are not well served by existing transport infrastructure or accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This could

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			result in the need for local people to travel further to access jobs, with a reliance on the private car, and therefore negative effects on this objective over the plan period from an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and use of less sustainable modes of transport. There is some uncertainty as this assumes that alternative sites for employment are less accessible than the LEAs.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+/-	+/-	-?
	<p>The preferred policy supports proposals that will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated.</p> <p>However, where LEAs are located lower down the settlement hierarchy, in small villages for example, they are more likely to generate an increase in car use and therefore would not contribute</p>	<p>Current policy wording in relation to Local Employment Sites supports proposals that will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated.</p> <p>However, where Local Employment Sites are located lower down the settlement hierarchy, in small villages for example, they are more likely to generate an increase in car use and therefore would not</p>	<p>National policy requires that applications for development should ensure appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes, safe and suitable access to the site and any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be mitigated (para 108).</p> <p>However, a lack of local policy could result in employment development in</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>to reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are expected in relation to this objective.</p>	<p>contribute to reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Overall, mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are predicted on this objective.</p>	<p>locations that are not well served by existing transport infrastructure or accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This could result in the need for local people to travel further to access jobs, with a reliance on the private car, and therefore negative effects on this objective over the plan period. There is some uncertainty as this assumes that alternative sites for employment are less accessible than the LEAs.</p>
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+	+/--
	<p>The preferred policy sets out criteria for new B2, B8 and E(g) Use Class employment proposals within or adjacent to a LEA. The policy clearly defines LEAs by size, function and locality within the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>Having LEAs clearly defined through this policy will help encourage employment generating development in these areas as it provides certainty for investors. In turn, this will help to reduce out-commuting of the working age</p>	<p>The existing policy sets out criteria for new or redevelopment B1/B2 and B8 employment proposals on non-allocated but existing Local Employment Sites. These sites are not clearly defined in the policy in terms of their size or function and therefore this can create uncertainty for applicants looking to invest in the area. This could impact on the scale of any positive benefits on this objective; hence a minor positive effect is predicted.</p>	<p>Not defining LEAs in the Local Plan could lead to a loss of land for employment to other land uses. This could cause significant harm to employment opportunities and result in local people having to commute further, potentially out of the area, to access jobs. Piecemeal development may deter inward investment and result in job growth been impeded. This could have a major negative impact on employment provision within Central Lincolnshire, with</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>population from Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Major positive benefits are predicted against this objective over the plan period.</p>		<p>increasingly harmful effects over the plan period.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++	+	--
	<p>The preferred policy will positively assist in providing land and buildings and infrastructure of a type required by businesses for a range of employment uses. This approach will help promote the area as an area for investment and give local businesses certainty for as and when they are required to expand. This policy will protect employment sites for the uses listed within the policy to ensure similar types of business uses are located together. This approach is expected to have a major positive impact on the local economy over the plan period.</p>	<p>The existing policy supports proposals for new or redevelopment B1/B2 and B8 employment proposals on non-allocated but existing Local Employment Sites. This should assist in providing land and buildings of a type required by businesses and protect the loss of employment land, however there is some uncertainty as to the extent of these benefits, as the LESs are not clearly defined.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts on this objective are expected.</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to create a climate of uncertainty for investors and landowners, potentially resulting in a loss of employment land and/or buildings to other uses and eroding the available land supply. With no designation of LEAs, it is uncertain how economic growth could be directed to the most sustainable locations. This would result in major negative impacts for the local economy throughout the plan period.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to generate major positive effects against SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy, as the policy will support investment and development of new employment premises and therefore the creation of jobs. The preferred approach to LEAs, alongside the other proposed employment policies, offers a significant amount of choice for employment opportunities within Central Lincolnshire. Additionally, major positive benefits are predicted against SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, as the policy focuses</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>proposals for employment generating uses within existing employment areas, which are predominantly previously developed sites.</p> <p>Further, minor positive benefits are predicted for a number of the SA objectives. Mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are expected in relation to SA13 Transport and Accessibility, as whilst the preferred policy supports proposals that will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network, where LEAs are located lower down the settlement hierarchy, in small villages for example, they are more likely to generate an increase in car use and therefore would not contribute to reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Option 2 retains the existing approach in adopted Local Plan policy LP5. The effects are likely to be similar to the preferred option, however the benefits against the economic SA objectives are predicted to be minor positive, as the LESs are not clearly defined in the policy in terms of their size or function and this could create uncertainty for applicants looking to invest in the area.</p> <p>Option 3 relies on national policy and other Local Plan policies. It is likely to result in major negative impacts on SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy, as it could lead to a loss of employment land and/or buildings to other uses, resulting in people having to travel further to access employment, potentially outside of Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Further minor negative uncertain impacts are expected in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p>		

S33: Non-Designated Employment Proposals within Identified Settlements

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy for non-designated sites for employment proposals within defined settlements applying a sequential test.**
- Option 2: No local based policy approach to non-designated employment sites within identified settlements. Rely on national policy and other Local Plan policies to ensure employment is directed to the most sustainable and appropriate locations.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
Environment		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/-	+/?
	The policy ensures that employment development is directed to existing employment sites within the employment hierarchy, protecting undeveloped land from development, potentially important to wildlife or the green infrastructure network. However, there will be occasions where employment proposals will come forward outside	National policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment (paras 170 to 183). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S60 Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity and S61 Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains within the Local Plan should ensure negative effects are avoided or appropriately mitigated.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>of the existing employment areas and, where they are located within existing settlements, there is potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity and green infrastructure.</p> <p>The preferred policy does not specifically mention the need to avoid undue harm to biodiversity. Other policies within the local plan (including S60 Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity and S61 Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains) should minimise adverse impacts.</p> <p>Overall mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are likely against this objective for the life of the plan and beyond.</p>	<p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?
	<p>Applying a sequential test to employment proposals through this policy ensures employment development is directed to existing employment sites within the hierarchy, unless it can be proven otherwise for which a criteria-based policy will be applied. This protects settlement from inappropriate development, which may be sensitive in landscape or townscape terms.</p> <p>However, there will be occasions where employment proposals will come forward outside of the existing employment areas and, where they are located within existing settlements, there is potential for adverse impacts on landscape and townscape character. The preferred policy requires that the scale of the proposal is commensurate with the scale and</p>	<p>National policy seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes and the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (para 170). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S53 Design and Amenity and S62 AONB and AGLV within the Local Plan should help to minimise negative effects.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>character of the existing settlement and that there is no significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area. Other policies within the local plan (including S53 Design and Amenity and S62 AONB and AGLV) should minimise adverse impacts.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are therefore predicted against this objective for the plan period.</p>	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	<p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p> <p>Applying a sequential based approach to employment development seeks to ensure proposals are predominantly located within existing employment areas identified within the employment hierarchy. This protects areas outside of the existing employment areas from inappropriate development, which may be potentially significant for heritage and culture especially in built up residential areas.</p> <p>However, there will be occasions where employment proposals will come forward outside of the existing employment areas and, where they are located within existing settlements, there is potential for adverse impacts on the historic environment, including heritage assets and their setting. The preferred policy seeks to ensure if sites that are sequential acceptable in identified settlements, that they do not cause significant adverse impacts on the character and appearance of the area. However, heritage assets are not specifically mentioned. Other policies within the local plan (including S57 The Historic Environment) should minimise significant adverse impacts.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/?</p> <p>National policy seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment (paras 184 to 202). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S57 The Historic Environment) should help to minimise negative effects.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is predicted for this objective throughout the plan period.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
8. Pollution	+/-	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy requires development proposals to ensure that there is no significant adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring occupiers. This should reduce the potential for light, smell and noise pollution.</p> <p>The policy requires that there are no significant adverse impacts on the local highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated.</p> <p>The policy also requires proposals to maximise opportunities for modal shift away from the private car. This is likely to be achievable in the top 4 tiers of the settlement hierarchy. Where non-designated employment proposals come forward in tier 5 and 6 settlements, these are more likely to be accessed by car, which could impact on local air quality.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative impact is expected over the plan period.</p>	<p>National policy requires transport issues to be considered from the earliest stages of development proposals (para 102), and opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified (para 181).</p> <p>Benefits are dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore expected on this objective.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	-/?
	The preferred policy approach will ensure employment is steered towards existing employment sites or within existing settlements	National policy requires decisions to give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>named within the settlement hierarchy. This will have a positive impact on this objective where development takes place on previously developed land, as natural resources will be protected. However, there is also the possibility for a loss of greenfield land to employment development.</p> <p>Mixed positive minor negative effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>and other identified needs (para 118). However, it lacks detail in relation to employment uses. A lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employment sites could impact negatively on maximising the provision of employment development on previously developed land.</p> <p>Minor negative uncertain effects are predicted against this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	+	0
	<p>The preferred policy supports non-designated employment proposals within identified settlements where it can be demonstrated that there are no other suitable appropriate sites or buildings within designated employment areas or LEAs within the same settlement or within 5km of the site. This will help to reducing waste associated with demolition of buildings or production of new materials for building new premises.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+/-	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy requires that there are no significant adverse impacts on the local highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated which could result in an increase in vehicle related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also requires proposals to and to maximise opportunities for modal shift away from the private car. This is likely to be achievable in the top 4 tiers of the settlement hierarchy. Where non-designated employment proposals come forward in tier 5 and 6 settlements, these are</p>	<p>National policy requires new development to be planned for in ways that can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (para 150).</p> <p>However, a lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employment sites could impact negatively on this objective by resulting in employment development in locations that are not well served by existing transport infrastructure or accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This could result in the need for local</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>more likely to be accessed by car, which could increase greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is likely over the plan period.</p>	<p>people to travel further to access jobs, with a reliance on the private car, and therefore negative effects from an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and use of less sustainable modes of transport. There is some uncertainty as this assumes that alternative sites for employment are less accessible than the sequentially more preferable sites i.e., LEA, IEEA and SES.</p> <p>Minor negative uncertain effects are predicted against this objective.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-/?
	<p>Supporting non-designated employment proposals within settlements named within the settlement hierarchy, directs employment uses to the most sustainable locations within Central Lincolnshire, reducing the distances people have to travel to access work and reducing the need to by car. This is likely to be achievable in the top 4 tiers of the settlement hierarchy. Where non-designated employment proposals come forward in tier 5 and 6 settlements, these are more likely to be accessed by car.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is predicted on this objective.</p>	<p>National policy requires that applications for development should ensure appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes, safe and suitable access to the site and any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be mitigated (para 108).</p> <p>However, a lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employments sites could impact negatively on this objective by resulting in employment development in locations that are not well served by existing transport infrastructure or accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This could result in the need for local people to travel further to access jobs, with a reliance on the private car, and therefore</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Economic		
14. Employment.	++	--
	<p>Supporting non-designated employment proposals within settlements named within the settlement hierarchy, directs employment uses to the most sustainable locations within Central Lincolnshire. This will ensure employment opportunities can be accessed by a large proportion of the population, stimulate regeneration and provide employment in areas of employment deprivation. This approach also ensures that the plan is flexible enough to accommodate a range of employment needs.</p> <p>Where the policy results in a loss of non-designated employment this could result in adverse impacts on this objective, however the policy specifically requires proposals to demonstrate that the loss of land or buildings will not adversely and significantly affect the employment opportunities or services available in the area.</p> <p>Overall, major positive effects are expected on this objective for the life of the plan.</p>	<p>National policy requires decisions to recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors (para 82).</p> <p>However, a lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employments sites, or existing settlements where this is not possible, could impact negatively on this objective by resulting in employment development in locations that are not accessible through their location or due to a lack of public transport links. This could result in local people having to commute further, potentially out of the area, to access jobs.</p> <p>Major negative impacts on this objective are likely, with increasingly harmful effects over the plan period.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++	--

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The preferred policy supports proposals for non-designated employment provided that there is no significant adverse impact on the viability of delivering any allocated employment site. This should help to support a competitive and diverse economy through supporting a range of development scenarios, provided certain criteria can be met.</p> <p>Major positive effects are expected on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>A lack of local policy to direct employment development to existing employment sites, or existing settlements where this is not possible, could impact on uptake at existing employment sites resulting in a loss of designated employment land to other uses.</p> <p>Major negative impacts on this objective are likely, with increasingly harmful effects over the plan period.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have significant positive benefits in relation to SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy. It offers opportunities for new employment growth under a set criterion and will ensure the most sustainable locations for employment proposals are used including existing allocated sites and Local Employment Areas (LEAs).</p> <p>Further, minor positive effects, have been predicted in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA9 Natural Resources – Land and Soils, SA10 Waste and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are expected against SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy. In relation to SA4 and SA6, the policy does not specifically state that proposals should avoid undue harm to biodiversity and the historic environment, hence minor negative effects. In relation to SA8 and SA11, employment proposals that come forward higher up the settlement hierarchy are expected to result in positive impacts, compared to those lower down the hierarchy, where there is a greater reliance on the private car.</p> <p>Option 2 relies on national policy and other Local Plan policies to ensure employment is directed to the most sustainable locations. This option has the potential for harmful effects on the SA objectives, especially in relation to the social and economic SA objectives, with major negative impacts predicted in relation to SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy. This option could result in employment land being located further away from local communities, increasing the need to travel by private car and therefore reducing opportunities for physical activity via walking or cycling to work, increased greenhouse gas emissions and a loss of employment land to other uses.</p>	

S34: Non-Designated Employment Proposals in the Countryside

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A specific policy for non-designated sites employment proposals in the countryside.**
- Option 2: No local based policy for employment proposals in the countryside. Rely on national policy and other Local Plan policies.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0
	The preferred policy specifically requires proposals to not adversely affect existing local community services and facilities. Overall, minor positive uncertain effects are predicted against this objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this objective.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/-	+/?
	The preferred policy specifically requires proposals to not cause harm to the open nature of the countryside or any site designated for its natural qualities, including designated and non-designated sites. This is expected to offer a high degree of protection for biodiversity, limiting the potential significant adverse effects on biodiversity. However, development is likely to	National policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment (paras 170 to 183). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S60 Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity and S61 Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains within the Local Plan should ensure negative effects are avoided or appropriately mitigated.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>come forward on greenfield land as it would be located outside of settlements in the countryside. This could result in a loss of habitat and associated impact on species. Other policies within the local plan (including S60 Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity and S61 Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains) should minimise adverse impacts and deliver net gains for biodiversity.</p> <p>Overall mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are likely against this objective for the life of the plan and beyond.</p>	<p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy specifically requires proposals to be consistent in scale with its rural location without unacceptable environmental and/or visual impacts, and to be designed to be compatible with the landscape in which it would be situated. This is expected to offer a high degree of protection for landscape character and appearance, alongside other policies within the local plan (including S53 Design and Amenity and S62 AONB and AGLV). A minor positive impact is predicted for this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>National policy seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes and the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (para 170). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S53 Design and Amenity and S62 AONB and AGLV within the Local Plan should help to minimise negative effects.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy specifically requires proposals to not cause undue harm to any site designated for its heritage qualities, including designated and non-designated sites. This is expected to offer a high degree of protection for the historic environment, limiting the potential significant adverse effects. Other policies within</p>	<p>National policy seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment (paras 184 to 202). Therefore, relying on national policy offers a degree of protection. S57 The Historic Environment) should help to minimise negative effects.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>the local plan (including S57 The Historic Environment) should minimize any adverse impacts.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive effect is predicted for this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy will not impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option will not impact upon this objective.</p>
8. Pollution	-/?	-/?
	<p>The policy states that development proposals must not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated. However, countryside locations are more likely to generate an increase in car use resulting in more road-based air pollution.</p> <p>There is a risk that employment development in rural locations beyond existing settlements could result in adverse change to the character of night time lighting conditions.</p> <p>The exact impacts are hard to predict as it depends on the business operation of the individual countryside location and the mode of travel used by employees and visitors to access the employment site.</p> <p>Overall minor negative uncertain effects are expected on this objective.</p>	<p>National policy requires transport issues to be considered from the earliest stages of development proposals (para 102), and opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified (para 181). Para 84 requires development in rural areas not to have a detrimental impact on local roads and to exploit opportunities to make a location more sustainable, (however this is unlikely in relation to small scale employment in the countryside).</p> <p>The exact impacts are hard to predict as it depends on the business operation of the individual countryside location and the mode of travel used by employees and visitors to access the employment site.</p> <p>Overall minor negative uncertain effects are predicted on this objective.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	-	--

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The preferred policy facilitates the development of new employment in the countryside, albeit on a small scale by limiting development to the expansion of existing uses or proposals which support the growth of the agri-food sector or other land-based rural businesses. Where this occurs on greenfield land, this will lead to a loss of natural resources. Therefore permanent, minor negative effects are predicted in relation to this objective.</p>	<p>National policy requires development in rural areas to use previously developed land where suitable opportunities exist (para 84).</p> <p>However, national policy does not restrict the scale and type of employment development within the countryside, therefore this option could lead to a significant development of greenfield land, leading to a loss of natural resources. Therefore permanent, major negative effects are predicted in relation to this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	0/+	0
	<p>The preferred policy promotes the expansion of existing rural based business therefore limiting waste that comes from setting up new premises. However, this would be on a small scale. Neutral to minor positive impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	-	--
	<p>The preferred policy states that development proposals must not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated. However, countryside locations are more likely to generate an increase in car use and associated greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative impact is likely on this objective</p>	<p>National policy recognises that development in rural areas may take place on sites that are not well connected to existing settlements and in locations that are not well served by public transport (para 84).</p> <p>However, national policy does not restrict the scale and type of employment development within the countryside. Therefore, this option could result in an increase in car use and associated greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Overall, there is potential for permanent, major negative effects on this objective.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Flood Risk.	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	- The preferred policy states that development proposals must not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. This should eliminate the potential for significant congestion issues being generated. However, countryside locations are more likely to generate an increase in car use and therefore would not contribute to reducing the need to travel by car. Overall minor negative effects are likely on this objective.	-- National policy recognises that development in rural areas may take place on sites that are not well connected to existing settlements and in locations that are not well served by public transport (para 84). Para 84 requires development in rural areas not to have a detrimental impact on local roads and to exploit opportunities to make a location more sustainable, (however this is unlikely in relation to small scale employment in the countryside). Countryside locations are more likely to generate an increase in car use and therefore would not contribute to reducing the need to travel by car. National policy does not restrict the scale and type of employment development within the countryside. Overall major negative effects are expected on this objective.
Economic		
14. Employment.	++ The preferred policy will provide employment opportunities through supporting employment generating development limited to expansion of existing employment and carefully focused uses to promote growth of agri-food sector or other land based rural businesses, where the specified criteria can be met. This approach will improve access to employment in rural areas and reduce the number of workers out commuting to access employment. It will support	+ National policy (paras 83 and 84) states that decisions should enable the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, and that sites may need to be developed beyond existing settlements to meet local business needs. Major positive impacts are therefore likely on this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	the growth of employment as identified with the Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) and help to meet the wider aims of the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership’s key objectives for this key growth sector within Central Lincolnshire. Overall, major positive effects are expected on this objective for the life of the plan.	
15. Local Economy.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy will facilitate the expansion of existing employment uses and development proposals that support the growth of the agri-food sector or other land-based rural businesses. This will support and encourage the growth of the rural economy within Central Lincolnshire. This policy should facilitate investment in new businesses opportunities, albeit on a small scale.</p> <p>Major positive effects are expected on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>National policy supports the rural economy. Para 83 requires planning decisions to enable the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas and the development and diversification of agricultural and other land based rural businesses.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are predicted on this objective.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have significant positive benefits in relation to SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy, as it is expected to facilitate the expansion of existing businesses and support the limited development of certain new businesses within countryside locations, boosting the rural economy and improving access to employment opportunities.</p> <p>Further, minor positive effects, have been predicted in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape and SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are expected against SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. The policy protects designated and non-designated sites for their natural qualities (positive effects), however there is potential for negative impacts through loss of habitats and associated impacts on species.</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The SA has identified potential minor negative effects against SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility. These are primarily due to the fact that employment development within the countryside is likely to be in locations not well served by public transport, hence a reliance on the private car and resulting increases in traffic and greenhouse gas emissions. These effects will be difficult to mitigate due to the small-scale nature of development that is likely to be considered under the policy.</p> <p>Option 2 would rely on national policy and other Local Plan policies. This option has the potential for harmful effects, especially in relation to the environmental SA objectives, as there would be no control over the scale and type of employment development that could come forward in countryside locations. Major negative effects are likely in relation to Natural Resources – Land and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>The preferred policy is considered to be the most sustainable in terms of the SA objectives appraised.</p>	

S35: Network and Hierarchy of Centres

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with named centres and identified boundaries across central Lincolnshire and sets out a tiered locally set floorspace threshold for impact assessments.**
- Option 2: A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy with named centres in the upper tiers, identifying boundaries in the main towns only with a tiered locally set floorspace threshold for impact assessments.
- Option 3: A policy that sets out a retail hierarchy identifying town centres and primary shopping areas only, relying on other Local Plan policies, other local authority documents and national policy for development elsewhere and national default floorspace threshold for impact assessments.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0/+	0/+?	-/?
	The preferred policy seeks to ensure that town centre and community uses are concentrated in or adjacent to existing centres with identified boundaries. This would reduce the likelihood of conversion and loss of residential units in areas experiencing the greatest pressure. However, the policy is unlikely to have a strong impact on housing supply. Indirect, neutral to minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option may concentrate town centre and community uses, reducing the risk of residential unit loss outside of identified areas although with a less clear focus outside of the main towns which may result in the loss of some units. Neutral to minor positive uncertain effects are predicted.	The impact of this policy option on this sustainability objective is uncertain. Relying on other policies and documents such as masterplans is likely to result in an inconsistent approach across Central Lincolnshire. The NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment is high, would not be sensitive to the very different roles and functions of the various centres across Central Lincolnshire and could result in the loss of residential units. Minor

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy seeks to concentrate town centre and community uses to improve the vitality and viability of focussed, accessible centres and to protect local services serving local needs. This is expected to have a positive impact on this objective by ensuring a large number of people can access these services and facilities by active travel modes such as walking and cycling. Major positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option may concentrate town centre and community uses to accessible centres and protect local services serving local needs. However, with a less clear focus outside of the main towns it may result in more scattered town and community uses which are less accessible to those not in the immediate vicinity of the use and those without access to a private car. Minor positive uncertain effects are therefore predicted.	The impact of this policy option on this sustainability objective is uncertain. Relying on other policies and documents such as masterplans is likely to result in an inconsistent approach across Central Lincolnshire. The NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment is high and could result in uses being scattered across the area in less accessible locations and the loss of more centrally located accessible uses. Minor negative uncertain effects are likely.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/?	?
	The preferred policy seeks to concentrate town centre and community uses to improve the vitality and viability and guide investment to focussed accessible centres. It also seeks to	This policy option may concentrate town centre and community uses to accessible centres and protect local services serving local needs. However, with a less clear focus outside of	Other policies in the Plan, other documents and national policy may have a similar if less focussed result to option 2, but the impact of this option on this sustainability objective is uncertain.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	protect local services serving local needs concentrated in accessible locations. This is expected to have a positive impact on this objective by ensuring a large number of people across a wide range of social groups can access these services and facilities by walking and cycling. Major positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	the main towns, scattered uses may be less accessible particularly for those outside of the immediate vicinity of the use and those without access to a private car. Minor positive uncertain effects are therefore predicted.	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+/?	?
	The preferred policy seeks to concentrate retail and other main town centre uses within the city centre, town centre, district, local and village centres and seeks to maintain an active frontage or provide visual interest wherever	This policy option could seek to maintain active frontages in centres ensuring that character is maintained but would offer less clear guidance outside of the main towns. Details of design and layout could be positively impacted by	The impact of this policy option on this SA objective is less clear and is therefore assessed as uncertain. National policy seeks to protect landscapes and townscapes but requires Local Plans to contain policies to set out how this

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	possible, ensuring that character is maintained or enhanced. This should encourage bringing vacant units back into use, which can impact negatively on townscape character and visual amenity. Details of design and layout could be positively impacted by other policies in the Local Plan. Overall major positive impacts are predicted over the plan period.	other policies in the Local Plan. Minor positive uncertain effects are therefore predicted.	will be achieved locally. Other Local Plan policies could have a generally positive impact on landscape and townscape but impact for the particular character of these centres may be less clear.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/-	?
	The preferred policy seeks to protect retail, culture and other main town centre uses, including those within historic and purpose-built buildings and centres, preserving overall character and purpose. This also helps to channel investment into centres providing opportunities to enhance the public realm. Details of design and layout could be positively impacted by other policies in the Local Plan. Overall	This policy option could protect retail, culture and other main town centre uses, including those within historic and purpose-built buildings and centres, preserving overall character and purpose. However, outside of the main towns the impact is less clear and could have a negative effect, directing development away from existing and perhaps more difficult to convert, older buildings and	The impact of this policy option on this SA objective is less clear and is therefore assessed as uncertain. 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. Other Local Plan policies could have a generally positive impact but impact for the particular character of these centres may be less clear.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	minor positive impacts are likely over the plan period.	dilute investment on the public realm. Details of design and layout could be positively impacted by other policies in the Local Plan. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are predicted.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.
8. Pollution	++/-	+/-	+/-
	By concentrating uses in main and existing centres this policy will ensure that the number of journeys by car to scattered uses is reduced and sustainable transport options are maximised, although it will also concentrate traffic in specific areas and therefore potentially increase congestion, impacting negatively on local air quality. Mixed major positive minor negative effects are therefore predicted	Where this policy option concentrates uses in main and existing centres it will ensure that the number of journeys by car to scattered uses is reduced and sustainable transport options are maximised, although it will also concentrate traffic in specific areas and therefore potentially increase congestion. Outside of the main towns, the impact of this option is less clear. Scattered services are	This policy option would provide a focus for town centres and primary shopping areas only. Reliance on a number of other policies and documents is likely to have an inconsistent approach. The high NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment could result in uses being scattered across the area in less accessible locations with the need for more and longer journeys and often by private car. Minor

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	throughout the plan period.	more likely to be accessed by private car and will result in more journeys and may extend light, smell and noise pollution into residential areas. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is likely.	positive major negative effects are predicted.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	+/-	+/--
	The preferred policy would concentrate retail and main town centre uses in main and existing centres increasing the use of brownfield land and the redevelopment of vacant and derelict buildings. This will help to reduce the loss of greenfield land. Overall major positive impacts over the plan period.	This policy option could concentrate retail and main town centre uses in main and existing centres increasing the use of brownfield land and the redevelopment of vacant and derelict buildings. This will reduce the loss of greenfield land. Outside of the main towns, the impact of this option is less clear and may result in the loss of greenfield/ agricultural land and could detract regeneration investment from established centres. A mixed minor positive minor negative effect is therefore likely.	This policy option would provide a focus for town centres and primary shopping areas only, outside of which the impact would be less certain. Reliance on a number of other policies and documents is likely to have an inconsistent approach across Central Lincolnshire. The high NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment could result in uses being scattered across the area in less accessible greenfield locations and away from more problematic brownfield sites.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			A mixed minor positive major negative impact is therefore likely.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this option and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++/-	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy would concentrate retail and town centre uses in main and existing centres ensuring that the number of journeys by car is reduced and sustainable transport options are maximised, although it will also concentrate traffic in specific areas and therefore potentially increase congestion. Overall mixed major positive minor negative impacts are predicted.	This policy option could concentrate uses in main and existing centres ensuring that sustainable transport options are maximised, although it will also concentrate traffic in specific areas and therefore potentially increase congestion. Outside of the main towns the impact of this option is less clear and may result in scattered uses increasing the number and length of journeys and increase the need to travel by private car. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is predicted.	This policy option would provide a focus for town centres and primary shopping areas only, outside of which the impact would be less certain. The high NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment could result in uses being scattered across the area in less accessible greenfield locations increasing the number and length of journeys and the need to travel by private car. Other policies and documents would have a positive impact on this SA objective. Overall, a mixed minor positive major negative effect is predicted.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	+/?	+/-
	Main and existing centres are usually those places identified as being at greatest risk of flooding. Concentrating retail uses in these areas is more likely to ensure that more vulnerable uses are located elsewhere. Concentrating development in centres directs development towards previously developed land and buildings, reducing the need to develop on greenfield/ agricultural land. Overall, a minor positive effect on this objective.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact on this SA objective as the preferred option, although the impact outside of the main towns is less clear. Hence a minor positive uncertain effect is expected.	Other policies and guidance will ensure that flood risk is taken into consideration, but this policy option may result in more scattered uses and development on greenfield sites, potentially increasing the risk of flooding. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is predicted.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++/-	+/-	+/--
	By directing retail and other main town centre uses to City, town, district, local and village centres, this policy is likely to reduce the need to travel for many people and bring significant positive benefits. Focussing such uses to specific areas could	This option could have a similar impact to the preferred option in that it would concentrate uses in main and existing centres ensuring that sustainable transport options are maximised. However, outside of the main towns the impact of this option is less clear and may result in	This option would provide a focus for town centres and primary shopping areas only, outside of which the impact would be less certain. The high NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment could result in uses being scattered across the area in less accessible locations, the

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>increase journeys for some from other areas and could result in a minor negative effect. However, existing local centres are largely within easy reach of the local people they serve, focussing uses would reduce the need to travel between uses and the larger, main centres are the focus for most sustainable transport alternatives. Overall major positive minor negative effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>scattered uses, the loss of local centres and location of uses in out of town centres, increasing the number of journeys and increase the need to travel by private car. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is predicted.</p>	<p>loss of local centres and location of uses in out of town centres, increasing the number of journeys and the need to travel by private car. Overall, a mixed minor positive major negative effect is predicted.</p>
Economic			
14. Employment.	+	+/?	+/--
	<p>For town centre uses, this policy will help to focus employment in areas most accessible to the greatest number of people, with larger main centre uses in the larger centres most accessible by public transport and local centres, most accessible to the local community. Overall, a minor positive effect on</p>	<p>For town centre uses, this policy option may focus employment in accessible areas but outside of the main towns, the impact may be less clear. Outside of the main towns it may result in scattered uses, the loss of local centres and location of uses in out of town centres, less accessible to those</p>	<p>This policy option would provide a focus for town centres and primary shopping areas only, outside of which the impact would be less certain. The high NPPF default floorspace threshold for an impact assessment is more likely to result in uses being scattered across the area in less accessible</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	this objective throughout the plan period.	without access to a private car. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore likely.	locations, the loss of local centres and location of uses in out of town centres, less accessible to those without access to a private car. Overall, a mixed minor positive major negative effect is predicted.
15. Local Economy.	++	+/?	-
	The preferred policy seeks to ensure the protection of and support the enhancement of the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas across Central Lincolnshire. This is expected to have major positive impacts on supporting the local economy, throughout the plan period.	This policy option would support centres in the Lincoln urban area and Gainsborough and Sleaford town centres, but the impact outside of these areas is less clear. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore likely.	This option could result in scattered uses and the development of out of town retail parks which could have a negative impact on existing centres and local communities and economies. Minor negative effects are expected.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	The preferred policy (Option 1) seeks to protect and support the enhancement of the viability and vitality of accessible city, town, district, local and village centres across Central Lincolnshire. It is expected to prevent the scattering of uses across the area, the development of out of town retail parks and the dilution and/ or loss of existing and proposed main and local centres. It is likely to have a major positive impact on SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport/ Accessibility, and SA15 Local Economy. It is also likely to have		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>minor positive impact on SA1 Housing, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA12 Climate Change Adaption and Flood Risk and SA14 Employment.</p> <p>Options 2 and 3 are also anticipated to have some positive impacts on the SA Objectives, but impacts for many are either mixed, uncertain or negative.</p> <p>Option 2, whilst providing the same degree of certainty for centres across the Lincoln urban area and the towns would have a less clear impact on other centres and could result in their dilution or loss.</p> <p>Option 3, would provide the minimum required, only specifically identifying town centres and primary shopping areas and relying on the default floorspace threshold for impact assessments. It would be least likely to be sensitive to the very different roles and functions of the various centres across Central Lincolnshire and is most likely to result in the development of out of town retail parks and scattered uses which could result in major negative impacts on objectives SA 8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport/ Accessibility and SA14 Employment.</p>		

S36: Lincoln's City Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Identify a City Centre and Primary Shopping Area with policy outlining suitable uses in each**
- Option 2: Identify larger City Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundaries with policy outlining suitable uses in each
- Option 3: Identify smaller City Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundaries with identified out of town retail centres with policy outlining suitable uses in each

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-/?	-/+
	Houses, flats, residential institutions and student halls of residence are specifically identified, within part two of the policy, as suitable uses in the City Centre subject to certain criteria. Residential development is also supported above town centre uses in the primary shopping area provided it does not conflict with existing town centre uses. Within the City Centre, the policy also specifically seeks to retain existing residential uses unless the level of amenity is so poor that continued residential use is not desirable and cannot be remedied or that the development will maintain or produce a net gain in the	The impact of this policy option on this SA Objective would be dependent on housing being specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. However, any housing would have to ensure that it did not detract from the vitality and viability of the centre and therefore while residential uses may be identified as suitable, a larger shopping area is likely to reduce available residential opportunities. As such minor negative uncertain effects are likely on this objective.	The impact of this policy option on this SA Objective would be dependent on housing being specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. Any housing would have to ensure that it did not detract from the vitality and viability of the centre and a smaller shopping area could allow for more residential opportunities close to it. Out of town retail centres may result in the loss of residential units. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative impact is expected.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	number of dwellings on site. Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective throughout the plan period.		
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy specifies that development should not harm the amenities that occupiers of nearby property can reasonably expect that the proposed use is acceptable in flood risk terms and that it should not result in levels of traffic or on-street parking which would cause either road safety or amenity problems. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy provided that it includes the same health requirements, although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy provided that it includes the same health requirements although this is uncertain. Out of town retail centres would result in increased traffic, which could result in adverse effects on local air quality. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/-	++/-
	The preferred policy seeks to maintain viability and vitality across the City Centre and Primary Shopping Area, close to and including some of the most deprived 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	This policy option would seek to maintain viability and vitality across the City Centre and primary shopping area. Identifying a larger area would be likely to extend into other peripheral deprived parts of the City in need of investment and renewal and provide for growth of the centre, but there is no	This policy option would seek to maintain viability and vitality across the City Centre and primary shopping area. Reducing the area would help to focus uses which could have a positive impact on vitality, viability and accessibility but may reduce opportunities to grow and may exclude peripheral deprived parts of the City in

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	surrounding areas promoting equal access and opportunity for all social groups. Major positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	evidence that this is needed, and it may result in the dilution of the centre's focus and of investment. 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 but extending it may scatter uses over a much wider area which could make them less accessible for all social groups. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	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 promoting equal access and opportunity for all social groups. Out of town retail centres would detract from the focus on the centre and are most often accessed by private car. Mixed major positive minor negative effects are likely.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy requires the character of the area to be taken into consideration and requires high quality design that responds to its surroundings and contributes positively to the street scene and character of the City Centre (part one of the policy). Part two of the policy	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy provided that it includes the same character and design requirements although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy provided that it includes the same character and design requirements although this is uncertain. Out of town retail centres are usually associated with large

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	requires development to complement the City Centre character and the character of the vicinity of the proposal. This should result in minor positive effects on conserving and enhancing townscape character throughout the plan period.		industrial shed like structures and large areas of car parking, which could have an adverse impact on townscape character. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/?	+/?
	Indirectly, the preferred policy should encourage the appropriate use/ re-use of historic buildings, high quality design and opportunities to enhance the quality of the public realm, but this is more likely to be due to the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan and details of the proposals coming forward. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy provided that it includes the same criteria although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same criteria although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy directs City Centre uses into the centre of Lincoln and	This policy option directs City Centre uses into the centre of Lincoln and	Where this policy option directs City Centre uses into the centre of Lincoln, they

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	therefore the most accessible area by public transport, reducing the number of journeys made by private car. As such, this approach may help to reduce car emissions, resulting in positive effects on local air quality (Lincoln has an Air Quality Management Area in the City Centre). Part two of the policy requires development to not harm the local environment or amenities. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.	therefore the most accessible area by public transport but spreading uses over a wider area may make them more likely to be accessed by private car. As such, this approach may increase transport related emissions. This option is expected to have a similar impact to the preferred policy if it contained the same criteria for local environment and amenities, although this is uncertain. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	would be the most accessible by public transport. However, out of town retail centres would have the opposite affect and people are most likely to travel by car to access them. This could have a negative impact on local air quality. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy encourages the concentration of City Centre uses which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land, safeguarding undeveloped land and soils. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option, whilst encouraging the concentration of City Centre uses, would allow the spread over a wider area which may result in difficult to develop sites and buildings remaining vacant. Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	Where this policy option encourages the concentration of City Centre uses, it is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land. However, out of town retail centres may detract from this and may be located on greenfield sites. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy concentrates City Centre uses within the centre of Lincoln. 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 may help to reduce levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy encourages the reuse of buildings and land within the City Centre. This provides an opportunity to adapt or constructed buildings to higher energy efficiency standards. Overall minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option directs City Centre uses into the centre of Lincoln and therefore the most accessible area by public transport but spreading uses over a wider area may make them more likely to be accessed by private car. This may increase levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. This policy option is likely to encourage the reuse of buildings and land within the City Centre. This provides an opportunity to adapt or constructed buildings to higher energy efficiency standards. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	Where this policy option concentrates City Centre uses within the centre of Lincoln, it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, but it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport. However, out of town retail centres would largely be accessed by private car, which could result in increased levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this SA	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this SA	Large parts of the City Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. If out of town retail centres are identified, they

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. The policy seeks to avoid inappropriate uses in flood risk terms. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. This policy option would have a similar impact to the preferred option if it also contained criteria that sought to avoid inappropriate uses in flood risk terms. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	may be located on greenfield sites or other sites that may be subject to flood risk. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. This policy option would have a similar impact to the preferred option if it also contained criteria that sought to avoid inappropriate uses in flood risk terms. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy 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. City Centre living is supported, which will help reduce the need to travel. Overall minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option will mean that some people may have to travel further to access services and facilities and whilst the centre is better served by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure, spreading uses over a wider area may encourage them to be accessed by private car. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are predicted.	Where this policy option directs City Centre uses to the centre of Lincoln, it 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.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			<p>Out of town retail centres are likely to be accessed predominantly by private car.</p> <p>Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy directs appropriate new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City. Residential uses as well as student accommodation are supported on upper floors in the primary shopping area and within the City Centre, close to further and higher educational establishments improving access to them. By revitalising the City Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy should stem out-commuting and outward migration. As such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option largely directs appropriate new employment uses into the most accessible part of the City although it would be diluted by being spread over a wider area. Provided that residential uses as well as student accommodation are supported on upper floors in the primary shopping area and within the City Centre, close to further and higher educational establishments, it should improve access to them. Revitalising the City Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses should stem out-commuting and outward migration. Minor positive effects are predicted.</p>	<p>Where this policy option directs appropriate new employment uses into the City Centre, they would be in the most accessible part of the City. Provided that residential uses as well as student accommodation are supported on upper floors in the primary shopping area and within the City Centre, close to further and higher educational establishments, it should improve access to them. Revitalising the City Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses should stem out-commuting and outward migration. However, out of town retail centres would result in the opposite effects. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
15. Local Economy.	++	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy focusses City Centre uses while allowing for some growth. Encouraging the vitality and viability of the City Centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment. As such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option largely concentrates City Centre uses. Spreading the centre over a larger area may allow for more growth but may also dilute focus and result in more non-retail uses and dead frontages resulting in a poorer environment which could affect investment. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	This policy option, where it focusses City Centre uses in a tightly defined centre, may not allow for any potential growth. Encouraging the vitality and viability of the centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment, but a boundary too tightly constrained may prevent this from being fully utilised. Out of town retail centres may detract from investment in the centre and may not be easily accessible other than by the private car. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the SA Objectives, with major positive effects predicted against SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>All of the policy options concentrate City Centre uses in an identified Primary Shopping Area and City Centre ensuring a viable and vibrant primary shopping core and periphery. However, the preferred policy, unlike Options 2 and 3, would allow for some growth of the centre and investment without overly constraining potential growth options or diluting vibrancy by directing some growth to out of town retail centres or having an area too widely defined resulting in more non-retail uses and dead frontages.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>All options, where they focus on the City Centre, will result in some people having to travel further to access services and facilities, but it is the most accessible location for most people and will encourage uses in areas better served by walking, cycling and public transport. Option 2 would spread uses over a wider area which may make private car use more likely and investment in other infrastructure less viable as would the out of town retail centres of Option 3. The preferred policy would allow for investment and growth of the City whilst still maintaining a clear focus for transport infrastructure.</p>		

S37: Gainsborough Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Identify a Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area with policy outlining suitable uses in each**
- Option 2: Identify larger Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundaries with policy outlining suitable uses in each
- Option 3: Identify smaller Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundaries with identified out of town retail centres with policy outlining suitable uses in each

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-/?	-/+
	Residential development is specifically identified within the policy as a suitable use above town centre uses, provided it does not conflict with existing uses. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this objective throughout the plan period.	The impact of this option on this SA Objective would be dependent on housing being specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. However, any housing would have to ensure that it did not detract from the vitality and viability of the centre and therefore while residential uses may be identified as suitable, a larger shopping area is likely to reduce available residential opportunities. As such minor negative uncertain effects are likely on this objective.	The impact of this option on this SA Objective would be dependent on housing being specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. Any housing would have to ensure that it did not detract from the vitality and viability of the centre and a smaller shopping area could allow for more residential opportunities close to it. Out of town retail centres may result in the loss of residential units. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative impact is expected.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/-	++/-
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to maintain viability and vitality across the Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area, close to and including some of the most deprived parts of the Town in need of investment and renewal. The central part of the Town is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas promoting equal access and opportunity for all social groups. Major positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option would seek to maintain viability and vitality across the Town Centre and primary shopping area. Identifying a larger area would be likely to extend into other peripheral deprived parts of the Town in need of investment and renewal and provide for growth of the centre, but there is no evidence that this is needed, and it may result in the dilution of the centre’s focus and of investment. The central part of the Town is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas but extending it may scatter uses over a wider area which could make them isolated and less accessible for all social groups. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>	<p>This policy option would seek to maintain viability and vitality across the Town Centre and primary shopping area. Reducing the area would help to focus uses which could have a positive impact on vitality, viability and accessibility but may reduce opportunities to grow and may exclude peripheral deprived parts of the Town in need of investment and renewal. The central part of the Town is the most easily accessible place via public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas promoting equal access and opportunity for all social groups.</p> <p>Out of town retail centres would detract from the focus on the centre and are most often accessed by private car.</p> <p>Mixed major positive minor negative effects are likely.</p>
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	+/-
The preferred policy requires the townscape character of the area to be taken into consideration and requires high quality design that responds to its surroundings and contributes positively to the street scene and character. This should result in minor positive effects on conserving and enhancing townscape character throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same character and design requirements although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same character and design requirements although this is uncertain. Out of town retail centres are usually associated with large industrial shed like structures and large areas of car parking, which could have an adverse impact on townscape character. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/?	+/?
Indirectly, this policy should encourage the appropriate use/ re-use of historic buildings, high quality design and opportunities to enhance the quality of the public realm, but this is more likely to be due to the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same criteria although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same criteria although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	and details of the proposals coming forward. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.		
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
8. Pollution	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Gainsborough and therefore the most accessible area by walking, cycling and public transport, reducing the number of journeys made by private car. As such, this approach may help to reduce car emissions, resulting in positive effects on local air quality. The policy also requires development to not harm the local environment or amenities. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Gainsborough and therefore the most accessible area by walking, cycling and public transport, but spreading uses over a wider area may make them more likely to be accessed by private car. As such, this approach may increase transport related emissions. This option is expected to have a similar impact to the preferred policy if it contained the same criteria for local environment and amenities although this is uncertain. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	Where this policy option directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Gainsborough, they would be the most accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. However, out of town retail centres would have the opposite affect and people are most likely to travel by car to access them. This could have a negative impact on local air quality. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy encourages the concentration of Town Centre uses which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land, safeguarding undeveloped land and soils. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option, whilst encouraging the concentration of Town Centre uses, would allow the spread over a wider area which may result in difficult to develop sites and buildings remaining vacant. Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	Where this policy option encourages the concentration of Town Centre uses, it is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land. However, out of town retail centres may detract from this and may be located on greenfield sites. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy concentrates Town Centre uses within the centre of Gainsborough. 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	This policy option directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Gainsborough and therefore the most accessible area by public transport but spreading uses over a wider area may make them more likely to be accessed by private car. This may increase levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. This policy option	Where this policy option concentrates Town Centre uses within the centre of Gainsborough, it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, but it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport. However, out of town retail centres would

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>public transport. This may help to reduce levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy encourages the reuse of buildings and land within the Town Centre. This provides an opportunity to adapt or constructed buildings to higher energy efficiency standards. Overall minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.</p>	<p>is likely to encourage the reuse of buildings and land within the Town Centre. This provides an opportunity to adapt or constructed buildings to higher energy efficiency standards. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.</p>	<p>largely be accessed by private car, which could result in increased levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	<p>?</p> <p>Large parts of the Town Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.</p>	<p>?</p> <p>Large parts of the Town Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.</p>	<p>?</p> <p>Large parts of the Town Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. If out of town retail centres are identified, they may be located on greenfield sites or other sites that may be subject to flood risk. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy 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. Town Centre living is supported, which will help reduce the need to travel. Overall minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option will mean that some people may have to travel further to access services and facilities and whilst the centre is better served by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure, spreading uses over a wider area may encourage them to be accessed by private car. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are predicted.	Where this policy option directs town centre uses to the centre, it 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. Out of town retail centres are likely to be accessed predominantly by private car. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+	+/-
	The preferred policy directs appropriate new employment uses into the most accessible part of the town. By revitalising the Town Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy option should help stem out-commuting and outward migration. As such major positive impacts are likely	This policy option largely directs appropriate new employment uses into the most accessible part of the town although it would be diluted by being spread over a wider area. Revitalising the Town Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses it should stem out-commuting and outward migration. Minor positive effects are predicted.	Where this policy option directs appropriate new employment uses into the town centre, they would be in the most accessible part of the town. Revitalising the Town Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses it should stem out-commuting and outward migration. However, out of town retail centres would result in the opposite effects. Overall mixed minor

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	throughout the plan period.		positive minor negative effects are expected.
15. Local Economy.	++	+/-	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy focusses Town Centre uses into the most accessible parts of the town, while allowing for some growth. Encouraging the vitality and viability of the centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment. As such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option largely concentrates Town Centre uses. Spreading the centre over a larger area may allow for more growth but may also dilute focus and result in more non-retail uses and dead frontages resulting in a poorer environment which could affect investment. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>	<p>This policy option where it focusses Town Centre uses in a tightly defined centre may not allow for any potential growth. Encouraging the vitality and viability of the centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment, but a boundary too tightly constrained may prevent this from being fully utilised.</p> <p>Out of town retail centres may detract from investment in the centre and may not be easily accessible other than by the private car. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the SA Objectives, with major positive impacts predicted against SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>All of the policy options concentrate Town Centre uses in an identified Primary Shopping Area and Town Centre ensuring a viable and vibrant primary shopping core and periphery.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>However, the preferred policy, unlike Options 2 and 3, would allow for some growth of the centre and investment without overly constraining potential growth options or diluting vibrancy by directing some growth to out of town retail centres or having an area too widely defined resulting in more non-retail uses and dead frontages.</p> <p>All options, where they focus on the Town Centre, will result in some people having to travel further to access services and facilities, but it is the most accessible location for most people and will encourage uses in areas better served by walking, cycling and public transport. Option 2 would spread uses over a wider area which may make private car use more likely and investment in other infrastructure less viable as would the out of town retail centres of Option 3. The preferred policy would allow for investment and growth of the Town whilst still maintaining a clear focus for transport infrastructure.</p>		

S38: Sleaford Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Identify a Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area with policy outlining suitable uses in each.**
- Option 2: Identify larger Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundaries with policy outlining suitable uses in each
- Option 3: Identify smaller Town Centre and Primary Shopping Area boundaries with identified out of town retail centres with policy outlining suitable uses in each

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-/?	-/+
	Residential development is specifically identified as a suitable use above town centre uses provided it does not conflict with existing uses. Residential units and live/ work uses are specifically encouraged in the Riverside Retail Precinct. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this objective throughout the plan period.	The impact of this policy option on this SA Objective would be dependent on housing being specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. However, any housing would have to ensure that it did not detract from the vitality and viability of the centre and therefore while residential uses may be identified as suitable, a larger shopping area is likely to reduce available residential opportunities. As such minor negative uncertain effects are likely on this objective.	The impact of this policy option on this SA Objective would be dependent on housing being specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. Any housing would have to ensure that it did not detract from the vitality and viability of the centre and a smaller shopping area could allow for more residential opportunities close to it. Out of town retail centres may result in the loss of residential units. Overall, a mixed minor positive minor negative impact is expected.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/-	++/-
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to maintain viability and vitality across the Town Centre and primary shopping area, close to and including some parts of the Town most in need of investment and renewal. The central part of the Town is the most easily accessible place via walking, cycling and public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas promoting equal access and opportunity for all social groups. Major positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option would seek to maintain viability and vitality across the Town Centre and primary shopping area. Identifying a larger area would be likely to extend into other peripheral parts of the Town in need of investment and renewal and provide for growth of the centre but there is no evidence that this is needed, and it may result in the dilution of the centre's focus and of investment. The central part of the Town is the most easily accessible place via walking, cycling and public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas but extending it may scatter uses over a wider area which could make them isolated and less accessible for all social groups. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>	<p>This policy option would seek to maintain viability and vitality across the Town Centre and primary shopping area. Reducing the area would help to focus uses which could have a positive impact on vitality, viability and accessibility but may reduce opportunities to grow and may exclude peripheral parts of the Town in need of investment and renewal. The central part of the Town is the most easily accessible place via walking, cycling and public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas promoting equal access and opportunity for all social groups.</p> <p>Out of town retail centres would detract from the focus on the centre and are most often accessed by private car.</p> <p>Mixed major positive minor negative effects are likely.</p>
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	++/?	++/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy requires development to help deliver the creation of public open space beside the River Slea, to make a positive contribution to and restore the river frontage and its setting for the 'Heart of Sleaford' and 'Riverside Retail Precinct' areas of the Town and development of the Sleaford East West Leisure Link as a key component of the Sleaford Urban Green Grid. This requires development to make a positive contribution to the biodiversity and green infrastructure of the Town or to at least ensure that this opportunity is not compromised by the proposal. Therefore, major positive impacts are expected on this objective in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>This policy option should have a similar impact on this SA objective as the preferred policy, provided that it contains similar green infrastructure requirements although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.</p>	<p>This policy option should have a similar impact on this SA objective as the preferred option, provided that it contains similar green infrastructure requirements although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy requires the townscape character of the area to be taken into consideration and requires high quality design that responds to its</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same character and design requirements although this is</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same character and design</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>surroundings and contributes positively to the appearance of the street scene and character. Reference to the need to contribute positively to the conservation area has been added for clarity. This should result in minor positive effects on conserving and enhancing townscape character throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.</p>	<p>requirements although this is uncertain.</p> <p>Out of town retail centres are usually associated with large industrial shed like structures and large areas of car parking, which could have an adverse impact on townscape character. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/?	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy should encourage the appropriate use/ re-use of historic buildings, high quality design and opportunities to enhance the quality of the public realm. Specific reference to the need to contribute positively to the conservation area has been added for clarity. It requires consideration of the redevelopment of 18/19 Market Pace and land to the rear of the historic Buttermarket and seeks to support initiatives and proposals that enhance the physical setting of the Handley Monument. This</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same details and criteria although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred option provided that it includes the same details and criteria although this is uncertain. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	would be supported by the implementation of other policies in the Local Plan and details of the proposals coming forward. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.		
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
8. Pollution	++	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Sleaford and therefore the most accessible area by walking, cycling and public transport, reducing the number of journeys made by private car. As such, this approach may help to reduce car emissions, resulting in positive effects on local air quality. The policy also requires development to not harm the local environment or amenities. It identifies specific opportunities where walking and cycling connections and infrastructure can be	This policy option directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Sleaford and therefore the most accessible area by walking, cycling and public transport but spreading uses over a wider area may make them more likely to be accessed by private car. As such, this approach may increase transport related emissions. This option is expected to have a similar impact to the preferred policy if it contained the same details and criteria for local environment and amenities although this is uncertain. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	Where this policy option directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Sleaford, they would be the most accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. It would have a similar impact to the preferred policy if it contained the same details and criteria for local environment and amenities although this is uncertain. However, out of town retail centres would have the opposite affect and people most likely to access them by private car, increasing vehicular movements. Overall mixed minor positive

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	improved and identifies the improvement of traffic circulation and reduction of vehicle movements in and around the town centre as something that development should assist with where possible and relevant. Overall, this policy is expected to result in major positive impacts on this objective in the medium to long term.		minor negative effects are expected.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy encourages the concentration of Town Centre uses which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land, safeguarding undeveloped land and soils. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option, whilst encouraging the concentration of Town Centre, uses would allow the spread over a wider area which may result in difficult to develop sites and buildings remaining vacant. Mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	Where this policy option encourages the concentration of Town Centre uses, it is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land. However, out of town retail centres may detract from this and may be located on greenfield sites which could include the best and most versatile agricultural land. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
10. Waste.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?	+/-
	The preferred policy concentrates Town Centre uses within the centre of Sleaford. 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 may help to reduce levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. The policy encourages the reuse of buildings and land within the Town Centre. This provides an opportunity to adapt or constructed buildings to higher energy efficiency standards. Overall minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option directs Town Centre uses into the centre of Sleaford and therefore the most accessible area by public transport but spreading uses over a wider area may make them more likely to be accessed by private car. This may increase levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. This policy option is likely to encourage the reuse of buildings and land within the Town Centre. This provides an opportunity to adapt or constructed buildings to higher energy efficiency standards. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	Where this policy option concentrates Town Centre uses within the centre, it may cause some people to have to travel further to access those services and facilities, but it would ensure that they are as accessible as possible by walking, cycling and public transport. However, out of town retail centres would largely be accessed by private car, which could result in increased levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+/?	?	?
	Large parts of the Town Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the	Large parts of the Town Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the	Large parts of the Town Centre are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. If out of town retail centres are identified, they may be located on greenfield

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>type of proposals that come forward and their design. The preferred policy specifically requires proposals for the Riverside Retail Precinct to make provision for any proposed development to be capable of mitigating any relevant flood risk. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.</p>	<p>type of proposals that come forward and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.</p>	<p>sites or other sites that may be subject to or cause flood risk. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward their location and design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	+/-?	+/-?
	<p>The preferred policy 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. The policy specifically requires improvements to connectivity particularly for pedestrians and cyclists between the town centre and surrounding residential communities, improvements to traffic circulation and delivery of</p>	<p>This policy option will mean that some people may have to travel further to access services and facilities and if it contained similar requirements to the preferred policy, is likely to have similar effects on this SA objective. However, whilst the centre is better served by walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure, spreading uses over a wider area may increase the likelihood of scattered individual uses being accessed by private car. As such, minor positive</p>	<p>Where this policy option directs town centre uses to the centre, it 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. If this option contained similar requirements to the preferred policy, it would be likely to have similar effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>However, out of town retail centres are likely to have the</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	additional perimeter car parking with pedestrian access.	uncertain impacts are predicted.	opposite effect with major negative effect on this SA objective encouraging more travel and predominantly by private car. Overall mixed minor positive major negative uncertain effects are likely.
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	+	+/-
	The preferred policy directs appropriate new employment uses into the most accessible part of the town. By revitalising the Town Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy option should help stem out-commuting and outward migration. As such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option largely directs appropriate new employment uses into the most accessible part of the town although it would be diluted by being spread over a wider area. Revitalising the Town Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses should help stem out-commuting and outward migration. Minor positive effects are predicted.	Where this policy option directs appropriate new employment uses into the town centre, they would be in the most accessible part of the town. Revitalising the Town Centre and encouraging residential and employment uses should help stem out-commuting and outward migration. However, out of town retail centres would result in the opposite effects on this SA objective. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
15. Local Economy.	++	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy focusses Town Centre uses while allowing for some growth. Encouraging the vitality and viability of the centre and improvements	This policy option largely concentrates Town Centre uses. Spreading the centre over a larger area may allow for more growth but may also dilute focus and result in	This policy option where it focusses Town Centre uses in a tightly defined centre may not allow for any potential growth. Encouraging the vitality and

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	to environmental quality should encourage inward investment. As such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	more non-retail uses and dead frontages resulting in a poorer environment which could affect investment. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.	viability of the centre and improvements to environmental quality should encourage inward investment, but a boundary too tightly constrained may prevent this from being fully utilised. Out of town retail centres may detract from investment in the centre and may not be easily accessible other than by the private car. Overall mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the SA Objectives, with major positive impacts predicted for SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA8 Pollution, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>All options concentrate Town Centre uses in an identified Primary Shopping Area and Town Centre, ensuring a viable and vibrant primary shopping core and periphery. However, the preferred policy, unlike Options 2 and 3, would allow for some growth of the centre and investment without overly constraining potential growth options or diluting vibrancy by directing some growth to out of town retail centres or having an area too widely defined resulting in more non-retail uses and dead frontages.</p> <p>All options where they focus on the Town Centre will result in some people having to travel further to access services and facilities, but it is the most accessible location for most people and will encourage uses in areas better served by walking, cycling and public transport. Option 2 would spread uses over a wider area which may make private car use more likely and investment in other infrastructure less viable as would the out of town retail</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	centres of Option 3, with major negative impacts predicted against SA13 Transport and Accessibility. The preferred policy would allow for investment and growth of the Town whilst still maintaining a clear focus for transport infrastructure.		

S39: Market Rasen and Caistor Town Centres

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Identify a Town Centre boundary with policy outlining suitable uses within it**
- Option 2: Identify a Town Centre boundary and Primary Shopping Area with policy outlining suitable uses in each
- Option 3: Identify a Town Centre boundary with no specific Market Rasen or Caistor policy but rely on the retail hierarchy policy, other policies in the Local Plan and national planning policy and guidance.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	+/?	?
	Residential development is specifically identified as a suitable use above town centre uses provided it does not conflict with existing uses and can provide adequate off-street parking. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this objective throughout the plan period.	The impact of this policy option on this SA Objective is likely to be similar to the preferred policy, provided that housing is specifically mentioned as an appropriate use within the identified boundaries. Minor positive effects are likely on this objective.	The impact of this policy option on this SA objective is less clear. The retail hierarchy policy does not refer to housing.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	++	+/?
	The preferred policy seeks to maintain the viability and vitality of the town centres and should lead to investment and renewal. The centres provide a focus for services and facilities for a	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact on this SA objective to the preferred policy. Major positive effects are therefore expected.	The effect of this policy option on the SA objective is less clear. The hierarchy policy in the Local Plan is high level and limited to identifying the retail hierarchy, setting sequential

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	wider hinterland that is most easily accessible by walking and cycling for close residences and by public transport to most other parts of the Town and surrounding areas. Major positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.		test thresholds and refers only to retail and/or other town centre uses. Minor positive uncertain impacts are predicted.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	0
	The preferred policy requires proposals to be of high-quality design that responds to its surroundings and contributes positively to the street scene and character. The impact of this policy on the SA objective will depend on the nature of the proposal and would also rely on other policies in the Local Plan. This should result in permanent, minor positive effects on conserving and enhancing townscape character throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy provided that it includes the same character and design requirements. It will also depend on the nature of the proposal and other Local Plan policies. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+/?	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy should ensure the appropriate use/ re-use of historic buildings in the town centre and requires high quality design. The impact of this policy on the SA objective will depend on the nature of the proposal and would also rely on other policies in the Local Plan. Permanent, minor positive effects are likely on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy, provided that it includes the same details and criteria. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
8. Pollution	+	+	+/?
	The preferred policy directs town centre uses into the centre and therefore the most accessible area for those walking and cycling and by public transport, reducing the number of journeys made by private car. As such, this approach may help to reduce car emissions, resulting in positive effects on local air quality. Overall, this policy is expected to result in minor positive impacts on this	This policy option also directs town centre uses into the centre which is the most accessible area for those walking and cycling and by public transport, reducing the number of journeys made by private car. As such, this approach may help to reduce car emissions, resulting in positive effects on local air quality. Overall, this policy is expected to result in minor positive impacts.	An identified town centre boundary supported by a retail hierarchy policy should direct town centre uses to the centre which would be the most accessible area for those walking and cycling and by public transport but would offer less clear, specific direction. As such, minor positive uncertain effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	objective in the medium to long term.		
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/?	+/?
	The preferred policy encourages the concentration of town centre uses which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promoting the development of brownfield land, safeguarding undeveloped land and soils. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy, provided that it includes the same details and criteria. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy but would offer less clear, specific direction. Minor positive uncertain impacts are therefore predicted
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect on this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+	+/?
	The preferred policy concentrates town centre uses within the centre of Market Rasen and Caistor. 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 may help to	This policy option also directs town centre uses into the centre of Market Rasen and Caistor, which is the most accessible area for those walking and cycling and by public transport. This may help to reduce levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. Minor positive impacts are predicted.	An identified town centre boundary supported by a retail hierarchy policy should direct town centre uses to the centre of Market Rasen and Caistor, which would be the most accessible area for those walking and cycling and by public transport but would offer less clear, specific direction. Minor

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	reduce levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. Overall minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.		positive uncertain impacts are predicted.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	The preferred policy seeks to concentrate town centre uses into the centre of Market Rasen and Caistor, neither of which are in Flood Zones 2 nor 3 but do have some areas of surface water flooding. The exact nature of effects against this SA objective will depend on the type of proposals that come forward and their design. The implementation of other policies in the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are mitigated. Overall, minor positive uncertain impacts are predicted throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy. Minor positive uncertain effects are likely.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy. Minor positive uncertain effects are likely.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	++	+/?
	The preferred policy 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	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy. Therefore, major positive effects are predicted.	An identified town centre boundary supported by a retail hierarchy policy should direct town centre uses to the centre which would be the most accessible area for those walking and cycling

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	public transport infrastructure. The policy specifically requires proposals to make the most of opportunities to improve connectivity within, through and around the town centres. Therefore permanent, major positive effects are expected.		and by public transport but would offer less clear, specific direction. Minor positive uncertain effects are expected.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+	+	+/?
	The preferred policy directs new town centre employment uses into the most accessible part of each town. By revitalising the town centres and encouraging residential and employment uses, this policy should help to stem leakage to other towns in the area. As such, minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy. Therefore, minor positive impacts are expected.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy but would offer less clear, specific direction. Overall minor positive uncertain effects are expected.
15. Local Economy.	++	++	++/?
	The preferred policy seeks to maintain or enhance each centre as a shopping destination and service hub for the more isolated rural parts of Central Lincolnshire, protecting and supporting the enhancement of the viability and vitality of each centre. As	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy. Therefore, major positive impacts are expected.	This policy option is likely to have a similar impact to the preferred policy but would offer less clear, specific direction. Overall minor positive uncertain effects are expected.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.		
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the SA Objectives, with major positive impacts predicted for SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and SA15 Local Economy. Further minor positive benefits are predicted against SA1 Housing, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and SA14 Employment.</p> <p>All three-options concentrate town centre uses in an identified Town Centre, ensuring a viable and vibrant primary shopping core. However, the preferred policy, unlike Options 2 and 3, would allow for clear specific guidance for the two towns whilst also allowing for a more flexible approach to suitable uses, acknowledging their role as service hubs for wider catchment areas as well as retail centres.</p> <p>Option 2 performs similarly to the preferred policy, but with greater uncertainty in relation to SA1 Housing, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment and SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.</p>		

S40: District, Local and Village Centres

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Identify and provide boundaries for village centres and local shopping centres in Gainsborough and Sleaford in addition to the existing district and local shopping centres within the Lincoln urban area**
- Option 2: Maintain the existing list and boundaries of district and local shopping centres within the Lincoln urban area.
- Option 3: Unnamed district, local and village centres with no boundaries shown, relying on the general retail and community facilities policies and national guidance.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+/?	+/?	?
	<p>Focussing retail and other appropriate uses to serve a local need within the identified district, local and village centres should restrict their uncontrolled spread and loss of residential units elsewhere. In most district, local and village 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 and the suitability of other uses provided they do not cause harm to the role of the centre.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive uncertain effects over the plan period are expected against this objective.</p>	<p>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 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 those centres. However, keeping the existing list of centres would not take into account any changes that have occurred or any centres outside of the Lincoln urban area.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive uncertain effects over the plan period are expected against this objective.</p>	<p>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.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on this SA objective, although minor positive effects are likely as it does aim to support, maintain and expand accessible centres to which people can cycle and walk to and which may also contain health facilities and services. Proposals must not result in road safety issues from on-street parking, which may also have benefits on this objective.	This policy option is a continuation of the current situation and is unlikely to have a significant effect on this SA objective. It would only actively support and maintain accessible district and local centres for the Lincoln urban area and would have no effect on the rest of Central Lincolnshire.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+	-
	The preferred policy aims to support and maintain accessible district, local and village centres across Central Lincolnshire. Permanent, major positive impacts are expected in relation to this objective.	This policy option would support and maintain previously identified district and local centres in the Lincoln urban area but would not reflect any recent changes or offer protection for those centres outside of the Lincoln urban area. Minor positive effects are likely,	This policy option is unlikely to actively protect or support existing district, local or village centres and their loss or conversion to other uses could have a detrimental impact on social equality and community. As such minor negative effects are predicted.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+/?	+/?	0
	The preferred policy aims to support and maintain district, local	This policy option aims to support and maintain the	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>and village centres. This may help to support and maintain their physical presence and integrity and settlement character. The policy requires proposals to be appropriate in scale for the centre and of an appropriate design reacting well to the character of the setting. Positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as those for design.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are likely over the plan period.</p>	<p>existing district and local centres in the Lincoln urban area. This may help to support and maintain their physical presence and integrity but would not help to protect the character of village centres or local centres elsewhere. Positive impacts will depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as those for design.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are predicted.</p>	<p>objective, but other policies in the Local Plan such as design policies may have a generally positive impact.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	+/?	0
	<p>The preferred policy aims to support and maintain district, local and village centres and require development to be sympathetic to the scale, design and character of the area. The policy requires proposals to be appropriate in scale for the centre and of an appropriate design reacting well to the character of the setting. Positive impacts will largely depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as historic environment and design policies.</p>	<p>This policy option aims to support and maintain those district and local centres already identified in the Lincoln urban area and require development to be sympathetic to the scale, design and character of the area. Positive impacts will largely depend on the quality of the physical fabric of the centre and implementation of other policies in the Local Plan such as historic environment and design policies.</p> <p>Minor positive uncertain impacts are likely.</p>	<p>This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan such as historic environment and design policies may have a positive impact.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Minor positive uncertain impacts are likely over the plan period.		
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.
8. Pollution	+	+	0
	The preferred policy aims to support and maintain accessible district, local and village centres to which people can cycle and walk and more likely to be accessible by public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car, which may help to improve local air quality. Minor positive impacts are predicted over the plan period.	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres within the Lincoln urban area to which people can cycle and walk and are often more accessible by public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car which may help to improve local air quality. These positive effects would be confined to the Lincoln urban area. Minor positive impacts are predicted.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy encourages the concentration of town centre uses into identified centres, which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promotes the development of brownfield land. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	This policy option encourages the concentration of town centre uses into identified centres, which is more likely to result in the re-use of vacant buildings and land and promotes the development of brownfield land. Permanent, minor positive effects are expected.	This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
10. Waste.	0 The preferred policy is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.	0 This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.	0 This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ The preferred policy aims to support and maintain accessible district, local and village centres to which people can cycle and walk and more likely to be accessible by public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car. This may help to reduce levels of transport related greenhouse gas emissions. Overall minor positive effects are expected over the plan period.	+ This policy option aims to support and maintain existing accessible district and local centres in the Lincoln urban area to which people can cycle and walk and are accessible by public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car and use of fossil fuels. These positive effects would be confined to the Lincoln urban area.	0 This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+/- The preferred policy may support development in areas at risk of flooding for example The Forum, Hykeham, Newark Road (Bracebridge) and Nettleham village centre, but by maintaining district, local and village centres and reducing the need to travel by private car, it should have a positive impact on climate change. Mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are predicted.	+/- This policy option may support development in areas at risk of flooding within the Lincoln urban area but by maintaining district and local centres and reducing the need to travel by private car it should have a positive impact on climate change. Positive effects would be confined to the Lincoln urban area. Mixed minor positive minor negative impacts are predicted.	0 This policy option is unlikely to have an effect on this SA objective, but other policies in the Local Plan particularly those relating to flood risk will have a positive impact.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy aims to support and maintain accessible district, local and village centres and requires prioritisation of access by walking, cycling and public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car and improving access to key local services and facilities. Therefore permanent, major positive effects are expected.	This policy option aims to support and maintain accessible district and local centres in the Lincoln urban area to which people can cycle and walk and are served by public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car and improving access to key local services and facilities. Positive effects would be confined to the Lincoln urban area.	This policy option would have a neutral effect on this SA objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy may help to maintain and expand local retail and service centre employment but is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective.	This policy option may help to maintain and expand local retail and service centre employment within the Lincoln urban area but is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective and would not have an effect on centres outside of the Lincoln urban area.	This policy may help to maintain and expand local retail and service centre employment but is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	++	+	-
	The preferred policy seeks to maintain or enhance the vitality and role of accessible district, local and village centres, stating proposals that would harm the role of the centre will not be acceptable. This would have a positive effect on protecting local shopping and service areas	The requirement for development proposals to contribute to the vitality and mix of uses in the district and local centres within the Lincoln urban area should have a positive impact on supporting viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas, but the	Not defining district, local and village centres on the Policies Map could result in negative effects against this objective, as the Local Plan would offer limited protection, and support for the enhancement of, local centres shopping areas.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	particularly for the more isolated rural parts of Central Lincolnshire. As such major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period	positive effects would be confined to the Lincoln urban area.	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is predicted to have a number of positive impacts in relation to the SA Objectives, with major positive effects predicted against SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and, SA15 Local Economy. The policy seeks to protect and direct investment to district, local and village centres across Central Lincolnshire ensuring the maintenance of a network of locally accessible shops and services meeting local needs within accessible locations, potentially by means other than the private car.</p> <p>Option 2 is expected to generate positive impacts, but these will be focused on the Lincoln Urban Area only. Minor positive effects are likely for SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and, SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 3 is predicted to have minor negative effects in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, as this policy option is unlikely to actively protect or support existing district, local or village centres and their loss or conversion to other uses could have a detrimental impact on access to services and facilities by all social groups. Further minor negative impacts are likely against SA15 Local Economy, due to lack of protection of local centres and shopping areas.</p>		

NS41: City and Town Centre Frontages

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Local criteria-based policy for city and town centre frontages and security shutters**
- Option 2: A combined policy for main town centre use frontages, security shutters and advertisements
- Option 3: No local policy, relying on other local plan policies and national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	++ A positive local policy promoting the character and vitality of the centre, avoiding an intimidating street scene and requiring alterations to shop fronts to be designed to allow equal access for all users will have a positive impact on this objective in terms of design and equality and crime prevention without being visually intrusive.	++/? An option combining shopfronts and advertisements would have a similar impact on this objective to those in the preferred policy for shopfronts and would therefore have a similar effect in relation to this part of the SA objective. However, a combined policy including advertisements may give a mixed message	? National policy and guidance and other Local Plan policies on design and security is mixed. There is generic advice on design, but this does not offer specific local advice and guidance for shop fronts or shutters and may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Permanent, major positive impacts are predicted over the plan period.	for advertisements elsewhere which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making. Major positive uncertain effects are therefore expected.	Uncertain impacts are therefore likely against this objective.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	++/?	-/?
	The preferred policy requires proposals for new frontages and shutters in city and town centres to be of high-quality design and to protect and enhance local townscape character. Permanent, major positive effects are therefore likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.	Provided the criteria contained within a combined policy is similar to the preferred policy, impact on the landscape and townscape SA objective are likely to be similar. However, a combined policy may give a mixed message for advertisements not in a city or town centre which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.	National policy is relatively brief in relation to this area and the Local Plan Design and Amenity policy while offering general guidance does not include specific reference to city and town centre frontages and security shutters. The likely effects of this option may be mixed as a result of inconsistent decision making in the absence of specific criteria with the potential for minor negative effects.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			Major positive uncertain effects are therefore expected.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	++/?	+/?
	The preferred policy requires proposals for new frontages and shutters in city and town centres to be in keeping with the character and appearance of the building and its surroundings and to protect and where possible enhance traditional or original frontages or features of architectural or historic interest. As such, this policy should help to maintain and enhance the historic environment. Permanent, major positive effects are therefore likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.	Provided the criteria contained within a combined policy is similar to the preferred policy, impact on the built and historic environment SA objective are likely to be similar. However, a combined policy may give a mixed message for advertisements not in a city or town centre which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making. Major positive uncertain effects are therefore expected.	S57 The Historic Environment and S53 Design and Amenity Local Plan policies and national policy offer general guidance and advice. There is a risk that decision making will be inconsistent in the absence of specific criteria, but it is unlikely that this policy approach will result in negative effects given the extent of national and local policy in relation to heritage assets. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are likely.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
8. Pollution	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
15. Local Economy.	+	+	+/?
	The preferred policy seeks to protect and support the enhancement of the viability and vitality of town centres. It requires high quality, sympathetic design respecting the character and appearance of the building and area avoiding intimidating or dead frontages. This will have a minor positive impact on this SA objective for primary shopping areas.	Provided the criteria contained within a combined policy is similar to the preferred policy, impact on the local economy SA objective is likely to be similar. As such, minor positive impacts are likely.	National policy and guidance and other Local Plan policies on economy, design and security is mixed. There is generic advice, but this does not offer specific local advice and guidance for shop fronts or shutters and may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are likely.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) seeks to provide locally specific advice on shopfronts and shutters, seeking to encourage sympathetic design respecting the character and appearance of the buildings and area and avoiding intimidating or dead frontages. It is expected to have a major positive impact on SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape and SA6 Built and Historic Environment and to have a minor positive impact on SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Whilst a combined shopfront, security shutter and advertisement option would be expected to have similar major positive and positive impacts on the SA objectives to the preferred policy, it could result in mixed messages and inconsistent approach to decisions for those advertisements not in a city or town centre and lead to mixed, uncertain effects on SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape and SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p> <p>The level of detail and local relevance provided by national policy and guidance and other Local Plan policies on this area is mixed particularly for shop fronts and</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	shutters. This option would offer the least positive impact on the SA objectives and is therefore the least preferred option.		

S42: Sustainable Urban Tourism

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A locally specific policy supporting new tourism related proposals within urban areas, and protecting existing facilities within specific areas of Lincoln**
- Option 2: A general Central Lincolnshire wide policy promoting sustainable tourism, leisure and cultural facilities and directing development to existing settlements
- Option 3: No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+	0
	Criteria 'b' of the preferred policy seeks to ensure that developments benefit local communities and visitors alike. Improved facilities, pride in the local area and potential for additional jobs can provide greater opportunities for social cohesion. As this policy is specific to just a few settlements, the impacts	This policy approach will have a positive impact across Central Lincolnshire, with the potential benefits of the development of new or improved tourism facilities such as facilities, additional jobs and local pride providing opportunities for social cohesion. The less specific nature of this	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	will be felt in a relatively small set of geographic areas, therefore whilst positive, are considered to only be minor.	policy approach may reduce the level of impact; therefore, a minor effect is expected.	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	+	0
	The preferred policy is expected to have a limited impact on this objective as the policy focus is on the largest settlements in Central Lincolnshire, focussing any development within the built-up area, thus reducing the opportunities to enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure. Whilst biodiversity is not explicitly covered in the policy, it is covered in other policies within the Local Plan which would be used in the decision-making process.	A Central Lincolnshire wide policy approach would have the potential to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure through tourist development, and in combination with other policies within the Local Plan. Benefits might include protection of existing habitats and wildlife corridors, as well as possible expansion.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA criteria.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	++	0
	The preferred policy would ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of Lincoln, Gainsborough, Sleaford and the Market Towns.	This policy approach would have a Central Lincolnshire wide benefit. The landscapes and townscapes are part of what attracts visitors to Central Lincolnshire, any development would	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The effects will not be as significant as Option 2, 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 the main settlements of Central Lincolnshire.	therefore seek to protect and enhance these assets alongside other policies in the Plan. A major positive impact would be expected, as the benefits would be to the whole of Central Lincolnshire.	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	++	0
	<p>The preferred policy would ensure that any development protects and enhances the qualities of the built and historic environment in Lincoln and the other main settlements/ Market Towns of Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The effects of this approach in isolation will not be as significant as a Central Lincolnshire wide policy approach due to its focussed nature. However, this policy approach has been written to be used alongside complimentary policies within the Plan, including Policy S57: The</p>	<p>This approach would provide a Central Lincolnshire wide benefit. It is anticipated that this policy approach, in combination with Policy S57: The Historic Environment would deliver development that protects and enhances the built and historic environment.</p> <p>This policy approach 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</p>	Policy S57: The Historic Environment would ensue positive effects in relation to this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Historic Environment and Policy S43: Sustainable Rural Tourism, and provides specific benefits to Lincoln Castle and Cathedral and other historic attractions.	design, and enhance the perceived sense of place held by the community.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+/-	+	0
	The preferred policy focusses on the built-up areas of Lincoln, Gainsborough, Sleaford and the Market Towns and specific areas within Lincoln. Development in these locations is unlikely to result in the loss of soils to development, as the vast majority, if not all development will be on previously developed land. However, this approach in isolation provides no protection to other areas of Central	This approach, directing development towards existing settlements where possible, will help minimise the loss of soils to development, as it encourages the use of previously developed land within settlements. However, outside of Lincoln and the Main Towns, the opportunities for development on previously developed land are less.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Lincolnshire, therefore this approach is likely to have both positive and negative impacts.		
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++/-	+	0
	The preferred policy would have a mixed impact, as focusing tourism development on Lincoln, Gainsborough, Sleaford and the Market Towns would ensure that development is close to a significant resident population as well as good public transport links for those travelling to attractions. This is especially so for development in Lincoln,	The option 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;	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>which would have significant positive impacts as the proportion of journeys that could be undertaken sustainably is relatively high (including longer distances by rail), which has the potential for major positive impacts.</p> <p>However, it is possible that this approach could result in people travelling from greater distances and by private car or coach, which could result in minor negative effects.</p> <p>Overall, it is anticipated that both a major positive and a minor negative impact would arise.</p>	<p>and reduce the distances people have to travel to access services and leisure.</p>	
Economic			
14. Employment.	+	++	?
	<p>The preferred policy will help create more jobs within the urban areas. It will help reduce the number of people out-commuting as well as the number of people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (outmigration).</p>	<p>This policy approach will help create more jobs over a wider geographical area. 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</p>	<p>It is unclear what impacts this policy option will have on the SA objectives.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	However, the narrower geographical focus of this policy approach, (if taken in isolation) in comparison to a broader geographical approach does limit the positive impact.	people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (outmigration).	
15. Local Economy.	+	++	?
	<p>The preferred policy will help create more jobs and will bring benefits to the local economy.</p> <p>However, it does not support the rural economy, and benefits will be focused on the urban areas, and primarily Lincoln, rather than the whole of Central Lincolnshire: hence, the effects are only considered to be minor positive.</p>	<p>This option 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.</p>	<p>It is unclear what impacts this policy option will have on the SA objectives.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>While the preferred policy (Option 1) in isolation does not perform as highly as Option 2 (the approach in the 2017 Adopted Local Plan) against the SA criteria, the policy has not been prepared in isolation. Option 1 has been prepared as the Urban specific element of a pair of policies, and the Local Plan also contains a complimentary 'Rural' sustainable tourism policy (Policy S42: Sustainable Rural Tourism).</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to SA 6 Built and Historic Environment and SA13 Transport and Accessibility. It would ensure that any tourism related development protects and enhances the qualities of the built and historic environment. Focusing tourism related development in the</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>existing urban areas would encourage access by a significant resident population by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Further minor positive impacts are predicted in relation to SA objectives SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Minor negative impacts could result in relation to SA9 Land Use and Soils and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>The two sustainable tourism policies together should deliver cumulative positive effects on SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA14 Employment and, SA15 Local Economy in particular.</p>		

S43: Sustainable Rural Tourism

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A rural focussed policy, ensuring development is of a scale and nature to respect the local environment and its qualities. Development is directed towards existing settlements**
- Option 2: A general Central Lincolnshire wide policy promoting sustainable tourism, leisure and cultural facilities and directing development to existing settlements
- Option 3: No policy, rely on other Local Plan policies and national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy seeks to ensure that developments are designed to have benefits for both local communities and visitors alike. Improved facilities, pride in the local area and potential for additional jobs can provide greater opportunities for social cohesion. This approach applies to the entire rural	This policy approach will have a positive impact across Central Lincolnshire, with the potential benefits of the development of new or improved tourism facilities such as facilities, additional jobs and local pride providing opportunities for social cohesion. The less specific nature of this	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	area of Central Lincolnshire (outside of the urban areas) and therefore has a wide positive geographical impact.	policy approach may reduce the level of impact; therefore, a minor effect is expected	
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy, with its focus on the rural area, despite not explicitly seeking a biodiversity net gain, specifically seeks to ensure that development respects the natural (and built) environmental qualities of the area. It is expected, given the wide geographical nature of this approach, that minor positive impacts will be achieved as the policy has been worded to respect and protect the natural environment.	A Central Lincolnshire wide policy approach would have the potential to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure through tourist development, and in combination with other policies within the Local Plan. Benefits might include protection of existing habitats and wildlife corridors, as well as possible expansion.	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	++	0
	The preferred policy would ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the area in which it is to be located. In addition, development should be appropriate in	This policy approach would have a Central Lincolnshire wide benefit. The landscapes and townscapes are part of what attracts visitors to Central Lincolnshire, any development would therefore seek to protect	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	scale and character for the local area. The effects will be Central Lincolnshire wide and therefore are expected to be minor positive.	and enhance these assets alongside other policies in the Plan. A major positive impact would be expected, as the benefits would be to the whole of Central Lincolnshire	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	++	0
	The preferred policy would ensure that any development is designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the area in which it is to be located. In addition, development should be appropriate in scale and character for the local area. The effects will be Central Lincolnshire wide and therefore are expected to be minor positive.	<p>This approach would provide a Central Lincolnshire wide benefit. It is anticipated that this policy approach, in combination with Policy S57: The Historic Environment would deliver development that protects and enhances the built and historic environment.</p> <p>This policy approach 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</p>	Policy S57: The Historic Environment would ensue positive effects in relation to this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
		place held by the community.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	The preferred policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0/+	+	0
	The preferred policy specifically seeks to only allow development outside of settlements in specific circumstances, thus protecting the open countryside, and natural resources such as soils from development. This approach will have a neutral to minor positive impact.	This approach, directing development towards existing settlements where possible will help minimise the loss of soils to development, as it encourages the use of previously developed land within settlements. However, outside of the Lincoln and the Main Towns, the opportunities for development on previously developed land are less.	This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Flood Risk.	The preferred policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+/-	+	0
	<p>The preferred policy, whilst enabling a wide geographical spread, would still ensure that development was well related to existing settlements – either within or adjacent to them. This would open up opportunities for a larger proportion of the Central Lincolnshire population to easily access facilities within their locality, reducing the need to travel, especially by private car. The policy also specifically requires that development proposals do not negatively impact on highway safety or result in severe traffic issues.</p> <p>This is offset somewhat by the fact that people may then travel further to visit a range of different facilities/attractions and by private car or coach. Therefore, it is anticipated</p>	<p>This approach would require 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.</p>	<p>This policy approach will not have an impact on this SA criteria</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	that both positive and negative effects are likely.		
Economic			
14. Employment.	++ The preferred policy will help create more jobs within the Central Lincolnshire. It will help reduce the number of people out-commuting as well as the number of people leaving the area to find employment elsewhere (outmigration). The wide geographical focus of this policy approach, will likely result in a major positive impact.	++ This policy approach will help create more jobs over a wider geographical area. 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 (outmigration).	? It is unclear what impacts this policy option will have on the SA objectives.
15. Local Economy.	++ The preferred policy will help create more jobs and will bring benefits to the local economy across the Central Lincolnshire rural area.	++ 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.	? It is unclear what impacts this policy option will have on the SA objectives.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well against the sustainability objectives, slightly more positive overall than Option 2.		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy. Improved facilities, pride in the local area and potential for additional jobs can provide greater opportunities for social cohesion. The preferred policy requires development proposals to be designed to respect the built and natural environment qualities of the area in which it is to be located. Additionally, the policy is expected to support job creation and the rural economy.</p> <p>Further minor positive impacts are predicted in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Minor negative impacts could result in relation to SA13 Transport and Accessibility, specifically criteria relating to the length of journeys by car, as people may travel further to visit a range of different facilities/attractions across Central Lincolnshire, and by private car or coach.</p> <p>Option 1 has not been prepared to be considered in isolation and is complimented by a complimentary “urban” focussed sustainable tourism policy (Policy S42: Sustainable Urban Tourism). The two policies together should deliver cumulative positive effects on SA Objectives 6 Built and Historic Environment, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy in particular.</p>		

S44: Lincolnshire Showground

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A locally specific criteria-based policy to guide development at the Lincolnshire Showground**
- Option 2: To have no Local Plan policy and rely on other general policies in the Local plan, and national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and SA objective, therefore it is unlikely to have a significant effect.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	?
	The preferred policy seeks to protect the overall rural character of the area, by requiring development proposals to give particular attention to the design, layout, scale and height of buildings. It should therefore have minor positive effects throughout the plan period.	National policy recognises the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued landscapes however, reliance on national policy alone may not protect locally valued landscapes.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and SA objective, therefore it is unlikely to have a significant effect.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
8. Pollution	-/?	+
	The preferred policy will allow for new uses in an essentially open, rural area including uses that will attract traffic throughout the year. However, it does seek to improve linkages by sustainable means to the Lincoln urban area.	The NPPF seeks to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of means including supporting renewable energy, reducing reliance upon the car and promoting low carbon energy development. All of these measures will help to improve air quality and have positive and permanent long-term impacts upon this objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	-	?
	The preferred policy allows for conference, leisure, employment and education uses, specifically related to the showground use of the site, in a greenfield, rural location. However, the specific uses and scale is restricted, reducing the negative impact to minor.	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 unclear what the impacts will be.
10. Waste.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy	?	?
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective, however, additional development at this site may result in an increase in vehicular movements, commercial and industrial processes. The extent of impacts is unclear.	There is no direct link between this policy option and SA objective, however, national policy recognises that planning has a role in minimising waste. Exact impacts are unclear, as it is unknown what types of proposals may come forward.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective. Policy S21: Flood Risk and Water Resources should ensure that any proposals that come forward do not increase risk of flooding.	There is no direct link between this policy option and SA objective, however, the NPPF requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and that the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere. This approach should lead to positive impacts throughout the plan period.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	-	+/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy allows for specific development on the showground site and requires development proposals to improve linkages by sustainable means to the Lincoln urban area. This site, however, is open and rural in nature with limited sustainable travel options. It is likely that development will attract increased traffic by car and coach throughout the year.	While national policy supports measures to widen transport choice, and reduce the need to travel, it does not recognise transport issues.
Economic		
14. Employment.	+/-	?
	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 to them 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 supporting sustainable economic growth. However, emphasis is placed on Local Plans and local policy to set guidance. National policy would therefore not provide a strong enough policy stance to allow for limited, appropriate development that does not detract from town centres.
15. Local Economy.	+	?
	The preferred policy is not expected to support the vitality and viability of town centres, however it is also not expected to undermine them, as the Lincolnshire Showground has specific needs and uses, and the policy sets out clear guidelines on what will be permitted. It is also expected that inward investment in the site will support the rural and visitor economy and the expansion of existing businesses.	The NPPF recognises that planning has a key role to play in supporting sustainable economic growth. However, emphasis is placed on Local Plans and local policy to set guidance. National policy would therefore not provide a strong enough policy stance to allow for limited, appropriate development that does not detract from town centres.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to deliver minor positive benefits in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy. The policy seeks to protect the overall rural character of the area in which the Lincolnshire Showground site is located and is expected to deliver training and employment opportunities and to boost the rural and visitor economy.</p> <p>A number of potential minor negative impacts have been identified, largely resulting from the rural location of the Lincolnshire Showground site.</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Although it does not perform quite as well against the SA criteria, Option 1 is the preferred option, as while allowing development on rural greenfield sites, the policy is clear in regard to the amount and types of development that will be acceptable to ensure that over development does not occur.</p>	<p>Option 2 is expected to result in a number of uncertain effects, as it would not provide the level of detail and certainty required to ensure that only appropriate and necessary development for the operation of the Lincolnshire Showground takes place.</p>

S45: Strategic Infrastructure Requirements

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A general policy covering the areas of non transport based infrastructure and developer contributions**
- Option 2: To have no policy and rely on national policy
- Option 3: To not have a specific policy but rely on infrastructure requirements for each site through allocation policies.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+	-	+
	The preferred policy will indirectly support housing growth, by ensuring that growth is supported by timely provision of necessary infrastructure. The provision of timely infrastructure will enable housing proposals to be brought forward and delivered, thereby increasing supply. It will not directly impact upon the meeting of housing needs. However, it will have a positive effect overall.	Relying on national policy will reduce the ability to take into account and react to local needs and may 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 both provision and housing supply.	This option would ensure that larger, allocated developments are supported by infrastructure required as a result of their proceeding. This approach would not, though, capture those smaller sites or their cumulative impact through a holistic overview of the areas needs that may arise from all or any development. Therefore, while this policy approach would help to support housing growth and thus improve supply, it would be more limited than option 1.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	-	+
	The preferred policy would ensure that all development proposals	Not having a policy could result in development proceeding	This policy option would ensure that all larger schemes were supported

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>are supported and contribute towards infrastructure, including health provision. It states that planning obligations are likely to require contributions to primary healthcare provision where there is a demonstrated shortfall in capacity.</p> <p>It will help improve accessibility to facilities and support healthy lifestyles. It therefore will result in permanent, major positive effects.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>by infrastructure requirements, but it would not address cumulative impacts of smaller (under 25 dwellings) proposals. It is therefore unlikely to help reduce health inequalities and may even exacerbate them.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	-	+
	<p>The preferred policy would ensure that growth is supported by the necessary and required infrastructure, including health, education and community facilities and is supported by a specific policy, Policy S50: Community Facilities. This would help facilitate, through provision of buildings and spaces, social interactions and civic participation and</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This policy option 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.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	have wider positive effects.		
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0/-	0
	The preferred policy does not directly impact upon this SA objective. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure are addressed through other specific policies in the Plan.	National policy would ensure that some habitats are protected, however, not having a policy relating to Strategic Infrastructure Requirements could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure, which may include green infrastructure, open, recreational and play spaces (although these are addressed in other Plan policies). This may be mitigated to some extent through existing national guidance, but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision, and the lack of locally specific guidance, may lead to confusion on local provision of infrastructure and community facilities.	This policy option does not directly impact upon this SA objective. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure are addressed through other specific policies in the Plan.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA criteria.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0/+	0	0/?
	The preferred policy is not expected to have a significant impact upon this SA objective; however, some positive effects may occur through contributions towards the enhancement of the quality of the public realm.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have a significant impact on this SA criteria, although very large schemes may provide contributions towards improving the quality of the public realm.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	++	0/?	+
	The preferred policy, along with other policies in the plan, will ensure that appropriate and necessary infrastructure to support growth, including infrastructure such as water treatment works and water supply. This approach will, therefore, likely have a significant positive effect on this SA objective.	This option, of relying on national policy, is likely to result in development proceeding without the necessary infrastructure provision, or development being delayed. This may be mitigated to some extent through other existing national guidance, but the complexities inherent in infrastructure provision may lead to confusion over, or lack of provision of, water systems infrastructure.	This policy option would ensure that the appropriate infrastructure provision, including water systems infrastructure, is provided for the large, allocated sites. However, smaller sites (less than 25 dwellings) and their cumulative impact would not be addressed.
8. Pollution	0/+	?	0/+
	The preferred policy would have no direct	While this option is not expected to have any	This policy option would have no direct impact

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	impact upon this SA criteria. However, indirectly there may be a small positive effect resulting from the provision of onsite infrastructure reducing the need to travel.	direct impacts upon the sustainability criteria, 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.	upon this SA criteria. However, indirectly there may be a small positive effect resulting from the provision of onsite infrastructure reducing the need to travel.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not have a direct impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have a direct impact on this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria, by ensuring that all development is supported by necessary and required infrastructure. Indirect benefits may occur through reduction in the need to travel.	This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA objective.	This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria, by ensuring that large, allocated developments are supported by necessary and required infrastructure. Indirect benefits may occur

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			through reduction in the need to travel.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	0	+
	The preferred policy, along with other policies in the plan, will ensure that appropriate and necessary infrastructure to support growth, including flood risk mitigation measures and other infrastructure to support climate change adaption are provided. This approach will, therefore, likely have a significant positive effect on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy, along with other policies in the plan, will ensure that appropriate and necessary infrastructure to support growth, including flood risk mitigation measures and other infrastructure to support climate change adaption are provided for the large, allocated sites. However, smaller sites (less than 25 dwellings) and their cumulative impact would not be addressed.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria, by ensuring that all development is supported by necessary and required infrastructure. Indirect benefits may occur through reduction in the need to travel, and the provision of green infrastructure.	This policy option will not have an impact on this SA objective.	This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon this SA objective, by ensuring that large developments are supported by necessary and required infrastructure, indirect benefits may occur through reduction in the need to travel, and the provision of green infrastructure.
Economic			

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
14. Employment.	+	-	+
	The preferred policy 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.	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 option 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.
15. Local Economy.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy would ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is supported by necessary and appropriate infrastructure. Indirectly, this will ensure that businesses have access to skilled employees (through the provision of education facilities), and contributions towards public realm improvements in town centres ensuring that they are attractive locations to visit.	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 option 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.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	The preferred policy (Option 1) and Option 3 perform similarly against the SA objectives, as they are both seeking to ensure that new development is supported		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>by appropriate infrastructure. However, Option 1 would apply more widely to all new developments, whereas Option 3 would only apply to allocated sites of 25 dwellings or more. Option 1 is therefore the preferred option as it is likely to result in wider reaching infrastructure improvements.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in major positive impacts in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA7 Natural Resources – Water and SA11 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are expected in relation to SA1 Housing, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 2 would not provide a consistent level of certainty in respect of impacts with a number of effects predicted as uncertain, this option also performs negatively in relation to a number of SA objectives: SA1 Housing, SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA14 Employment.</p>		

S46: Safeguarded Land for Future Key Infrastructure

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: To have a specific policy safeguarding the preferred route of the North Hykeham Relief Road**
- Option 2: Have no specific policy safeguarding the route

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	<p>By safeguarding a road route, the preferred policy is potentially restrictive to where non-transport related development can go, such as housing sites.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan allocates sufficient sites for housing development outside of the proposed route. Overall, it is anticipated that this policy will result in a neutral impact on this SA objective.</p>	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0
The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.		This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0
The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.		This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0
The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA.		This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.
8. Pollution	0	-/
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	The implications of not safeguarding the preferred route of the North Hykeham Relief Road, with the subsequent risk of conflicting development coming forward, are potentially negative in relation to this objective, as one of the main reasons for bringing forward the road is to reduce traffic and associated congestion on the existing transport network. However, this is difficult to appraise at this level of appraisal, hence a minor negative uncertain effect.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	-/?
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	The implications of not safeguarding the preferred route of the North Hykeham Relief Road, with the subsequent risk of conflicting development coming forward, are potentially negative in relation to this objective, as one of the main reasons for bringing forward the road is to reduce traffic and associated congestion on the existing transport network. However, this is difficult to appraise at this level of appraisal, hence a minor negative uncertain effect.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy safeguards the preferred road route of the North Hykeham Relief Road; a project proposed as part of the Lincoln Transport Strategy, and which is therefore not generated by the Central	This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Lincoln Local Plan, the subject of this SA. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the effects of the preferred route on this SA objective.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+/-	-/?
	<p>By safeguarding a preferred road route, the preferred policy seeks to support the extension and enhancement of transport infrastructure to match local needs, as identified in the Lincoln Transport Strategy. However, it does not promote a need to shift to more sustainable travel modes.</p> <p>Therefore, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are expected on this objective.</p>	<p>The implications of not safeguarding the preferred route of the North Hykeham Relief Road, with the subsequent risk of conflicting development coming forward, are potentially negative in relation to this objective, as one of the main reasons for bringing forward the road is to reduce traffic and associated congestion on the existing transport network. However, this is difficult to appraise at this level of appraisal, hence a minor negative uncertain effect.</p>
Economic		
14. Employment.	0/+	0
	<p>By safeguarding a road route, the preferred policy is potentially restrictive to where non-transport related development can go, such as employment sites. However, the Local Plan allocates sufficient sites for employment development outside of the proposed route.</p> <p>Overall, it is anticipated that this policy will result in a neutral impact on this SA objective.</p>	<p>This policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria.</p>
15. Local Economy.	+	-/?
	<p>By safeguarding a road route, the preferred policy may result in land not being available for employment or economy related uses, however, the Local Plan allocates sufficient</p>	<p>The implications of not safeguarding the preferred route of the North Hykeham Relief Road, with the subsequent risk of conflicting development coming forward, are potentially</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>sites for employment development outside of the proposed route.</p> <p>Overall, it is anticipated that this policy will result in a neutral impact on this SA objective.</p>	<p>negative in relation to this objective, as the road is considered to be key infrastructure to support the future growth of the local economy. However, this is difficult to appraise at this level of appraisal, hence a minor negative uncertain effect.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) will ensure that the identified route for the North Hykeham Relief Road is protected from conflicting developments.</p> <p>The SA of Option 1 has concluded neutral impacts for all SA objectives. In relation to SA1 Housing, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy, protecting a preferred route could impact on the location of new housing and employment development, however, as the Local Plan makes sufficient provision for both, there should be no negative knock-on effects on the provision of housing or employment land.</p> <p>For all other SA objectives, as the North Hykeham Relief Road is not proposed by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (it is proposed in the Lincoln Transport Strategy by Lincolnshire County Council and will be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment by that authority) it would be inappropriate for this SA to attempt to assess the potential effects.</p> <p>The predicted impact of Option 2 is predominantly neutral on the SA objectives, however the implications of not protecting a road route considered to be a key infrastructure for the future prosperity of the area is potentially minor negative for SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA15 Local Economy. Not protecting the route risks conflicting development coming forward which could hinder successful implementation of key future infrastructure.</p>	

S47: Accessibility and Transport

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: General policy covering objectives for specific transport modes and general requirements**
- Option 2: To have no policy and rely on national policy
- Option 3: To have no policy but rely on transport requirements for each site through allocation policies.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	Whilst this policy 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 meet the needs of future residents.	This policy option will have no effects upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	This option would ensure that larger housing developments would be supported by transport infrastructure but would not directly impact upon this SA objective or capture the cumulative impacts of smaller sites (under the 25-dwelling threshold).
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	0	+
	The preferred policy is likely to have major positive impacts through ensuring that new developments are well connected to existing settlements, services and facilities, and that any infrastructure provided onsite is also easily accessible. In addition, indirectly, this approach encourages and promotes	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 option is likely to have moderate effects on the health objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles by ensuring good accessibility to services and facilities encouraging a reduction in use of the private car. However, this would not be to the same extent as option 1 as not all

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	sustainable travel, which require an element of walking as part of the end to end journey, which may also result in a reduction in private car travel and increased activity levels, which would be positive for general health and wellbeing.		proposals would have to demonstrate how they have considered sustainable travel measures.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	0/-	+
	The preferred policy is expected to result in improved accessibility for all, including the elderly, disabled and those on a limited income, giving a major positive benefit overall.	Not having a policy will have neutral to negative effect on this objective as local strategies and initiatives will not be reflected.	This policy option may result in some limited minor positive effects through improving accessibility for all, including the elderly and disabled but it will be limited to just the largest sites and not capture cumulative impacts of smaller sites.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	0	+/-
	The preferred policy supports the development and improvement of routes accessible to all, which includes green and blue network routes. This may improve access to green infrastructure. The policy requires strategic transport	This policy option will have a neutral effect on this objective	This policy approach is only likely to have an effect on this objective for major development sites and will not capture cumulative impacts.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>infrastructure proposals to deliver biodiversity net gain, including improved connectivity and extent of green infrastructure guided by the local nature recovery strategy.</p> <p>Overall, positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period.</p>		
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	0	+
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to result in improved accessibility to, and enhancement of, the public realm, including the historic environment through improved access via sustainable modes of travel.</p> <p>Overall, positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period.</p>	This policy option will have no effects upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	This policy option is only likely to have an effect on this objective for major development sites and will not capture cumulative impacts.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
8. Pollution	+	?	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will ensure that appropriate transport infrastructure is available to support growth and ensure that congestion is prevented in areas of poor air quality. It also seeks to direct travel to more sustainable modes, reducing emissions from traffic. However, new road infrastructure may result in an increase in noise, reducing the overall impact to a minor positive.	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.	This policy option would provide for necessary road infrastructure for specific proposals but not all proposals. Applying only to specific sites, it would not capture wider, holistic solutions to issues. Overall, it is expected that impacts will be neutral.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	0	0
	The preferred policy specifically promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport and actively encourages modal shift away from the private car, which is expected to reduce the use of fossil fuels and subsequent emissions.	This policy option will have no effects upon the sustainability objective being appraised.	This policy option would encourage modal shift on specific sites, but the wider changes in travel mode and impacts from smaller, non-allocated sites would not be captured and reflected.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	?	+
	The preferred policy specifically seeks to ensure that growth in Central Lincolnshire is adequately supported by the necessary transport infrastructure improvements to enable accessibility for all. This policy is therefore expected to have a direct major positive impact on reducing traffic congestion and improving access to facilities, places of employment and leisure etc.	Not having a specific policy, as per this approach, may result in development taking place that is not supported by appropriate transport infrastructure. This may be mitigated to some extent by national guidance, however, the extent and likelihood of this is unclear.	While this policy option would ensure that transport infrastructure is provided to meet growth for allocated sites, it would likely also result in missed opportunities that arise from growth on non-allocated sites.
Economic			
14. Employment.	++	0	+
	The improvements to transport infrastructure and accessibility by a range of transport modes as a result of growth, are likely to benefit access to both learning and jobs, thus having a positive effect on improving learning and attainment and employment.	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 option will result in improvements to transport infrastructure and accessibility as a result of growth on allocated sites, which is likely to benefit access to both learning and jobs, thus having a positive effect on improving learning and attainment

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			and employment. However, as this option only applies to the largest sites, the impact will be limited, and is unlikely to have positive effects other than in relation to the largest development proposals.
15. Local Economy.	++	0	+
	The preferred policy would ensure that the Central Lincolnshire economy is supported by necessary transport infrastructure. It will provide cumulative solutions to support the visitor economy and ensure that businesses and workers are able to move around the area effectively.	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	This policy option would result in some positive effects, as a result of the largest developments, but would not take into account all developments, therefore reducing the likely positive impacts.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) and Option 3 perform similarly against the SA objectives, as they are both seeking to ensure that new developments are well connected and accessible by a range of modes of transport. Option 1 performs slightly better, as it applies to all developments, and not just those largest developments (25 dwellings or more) allocated for development. Therefore, Option 1 is the preferred option as it is likely to result in wider reaching transport and accessibility benefits and improvements.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in major positive impacts in relation to SA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Minor positive impacts are expected in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution and SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p> <p>Option 2 would not provide a consistent level of certainty in respect of impacts. This option is expected to result in neutral or uncertain against all SA objectives, with SA3 Social Equality and Community scoring neutral to negative.</p>		

S48: Walking and Cycling Infrastructure

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A specific detailed local policy ensuring the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure**
- Option 2: To have no local policy and rely on national policy
- Option 3: No specific policy but incorporate walking and cycling infrastructure requirements in site allocation policies.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	0	+
	The preferred policy will have a major positive impact on this SA objective, by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles through the encouragement of walking and cycling. It would also improve road safety by encouraging networks of cycle routes and requires all relevant proposals to demonstrate how they have considered these measures. These positive effects are likely from the medium term.	Without a local policy, it is likely that opportunities will be missed to encourage walking and cycling through infrastructure improvements. National policy would, to some extent, mitigate this impact leading to an overall neutral effect.	This approach will have a positive impact on this SA objective by encouraging and supporting healthy lifestyles through the encouragement of walking and cycling. However, impacts would be restricted to only the largest sites. The cumulative impacts of smaller sites (under 25 dwellings) would not be reflected, as such benefits would be more limited than option 1.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0	+/0
	The preferred policy approach is unlikely to have any direct impacts	This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the	This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	upon the SA criteria. However, an improvement in walking and cycling infrastructure will have indirect benefits, in improved accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those on limited incomes while also subsequently increasing opportunities for informal social interaction.	SA criteria, as local strategies and initiatives will not be reflected.	criteria. However, an improvement in walking and cycling infrastructure will have indirect benefits, in improved accessibility for the elderly, disabled and those on limited incomes while also subsequently increasing opportunities for informal social interaction. Such positive effects will only be realised on the largest development sites, with the cumulative impact of small developments (less than 25 dwellings) not being realised.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+ The preferred policy approach supports the development of, and improvements to walking and cycling routes which can include green and blue network routes that are accessible to all. This may improve access to green infrastructure. Minor positive effects are likely from the medium term.	0 This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	+ This policy option is only likely to have effect on this objective for major development sites (25 dwellings or more) and will not capture cumulative impacts. However, it will still see positive impacts.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy will not directly impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy will result in improved accessibility for all, including the elderly, disabled and those on limited incomes and enhancement of the public realm including the historic environment through improved access via active travel modes. Minor positive effects are likely from the medium term.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option is only likely to have effect on this objective for major development sites and will not capture cumulative impacts.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
8. Pollution	+	0	+
	The preferred policy will help encourage modal shift away from the private car towards active modes of travel. This will result in improved air quality and a decrease in noise pollution from traffic. Minor positive effects are expected in the medium to long term.	This policy option is unlikely to have any direct impacts upon the SA criteria, as local strategies and initiatives will not be reflected.	This policy option will help encourage modal shift away from private car towards active modes of travel. This will result in improved air quality and a decrease in noise pollution from traffic. However, any benefits would be restricted to large development sites

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			located in or close to larger settlements.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	0	+
	The preferred policy specifically encourages modal shift towards walking and cycling, thus reducing the use of fossil fuels and subsequent polluting emissions. Major positive effects are likely in the medium to long term.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This option encourages modal shift towards walking and cycling, but on a more local scale than option 1, therefore any benefits will be on a smaller scale.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	?	+
	The preferred policy would ensure that all growth is supported by walking and cycling infrastructure. It will therefore have direct, major positive effects from the medium term on reducing traffic	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 it	This policy option would ensure that large developments would be supported by walking and cycling infrastructure. It will therefore have direct, positive effects on reducing traffic congestion, access to

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	congestion, access to services for all, leisure and cycling networks.	is unlikely to take into account local issues. Impacts are therefore uncertain.	services for all, leisure and cycling networks in and around these sites. However, it may miss opportunities for cumulative effects from smaller sites (25 dwellings or less). Effects are therefore minor positive.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy would have some minor 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.	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 option 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. However, such positive impacts would only occur in relation to the largest sites (25 dwellings or more).
15. Local Economy.	+	0	+
	The preferred policy would ensure that that the Central Lincolnshire economy is supported by a network of sustainable active travel routes, reducing the reliance on the private car. This will contribute towards	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.	This policy option would result in some positive effects in improving access by active travel modes. However, such benefits would not be as geographically wide reaching as option 1.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	supporting visitor economy, especially in Lincoln, but district wide, through improved public realm and reduced traffic.		
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) and Option 3 perform similarly against the SA objectives, as they are both seeking to ensure that new developments are well connected and accessible for those walking or cycling. Option 1 performs slightly better, as it applies to all developments, and not just those largest developments (25 dwellings or more) allocated for development. Therefore, option 1 is the preferred option as it is likely to result in wider reaching sustainable travel and accessibility benefits and improvements.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in major positive impacts in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are expected in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 2 would not provide enough certainty around impacts, as it would not provide any locally specific guidance. This option is predicted to result in neutral or uncertain against all SA objectives.</p>		

S49: Parking Provision

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: To have a specific, detailed, policy setting parking standards for the Central Lincolnshire area**
- Option 2: To continue as per the 2017 Local Plan, and not have a policy and rely on National policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on the SA objective.	This policy option would not impact directly on the SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on the SA objective. However, well designed parking can reduce obstructions to movement, especially for those walking or cycling, the elderly and disabled, and thus improve accessibility to services, opportunities for healthy lifestyles and informal social interaction for all.	This policy option would not impact directly on the SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on the SA objective. However, well designed parking can reduce obstructions to movement, especially for those walking or cycling, the elderly and disabled, and thus improve accessibility to services and other, social, facilities and opportunities for healthy lifestyles and informal social interaction for all.	This policy option would not impact directly on the SA objective.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	0
	The preferred policy will have a minor positive impact on this SA objective. Well- designed car parking will contribute to the quality of the public realm through being well laid out and using high quality materials in keeping with the area. Well-designed car parking may also reduce on road parking that can detract from the quality of the area.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on this SA objective. However, well designed parking can reduce obstructions to movement, especially for those walking or cycling, the elderly and disabled, and thus improve accessibility for all will have positive impacts on air quality. The policy promotes electric car usage by requiring electric charging points within new developments and new parking provision. These positive effects will mitigate any negative effects on air quality arising from car usage promoted by ensuring sufficient car parking spaces are provided at new	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	developments, resulting in an overall neutral effect.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective. The provision of appropriate parking in residential developments is a design matter and should not require any additional land.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on the SA objective. However, well designed parking can reduce obstructions to movement, especially for those walking or cycling, the elderly and disabled, and thus improve accessibility for all and indirectly reduce the reliance on the private car and the use of fossil fuels. The policy promotes electric car usage by securing electric charging points within new developments and new parking provision. However, the policy equally promotes car usage by ensuring sufficient car parking spaces are provided at new developments. Overall, the effects are likely to be neutral.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-
	The preferred policy approach is likely to have indirect, minor positive effects.	Not having a policy and continuing as per the 2017 Local Plan could result in

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Well designed and located parking will reduce obstructions to movement, especially for those walking or cycling, the elderly and disabled, and thus improve accessibility for all in general terms and also in respect of accessing services and facilities.	development proceeding without appropriate, well designed car parking. Poor parking causes obstruction and impacts upon movement for all, reducing accessibility to services and facilities both through perception and in real terms. Minor negative effects are expected for the plan period.
Economic		
14. Employment.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on the SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	+	-
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on the SA objective. However, indirectly, appropriate, well designed parking provision will aid accessibility to businesses, shops and visitor attractions on or near to new residential development, for all.	This policy option will not impact directly on this SA objective. However, not having a policy could result in development proceeding without the necessary supporting infrastructure. Poorly designed, or lack of appropriate, parking can impact negatively upon accessibility for all.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. This policy will ensure that where car parking is provided it is appropriate in amount and location for the development, thus reducing obstruction to movement for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists and the elderly and disabled.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to have minor positive impacts in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 2 would be a continuation of the existing situation, which does not perform as well against the SA objectives as the preferred policy or provide the same degree of certainty. This option is expected to result in neutral effects against the majority of SA objectives, with SA13 Transport and Accessibility and SA15 Local Economy resulting in a minor negative.</p>	

S50: Community Facilities

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy in two parts, protecting existing community facilities, and seeking the provision of new facilities**
- Option 2: To have no local policy and rely on national policy
- Option 3: To identify and safeguard community facilities (through the identification of specific sites/facilities)

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0 The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	0 This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	0 This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++ The preferred policy will have a major positive impact on this SA objective throughout the plan period. The implementation of the policy will improve health and wellbeing through promoting increased activity and social interaction. It will help to create supportive communities with appropriate facilities and increasing opportunities for enhancement of existing community facilities.	0 Without a local policy, national policy will provide some protection against the loss of community facilities. However, it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new developments and communities.	+/- This policy option would ensure that existing facilities are protected but it is unlikely to be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities. However, if new infrastructure and facility provision is not sought to support population growth from new developments, this is likely to have negative impacts. Therefore, mixed effects are anticipated.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	0	+/-

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The protection of existing, and securing of new, community facilities would have significant positive effects on this sustainability objective increasing over the plan period. It would maximise opportunities for social interaction, cultural diversity and promote access for all groups within the communities.	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.	This policy option 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. However, if new infrastructure and facility provision is not sought to support population growth from new developments, this could have negative impacts. Therefore, mixed effects are anticipated.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact directly on this SA objective. However, the retention of facilities may assist in the protection, through	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact directly on this SA objective. However, the retention of facilities may assist in the protection, through continued use, of

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	continued use, of historic assets and other cultural buildings and locations. Overall, the impacts are expected to be neutral.		historic assets and other cultural buildings and locations. Overall, the impacts are expected to be neutral.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	0	+/0
	The preferred policy will protect existing facilities and encourage new facilities within the communities they serve. This will result in an indirect positive impact by reducing the need to travel longer distances to access similar facilities further afield and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will protect existing facilities within the communities they serve thereby reducing the need to travel longer distances to access similar facilities further afield and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport as people will need to travel less by car. However, it is unlikely to

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	as people will need to travel less by car. Minor positive effects are predicted for the plan period.		be effective in ensuring that new facilities come forward to support new development and communities, reducing the level of positive impact.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	0	+/-
	The preferred policy will have major positive impacts through ensuring that existing facilities are kept, and new community facilities are provided close to the communities they serve, reducing the need to travel to access similar facilities further afield. These positive benefits will increase over the duration of the plan period.	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.	This policy option will contribute towards ensuring that accessibility to community facilities would not deteriorate but it would not ensure that new facilities are provided. However, if new infrastructure and facility provision is not sought to support population growth from new developments, this could have negative impacts. Therefore, mixed effects are anticipated.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact on this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs similarly to Option 3 against the SA objectives, as both seek to protect existing facilities. Option 1 does however, is expected to lead to a major positive against a number of objectives, as it also seeks to ensure the provision of new community facilities to meet the needs of developments. Therefore, option 1 is the preferred option as it is likely to result in more positive impacts overall through its dual approach of protect and increase facilities.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in major positive impacts in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA13 Transport and Accessibility. A minor positive impact is expected against SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy.</p> <p>Option 2 would largely have little or no effect, as it does not encourage new facilities and does not offer as strong a protection of existing facilities as the other options.</p>		

S51: Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Leisure Facilities

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy that sets out open space requirements for new residential developments in accordance with local open space standards, based on local assessments of need (generally a carry-over of the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan policy LP24)**
- Option 2: Have no policy on open space standards in the Local Plan
- Option 3: Rely on national policy and guidance and adopt nationally recommended benchmark open space standards

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	--	+/?
	Requiring new development to provide new open space, sport and/or leisure facilities that is of a good quality and accessible should encourage local communities across Central Lincolnshire to partake in physical activity and have positive effects on mental health and wellbeing. This policy should have a permanent, medium to long term major positive impacts against this objective, where new development is delivered.	This option could have major 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 the amount of open space needed to meet need would not be delivered and therefore that people would not be able to access open space for physical activity close to where they live.	Likely to have some minor positive effects, although would be difficult to target those communities who would most benefit from new or improved open space.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	--	+/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy should help to ensure that existing and future residents across Central Lincolnshire are within walking distance of public open space, sports and leisure 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.	Without minimum standards of open space provision, it may be difficult to direct the provision of open space to those areas that needed it most.	The NPPF promotes access to open spaces, opportunities for sport and physical activity, as well as requiring decisions to protect public rights of way. This policy option is therefore likely to have some minor positive effects, although it would be difficult to target those communities who would most benefit from new or improved open space. The impacts are therefore predicted to be minor positive/uncertain.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	--	+/?
	The preferred policy specifically requires development to provide new or enhanced provision of publicly accessible open space for sport, play and recreation that is multifunctional. It also specifically requires new open space provision provided on-site to be designed to maximise green infrastructure benefits and	This approach is unlikely to improve the quantity and quality of open space or provide in areas deficient in publicly accessible open space as there will be no mechanism to secure such improvements. Major negative effects are likely.	This policy option should result in some positive effects including improved access to the natural environment and improved quantity of open space. The NPPF includes a requirement to base decisions on up to date assessments of need. However, it is uncertain to what extent relying on national standards would lead

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>functions, taking opportunities to link into the wider green and blue infrastructure network and deliver a biodiversity net gain.</p> <p>This should lead to major positive benefits against this objective throughout the plan period, where new development is delivered.</p>		<p>to an improvement in the quantity and quality of accessible open spaces that reflected local needs.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	?	+/?
	<p>Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness. This is especially the case where open space contributes to the established green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Minor positive effects from the medium term.</p>	<p>It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.</p>	<p>Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards enhancing landscape and townscape quality and maintaining local distinctiveness throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire. However, national standards are not local specific and therefore the extent of any positive impacts is uncertain.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	?	+/?
	<p>Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards conserving and/or enhancing the setting of</p>	<p>It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on</p>	<p>Provision of different types of open space should contribute positively towards conserving and/or enhancing the setting of heritage assets and may</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	heritage assets and may provide locations for cultural activities. Minor positive effects are likely from the medium term.	developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.	provide locations for cultural activities. However, national standards are not local specific and therefore the extent of any positive impacts is uncertain.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	?	+
	Open space can intercept and filter flood waters, reducing the quantity of water reaching water treatment facilities. Areas of open space can also function as water storage areas. The preferred policy is likely to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.	It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.	Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on infiltration rates, water run-off and storage and therefore contributing to maintaining and enhancing water quality.
8. Pollution	+	?	+
	Provision of open space should have a beneficial impact on local air quality through carbon sequestration, if the space includes trees and other planted areas, and providing areas of clean air free from development. New or enhanced open space, in close proximity to where people live, will help reduce car journeys that	Provision of open space should have a beneficial impact on local air quality through carbon sequestration, if the space includes trees and other planted areas, and providing areas of clean air free from development. New or enhanced open space, in close proximity to where people live, will help reduce car journeys that may	Provision of open space should have a beneficial impact on local air quality through carbon sequestration, if the space includes trees and other planted areas, and providing areas of clean air free from development. New or enhanced open space, in close proximity to where people live, will help reduce car journeys that may

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>may have been made to access provision further afield.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are expected across Central Lincolnshire in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>have been made to access provision further afield.</p> <p>However, without open space standards set out in the plan, there is uncertainty as to whether this will be provided through new development - it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.</p>	<p>have been made to access provision further afield.</p> <p>Relying on national policy and benchmark standards should still result in minor positive effects.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+/?	?	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy will offer some protection of existing soils through the creation of productive open spaces, such as allotments. However, this will depend on the type of development scheme and whether there is a need for new allotments in the area in which it is located.</p>	<p>It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including productive open space, such as allotments, in the design of their developments.</p>	<p>This policy option will offer some protection of soils through the creation of productive open spaces such as allotments. However, this will depend on the type of development scheme and whether there is a need for new allotments in the area in which it is located.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	?	+/-
	<p>By setting accessibility standards and ensuring open spaces are largely provided in walking distance from where people live, this</p>	<p>This impact of this policy option is uncertain as it is not known what types of open space will come forward and whether they would by</p>	<p>This option should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live, but also could lead to increased</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>policy should have a positive impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport across the Central Lincolnshire area.</p> <p>Permanent, minor positive effects are likely in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>accessible by modes other than the car. It would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.</p>	<p>journeys by car to access open spaces that do not address local deficiencies of provision and therefore it will not reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	?	+
	<p>Providing new and enhanced open spaces will help manage surface water flooding, for example through the provision of SuDS, and provide shade and cooling through tree planting.</p> <p>The preferred policy should deliver minor positive benefits in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.</p>	<p>Securing new open space as part of new development is likely to have minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period. Providing new and enhanced open spaces will help manage surface water flooding, for example through the provision of SuDS, and provide shade and cooling through tree planting.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-	+/-
	<p>In setting accessibility standards, the preferred approach should ensure open spaces are provided close to where people live and therefore reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car to access open spaces.</p>	<p>This policy option could lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in access to open space.</p>	<p>This policy 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 that reliance on national policy would not address local deficiencies in provision.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Permanent, medium to long term benefits are predicted.		
Economic			
14. Employment.	?	?	?
	Provision of open space, particularly natural greenspace, can connect people with the natural environment and provide educational opportunities.	It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.	Provision of open space, particularly natural greenspace, can connect people with the natural environment and provide educational opportunities.
15. Local Economy.	+/?	?	+/?
	The enhancement of existing open space and the provision of new spaces may help increase the attractiveness of the area to investors and tourists.	It is uncertain how this policy option would impact on this objective as without minimum standards of open space provision, it would rely on developers including open space provision in the design of their developments.	The enhancement of existing open space and the provision of new spaces may help increase the attractiveness of the area to investors and tourists.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to result in multiple positive effects against the SA objectives, with major positive effects expected against SA2 Health and Well-being and SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. The policy specifically requires development to provide new or enhanced provision of open space for sport, play and recreation to meet the needs of residents close to where people live. This should result in increased opportunities for improving health and well-being through outdoor recreation and improvements to the green infrastructure network. No negative effects are predicted against the SA objectives.</p> <p>The effects of the preferred policy are expected to occur over the short to long term throughout the lifetime of the Local Plan and beyond. The policy will contribute to the open space needs of Central Lincolnshire residents and beneficial impacts will be concentrated</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>where development is delivered. There is some uncertainty as the assumed benefits would depend on implementation.</p> <p>The impacts of Option 2 are largely predicted to be uncertain with major negative effects in relation to SA2 Health and Well-being, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility. 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.</p> <p>Option 3 was assessed as likely to lead to a number of minor positive effects, but no major positive effects were recorded. Mixed minor positive/negative effects are expected against the SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility, as option 3 should lead to provision of different types of open space close to where people live but could also lead to increased journeys by car to access open spaces as there is a risk it will not address local deficiencies in provision.</p>		

S52: Universities and Colleges

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy supporting the delivery of higher education facilities**
- Option 2: No policy relating to universities and colleges, rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
2. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	-/?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to developments being well integrated and contributing positively to their surroundings, and support for high-quality urban design on the Brayford Pool Campus. It is expected that this policy will therefore have major positive impacts on this objective.	This policy option does not provide a locally specific policy for development in relation to this SA objective or urban design in general. It is expected that not having a locally specific policy will not provide certainty and may have a negative impact on this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	-/?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to high quality urban design, which will impact positively on	This policy option does not provide a locally specific policy for development in relation to this SA objective or urban

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	the public realm. This policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts on this objective.	design/ public realm in general. It is expected that not having a locally specific policy will not provide certainty and may have a negative impact on this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not impact upon this SA objective.
Economic		
14. Employment.	++	?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to the growth of Lincoln's higher and further education establishments to assist in maximising their economic benefits to Central Lincolnshire. This policy will also help to ensure Lincoln's Universities and College continue to offer training and	This policy option does not provide a locally specific policy for development in relation to this SA objective. It is expected that not having a locally specific policy will not provide certainty, it is unclear how the Universities and College will develop and grow.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		learning facilities. It is expected that this policy will have major positive benefits on this objective throughout the plan period.
15. Local Economy.	++	?
	The preferred policy, and the continued growth of Lincoln’s higher and further education facilities that it supports, show that Lincoln and the wider Central Lincolnshire area are ready for investment. Through these establishments, Lincoln has a steady supply of graduates entering the workforce and research facilities. The student population of Lincoln is also a major contributor to the City’s economy. This policy is expected to have a major positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option does not provide a locally specific policy for development in relation to this SA objective and does not provide certainty. It is unclear how the Universities and Colleges will grow and what their impacts will be.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred policy. The policy provides support for the Universities and College to develop and grow, maximising their economic benefits, whilst integrating with their surroundings and providing high quality urban design.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in major positive effects against SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 2 would not provide the support or certainty of the preferred option. Impacts against a number of SA objectives are uncertain. Possible minor negative or uncertain impacts are expected against SA5 Landscape and Townscape and SA 6 Build and Historic Environment.</p>	

S53: Design and Amenity

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy providing a framework for delivering good design in new development and for detailed design codes and policies to be produced in neighbourhood plans set out in common with the national design guide themes**
- Option 2: Retain the design policy in the adopted local plan
- Option 3: To not have a design and amenity policy and rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	++	0	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording relating to good quality internal environments of homes and buildings, whilst also being capable of adapting to the changing needs of future occupants. Whilst this policy does not provide new homes, it is expected that this policy will have permanent, major positive impact over the plan period on housing quality and addressing housing needs.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+	+
	Access to good quality, appropriate housing is a direct determinant of health and wellbeing. This policy provides clear	The amenity considerations set out in this policy option, such as those in relation to adverse noise and	National policy and guidance include specific sections relating to 'achieving well designed places' that have

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	wording relating to good quality internal environments of homes and buildings, which must also be capable of adapting to the changing needs of future occupants, which alongside, other aspects of this policy and various other policies in this plan relating to specific housing types, seek to ensure that everyone can access appropriate housing. This policy is expected to have a permanent, minor positive impact over the plan period.	vibration, air quality and safe environments, will have a positive impact on general health and wellbeing of the general population. It is expected that this policy option would have a minor positive impact.	appropriate mixes of development (including green spaces), support local facilities, and are safe, inclusive and accessible. It is expected that this policy option will have a minor positive impact.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording setting out that all development must achieve high quality sustainable design that supports diversity, equality and access for all. Policy criteria seek to ensure new development is accessible for all, with accessible, safe and secure public spaces, maximising opportunities	Within this policy option, criteria 'I' of the adopted policy requires that places and buildings are accessible to all. Furthermore, good design should help people feel positive about the area in which they live. It is expected this policy option would have a minor positive impact.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	for improved accessibility and formal and informal social interaction. It is expected that this policy will have permanent, major positive impacts.		
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+/?	+/?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording in relation to nature and public spaces. This policy sets out that all development must incorporate and retain, as far as possible, existing natural features and that all development should incorporate appropriate landscape and boundary treatments to maximise opportunities for delivery of diverse ecosystems and biodiverse habitats strengthening wildlife corridors and green infrastructure management. This policy is expected to have major positive impacts from the medium term. This policy, in combination with Policy S60 Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity will protect	Criteria 'f' of the adopted 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.	National policy includes specific guidance in relation biodiversity and green infrastructure, as well as achieving well designed places, which would be expected to have a minor positive impact. This option would not provide locally specific policy or guidance which would raise uncertainties over any impacts.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.		
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+	?
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to ensure that the design of new development is such that it contributes positively to the sense of place, reflecting and enhancing existing character and distinctiveness, and reflects on or improves on the architectural style of local surroundings. It is expected that this policy will have permanent, minor positive impacts from the medium term. This policy, in combination with Policy S57 The Historic Environment, will protect and provide opportunities to enhance, distinctive landscapes, character and visual amenity and will protect important views.</p>	<p>This policy is likely to have positive impacts throughout the plan period: criteria 'c' to 'k' of the adopted policy in particular will deliver positive outcomes in respect of this SA objective. The policy, in combination with other policies in the plan, will protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, distinctive landscapes, character and visual amenity, and will protect important views.</p>	<p>National guidance may help to protect the countryside and landscape quality, although without locally specific detail, enhancement of these features is unlikely to occur, and local distinctiveness could become clouded or lost.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	++	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy sets out that all development will be based on a sound understanding of the context, integrating into</p>	<p>This policy is likely to have major positive, permanent impacts throughout the lifetime of the plan: criteria 'j'</p>	<p>National policy, with the support of policy S56: The Historic Environment, will protect and maintain the condition and setting of</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	the surroundings and responding to local history, culture and heritage. Development should also relate well to the site, its local and wider context, including the retention of existing historic features wherever possible. It is expected that this policy will have permanent, major positive impacts. This policy, in combination with Policy S57 The Historic Environment will protect and provide opportunities to enhance, distinctive landscapes, character and visual amenity and will protect important views.	and 'k' of the adopted policy in particular will, in combination with other policies in the Plan, result in positive effects.	features and areas of historical value, although without locally specific design and amenity criteria the impacts are expected to be minor positive or uncertain.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
8. Pollution	++	+	-
	The preferred policy sets out that development will not result in adverse noise and vibration taking into account surrounding uses nor result in adverse impacts upon air quality from odour, fumes,	This policy option should, through criteria 'r' and 's' of the adopted policy, have some minor positive impacts on this objective. These criteria require that proposals demonstrate	This policy option would not provide a locally specific policy framework ensuring that potential impacts on this SA objective are addressed resulting in adverse impacts. Not having a

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	smoke, dust and other sources. The policy also states that development should have no harm to amenity through overlooking, overshadowing, loss of light or increased artificial lighting. It is therefore expected that this policy will have permanent, major positive impacts on this objective.	consideration of the impact of noise and vibration, odour, fumes and smoke and dust.	local policy may also result in an inconsistent approach to pollution when determining development proposals.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy includes a requirement for new development to make effective and efficient use of land. This policy, in combination with Policy S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land will have a permanent, minor positive impact over the plan period.	This policy approach is likely to have a permanent, minor positive effect on this objective: criteria 'a' of the adopted policy 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 other plan policies will minimise the loss of soils to development, protect the best and most versatile	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			agricultural land, make the best use of brownfield land and prevent the loss of greenfield land.
10. Waste.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy states that all development proposals will minimise unnecessary waste in accordance with policies S10 Supporting a Circular Economy and S11 Embodied Carbon. Proposals will also provide adequate storage, waste, servicing and utilities for the use proposed. The policy is therefore expected to have permanent, major positive impacts on this objective throughout the plan period.	This policy option, through criteria 't' of the adopted policy requires consideration of measures for the adequate storage, sorting and collection of waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste. This approach is expected to have minor positive impacts.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	0	0
	The preferred policy, within a number of themes, sets out what development will need to include within its design to reduce energy use and minimise emissions and ensure that sustainable modes of travel are incorporated. The policy,	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	along with the policies in the Energy, Climate Change and Flood Risk chapter and other specific policies within the Local Plan are expected to have a permanent, major positive impact upon this SA objective throughout the plan period.		
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	0	0
	The preferred policy, within a number of themes, sets out what development will need to include within its design to be adaptable and resilient to climate change. The policy, along with the policies in the Energy, Climate Change and Flood Risk chapter and other specific policies within the Local Plan are expected to have a permanent, major positive impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	+	0
	The preferred policy sets out specific criteria that new developments will have to meet, including that new development will have to prioritise active	Criteria 'b' of the adopted policy requires maximisation of pedestrian permeability and criteria 'l' requires accessibility for all which	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	travel and offer genuine choices for non-car travel. The preferred policy in combination with Policy S47: Accessibility and Transport and Policy S48: Walking and Cycling Infrastructure is expected to have a major positive impact.	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.	
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy will ensure that the development that takes place is well designed, accessible to all and leads to a high-quality public realm. Indirectly, this will help to stimulate investment within Central Lincolnshire and contribute to the development of a low carbon economy. It is expected that this policy will have minor positive impacts on this objective throughout the plan period.	Although this policy doesn't directly contribute to this objective, a well-designed development and a high-quality built environment and public realm will have a positive, indirect impact, helping to stimulate investment, supporting the vitality of town centres and supporting economic growth over the lifetime of the plan.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. This policy will ensure that all developments meet specific design and amenity criteria that address a range of themes.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to result in a major positive impact against the majority of SA objectives (SA1 Housing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA10 Waste, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and SA13 Transport and Accessibility). The policy is also expected to have minor positive impacts against SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 2 performs positively against the majority of SA objectives; however, it is only expected to have major positive impacts against one SA objective – SA6 Built and Historic Environment. While this policy performs well, it would not provide as up to date a policy framework, as it would not take into account recent Government design guidance or the introduction of design codes.</p> <p>Option 3 is expected to have mixed impacts against the SA objectives, with expected minor positive impacts against SA2 Health and Wellbeing, an expected negative impact against SA8 Pollution, and uncertain minor positive impacts against SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure and SA6 Built and Historic Environment.</p>		

S54: Health and Wellbeing

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: To have a local policy with the expectation that development proposals will promote, support and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing and setting a requirement for Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for developments of 150 dwellings or more, or 5ha or more for other development**
- Option 2: To have a local policy on health and wellbeing but no requirement for Health Impact Assessment
- Option 3: To have no local policy on health and wellbeing in the plan. Rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The effects of the preferred policy on this objective are expected to be negligible.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+	+/?
	The preferred policy requires large scale development proposals to submit a HIA. Through this assessment, developers would identify the effects of the proposed development on the health and well-being of both users and surrounding communities. Appropriate mitigation measures of potential adverse health impacts as well as opportunities to improve local health and well-being would therefore	This policy option is likely to result in some positive effects against this objective. For example, ill expect development proposals to promote, support and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing and it would seek developer contributions to new or enhanced health facilities. However, without the requirement for a HIA	Implementation of the specific health policies in the NPPF would have some 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 and creates uncertainty as to the extent of positive effects.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	be identified and incorporated into proposals. The policy also seeks developer contributions to new or enhanced health facilities. Major positive effects are therefore expected on this objective.	for large scale developments, opportunities could be missed to maximise opportunities for improved health and wellbeing and a reduction in health inequalities.	
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+	0/+
	The preferred policy requires development proposals to safeguard, create or enhance food growing opportunities, which encourages social interaction and will facilitate 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. The requirement for HIA provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation	This policy option would require development proposals to safeguard, create or enhance food growing opportunities, which encourages social interaction and will facilitate 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. Overall minor positive effects are expected.	Implementation of national policy is likely to deliver some positive effects, however the benefits are unlikely to be strong as local social deprivation issues may not be adequately and consistently addressed.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	measures to promote cohesive communities and design measures to reduce the fear of crime. Overall major positive effects are expected.		
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	+	+
	The preferred policy requires development schemes to safeguard and, where appropriate, create or enhance the role of allotments, orchards, gardens and food markets in providing access to healthy, fresh and locally produced food. This is likely to lead to habitat maintenance or creation and improve access to green infrastructure. Furthermore, the policy specifically seeks to ensure quality green infrastructure which provides access to nature for its benefits to mental and physical health and wellbeing. The requirement for HIA provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation measures to improve access to green	This policy option would require development schemes to safeguard and, where appropriate, create or enhance the role of allotments, orchards, gardens and food markets in providing access to healthy, fresh and locally produced food. This is likely to lead to habitat maintenance or creation and improve access to green infrastructure. Minor positive effects are likely across the area throughout	This policy has no effect upon this objective relation to this objective, the NPPF promotes the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment. Other Local Plan policies, in particular policies on the Green Infrastructure Network and Biodiversity and Geodiversity, will support positive outcomes in respect of this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	infrastructure and opportunities to enjoy the natural environment. Minor positive effects are likely across the area throughout the plan period.		
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
8. Pollution	+	0/+	?
	The preferred policy requires large scale development proposals to submit a HIA. The HIA provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation measures to encourage walking and	This policy option would require proposals for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors	Relying on national policy does not allow locally specific criteria to be set and therefore the effects on this objective are uncertain at this level of appraisal.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>cycling. This would likely reduce the number of private car journeys undertaken by users of the development and as such a reduction in pollutants. The policy also requires proposals for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Minor positive effects are therefore expected.</p>	<p>of the community. This would likely reduce the number of private car journeys undertaken by users of the health care facilities and as such a reduction in pollutants, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p>	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0/+	0/+	0
	<p>Criteria c) is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection and enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.</p>	<p>Criteria c) is likely to have some positive effect on this objective, as the protection and enhancement of food growing opportunities will protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soil to development. However, the extent of the benefits may be limited due to the limited availability and scale of such opportunities.</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
10. Waste.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+	?
	The preferred policy requires large scale development proposals to submit a HIA. The HIA provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation measures to encourage walking and cycling. This would likely reduce the number of private car journeys undertaken by users of the development and as such a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also requires proposals for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community, promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport. Minor positive effects are therefore likely.	This policy option would require proposals for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community, promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport. Minor positive effects are therefore likely.	Relying on national policy does not allow locally specific criteria to be set and therefore the effects on this objective are uncertain at this level of appraisal.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and	+	0/?	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Flood Risk.	<p>The preferred policy requires large scale development proposals to submit a HIA. The HIA provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing, including vulnerable groups in society. Minor positive effects are predicted.</p>	<p>This policy option is not expected to impact on this objective, however without the HIA requirement there is some uncertainty as to what impact large scale development may have on minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing, particularly on vulnerable groups in society. The suite of climate change policies within the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are minimised.</p>	<p>National policy sets out a strong policy framework in relation to flood risk. The suite of climate change policies within the Local Plan should ensure that any negative effects are minimised. Overall, a neutral effect is predicted on this objective.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy requires large scale development proposals to submit a HIA. The HIA provides an opportunity to identify appropriate mitigation measures to encourage walking and cycling. This would likely reduce the number of private car journeys undertaken by users of the development. The</p>	<p>This policy option would require proposals for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. This would likely reduce the number of private car journeys undertaken by users of the health care</p>	<p>National policy encourages an integrated approach to the location of housing, employment and community services. However, policy is brief on the link between the provision of a good quality, well connected network of pedestrian and cycle routes and improved health which creates uncertainty around the</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	policy also requires proposals for new health care facilities to relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Minor positive effects are therefore expected throughout the plan period.	facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice. Minor positive effects are therefore expected.	extent of positive effects on this objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to have major positive effects on SA2 Health and Wellbeing and SA 3 Social equality and community. The policy specifically requires development proposals to promote, support and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing, thus contributing to reducing the health inequalities that exist in the area.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are also predicted in relation to SA 4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA8 Pollution, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and SA13 Transport and Accessibility, primarily due to the opportunities that the requirement for HIA presents in terms of</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>identifying issues that may impact on health and wellbeing and devising appropriate mitigation measures to address these.</p> <p>Option 2 is similar to the preferred policy but without the requirement for HIA. Positive effects on SA2 Health and Wellbeing and SA 3 Social Equality and Community are unlikely to be major positive under this approach, primarily as HIA would not be required for large scale developments.</p> <p>Option 3 does not set a local policy covering health and wellbeing and instead relies on national policy. Whilst this option is unlikely to result in any negative effects upon the SA objectives, the extent of any positive impacts is more uncertain than for options 1 and 2.</p>		

NS55: Advertisements

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Local criteria-based policy for advertisements**
- Option 2: No local policy for advertisements, relying on other Local Plan policies and national policy
- Option 3: Have a combined policy with frontages for main town centre uses

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	+ The preferred policy requires that advertisement proposals must not clutter the street 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.	? National policy and guidance on this policy area is brief and advises interpretation by the local planning authority (primarily NPPF para 132 and PPG 18b-079-20140306) which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.	+/? A policy option combining advertisements with frontages for main town centre uses would have a similar impact to those in the preferred policy for those uses but would give a mixed message for advertisements elsewhere which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+/?	+
	Criteria 'a' of the preferred policy requires advertisements to be designed to respect the scale and character of the building on which it is located and the surrounding area, which will help to maintain townscape character. Positive effects are likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.	An absence of specific policy criteria for advertisements will mean that national policy and guidance and possibly the Local Plan Design and Amenity policy (Policy S53) will be used in determining such applications. National policy and guidance are generally positive but is relatively brief and leaves much to interpretation and the design and amenity policy does not include specific considerations in relation to advertisements, both of which could lead to inconsistencies with effects uncertain.	A policy option combining advertisements with frontages for main town centre uses would have a similar impact to those in the preferred policy for those uses but would give a mixed message for advertisements elsewhere which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	-/?	+/?
	Criteria 'a' of the preferred policy requires advertisements to respect the scale and character of the building on which they are situated and the surrounding area, including local heritage assets. The	Absence of specific policy criteria in relation to advertisement development will mean that the Historic Environment (Policy S57) and the Design and Amenity (Policy S53) Local Plan policies in particular and	The criteria contained within a combined policy option would be similar to those featured in the preferred policy, although the impact of advertisements not linked to major town centre uses may be less certain. Therefore,

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>policy will enhance the quality of the public realm and setting of features and areas of historical value. Positive effects are likely throughout the lifetime of the Plan.</p>	<p>national policy will be used in determining such applications.</p> <p>The likely effects of this policy in relation to this SA objective are uncertain.</p> <p>There is a risk that decision making will be inconsistent in the absence of specific criteria, therefore there is potential for minor negative effects as a result of this. It is unlikely that this policy approach will result in major negative effects given the extent of national and local policy in relation to heritage assets.</p>	<p>the impacts in relation to the built and historic environment SA objective are likely to be either positive or uncertain.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
8. Pollution	+	?	+/?
	Criteria ‘a’ of the preferred policy requires any associated lighting and illumination to respect the building and surrounding area on which it is situated with the potential to improve	Absence of specific policy criteria will require reliance on other general local plan policies and national policy and guidance.	A policy option combining advertisements with frontages for main town centre uses would have a similar impact to those in the preferred policy for those uses but would give a mixed message for advertisements

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	residential amenity and reduce light pollution.		elsewhere which may result in an inconsistent approach to decision making.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	+/?
	The preferred policy requires proposals to respect the interests of public safety with criteria 'c' specifically referring to not causing a hazard to pedestrians or road users.	National policy and guidance advise on advertisements that may cause danger to road users but leaves much to interpretation with a risk that decision making will be inconsistent. This may have a positive impact, but the effects are uncertain.	A policy option combining advertisements with frontages for main town centre uses would have a similar impact to those in the preferred policy for those uses but would give a mixed message for advertisements elsewhere which may result in an inconsistent approach

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Economic			
14. Employment.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
15. Local Economy.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA Objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA Objective
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) for advertisements is predicted to have major positive impacts on SA5 Landscape and Townscape and, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, by requiring development to be designed to respect the scale and character of the building on which it is located and the surrounding area, including heritage assets. This will help to maintain townscape character, protect and enhance features and areas of historic value and quality of the public realm.</p> <p>Option 1 is likely to have minor positive impacts in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA8 Pollution and SA13 Transport and Accessibility. The policy seeks to protect safe accessibility for all and help to create communities where people feel safe by trying to ensure that street scenes are uncluttered, are not a hazard to road users or pedestrians and do not impede surveillance equipment. Controlling lighting and illumination has the potential to improve residential amenity and reduce light pollution.</p> <p>The sustainability benefits of Option 3 are likely to be similar to the preferred policy with respect to SA 3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution and SA13 Transport and Accessibility, but smaller and/or with less certainty.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Option 2 is likely to generate similar impacts to Option 3 but with more uncertainty. Minor negative effects are predicted in relation to SA6 Built and Historic Environment due to the absence of specific criteria if national guidance and local policy was to be relied upon.		

S56: Development on Land Affected by Contamination

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: To have a policy that requires development proposals to undertake a preliminary risk assessment with development only permitted if it can be demonstrated that the site is suitable.**
- Option 2: To have no local policy and rely on national policy only.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	?
	By requiring development proposals to investigate at an early stage and, if necessary, remediate contamination, this policy approach will ensure that health and wellbeing of future users and neighbouring users, are not negatively impacted. This will have a permanent, minor positive effect on this objective.	This policy option does not take a precautionary approach and may limit investigation of contamination to development proposals where there is known contamination or where a statutory consultee raises concerns. The effects of this option are therefore uncertain.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	Although the policy approach would ensure that regeneration areas would be developed safely, the approach in itself does not specifically promote regeneration.	Although the policy approach would ensure that regeneration areas would be developed safely if there was known contamination, the approach in itself does not specifically promote regeneration.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	?
	By requiring development proposals to investigate at an early stage and specifically requiring them to take into account the potential environmental impacts on biodiversity	Although national policy requires the effects of pollution on the natural environment to be taken into account, this policy option does not take a precautionary approach and may limit

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	(and require no significant impact), this policy is likely to have a permanent positive effect on this objective from the medium term.	investigation of contamination to development proposals where there is known contamination or where a statutory consultee raises concerns. The effects of this option are therefore uncertain.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	0
	By requiring development proposals to investigate at an early stage and specifically requiring proposals to take into account the potential environmental impacts on water and require no significant impact on groundwater or surface water, this policy is likely to have a positive effect on improving the quality of watercourses by reducing pollution run-off. Permanent positive effects are likely from the medium term.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	+	0
	Requiring development proposals to take into account potential environmental impacts, particularly arising from trapped gases which could harm air quality, will have permanent, minor positive effects on this objective from the medium term.	This does not take a precautionary approach and will see a continuation of trend whereby development proposals are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as Environment Agency or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		The preferred policy approach will have permanent, major positive effects on this objective. It will ensure that development proposals in areas of contamination are fully investigated and remediated. It will have a positive impact on reducing the amount of contaminated land.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?
	By requiring development proposals to investigate at an early stage and, if necessary, remediate contamination, brownfield/contaminated land within settlements will be brought back into use, directing development away from greenfield sites which may encourage car travel and increase greenhouse gas emissions. Permanent positive effects are likely from the medium term.	This does not take a precautionary approach and will see a continuation of trend whereby development proposals are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as the Environment Agency or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination. Whilst this will bring those sites back into use rather than alternative greenfield sites, the overall impact is less certain.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
14. Employment.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
15. Local Economy.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>A locally specific, precautionary policy (Option1), will ensure that development proposals fully consider the risk of contamination with major positive effects on SA 9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted on SA2 Health and Well-being, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA7 Natural Resources Water and, SA8 Pollution, compared to a neutral effect where development proposals are only likely to investigate contamination where statutory consultees, such as the Environment Agency or Environmental Health, raise concerns or there is known contamination (Option 2).</p> <p>The impact of Option 2 is uncertain in relation to objective SA2 Health and Wellbeing and, SA4 Biodiversity and Green infrastructure. Although national policy requires the effects of pollution on the natural environment to be taken into account, this option does not take a precautionary approach and may limit investigation of contamination to development proposals where there is known contamination or where a statutory consultee raises concerns.</p>	

S57: The Historic Environment

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: One overarching development management policy covering the historic environment.**
- Option 2: Separate policies covering specific heritage assets, including listed buildings, archaeological sites, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and non-designated assets.
- Option 3: No local policy. Rely on national policy and guidance on the historic environment as set out in the NPPF and NPPG.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	The preferred policy includes the protection of the setting of heritage assets, which may help protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure where they contribute to the significant and/or setting of a heritage asset. Measures to enhance the historic environment may also have beneficial impacts, for example, through new planting. The nature and	This option could lead to minor, indirect positive effects on this objective, as it would require the protection of the setting of heritage assets, which may help protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	National policy and guidance seek to conserve and enhance historic assets and their settings: this policy approach may therefore help protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>extent of such benefits will vary from site to site.</p> <p>This policy could lead to minor positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>		
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	++	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy specifically requires development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area, to preserve (and enhance or reinforce it, as appropriate) features that contribute positively to the area’s character, appearance and setting. Proposals are required to assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape and landscape.</p> <p>As such, direct and permanent positive effects are expected on this objective across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This option is also likely to specifically require proposals to assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape and landscape.</p> <p>As such, direct and permanent positive effects are expected on this objective.</p>	<p>National policy and guidance require development proposals to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. As such, positive effects are expected. However, these are uncertain to some extent, as national policy only requires proposals to “as a minimum” consult the relevant historic environment record, which may not include local landscape and townscape evidence.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	++	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy specifically seeks to protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment. The policy promotes opportunities for the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings where certain criteria can be met.</p>	<p>This option would also specifically seek to protect and enhance heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment, but through separate focused policies relating to the different aspects of the historic environment.</p>	<p>National policy and guidance set out principles for decision making, including recognition of heritage assets as an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	As such, direct and permanent positive effects are expected on this objective across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.	As such, direct and permanent positive effects are expected on this objective.	However, national policy states that it is for Local Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. This would be difficult to achieve by without a local policy on the historic environment. There is a risk that a lack of clarity with the absence of a local policy could lead to inappropriate development and potentially negative effects against this objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
8. Pollution	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	The preferred 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	This option is likely to include supporting the change of use of heritage assets where appropriate as per Option 1. Therefore, this option could reduce the loss of greenfield land to development and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings. Impacts against this	National policy and guidance encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings. It also supports putting heritage assets to viable uses consistent with their conservation. Therefore, this option could reduce the loss of greenfield

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	derelict buildings, bringing them back into use. Impacts against this objective are however uncertain, given the uncertainties about the number, type, size and suitability of assets that will be redeveloped.	objective are however uncertain, given the uncertainties about the number, type, size and suitability of assets that will be redeveloped.	land to development and reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings. Impacts against this objective are however uncertain, given the uncertainties about the number, type, size and suitability of assets that will be redeveloped.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce construction waste, but impacts are likely to be minimal.	The re-use of existing buildings could reduce construction waste, but impacts are likely to be minimal.	National policy does not preclude the re-use of existing buildings, which could reduce construction waste, but direct impacts are minimal.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
15. Local Economy.	+/?	+/?	+/?
	A high-quality environment could improve tourism rates which will in turn	A high-quality environment could improve tourism rates which will in	A high-quality environment could improve tourism rates which will

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	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. However, the effects are uncertain as the policy may result in new proposals not being permitted if they are harmful to the significance of a heritage asset.	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. However, the effects are uncertain as this option may result in new proposals not being permitted if they are harmful to the significance of a heritage asset.	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. However, the effects are uncertain as this option may result in new proposals not being permitted if they are harmful to the significance of a heritage asset.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to have major positive impacts on SA Objective 6 Built and Historic Environment, by ensuring that all development proposals protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment, and by promoting opportunities for the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings where certain criteria can be met.</p> <p>Additionally, the preferred policy is likely to have minor positive impacts in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape and SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, although there is some uncertainty around these benefits.</p> <p>Providing strong protection for the historic environment should ensure no incremental or cumulative loss of historic character and local distinctiveness across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Option 2 is expected to generate similar effects to the preferred option and therefore, in sustainability terms, there is very little difference between the two options.</p> <p>The effects policy Option 3 are not anticipated to be as major as the preferred policy, which outlines a positive local strategy for the historic environment and specific, local criteria. Local policy is likely to deliver more significant benefits because the specific criteria can ensure that local considerations are duly taken on-board when assessing development proposals. There is also a risk that relying on national policy alone could lead to a lack of clarity and therefore inappropriate development in the local context.</p>		

S58: Protecting Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford's Setting and Character

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Policy seeking to make a positive contribution to Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford's built and natural environment, protecting setting and character and views into and out of the City and Town.**
- Option 2: To have no local policy, but to rely on general Central Lincolnshire green infrastructure, heritage and other Local Plan policies or national policy.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA Objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to make a positive contribution to quality of life for those in the Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford area by protecting and enhancing local character, views and setting.</p> <p>Extending and improving the green infrastructure network 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. Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	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.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+
	The preferred policy should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in. Improved	This policy option should have a similar impact to this SA objective as the

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance.	preferred option but would be less area specific.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+
	By maintaining and enhancing a strategic green infrastructure network, including Green Wedges, in Lincoln this policy should help protect and provide new wildlife corridors and provide/improve connections between sites, improving access to nature. Optimising the use and value of the River Slea Navigation Corridor in Sleaford and ensuring key gateways are landscaped in Gainsborough, will also lead to positive effects on improving access to green infrastructure and the countryside. Major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy option should have a similar impact to this SA objective as the preferred option, but the benefits would be less area specific.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+
	The preferred policy should lead to long term, major positive impacts on this objective as it specifically seeks to protect local landscapes, setting and character, and important views that are particular to Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford.	This approach should lead to long term, positive impacts on this objective in general, but may not respond to locally important landscapes, character, setting and views.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+
	The preferred policy should have a major positive impact on this objective throughout the plan period, by	This policy option should have a positive impact on this objective but may not protect and enhance the

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	protecting and enhancing the setting and character of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford. The policy requires development proposals to support the development of art, cultural and leisure assets and facilities and improve access to such assets and facilities, which should have a positive effect on protecting and enhancing locations for cultural activities, including the arts.	special character and setting of Lincoln, Gainsborough or Sleaford.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	+
	Protecting the important green and blue corridors and spaces around and through Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected along with specific policies elsewhere in the plan. Minor positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.	Relying on Central Lincolnshire wide green infrastructure, heritage and other Local Plan and national policies should ensure that water resources and their quality are protected although it may not capture locally specific and appropriate green space protection and water resource issues.
8. Pollution	+	+
	There are areas within the three main urban settlements that experience poor air quality, particularly in Lincoln which has a designated Air Quality Management Area. Where proposals include landscaping and green infrastructure provision, this should have a beneficial impact on reducing air pollution. Minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	This policy approach should also increase green infrastructure provision having a beneficial impact on reducing air pollution, although it may not capture locally specific issues to the same extent.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy should have a minor positive effect throughout the plan period in relation to this objective, as protecting the important green spaces around and into Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land. The policy also encourages the sensitive redevelopment of heritage assets 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.	This policy approach should have positive effects in relation to this objective as protecting a green infrastructure network would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land.
10. Waste.	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	+
	There could be minor positive effects in relation to this SA where proposals include landscaping and green infrastructure. 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 urban area.	There could be positive effects of this policy option in relation to this objective where proposals include landscaping and green infrastructure. 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 urban area.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	++

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		Extending and improving the green infrastructure network should result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling and the possibility of enhancing the use of 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. Major positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.
Economic		
14. Employment.	+	+
	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways into and out of the urban areas could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities generally. Minor positive impacts are predicted.	Policies elsewhere would result in enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, which could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities generally.
15. Local Economy.	+	+
	The potential for enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways into and out of the urban areas could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities generally. Protecting, conserving and where appropriate enhancing heritage assets through sensitive development and environmental improvement, and supporting the development of art,	Policies elsewhere would result in enhanced provision of and improvements to footpaths and cycleways, which could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities generally.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>cultural and leisure assets and facilities, should have a positive impact on supporting the vitality and viability of town centres.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are predicted.</p>	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>For Option 2, both relying on general green infrastructure, transport and heritage policies is likely to have a major positive, minor positive or neutral impact on all SA objectives. However, the preferred policy (Option 1) includes elements specific to the setting and character of Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford and references the character assessments, masterplans and regeneration Supplementary Planning Documents SPDs that allow specific issues and opportunities to be captured rather than getting lost within or dominating Central Lincolnshire wide policies. Major positive effects are therefore expected in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p>	

S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A local policy which identifies a green infrastructure network, and which seeks to protect, extend and enhance the network in Central Lincolnshire**
- Option 2: Not to have a local policy on green infrastructure and instead rely on other local plan policies designed to protect and enhance open space

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy is not intended to constrain the supply of housing, seeking to identify, protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure across Central Lincolnshire. This policy therefore has a neutral effect on this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+/?
	<p>Extending and improving the green and blue infrastructure network is likely to have permanent, long term positive impacts on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The preferred policy seeks to secure the implementation of the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, providing a more extensive green and blue infrastructure network with improved quality and accessibility.</p> <p>The policy is expected to result in increased opportunities for people to walk and cycle and partake in active recreation close to where they live and work. This will have a positive impact on</p>	Although this policy option is likely to create opportunities for people to partake in physical activity, it could miss opportunities to create or improve a connected and multifunctional network of open space, which would have greater health benefits.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	physical activity levels and mental health and wellbeing.	
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+
	<p>The preferred policy should contribute to people feeling positive about the area in which they live in throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Improved access to green spaces and facilities may help reduce the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour through increased natural surveillance and increased opportunities for social interaction, therefore building community cohesion.</p> <p>Increased access to open spaces will help to increase levels of physical activity and improve health and wellbeing, contributing to a reduction in health inequalities within socially disadvantaged groups.</p>	<p>Open spaces on their own can help contribute to creating a sense of place and community, improving environmental quality and visual attractiveness.</p> <p>This policy option may have a positive effect on helping reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour through increased natural surveillance and increased opportunities for social interaction, therefore building community cohesion.</p>
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+
	<p>An important role and outcome of this policy is the enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity, delivering biodiversity net gain through green and blue infrastructure. The implementation of this policy should help provide new wildlife corridors and provide/improve connections between sites, improving access to nature. Major positive impacts are likely throughout the plan period across Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>Whilst this policy option is likely to deliver some minor positive effects, particularly in terms of the creation of individual open spaces, it does not offer protection of the strategic open space network which could lead to habitat fragmentation and reduce movement potential for certain species. It is unlikely to offer the same opportunities at the landscape scale as a policy which seeks to protect, extend and enhance a green and blue infrastructure network.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy should lead to long term, major positive impacts on this objective across Central Lincolnshire, as green and blue infrastructure forms an important component of both urban and rural character and local distinctiveness, helping to safeguard and enhance both the landscape and townscape.	This policy option is likely to lead to minor positive impacts on this objective. Open space forms an important component of townscape character and local distinctiveness. The provision of new open space may have a positive effect on the appearance of the built environment, both existing and newly created as part of new development. Positive effects are uncertain as they will be dependent on scheme design.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+
	The preferred policy should have permanent, minor positive direct and indirect benefits on this objective, by protecting and enhancing the significance or setting of local heritage assets and features, such as listed buildings, and undisturbed archaeological remains.	This policy option is likely to lead to minor positive impacts on this objective. Protecting and enhancing existing open space, and creating new open space, should help conserve and enhance heritage assets, their setting and the wider historic environment.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	+
	The green infrastructure network can include blue space such as rivers, streams, lakes and ponds, which will be protected and enhanced through this policy. Use of SuDS as part of multifunctional green infrastructure would make a positive contribution to the sustainable management of water resources, helping to reduce surface water run-off and water quality. Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option is likely to have a minor positive effect on this objective. Open space can intercept and filter flood waters, reducing the quantity of water reaching water treatment facilities.
8. Pollution	+	+/?
	Within Central Lincolnshire, there are areas that experience poor air quality. Increasing green infrastructure provision, for example, through	Provision of open space should have a beneficial impact on local air quality through

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	tree planting, should have a beneficial impact on reducing air pollution, particularly if targeted in the AQMA (Lincoln). The GI network also offers opportunities for greener modes of travel, such as walking and cycling, which would have a positive impact on improving local air quality. Benefits are likely to be medium to long term as green infrastructure becomes established.	carbon sequestration, if the space includes trees and other planted areas.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	?
	The preferred policy approach should have positive effects in relation to this objective throughout the plan period, as protecting existing areas of green infrastructure (including soils) from inappropriate development would contribute to protecting greenfield land, including the most versatile agricultural land. The positive promotion of green infrastructure can provide opportunities for food growing on allotments and community gardens.	Relying on an overarching approach means that the impacts are uncertain against this objective.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	++	+/?
	Green infrastructure has an important role in reducing the impact of flooding and the urban heat island effect if it is designed to be multi-	This policy option should deliver minor positive benefits. Protecting existing and providing new open spaces will help manage

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	functional. For example, as well as sequestering carbon, planting trees can reduce flooding by intercepting rain through their canopy cover and reducing and slowing water run-off in built in areas. They also provide shade and cooling. Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	surface water flooding, provide shade and cooling. However, relying on other local plan policies designed to protect and enhance open space could lead to a fragmented GI network which is not as resilient to the impacts of changing climate.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	0/?
	The preferred policy may have positive effects for this objective by improving access to green infrastructure reducing the need to travel for recreation. Extending and improving the green infrastructure network should result in improved connectivity for sustainable transport modes along linear features, i.e., walking and cycling and enhances use of waterways. Overall, this policy should have permanent, minor positive effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.	This option is unlikely to lead to the protection and/or improvement in the network of linear routes, including walking and cycling routes although this is uncertain.
Economic		
14. Employment.	+	?
	The potential for enhanced provision of green infrastructure and improvements to linear features such as footpaths and cycleways, could make a positive contribution to improving accessibility to jobs and education facilities.	Provision of open space, particularly natural greenspace, can connect people with the natural environment and provide educational opportunities.
15. Local Economy.	+/?	+/?
	Indirectly, maintaining and enhancing the green and blue infrastructure 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.	Protection and enhancement of open space may help increase the attractiveness of the area to investors and tourists.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to result in a number of major positive effects against the SA objectives, with no identified dis-benefits. Many of these positive effects are as a result of the policy promoting a green and blue infrastructure network not just single green space sites; promoting a range of different scales of green and blue infrastructure provision, and promoting green infrastructure that is multifunctional, i.e., it is designed to provide a range of benefits simultaneously.</p> <p>The effects of the preferred policy are expected to occur over the short to long term throughout the lifetime of the Local Plan and beyond. There is some uncertainty as the assumed benefits would depend on implementation.</p> <p>Option 2 is also expected to generate some positive effects but no major positive effects. There is also greater uncertainty around the effects of Option 2.</p>	

S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: To have a local policy for the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity throughout Central Lincolnshire.**
- Option 2: To have no local policy and rely on national policy in the NPPF to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+/?
	There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective. The protection, management, enhancement and extension of the local ecological network could improve access to the natural environment with associated benefits to mental health and well-being from being closer to nature. However, this is uncertain, as public access is not always appropriate in order to ensure the protection and enhancement of certain habitats and species.	There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective, although this is uncertain. Reliance on an overarching approach does not allow decision making to be informed by local priorities and opportunities.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+
	The preferred policy seeks to protect international, national and locally designated sites of biological and geological conservation importance from any adverse effects of development. It sets out the hierarchy of designated sites that will apply in the consideration of development proposals.	National policy and guidance are 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 locally designated and non-designated sites, of which some may not benefit from protection under legislation. Positive impacts are likely to be weaker in relation to green infrastructure, as

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Planning permission will be refused for development resulting in a loss, deterioration or fragmentation of irreplaceable habitats, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy will be delivered.</p> <p>The policy requires development proposals to follow the mitigation hierarchy, which will limit the negative impacts of development on biodiversity and geodiversity. The policy states that if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission will be refused.</p> <p>Major positive effects are expected against this objective throughout the plan period as the policy criteria is strong enough to afford sufficient protection.</p>	<p>national policy and guidance lacks specific detail of how to deliver.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?
	<p>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.</p>	<p>National policy recognises the links between biodiversity and landscape character and therefore positive effects are still likely. However, reliance on an overarching approach may result in inconsistent decision making and lack of protection for local priorities and characteristics. Impacts are therefore likely to be mixed minor positive/uncertain.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	+/?
	<p>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 the protection and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets, local character and distinctiveness.</p>	<p>There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how this option is implemented. Protecting and enhancing habitats may also contribute to the protection and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets, local character and distinctiveness. However, reliance on an overarching approach may result in inconsistent</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		decision making and lack of protection for local priorities and characteristics. Impacts are therefore likely to be mixed minor positive/uncertain.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	?
	<p>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 protection of biodiversity may lead to the improvement of river habitats, which will contribute to the improvement of water resources.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are expected against this objective across Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>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 and therefore impacts are uncertain.</p>
8. Pollution	+	?
	<p>Projects targeted at biodiversity enhancement 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 only).</p> <p>There may be indirect, minor positive effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire depending on how the policy is implemented.</p>	<p>There may be indirect effects on this objective depending on how this option is implemented. Targeted improvements in areas of poor air quality would be difficult to implement relying on national policy alone.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	?
	<p>The preferred policy specifically requires development to minimise impacts on features of biodiversity and geodiversity value. The policy should therefore 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.</p>	<p>The effects on this objective will depend on how this option is implemented. Targeted improvements would be difficult to implement relying on national policy alone.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This option has no effect upon this objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	+/?
	Protecting, maintaining, enhancing and extending the ecological network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance should lead to positive impacts, such as allowing species to move in response to changing temperatures and protecting ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration and food provision. This policy is therefore expected to have minor positive effects on this objective.	National planning policy and guidance recognises the link between biodiversity and climate change and the importance of planning decisions recognising the benefits of the natural environment from natural capital and ecosystem services. However, relying on national policy and guidance alone creates uncertainty around the extent to which local priorities will be taken into account.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This option has no effect upon this objective
Economic		
14. Employment.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This option has no effect upon this objective
15. Local Economy.	+	+/?
	The preferred policy is expected to contribute towards maintaining a good quality natural environment which can be attractive to inward investment and Central Lincolnshire's tourism offer. Minor positive, long-term effects are therefore expected.	This option could contribute towards maintaining a good quality natural environment which can be attractive to inward investment and Central Lincolnshire's tourism offer. However, reliance on an overarching approach creates uncertainty. Minor positive/uncertain effects are therefore expected.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to deliver major positive effects in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. The policy specifically seeks to protect biodiversity and geodiversity assets within Central Lincolnshire. The policy requires development proposals to follow the mitigation hierarchy, which will limit the negative impacts of development on biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are predicted against multiple SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources – Water, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA15 Local Economy, although the full extent of such benefits are dependent on how the policy is implemented for some of these objectives.</p> <p>Option 2 is not likely to deliver any major positive effects. Minor positive effects are likely against some of the SA objectives: SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA15 Local Economy however, there is more uncertainty around the extent of such effects.</p>	

S61: Biodiversity Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: All new development proposals must deliver at least a 10% measurable biodiversity net gain, in line with the Environment Act**
- Option 2: Similar policy approach to Option 1, but go beyond the Environment Act and require a higher % of biodiversity net gain

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	?	-/?
	The requirement of the policy to deliver a measurable biodiversity net gain may, in some cases, limit the developable area or viability of proposals, depending on the extent of biodiversity proposals required. However, this will vary on a site-by-site basis and would be subject to discussion and negotiation between the applicant, local planning authority and statutory consultees. In exceptional circumstances, where on-site net gain delivery is not feasible/desirable, off-site provision may be provided. As a national, mandatory requirement, the risk of this policy impacting on the overall supply of housing is considered to be low, as it should be factored into schemes from a very early stage.	Increasing the % of biodiversity net gain required may result in less land available on a site for the provision of housing and could impact greater on viability. However, this will vary on a site-by-site basis and would be subject to discussion and negotiation between the applicant, local planning authority and statutory consultees. In exceptional circumstances, where on-site net gain delivery is not feasible/desirable, off-site provision may be provided.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+/?	+/?
	Delivering a biodiversity net gain may increase physical access to the natural environment enabling residents to be closer to nature and leading to beneficial impacts on health and well-being. However, this is uncertain, as public access is not always appropriate in order to ensure appropriate management of certain habitats.	The delivery of increased biodiversity net gain may increase physical access to the natural environment, leading to beneficial impacts on health and well-being. However, this is uncertain, as public access is not always appropriate in order to ensure appropriate management of certain habitats.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Where environmental net gains are delivered, they may contribute to nature-based recreation, setting for walking and cycling and removal of air pollution.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, however there is some uncertainty, as the extent of these benefits is dependent on factors such as quality of space provided and personal choice.</p>	<p>Where environmental net gains are delivered, they may contribute to nature-based recreation, setting for walking and cycling and removal of air pollution.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, however there is some uncertainty, as the extent of these benefits is dependent on factors such as quality of space provided and personal choice.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+
	<p>Provision of new habitats and green and blue infrastructure as part of the delivery of biodiversity and environmental net gains should provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and community events, improving social interaction and increasing the quantity of natural green space within urban areas. Therefore, minor positive impacts are likely on this objective, in the medium to long term as ecological enhancements take effect.</p>	<p>Provision of new habitats and green and blue infrastructure as part of the delivery of increased biodiversity net gains should provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and community events improving social interaction and increasing the quantity of natural green space within urban areas. Therefore, minor positive impacts are likely on this objective, in the medium to long term as ecological enhancements take effect.</p>
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	++
	<p>The preferred policy specifically outlines opportunities for the creation of new habitats, their restoration or expansion. It states development proposals should create new habitats, and links between habitats, in line with Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping evidence, biodiversity opportunity area principles set</p>	<p>Increasing the % of biodiversity net gain required is likely to create opportunities for the creation of even more new habitats, their restoration or expansion.</p> <p>This policy option may provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and the natural environment. However, this is uncertain, as public access is not always appropriate in</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>out in the Plan and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy. This should prevent the fragmentation of habitats, maintaining wildlife corridors and providing new wildlife linkages.</p> <p>This policy may provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and the natural environment. However, this is uncertain, as public access is not always appropriate in order to ensure appropriate management of certain habitats.</p> <p>Therefore direct, permanent major positive impacts are predicted against this objective throughout the plan period, particularly in the longer term as policy measures become established.</p>	<p>order to ensure appropriate management of certain habitats.</p> <p>Therefore direct, permanent major positive impacts are predicted against this objective throughout the plan period, particularly in the longer term as policy measures become established.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	++
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to plan positively for the creation, enhancement and management of local ecological networks that connect habitats to reduce fragmentation. Habitats form an important component of the landscape. Biodiversity enhancements provided on or off site could enhance the local landscape and/or townscape. Major positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy options are likely to result in the creation, enhancement and management of local ecological networks that connect habitats to reduce fragmentation. Habitats form an important component of the landscape. Biodiversity enhancements provided on or off site could enhance the local landscape and/or townscape. Major positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+
	<p>Many aspects of the historic environment, for example ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens, are underpinned or surrounded by biodiversity.</p>	<p>Many aspects of the historic environment, for example ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens, are underpinning or surrounded by biodiversity.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Delivering biodiversity and environmental net gains may contribute to the enhancement of the setting of heritage assets and the wider historic environment. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	Delivering increased biodiversity net gains may contribute to the enhancement of the setting of heritage assets and the wider historic environment. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	+
<p>Biodiversity net gains may assist in conserving and enhancing water quality, for example where improvements include the provision of new wetland habitats such as ponds, reedbeds and wet woodland.</p> <p>The policy states proposals for major and large-scale development should seek to deliver wider environmental net gains where feasible, i.e., leaving both biodiversity and the environment in a better state than prior to development. This requirement could lead to improvements in water quality including contributing to meeting the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted from the medium term.</p>	<p>The delivery of increased biodiversity net gains may include the provision of new wetland habitats such as ponds, reedbeds and wet woodland which could have a positive impact on water quality.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted from the medium term.</p>	
8. Pollution	+	+
Biodiversity net gains may include tree planting and other types of vegetation which could have a positive impact on air quality.	The delivery of increased biodiversity net gains may include the provision of trees and other types of vegetation which could have a positive impact on air quality.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The policy states proposals for major and large-scale development should seek to deliver wider environmental net gains where feasible, i.e., leaving both biodiversity and the environment in a better state than prior to development. This requirement could lead to improvements in local air quality through removal of harmful particles.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>Minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Delivering biodiversity net gains could help protect soil health and carbon storage.</p> <p>The policy states proposals for major and large-scale development should seek to deliver wider environmental net gains where feasible, i.e., leaving both biodiversity and the environment in a better state than prior to development.</p> <p>Permanent, minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/?</p> <p>The delivery of increased biodiversity net gains could help protect soil health and carbon storage.</p> <p>Permanent, minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>
10. Waste.	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	<p style="text-align: center;">+/?</p> <p>Climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions is a key driver of biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem services.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/?</p> <p>Climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions is a key driver of biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem services.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Delivering a biodiversity net gain, on all scales, can help to mitigate climate change. Biodiversity can increase energy efficiency, for example by decreasing the need for artificial cooling and heating in buildings through the construction of green roofs. Creation of new woodlands, grasslands and wetlands can contribute to carbon capture, thus reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.</p> <p>The policy states proposals for major and large-scale development should seek to deliver wider environmental net gains where feasible, i.e., leaving both biodiversity and the environment in a better state than prior to development. This requirement could contribute to developing the area’s renewable resources.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term. There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects due to whether climate change will continue at predicted rates.</p>	<p>The delivery of increased biodiversity net gain, on all scales, can help to mitigate climate change. Biodiversity can increase energy efficiency, for example by decreasing the need for artificial cooling and heating in buildings through the construction of green roofs. Creation of new woodlands, grasslands and wetlands can contribute to carbon capture, thus reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term. There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects due to whether climate change will continue at predicted rates.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	+
	<p>Biodiversity net gain, especially where it joins up the local ecological network, should help facilitate wildlife to adapt to climate change through enhancing natural connectivity.</p> <p>The policy states proposals for major and large-scale development should seek to</p>	<p>The delivery of increased biodiversity net gain, especially where it joins up the local ecological network, should help facilitate wildlife to adapt to climate change through enhancing natural connectivity.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>deliver wider environmental net gains where feasible, i.e., leaving both biodiversity and the environment in a better state than prior to development. This requirement could help to minimise the impacts of climate change through natural flood management, the cooling effect of trees and other vegetation and habitat restoration and expansion.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted in the medium to long term.</p>	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Economic		
14. Employment.	+/?	+/?
	<p>The delivery of biodiversity and environmental net gains may provide new settings for education and nature-based tourism. Engaging with nature can lead to increased environmental knowledge and general learning experiences, supporting learning and attainment.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, however there is some uncertainty, as the extent of these benefits is dependent on factors such as scheme location, scale and design and implementation.</p>	<p>The delivery of increased biodiversity net gains may provide new settings for education and nature-based tourism. Engaging with nature can lead to increased environmental knowledge and general learning experiences, supporting learning and attainment.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are predicted, however there is some uncertainty, as the extent of these benefits is dependent on factors such as scheme location, scale and design and implementation.</p>
15. Local Economy.	?	-/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The requirement of the policy to deliver a measurable biodiversity net gain may, in some cases, limit the developable area or viability of proposals, depending on the extent of biodiversity proposals required. However, this will vary on a site-by-site basis and would be subject to discussion and negotiation between the applicant, local planning authority and statutory consultees. In exceptional circumstances, where on-site net gain delivery is not feasible/desirable, off-site provision may be provided. As a national, mandatory requirement, the risk of this policy impacting on the overall supply of housing is considered to be low, as it should be factored into schemes from a very early stage.</p>	<p>Requiring a higher % of biodiversity net gain may result in even less land available on a site for the provision of employment and could impact on viability. However, this will vary on a site-by-site basis and would be subject to discussion and negotiation between the applicant, local planning authority and statutory consultees. In exceptional circumstances, where on-site net gain delivery is not feasible/desirable, off-site provision may be provided.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) seeks to ensure that a measurable net gain in biodiversity is delivered from all applicable development proposals. The policy specifically requires new development to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features through site layout, design of new buildings and proposals for existing buildings. The policy sets out a requirement of at least a 10% measurably biodiversity net gain and for major and large-scale developments, the delivery of wider environmental net gains where feasible. As such, major positive effects are predicted in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>A major positive effect is also likely in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape, as habitats and biodiversity make a significant contribution towards landscape character, and this policy seeks to plan positively for the protection, creation and enhancement of local ecological networks and connectivity to the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are expected in relation to SA objectives: SA2 Health and Well-being, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources – Water, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils,</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA14 Employment, however there is uncertainty as to the extent of many of these benefits as most are dependent on what schemes come forward and implementation.</p> <p>Option 2 is a similar policy approach to option 1 but seeking a biodiversity net gain above the minimum 10%. This could impact on the delivery of housing and employment but otherwise the positive effects, in sustainability terms, are similar if not greater than Option 1.</p>	

S62: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Maintain the protection of landscapes and townscapes, including specifically identifying Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) and the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, allowing for changes to the boundaries of AGLVs to reflect settlement boundaries and recent new development.**
- Option 2: To have no local policy and to rely on national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	+/-	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy may have a mixed effect upon this objective. Housing development may be restricted in protected areas due to the policy criteria, however, this policy would ensure the delivery of new homes to a high quality, sensitive to their surroundings.</p> <p>Mixed minor positive/negative effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option may have a mixed effect upon this objective. National policy may restrict housing development in protected areas but would not offer protection to locally designated areas.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	-
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have a major positive effect on the health and wellbeing objective.</p> <p>A high-quality landscape and townscape provide an attractive built and natural environment and opportunities to access outdoor recreation, which is expected to have positive effects by protecting the setting of settlements and providing access for physical and mental health benefits for residents and visitors.</p> <p>Positive effects are predicted throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>There may be minor negative effects on this objective, as this option would continue to protect only nationally designated landscapes such as the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and would result in no protection for locally important landscapes, potentially reducing the opportunities to access the outdoors.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+/-
	<p>The preferred policy option is likely to have major positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>This policy affords specific protection to both nationally and locally important landscapes and would limit negative impacts from development. This will therefore result in positive benefits on biodiversity, geodiversity, and the green infrastructure network in these areas and will contribute to the implementation of the AONB Management Plan.</p> <p>Positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	National policy would only protect a small area, potentially resulting in an overall loss of natural green and open space for biodiversity and green infrastructure. This could result in negative effects to the other sensitive landscapes outside of this designation.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+/-
	<p>Protecting specific designated landscape areas would have a major positive effect on this objective. The enhancement of sensitive and distinctive landscapes within the area, including AGLV and AONBs, would provide opportunities to create attractive landscapes and townscapes, enhancing the character of places, including important local views.</p> <p>The preferred policy is therefore likely to have a permanent, major positive effect on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	This policy option would contribute to the protection and enhancement of landscapes; however, it would only apply to nationally designated landscapes and is likely to result in negative impacts for locally important landscapes which may not benefit from protection under national policy.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/-
	There may be major positive effects on this objective. The protection and enhancement of key landscapes, townscapes, views and historic	There may be minor positive effects as national policy would protect some important landscapes and built environments in nationally

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	and cultural features would improve the quality of public realm and character of settlements, including the historic environment. Benefits are expected throughout the plan period.	designated areas only. This could result in negative effects to the other sensitive landscapes outside of this designation.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	0
	There may be indirect minor positive effects on this objective. The preferred policy would protect landscapes and natural areas around settlements that include watercourses and therefore safeguard water quality and resources. Benefits are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
8. Pollution	++	+
	There may be indirect, major positive effects on this objective. The protection and enhancement of important and sensitive landscapes and setting of settlements is likely to improve local air quality and result in a reduction in light and noise pollution in protected areas. Positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.	National policy would have minor, indirect positive effect in nationally designated landscapes only, limiting the benefits to a small area.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	+/-
	The preferred policy would protect greenfield land, soils and agricultural land and would direct inappropriate development to previously developed land and settlements. The preferred policy is therefore likely to have a major positive effect on this objective throughout the plan period.	This approach would only protect the land within nationally designated areas, resulting in negative effects to the other areas outside of this designation.
10. Waste.	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	+/-
	There may be indirect minor positive effects on this objective. The preferred policy would protect landscapes and natural areas around settlements that perform a role in helping to reduce flooding through water storage, encouraging natural drainage and slowing the rate of run off. Benefits are expected throughout the plan period.	Any benefits would only be in nationally designated landscape areas.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Economic		
14. Employment.	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
15. Local Economy.	+/-	+/-
	The preferred policy could restrict the growth of businesses due to policy criteria, however it aims to enhance and maintain an attractive environment which may attract inward investment, especially in areas such as tourism and visitor attractions. Protecting sensitive natural landscapes in rural local areas could benefit a range of agricultural and rural	This policy approach would only provide benefits to a small geographical area within nationally designated landscapes. It could restrict business growth in these areas due to policy considerations, however, it aims to maintain an attractive environment which may attract investment into these nationally designated landscape areas.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	businesses and provide opportunities to grow the tourism and visitor economy in rural areas.	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to deliver a range of minor and major positive effects in relation to the sustainability objectives. Major positive benefits are predicted in relation to a number of the social and environmental objectives, including SA2 Health and Well-being, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution and, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, as the policy seeks to protect the intrinsic character and beauty, natural, historic and cultural importance of all nationally and locally designated landscape areas that are important to the character of Central Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Option 2 relies on national policy only. Although this option is likely to lead to some positive benefits, they are unlikely to be as significant as the preferred policy, as it would only offer protection to a small geographical area, the Area of Outstanding Beauty. Other important and sensitive local landscapes within Central Lincolnshire would not benefit from any policy protection. Mixed minor positive/negative effects were therefore predicted for a number of the sustainability objectives: SA1 Housing, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA12 and, SA15 Local Economy.</p>	

S63: Green Wedges

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Local, criteria-based policy to maintain and enhance open space and countryside identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plan**
- Option 2: Do not maintain and enhance open space and countryside identified as Green Wedges in the adopted Local Plan and allow development applications in these areas to be assessed free of any Green Wedge designations, relying on other policies in the Local Plan and national policy.
- Option 3: Merge the Green Wedge policy with policy on the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) under a single policy relating to landscape character and setting, creating and protecting views and cumulative impacts.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	-/?	+/?
	The preferred policy is expected to have permanent, direct positive effects by providing opportunities for physical exercise and mental health benefits through the requirement for proposals to take opportunities to improve the quality and function of the green and blue infrastructure and maintaining and enhancing opportunities for active travel.	No local designation of Green Wedges could result in fragmentation of the green and blue infrastructure network, including walking and cycling routes, reducing opportunities for physical exercise and access to the natural environment for mental health benefits.	A merged policy which specifically focuses on landscape character and setting may, indirectly have some minor positive effects on this objective. However, the direct effects are uncertain as this policy option would lack specific policy wording to enhance green and blue infrastructure and active travel opportunities.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	-	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to lead to opportunities to extend the network and improve habitat connectivity. The policy wording specifically requires development proposals to take opportunities to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure within the Green Wedge. Much of the existing network is multifunctional and provides opportunities for people to access wildlife and green spaces.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to lead to permanent, direct major positive impacts throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>There is a risk that by not identifying Green Wedges, new development could have a negative effect on the baseline position, through loss of habitat and habitat connectivity, especially in those areas where Green Wedges perform a role in the conservation and enhancement of local wildlife and protection of links between wildlife sites to support wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>A merged policy which specifically focuses on landscape character and setting may, indirectly have some minor positive effects on this objective. However, the direct effects are uncertain as this policy option would lack specific policy wording to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	--	++
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have permanent, major positive effects throughout the plan period on maintaining and potentially enhancing local landscape, settlement and historic character and important locally important views, by protecting land between and around settlements from development and preventing settlement coalescence.</p>	<p>Removing local Green Wedge designations could have a major negative impact on local landscape, settlement and historic character and locally important views, through allowing development that reduces the physical gap between settlements, especially in areas experiencing pressure for development.</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have major positive impacts on this objective throughout the plan period, as it would specifically focus on protecting and enhancing local landscape character and setting.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	0	+/?
	Although it is not the intention of this policy to directly contribute to this objective, in some cases, the maintenance of a Green Wedge may contribute to the setting of a heritage asset. The policy specifically requires development to take into account the separate identify of settlements, local character and historic character. It is therefore expected to have a positive effect on retaining local distinctiveness and indirectly, protecting heritage assets and/or their settings where they are present.	This policy option has no clear relationship with this objective. Other policies in the Local Plan are expected to ensure no negative impacts.	A focus on the protection of key landscapes, landscape character and setting would be likely to have a positive effect on retaining local distinctiveness and indirectly, protecting heritage assets and/or their settings where they are present. However, the direct effects are uncertain as this policy option would lack specific policy wording to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	-/?	+/?
	Green wedges can contribute to maintaining and enhancing water quality where water bodies such as rivers, streams and lakes are present within or in the vicinity of the Green Wedge. Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option risks negative impacts on water quality as there is a risk of development in areas previously undeveloped.	Green wedges can contribute to maintaining and enhancing water quality where water bodies such as rivers, streams and lakes are present within or in the vicinity of the Green Wedge.
8. Pollution	+	-	+/?
	The preferred policy is likely to maintain and provide further opportunities to improve local air quality through opportunities for planting that can provide natural	This policy option could result in a loss of natural carbon storage and fragmentation of walking and cycling routes that provide	This policy option may have minor positive effects through protecting existing what is already there in existing Green Wedges. However,

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>carbon capture and storage, and providing opportunities for walking and cycling, therefore indirectly reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Lincoln has 1 designated AQMA for NO₂ and this policy could help to improve local air quality.</p> <p>The preferred policy may also have a positive effect on minimising noise pollution, by providing a buffer between noise sources and residents, and on light pollution, by contributing to the maintenance of dark skies, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>Overall, permanent, direct minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>opportunities for alternatives modes of travel to the car.</p> <p>It could also have a negative impact on light pollution levels, particularly in rural areas.</p>	<p>there is some uncertainty as to the extent of these positive effects as this policy option would lack specific policy wording to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	-/?	+
	<p>The preferred policy is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact throughout the plan period. By protecting open space and countryside around and between settlements, the preferred policy would protect soil resources and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Indirectly, maintaining Green Wedges may direct development</p>	<p>No policy on Green Wedges is likely to result in a loss of undeveloped land and a loss of soils to development and could encourage development away from previously developed land.</p>	<p>This policy option is likely to have a direct, permanent positive impact throughout the plan period. By protecting open space and countryside around and between settlements, it would protect soil resources and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	to previously developed land, therefore resulting in further positive benefits.		Indirectly, maintaining Green Wedges may direct development to previously developed land, therefore resulting in further positive benefits.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	-/?	+/?
	Maintaining and enhancing 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, and habitat connectivity can help species adapt to a changing climate.	No local policy on Green Wedges could have a negative impact on this objective as there is a greater risk of habitat fragmentation.	This policy option may have minor positive effects through protecting existing what is already there in existing Green Wedges. However, there is some uncertainty as to the extent of these positive effects as this policy option would lack specific policy wording to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-/?	+/?
	Maintaining the existing Green Wedge network protects local opportunities for walking and cycling where the network is publicly accessible, therefore reducing the need to travel. The	There is a risk that no policy on Green Wedges could lead to fragmentation of walking and cycling routes and loss of public access. Affording no protection of Green Wedges may also result in	This policy option may have minor positive effects through protecting existing what is already there in existing Green Wedges. However, there is some uncertainty as

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>policy specifically requires development proposals to maintain and enhance the network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to retain public access where appropriate to the function of the Green Wedge. Local provision of recreation space may also encourage the use of sustainable modes of travel to access such spaces.</p> <p>The preferred policy is therefore expected to have permanent minor positive effects throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>more development in these areas away from services and facilities in existing built-up areas.</p>	<p>to the extent of these positive effects as this policy option would lack specific policy wording to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for active travel.</p>
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective	This policy option has no effect upon this objective
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy approach (Option 1) for Green Wedges seeks to protect and enhance the Green Wedge network, ensuring development proposals are not detrimental to the main aims and functions of the Green Wedges.</p> <p>Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to the environmental SA Objectives, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure and SA5 Landscape and Townscape. Maintaining the protection of the countryside between villages will conserve local landscape, settlement identity and historic character and important local views. Extending the Green Wedge will strengthen the protection of landscapes and</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>visual amenity in areas experiencing pressure for growth and provide opportunities to increase and enhance the protection of wildlife corridors, habitats and species.</p> <p>The preferred policy is also likely to have a number of further minor positive impacts in relation to the SA2 Health and Well-being, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources - Water, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility. No negative impacts are predicted on the SA Objectives.</p> <p>Option 2 is to have no local policy on Green Wedge designations and allow development applications in these areas to be assessed free of any Green Wedge designations, relying on other policies in the Local Plan and national policy. Major negative impacts are likely in relation to SA5, minor negative impacts against SA4 and numerous minor negative/uncertain impacts in relation to SA Objectives SA2 Health and Well-being, SA7 Natural Resources - Water, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility. Whilst other Local Plan policies and national policy would restrict development in the countryside to some extent, Green Wedge designations provide an additional level of protection for specific areas around and between settlements that in particular are experiencing pressure for development.</p> <p>Option 3 is a new policy option suggested in response to the Regulation 18 consultation on the Local Plan. Under this policy option, Green Wedge policy would be merged with policy on the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) under a single policy relating to landscape character and setting, creating and protecting views and cumulative impacts. Whilst no negative effects were predicted against the SA objectives, there is likely to be greater uncertainty with this option for a number of objectives compared to the preferred policy. Mixed minor positive uncertain effects were recorded against SA2 Health and Well-being, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources - Water, SA8 Pollution, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p>		

S64: Local Green Space

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A local policy which protects Local Green Space on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, and ruling out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances**
- Option 2: Do not protect Local Green Spaces within the Local Plan, leave their identification and protection to Neighbourhood Plans
- Option 3: 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, and which protects other existing Important Open Space. (as per adopted plan)

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	-	+
	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 space could include allotments protecting opportunities to healthy and affordable food. This approach is expected to have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the	Not protecting open spaces close to where people live in the Local Plan 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 in the plan.	Local Green Spaces and Important Open 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 space could include allotments protecting opportunities to healthy and affordable food. This approach is expected to have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	long term beyond the plan period.		long term beyond the plan period.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	--	+
	This approach may help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction by securing access to green spaces that are close to where people live, and which are demonstrably special to the local community. This could lead to positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.	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.	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 positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	--	+
	Local Green Space could form part of the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, improving access to green spaces for all, promoting the enjoyment of the natural environment and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Local Green Space may be designated for their wildlife and therefore this approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for	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 resulting in loss of biodiversity, fragmentation of habitats and a reduction in access to publicly	Local Green Space and other Important Spaces could form part of the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, improving access to green spaces for all, promoting the enjoyment of the natural environment and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Local Green Space may be designated for their wildlife and therefore this

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	example avoiding the loss or fragmentation of habitat. This is likely to lead to minor positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.	accessible open space will be reduced.	approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for example avoiding the loss or fragmentation of habitat. This is likely to lead to minor positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	--	++
	Protection of Local Green Space could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages. This policy is expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.	Many of the important open spaces currently identified within the existing Local Plan contribute to visual amenity, local character and protect locally important views. Not protecting them through this, new, Local Plan could lead to irreversible negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.	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 expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	-	+
	Local Green Spaces may contain features of historic or cultural interest, such as war memorials, and therefore this approach should help protect and maintain such features and their setting. Minor	Some of the Local Green Spaces currently identified within the adopted Local Plan contribute to the setting of features of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage	Local Green Spaces 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

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.	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.	maintain such features and their setting. Minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	-	+
	The protection of Local Green Spaces retains areas of undeveloped land that are able to decrease the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses and removes pollutants from the water.	This policy option could lead to a loss of greenfield land and soils to development, which would potentially increase the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses, and also reduce the quality of the storm water as pollutants will not be removed.	The protection of Local Green Spaces and Important Open Spaces retains areas of undeveloped land that are able to decrease the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses and removes pollutants from the water.
8. Pollution	0	-	0
	Local Green Spaces frequently include trees, shrubs and hedgerows which filter harmful atmospheric pollutants from the air. The protection of Local Green Spaces would ensure that the current trend is maintained.	This policy option could lead to a permanent loss of greenfield land, trees, shrubs and hedgerows which filter harmful pollutants from the air. Therefore, it is anticipated this option is likely to have a minor negative impact.	Local Green Spaces and Important Open Spaces frequently include trees, shrubs and hedgerows which filter harmful atmospheric pollutants from the air. The protection of Local Green Spaces would ensure that the current trend is maintained.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	-	++

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Protection of Local Green 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.	This objective could lead to a permanent loss of Greenfield land and soils to development across Central Lincolnshire.	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.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	-	+
	The protection of Local Green Spaces retains areas of undeveloped land that are able to provide shading and water storage, which decreases the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses.	This option could lead to a permanent loss of Greenfield land that could include trees, shrubs and hedgerows. This loss could reduce shading and water storage resulting in increased need for air conditioning and an increase in the amount	The protection of Local Green Spaces and Important Open Spaces retains areas of undeveloped land that are able to provide shading and water storage, which decreases the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
		of storm water that reaches water courses.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-	+
	The protection of Local Green Space will ensure that such spaces remain accessible to local communities, reducing the need to travel, and the distances that others may have to travel. The maintenance of the current situation will result in minor positive impacts.	This policy option may lead to a loss of open spaces that are accessible to local communities, resulting in increased travel, and for further distances being travelled to access open spaces for recreation.	The protection of Local Green Space and other Important Open Space will ensure that such spaces remain accessible to local communities, reducing the need to travel, and the distances that others may have to travel. The maintenance of the current situation will result in minor positive impacts.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	Options 1 and 3 perform the same against the SA objectives, as they are both seeking to protect local green spaces. Option 1, however, is the preferred option as by protecting only Local Green Spaces (with Important Open Spaces protected in a separate policy) the importance of the spaces and differentiation between the two types of open space is much clearer. The preferred policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape, and SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Minor positive impacts are expected in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources-Water, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Option 2 while offering some areas or locations protection, would not provide a consistent or comprehensive policy cover across the area and would likely result in a loss of valued green spaces. This option performs negatively in relation to a number of the SA objectives: Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources-Water, SA8 pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and SA13 Transport and Accessibility), with major negative impacts predicted against SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure and SA5 Landscape and Townscape.</p>		

S65: Important Open Space

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A local policy which protects Important Open Spaces on the Policies Map in line with the NPPF, and ruling out development on these sites other than in very special circumstances**
- Option 2: Do not protect Important Open Spaces within the Local Plan, rely on the NPPF
- Option 3: 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, and which also protects other existing Important Open Space (as per adopted plan).

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	-	+
	Important Open 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. Important Open Spaces include allotments (by type), protecting opportunities to access healthy and affordable food. This approach is expected to have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the	Not protecting open spaces close to where people live in the Local Plan 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 in the plan.	Local Green Spaces and other Important Open 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 Spaces and other Important Open Space include allotments protecting opportunities to access healthy and affordable food. This approach is expected to

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	long term beyond the plan period.		have indirect positive impacts across Central Lincolnshire in the long term beyond the plan period.
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	--	+
	This approach may help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction by securing access to green spaces that are close to where people live, and which are valued by the local community. This could lead to positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.	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.	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 positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	--	+
	Important Open Spaces could form part of the Green Infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire, improving access to green spaces for all, promoting the enjoyment of the natural environment and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Important open spaces	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 to publicly accessible open space will be reduced.	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 enjoyment of the natural environment and providing opportunities for recreation and play. Local

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	may benefit local wildlife and therefore this approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for example avoiding the loss or fragmentation of habitat. This is likely to lead to minor positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.		Green Space may be designated for their wildlife and therefore this approach may have local biodiversity benefits, for example avoiding the loss or fragmentation of habitat. This is likely to lead to minor positive impacts against this objective throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	--	++
	Protection of Important Open Space could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages. This policy is expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.	Many of the important open spaces currently identified within the existing Local Plan contribute to visual amenity, local character and protect locally important views. Not protecting them through this new Local Plan could lead to irreversible negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.	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 expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	-	+
	Important Open Spaces may contain features of historic or cultural interest, such as war memorials, and therefore this	Some of the Important Open Spaces currently identified within the adopted Local Plan contribute to the setting	Local Green Spaces and other Important Open Space may contain features of historic or cultural interest, such as

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	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.	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.	war memorials, and therefore this approach should help protect and maintain such features and their setting. Minor positive impacts are predicted throughout the plan period and beyond across Central Lincolnshire.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	-	+
	The protection of Important Open Spaces retains areas of undeveloped, or green, landscaped land that are able to decrease the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses and removes pollutants from the water.	This policy option could lead to a loss of greenfield land and soils to development, which would potentially increase the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses, and also reduce the quality of the storm water as pollutants will not be removed.	The protection of Local Green Space and other Important Open Space will retain areas of undeveloped land that are able to decrease the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses and removes pollutants from the water.
8. Pollution	0	-	0
	Important Open Spaces frequently include trees, shrubs and hedgerows which filter harmful atmospheric pollutants from the air. The protection of Important Open Spaces would	This policy option could lead to a permanent loss of greenfield land, trees, shrubs and hedgerows which filter harmful pollutants from the air. Therefore, it is anticipated this option is	Local Green Spaces and Important Open Spaces frequently include trees, shrubs and hedgerows which filter harmful atmospheric pollutants from the air. The protection of Local Green Spaces would ensure that

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	ensure that the current trend is maintained.	likely to have a minor negative impact.	the current trend is maintained.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	-	++
	Protection of Important Open Space may help 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.	This option could lead to a permanent loss of Greenfield land and soils to development across Central Lincolnshire.	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.
10. Waste.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	-	+
	The protection of Important Open Spaces retains areas of undeveloped land that are able to provide shading and water storage, which decreases the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses.	This option could lead to a permanent loss of Greenfield land that could include trees, shrubs and hedgerows. This loss could reduce shading and water storage resulting in increased need for air conditioning and an	The protection of Local Green Spaces and Important Open Spaces retains areas of undeveloped land that are able to provide shading and water storage, which decreases the amount of storm water that reaches watercourses.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
		increase in the amount of storm water that reaches water courses.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-	+
	The protection of Important Open Space will ensure that such spaces remain accessible to local communities, reducing the need to travel, and the distances that others may have to travel. The maintenance of the current situation will result in minor positive impacts.	This policy option may lead to a loss of open spaces that are accessible to local communities, resulting in increased travel, and for further distances being travelled to access open spaces for recreation.	The protection of Local Green Space and other Important Open Space will ensure that such spaces remain accessible to local communities, reducing the need to travel, and the distances that others may have to travel. The maintenance of the current situation will result in minor positive impacts.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	Options 1 and 3 perform the same against the SA objectives, as they are both seeking to protect local green spaces. Option 1, however, is the preferred option as by protecting only Important Open Spaces (with Local Green Spaces protected in a separate policy) the importance of the spaces and differentiation between the two types of open space is much clearer.		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape, and SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are expected in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources Water, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Option 2 while offering some areas or locations protection, would not provide a consistent or comprehensive policy cover across the area and would likely result in a loss of valued green spaces. This option performs negatively in relation to a number of the SA objectives: SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA7 Natural Resources Water, SA8 Pollution, SA9, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility, with major negative impacts predicted against SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure and SA5 Landscape and Townscape.</p>		

S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: To have a policy relating to all trees, woodland and hedgerows seeking to maintain, improve and expand upon existing levels of cover**
- Option 2: Have no policy and instead rely on the NPPF and other Local Plan policies

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	-/?
	This policy option will help to maintain and increase access to greenspace and informal recreation by retaining woodland and seeking to increase and expand woodland cover. This is likely to have a positive long-term effect on physical and mental health across Central Lincolnshire.	This policy option reflects the current situation. It is unlikely that any additional positive effects will arise as the NPPF recognises the importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees, but not locally important trees, woodland and hedgerows. However, the extent of any negative impacts is uncertain.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	-/?
	This approach may help reduce social exclusion and support social interaction by ensuring that existing areas of woodland and tree cover are not lost to development. This will help maintain access to green spaces that are close to where people live. This could lead to positive impacts for some communities in Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period and beyond.	This policy option reflects the current situation. It is unlikely that any additional positive effects will arise as the NPPF recognises the importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees, but not locally important trees, woodland and hedgerows. It is likely this policy option may impact negatively on some communities; however, the extent of any negative impacts is uncertain.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	-/?
	This approach is expected to have a major positive effect on this objective. The policy states that existing tree and woodland cover	National planning policy recognises the importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees in conserving biodiversity. However, locally

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>should be maintained, improved and expanded. This will create new habitats and contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of the Green Infrastructure network. The policy also provides strong protection for ancient woodland, one of the richest habitats, and aged and veteran trees. Indirectly, this approach could also have a positive impact on preventing the fragmentation of habitats and maintaining wildlife corridors. Benefits are expected in the medium to long term across Central Lincolnshire.</p>	<p>important trees and woodland are not recognised and protected. It is likely this policy approach will impact negatively on this SA objective; however, the degree of impacts is uncertain.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	-
	<p>Protection of trees, woodland and hedgerows could indirectly protect the local character and distinctiveness of towns and villages. This policy is expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>Trees, woodland and hedgerows contribute to visual amenity, local character and protect locally important views. Not protecting locally significant trees and woodland through this, new, Local Plan could lead to irreversible negative effects on this objective across Central Lincolnshire.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	-/?
	<p>This approach will have a positive effect on this objective by retaining ancient woodland, which are regarded as heritage assets due to their historic significance. Veteran trees provide local distinctiveness and interest to the landscape and often have historical or cultural links. New tree planting will help to ensure new development integrates with and enhances its surroundings, which can include the setting of heritage assets. This policy is expected to have permanent, major positive effects across Central Lincolnshire throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>Some of Central Lincolnshire's trees, woodland and hedgerows contribute to the setting of features of cultural and historical heritage and to a lesser degree archaeological heritage and the perceived sense of place held by local communities. It is unclear what effect having no policy would have on this objective, however, it is anticipated that not providing protection through the local plan could lead to irreversible negative effects across Central Lincolnshire.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	+/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The preferred policy should, indirectly, have a positive effect on water quality, as trees and woodland intercept rainfall and infiltrate pollutants, therefore helping to minimise pollutants entering water courses.	National planning policy protects designated trees and woodland but does not promote tree and woodland expansion and/or creation. Relying on national policy does not allow local issues to be targeted. Therefore, the positive effects, such as rainfall interception and pollutant infiltration are uncertain.
8. Pollution	+	+/?
	The preferred policy should, indirectly, have a positive effect on this objective. Trees and woodland filter harmful atmospheric pollutants from the air. However, some trees are more effective at filtering pollutants than others. Careful selection of trees species will help ensure that the positive impacts are maximised. Benefits are expected in the medium to long term across Central Lincolnshire.	National planning policy protects designated trees and woodland but does not promote tree and woodland expansion and/or creation. Relying on national policy does not allow local issues to be targeted. Therefore, the positive effects, such as pollutant infiltration are uncertain.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	-
	The protection of trees, woodland and hedgerows will help to protect greenfield land from development and minimise the loss of soils. This approach should, therefore, have permanent, minor positive impacts in relation to this objective across Central Lincolnshire.	National planning policy protects veteran trees and ancient woodland but does not promote tree and woodland expansion and/or creation. Relying on national policy could lead to a permanent loss of greenfield land, and soils to development or erosion across Central Lincolnshire
10. Waste.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	?
	The protection of existing trees and planting of new trees within new developments will have indirect benefits on this SA objective. Trees provide shade and cooling benefits, reducing the	National planning policy protects veteran trees and ancient woodland but does not require new tree planting. Therefore, it is uncertain what

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	need for artificial cooling through the use of air conditioning, and the resulting emission of greenhouse gases.	impacts this policy option would have on this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	-/?
	The preferred policy should have a major positive effect on reducing the risk of flooding, as trees can help reduce flooding through direct interception of rainfall reducing the volume and rate of run-off, promoting higher soil infiltration rates, greater water use and by acting as a drag on flood waters slowing the flow of water. Trees also provide cooling through evapotranspiration and shading which will result on positive effects in adapting to rising summer temperatures, particularly in urban areas. Benefits are expected in the medium to long term across Central Lincolnshire.	It is unclear what effect having no policy would have, however, it is anticipated that relying on national policy could lead to a loss of trees, woodland and hedgerows, resulting in a negative effect by increasing the risk of flooding.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
Economic		
14. Employment.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well against the SA objectives. The preferred policy is expected to deliver major positive impacts in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Minor positive impacts are also expected in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA7 Natural Resources- Water, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate change and Energy Efficiency and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>Option 2 would protect the most valuable trees and woodland; however, it would not offer protection for locally significant and important trees and woodland, which reduces the certainty of impacts against a number of SA objectives and also results in expected negative impacts against some objectives: SA5 Landscape and Townscape and, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils).</p>	

S67: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: Have a specific, criteria-based policy to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land**
- Option 2: To not have a specific local policy, and instead rely on national policy.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+ There is no direct link between the preferred policy and SA objective, however, the protection of the best and most valuable agricultural land could have a minor, indirect positive impact on preventing the fragmentation of habitats and maintaining wildlife corridors as a result of this policy.	+/? National policy provides some protection for the best and most versatile agricultural land, recognising its benefits. However, it is unclear the degree to which the recognition of the benefits could have positive impacts on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0 There is no direct link between the preferred policy and SA objective, as the policy is seeking to direct development away from the best and most versatile agricultural land. Other policies within the plan seek to protect the landscape.	+/? National policy provides some protection for landscape, which is expected to provide protection of the Central Lincolnshire landscape, however it is unclear the degree to which it could have positive impacts.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0 There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	0 There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
8. Pollution	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/?
	Indirectly, the preferred policy is expected to have a positive impact. By seeking to divert development towards lower graded agricultural land and previously developed land, the policy will ensure that the best and most versatile land remains in agricultural use, reducing the erosion and pollution of soils.	In recognising the economic benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, national policy seeks to protect these soils. The level of any positive benefit is unknown though.
10. Waste.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0
	There is no link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective. However, indirectly, the protection of agricultural land in general may help maintain or reduce flood risk through the maintenance of greenfield land to absorb rainfall and therefore reduce run-off. These impacts are likely to be minimal.	There is no link between this policy option and this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	0	0
	There is no direct link between the preferred policy and this SA objective.	There is no direct link between this policy option and this SA objective.
Economic		
14. Employment.	+	0
	Agriculture is a significant land use across Central Lincolnshire. Protecting the best and most versatile land is key to maintaining productivity, and therefore jobs. The policy specifically seeks to	In recognising the economic benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, national policy indirectly seeks to protect employment in agriculture. However,

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	ensure minimal impacts upon existing agricultural operations.	the level any positive benefit from this policy option is likely to be very small.
15. Local Economy.	+	0
	Agriculture is a significant land use across Central Lincolnshire and makes a significant contribution to the local economy. Protecting the best and most versatile land is key to maintaining productivity and therefore jobs. The policy specifically seeks to ensure minimal impacts upon existing agricultural operations.	In recognising the economic benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, national policy indirectly seeks to protect employment in agriculture. However, the level any positive benefit from this policy option is likely to be very small.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>While both options perform very similarly, Option 1 is the preferred option as it will provide a clear policy framework for decisions and provide a greater level of certainty than Option 2.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to deliver positive impacts in relation to SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, SA14 Employment and SA 15 Local Economy.</p> <p>It is not expected that there will be any negative impacts. The preferred policy is specific in its focus and is seeking to protect a natural asset, therefore has no impact on a large number of the SA objectives.</p>	

S68: Sustainable Urban Extensions

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out the general approach to delivering SUEs**

No reasonable alternative has been identified to the preferred policy. It is required to avoid repetition within each of the individual SUE policies to ensure a concise Local Plan and ensure a consistent approach to key requirements across all of the SUEs.

Please note the SUEs are allocated by policy S76. Please see Appendix 5 for the SA of each of the SUE allocations.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	<p style="text-align: center;">0/+</p> <p>Policy S76 in the Local Plan allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>The preferred policy requires proposals to provide a broad range of housing choice in terms of size and design.</p> <p>This policy is therefore likely to have a negligible to minor some positive impact on this objective.</p>	
2. Health and Wellbeing.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The preferred policy does not specifically state that the SUEs should provide new health facilities. However, it does state a requirement to minimise the need to travel by locating facilities within easy walking and cycling distance of most homes. This approach could provide opportunities for walking and cycling and improve access to other areas of the city, benefiting health and wellbeing through active travel, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>The preferred policy requires development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>code consistent with the National Model Design Code. The National Model Design Code sets a baseline standard of quality and practice, including “How the design of new development should enhance the health and wellbeing of local communities and create safe, inclusive, accessible and active environments”.</p> <p>Therefore, this policy is predicted to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>	
3. Social Equality and Community.	0	
	The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.	
Environment		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals 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 should result in minor positive effects on providing opportunities for local food production and habitat creation.</p> <p>The policy specifically requires proposals to minimize impacts on the natural environment. Criterion h) expresses the need to provide enhancements to ecological networks and habitats which will achieve biodiversity net gains as part of extended and enhanced green infrastructure.</p> <p>The preferred policy requires development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code. The National Model Design Code sets a baseline</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>standard of quality and practice, including “How landscape, green infrastructure and biodiversity should be approached including the importance of streets being tree-lined”.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive effects are predicted on this objective.</p>	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The preferred policy requires development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code. The National Model Design Code sets a baseline standard of quality and practice, including “The factors to be considered when determining whether façades of buildings are of sufficiently high quality”.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The preferred policy requires development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code. The National Model Design Code sets a baseline standard of quality and practice, including “That developments should take account of local vernacular, character, heritage, architecture and materials”.</p> <p>This policy requirement is therefore expected to result in positive effects against this objective.</p>	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>This impact of the preferred policy on this objective is uncertain.</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	The policy could potentially deliver greater benefits and certainty against this objective by specifically requiring SUEs to protect and enhance water resources and their quality.	
8. Pollution	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The preferred policy requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are expected on this objective.</p>	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The preferred policy requires proposals 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.</p> <p>The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is predicted to have minor positive impacts on this objective.</p>	
10. Waste.	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>	
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The preferred policy requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This policy requirement should help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements through reducing the need to travel by car and promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>The preferred policy requires development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code. The National Model Design Code sets a baseline standard of quality and practice, including “The environmental performance of place and buildings ensuring they contribute to net zero targets”.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are expected on this objective.</p>	
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>This impact of the preferred policy on this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>The policy could potentially deliver greater benefits and certainty against this objective by specifically requiring SUEs to deliver comprehensive solutions to drainage and flood risk, guided by flood risk assessments and water management plans.</p>	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	<p style="text-align: center;">+ / ++</p> <p>The preferred policy requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. 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</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>corridors and, where appropriate, park and ride. These requirements should have positive effects on reducing the need to travel by car and reducing the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	
Economic		
14. Employment.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The preferred policy requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy and to make provision for an appropriate level of retail.</p> <p>This policy also requires proposals to incorporate appropriate pre-school(s), primary school(s), and a secondary school, if the scale of the SUE justifies any of these on-site. Where provided on site, this will improve access to training and learning facilities, through the location of new facilities.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is predicted on this objective.</p>	
15. Local Economy.	<p style="text-align: center;">+/?</p> <p>The preferred policy requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy. It also requires proposals to make provision for an appropriate level of retail without having an unacceptable impact on the vitality and</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>viability of existing retail centres. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>A minor positive uncertain effect has therefore been recorded for this objective.</p>	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to deliver major positive benefits in the long term against SA13 Transport and Accessibility. The policy specifically requires SUEs to minimise the need to travel and maximise sustainable transport modes</p> <p>Further, minor positive benefits are predicted in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA4 Biodiversity and Green infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>There are two SA objectives where uncertain effects have been identified but where positive benefits could result with additional policy wording. These are SA7 Natural Resources – Water, and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>Recommended mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifically require SUEs to deliver comprehensive solutions to drainage and flood risk, guided by flood risk assessments and water management plans. • Specifically require SUEs to protect and enhance water resources and their quality. 	

S69: Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extensions

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out in detail the expectations for each Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE)**
- Option 2: No policy and rely on policy criteria set out in a generic SUE policy (Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions)

Please note the SUEs are allocated by policy S76. Please see Appendix 5 for the SA of each of the SUE allocations.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0/+
	<p>The preferred policy states the number of dwellings each SUE should provide; however, policy S76 in the Local Plan specifically allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>The preferred policy is therefore unlikely to impact on this objective.</p>	<p>Policy S76 in the Local Plan allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to provide a broad range of housing choice in terms of size and design.</p> <p>This policy option is therefore likely to have some positive impact on this objective.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals to incorporate measures to encourage sustainable modes of travel. This should have a positive, indirect effect on health and wellbeing by encouraging walking and cycling to access services and facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice. The policy states that proposals should also provide a wide range of social and community facilities, which may include health facilities (specifically required at South East Quadrant SUE). This will have a permanent, significant positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions does not specifically state that the SUEs should provide new health facilities. However, it does state a requirement to minimise the need to travel by locating facilities within easy walking and cycling distance of most homes. This approach could provide opportunities for walking and cycling and improve access to other areas of the city, benefiting health and wellbeing through active travel, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		<p>design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>Therefore, this option is predicted to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	0
	<p>Significant positive contributions towards this objective are expected from the preferred policy. A wide range of community and social facilities are promoted within the policy which will enhance social equality and the formation of new communities within the sites identified within Central Lincolnshire. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p>	<p>This policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>
Environment		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals to protect existing open space, provide a range of new, multi-functional open space, and improve linkages and enhance and extend the green infrastructure network. Development at the North East Quadrant (NEQ) should protect the SSSI at Greetwell Hollow through appropriate buffer zones. These requirements should result in positive effects on protecting designated wildlife sites, creating new habitats and providing opportunities for the provision of sports and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive impacts are likely on this objective, over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals 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 should result in minor positive effects on providing opportunities for local for production and habitat creation.</p> <p>The policy specifically requires proposals to minimize impacts on the natural environment. Criterion h) expresses the need to provide enhancements to ecological networks and habitats which will achieve biodiversity net gains as part of extended and enhanced green infrastructure.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
5. Landscape and Townscape.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>The preferred policy requires proposals for each of the SUEs to provide a distinctive place to live that has its own identity and respects its local surroundings. This requirement should ensure positive impacts on protecting landscape, settlement character and visual amenity.</p> <p>Significant growth at a large scale such as a SUE can be difficult to integrate effectively into the landscape. Masterplans and design codes are vital to ensure holistic plans are developed that fit within the existing landscapes. The South East Quadrant already has an adopted Broad Concept Plan and Design Code SPD which is highlighted within the policy. The preferred policy requires development at the South East Quadrant to provide appropriate landscape setting for the existing villages of Bracebridge Heath and Canwick, together with the South Common.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, significant positive impact upon this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>The preferred policy sets out clear expectations for proposals coming forward at each SUE site in relation to the built and historic environment. This includes the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>protection of the setting of heritage assets, such as Decoy Farm scheduled monument and Hartsholme Registered Park, as well as key views and vistas of Lincoln Cathedral and the historic core of the city. At North East Quadrant, proposals should ensure that the archaeology of ironstone mining is retained. The policy also promotes high quality design through requiring proposals to deliver a distinctive place with its own character and physical identity.</p> <p>This should have positive impacts on this objective on conserving and enhancing heritage assets and their setting and promoting high quality design and sustainable construction.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive impacts are expected over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>The policy requirement for proposals at the Western Growth Corridor SUE to provide comprehensive solutions to drainage and flood risk, guided by an agreed flood risk assessment and water management plan, should ensure any negative impacts on the water resources are avoided at this location.</p> <p>The requirement to protect existing open space and provide new and enhanced green infrastructure at all of the SUEs, should have positive effects on maintaining water quality, as green infrastructure filters and reduces the rate of storm water runoff into watercourses.</p> <p>Overall minor positive impacts are predicted on this objective throughout the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>The impact of relying on a generic SUE policy (S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions) on this objective is uncertain. There is no mention of drainage or flood risk within the policy. Other policy measures set out within the Local Plan may help to reduce any negative impacts, but without site specific policy for such large-scale developments, this is uncertain.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
8. Pollution	<p style="text-align: center;">+ / ++</p> <p>The preferred policy specifically requires development proposals for the South East Quadrant and North East Quadrant SUEs to ensure that proposed residents are protected from noise and air quality issues that may be associated with the proximity of the development to the Eastern Bypass around Lincoln. This will have a positive impact on residential amenity.</p> <p>For all of the SUEs, the preferred policy seeks to locate key services and facilities within each new community, therefore reducing the reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>The emphasis on the provision of green infrastructure will also help to enhance local air quality at the SUEs, by incentivising active travel, such as walking and cycling and controlling the dispersion of air pollution and thereby reducing human exposure.</p> <p>The policy requires the provision of transport infrastructure, such as walking, cycling and use of public transport, to allow more sustainable modes of travel to be used. However, the extent of these positive impacts is somewhat dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This generic policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>However, this policy option lacks detail of how each SUE could positively encourage modal shift and therefore the positive effects on this objective are likely to be minor over the plan period.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals for the Western Growth Corridor to provide comprehensive solutions to reclaim and remediate the former tip on the eastern part of the site. This is expected to result in positive impacts in terms of reducing the amount of contaminated land in the city.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is predicted to have minor positive impacts on this objective.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals 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.</p> <p>The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.</p> <p>Overall, this policy option is predicted to have minor positive impacts on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.	This policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ / ++	+
	<p>The policy states that proposals for the Western Growth Corridor SUE should provide a development that maximises the use of low carbon and sustainable design, including if feasible, use of heat energy from the energy from waste plant in North Hykeham. This should have positive effects on minimising greenhouse gas emissions and the use of fossil fuels for energy, however there is some uncertainty due to policy caveats.</p> <p>The provision of new District and Local Centres on site with community facilities, as well as open space, recreation and leisure uses, will reduce the need for new residents to travel by car and reduce the distances people need to travel to access employment,</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This generic policy requirement should help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements through reducing the need to travel by car and promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>services and facilities. This will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements and promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	<p>Overall, minor positive impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>In relation to the Western Growth Corridor SUE, this policy sets out defined expectations regarding flood risk assessment and a water management plan. This will have a positive impact on avoiding development in areas at risk of flooding and ensuring that there are no negative impacts on third parties. Minor positive impacts are expected on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>The impact of relying on a generic SUE policy (S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions) on this objective is uncertain. There is no mention of drainage or flood risk within the policy.</p> <p>Other policy measures set out within the Local Plan may help to reduce any negative impacts, but without site specific policy for such large-scale developments, this is uncertain.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	<p style="text-align: center;">+ / ++</p> <p>Transport expectations are set out within the specific policy for each of the SUEs to ensure sustainable modes of travel are provided in line with the aims of the Lincoln Integrated Transport Strategy.</p> <p>The provision of new District and Local Centres on site with community facilities, as well as open space, recreation and leisure uses, will reduce the need for new residents to travel by car and reduce the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+ / ++</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. 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. These requirements should have positive effects on reducing the need to travel by car and</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.	reducing the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities. Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.
Economic		
14. Employment.	++	+
<p>This site-specific policy includes employment land provision within each of the SUEs (which is allocated in policy S30 Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions). For some SUEs, this is flexible (for any job creating Use Classes), whilst for others it is more specific. This policy is therefore expected to provide significant employment opportunities, not only for new residents, but for those in the local area surrounding each SUE.</p> <p>The policy also includes requirements at each SUE for good connectivity to the City Centre and existing transport infrastructure, which will ensure employment provision is within reasonable distances of where people live.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, significant positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy and to make provision for an appropriate level of retail.</p> <p>This policy option also requires proposals to incorporate appropriate pre-school(s), primary school(s), and a secondary school, if the scale of the SUE justifies any of these on-site. Where provided on site, this will improve access to training and learning facilities, through the location of new facilities.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is predicted on this objective.</p>	
15. Local Economy.	++	+/?
	The preferred policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land as part of a mixed-use development. This will encourage inward investment and may encourage new start-up businesses, support	Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>emerging sectors of the economy and help to diversify the economy. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>As well as employment land, the policy also requires the provision of new District or Local Centres to provide shops and community services and facilities, which will have positive benefits for the local economy.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a major positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>It also requires proposals to make provision for an appropriate level of retail without having an unacceptable impact on the vitality and viability of existing retail centres. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Whilst this should have a positive impact on protecting retail centres, this approach does not specify the amount of land that should be provided for employment at each SUE.</p> <p>With no specific site requirements, relying on the generic SUE policy could lead to lack of certainty and could discourage inward investment, consequently affecting the local economy. A mixed minor positive uncertain impact has therefore been recorded for this objective.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well in relation to number of the social and economic SA objectives. Major positive effects are expected for SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Minor positive effects in the early stages of the development of the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term, were predicted for SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely against SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.</p> <p>Whilst Option 2 is likely to contribute positively in terms of most of the SA objectives, it is less likely to deliver major positive benefits, because it is not site specific and does not provide detailed criteria, therefore enhancement opportunities may be missed. The generic nature of this policy option generates a degree of uncertainty in relation to many of the SA objectives.</p>	

S70: Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extensions

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out in detail the expectations from each SUE**
- Option 2: No policy and rely on policy criteria set out in a generic SUE policy (Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions)

Please note the SUEs are allocated by policy S76. Please see Appendix 5 for the SA of each of the SUE allocations.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0/+
	<p>The preferred policy states the number of dwellings each SUE should provide; however, policy S76 in the Local Plan allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>The preferred policy is therefore unlikely to impact on this objective.</p>	<p>Policy S76 in the Local Plan allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to provide a broad range of housing choice in terms of size and design.</p> <p>This policy option is therefore likely to have some positive impact on this objective.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals to incorporate 'green corridors' and open space. This should have a positive, indirect effect on health and wellbeing by encouraging walking and cycling to access services and facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice. The policy states that proposals should also provide a wide range of social and community facilities, which may include health facilities (specifically required at Gainsborough Southern Neighbourhood SUE). This will have a permanent, significant positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions does not specifically state that the SUEs should provide new health facilities. However, it does state a requirement to minimise the need to travel by locating facilities within easy walking and cycling distance of most homes. This approach could provide opportunities for walking and cycling and improve access to other areas of the city, benefiting health and wellbeing through active travel, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		<p>design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>Therefore, this option is predicted to have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>Significant positive contributions towards this objective are expected from this policy. A wide range of community and social facilities are promoted within the policy which will enhance social equality and the formation of new communities within the sites identified within Central Lincolnshire. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Overall, major positive effects are predicted on this objective.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>This policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>
Environment		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>This policy requires proposals at each SUE to provide open space and ‘green corridors’ that will integrate the development within the surrounding countryside and woodland. This will improve habitat linkages and enhance and extend the green infrastructure network. These requirements should result in positive effects on protecting designated wildlife sites, creating new habitats and providing opportunities for improved health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Both of the Gainsborough SUEs are adjoined by areas of Ancient Woodland. The policy seeks to avoid or mitigate risk of wildlife disturbances of these nationally important designations. Due to their scale the SUEs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals 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 should result in minor positive effects on providing opportunities for local for production and habitat creation.</p> <p>Other than this, the generic policy is silent on biodiversity and green infrastructure and there could be missed opportunities to enhance biodiversity and the green infrastructure network.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>present important opportunities to deliver biodiversity net gain on site.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive impacts are likely on this objective, over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>The benefits of relying on a generic policy are likely to be mixed minor positive minor negative uncertain.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals for each of the SUEs in Gainsborough to provide a clear integrated link with the surrounding countryside/woodland. This requirement should ensure positive impacts on protecting landscape, settlement character and visual amenity.</p> <p>Significant growth at a large scale such as a SUE can be difficult to integrate effectively into the landscape. An outline application has already been approved for the Southern Neighbourhood SUE in September 2020. However, the criteria-based policy should ensure specific details are included in any further proposals.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive impact upon this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+/?	+
	<p>The preferred policy does not set out any specific criteria in relation to this objective, however, the policy states that the requirements set out in the policy are in addition to the generic requirements for SUEs in policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions. Policy S68 requires development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p>	<p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	?
<p>The requirement to protect existing open space and provide new and enhanced green infrastructure at all of the SUEs, should have positive effects on maintaining water quality, as green infrastructure filters and reduces the rate of storm water runoff into watercourses.</p> <p>Overall minor positive impacts are predicted on this objective throughout the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>The impact of relying on a generic SUE policy (S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions) on this objective is uncertain. There is no mention of drainage or flood risk within the policy. Other policy measures set out within the Local Plan may help to reduce any negative impacts, but without site specific policy for such large-scale developments, this is uncertain.</p>	
8. Pollution	+ / ++	+
<p>For all of the SUEs, the preferred policy seeks to locate key services and facilities within each new community, therefore reducing the reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>The emphasis on the provision of green infrastructure will also help to enhance local air quality at the SUEs, by incentivising active travel, such as walking and cycling and controlling the dispersion of air pollution and thereby reducing human exposure.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This generic policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>However, this policy option lacks detail of how each SUE could positively encourage modal shift and therefore the positive effects on this objective are likely to be minor over the plan period.</p>	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	+

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals 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.</p> <p>The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.</p> <p>Overall, this policy option is predicted to have minor positive impacts on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>	<p>This policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ / ++	+
	<p>The provision of a new Local Centre on each site with community facilities, as well as open space, recreation and leisure uses, will reduce the need for new residents to travel by car and reduce the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities. This will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements and promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	<p>Policy S68 requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This generic policy requirement should help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements through reducing the need to travel by car and promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive impacts are expected on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>The preferred policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>The impact of relying on a generic SUE policy (S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions) on this objective is uncertain. There is no mention of drainage or flood risk within the policy.</p> <p>Other policy measures set out within the Local Plan may help to reduce any negative impacts, but without site specific policy for such large-scale developments, this is uncertain.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	<p style="text-align: center;">+ / ++ ?</p> <p>The provision of a new Local Centre on each site with community facilities, as well as open space, recreation and leisure uses, should reduce the need for new residents to travel by car and reduce the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p> <p>The policy is silent on providing and/or enhancing connections between new communities and the existing built-up area of Gainsborough, including the town centre, hence the uncertain effects.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+ / ++</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. 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. These requirements should have positive effects on reducing the need to travel by car and reducing the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Economic		
14. Employment.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>This site-specific policy includes specific employment land provision within each of the SUEs (which is allocated in policy S30 Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions). Each SUE must also provide a new Local Centre to include a range of shops, services and facilities which will provide employment opportunities for the new community as well as nearby residents.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, significant positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy and to make provision for an appropriate level of retail.</p> <p>This policy option also requires proposals to incorporate appropriate pre-school(s), primary school(s), and a secondary school, if the scale of the SUE justifies any of these on-site. Where provided on site, this will improve access to training and learning facilities, through the location of new facilities.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is predicted on this objective.</p>
15. Local Economy.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p> <p>The preferred policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land as part of a mixed-use development. This will encourage inward investment and may encourage new start-up businesses, support emerging sectors of the economy and help to diversify the economy. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>As well as employment land, the policy also requires the provision of new Local Centres to provide shops and community services and facilities, which will have positive benefits for the local economy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+/?</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy. It also requires proposals to make provision for an appropriate level of retail without having an unacceptable impact on the vitality and viability of existing retail centres. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Whilst this should have a positive impact on protecting retail centres, this approach does not specify the amount of land that should be provided for employment at each SUE.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	Overall, this policy is expected to have a major positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.	With no specific site requirements, relying on the generic SUE policy could lead to lack of certainty and could discourage inward investment, consequently affecting the local economy. A mixed minor positive uncertain impact has therefore been recorded for this objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well in relation to number of the social and economic SA objectives. Major positive effects are expected for SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely in relation to SA5 Landscape and Townscape and SA7 Natural Resources – Water.</p> <p>Minor positive effects, increasing to major positive in the long term, were predicted for SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Minor positive effects were predicted against SA6 Built and Historic Environment, but there is some uncertainty as to the extent of these effects as the policy relies on the general criteria within Policy S68.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the positive effects in relation to SA4 and SA13, as the policy is silent on the proximity of the SUEs to nationally important Ancient Woodland and in relation to SA13, on the importance of ensuring new communities are connected to the existing urban area by walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>Whilst Option 2 is likely to contribute positively in terms of most of the SA objectives, it is less likely to deliver major positive benefits, because it is not site specific and does not provide detailed criteria, therefore enhancement opportunities may be missed. The generic nature of this policy option generates a degree of uncertainty in relation to many of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Recommended mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals should provide and/or enhance connections between new communities and the existing built-up area of Gainsborough, including the town centre. 	

S71: Sleaford Sustainable Urban Extensions

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy setting out in detail the expectations from each SUE**
- Option 2: No policy and rely on policy criteria set out in a generic SUE policy (Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions)

Please note the SUEs are allocated by policy S76. Please see Appendix 5 for the SA of each of the SUE allocations.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0	0/+
	<p>The preferred policy states the number of dwellings each SUE should provide; however, policy S76 in the Local Plan allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>The preferred policy is therefore unlikely to impact on this objective.</p>	<p>Policy S76 in the Local Plan allocates land for each SUE and identifies the total number of dwellings to be provided during the plan period 2018-2040.</p> <p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to provide a broad range of housing choice in terms of size and design.</p> <p>This policy option is therefore likely to have some positive impact on this objective.</p>
2. Health and Wellbeing.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals to incorporate measures to encourage sustainable modes of travel. This should have a positive, indirect effect on health and wellbeing by encouraging walking, cycling and wider connections of using rail to access services and facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Provision of public open space, and new on-site sports pitches in the case of Handley Chase, will ensure access to sport and recreation facilities and open space, for both new and existing residents.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions does not specifically state that the SUEs should provide new health facilities. However, it does state a requirement to minimise the need to travel by locating facilities within easy walking and cycling distance of most homes. This approach could provide opportunities for walking and cycling and improve access to other areas of the city, benefiting health and wellbeing through active travel, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		The preferred policy states that proposals should also provide a wide range of social and community facilities, health facilities and start up offices (Handley Chase, includes provision of a care home site). This will have a permanent, significant positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	0
	Significant positive contributions towards this objective are expected from this policy. A wide range of community and social facilities are promoted within the policy which will enhance social equality and the formation of new communities within the sites identified within Central Lincolnshire. Connectivity and transport routes with other areas of Sleaford is noted within the policy which will create interconnections with the wider community of existing neighbourhoods in Sleaford. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.	This policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.
Environment		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	++	+
	The preferred policy requires proposals to protect existing open space, provide a range of new, multi-functional open space, and improve linkages and enhance and extend the green infrastructure network. These requirements should result in positive effects on protecting designated wildlife sites, creating new habitats and providing opportunities for the provision of sports and recreation facilities. Permanent, major positive impacts are likely on this objective, over the plan period and beyond.	Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals 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 should result in minor positive effects on providing opportunities for local for production and habitat creation. The policy specifically requires proposals to minimize impacts on the natural environment. Criterion h) expresses the need to provide

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		<p>enhancements to ecological networks and habitats which will achieve biodiversity net gains as part of extended and enhanced green infrastructure.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive effects are predicted on this objective.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy requires proposals for each of the SUEs to protect and enhance Sleaford’s natural environment, heritage assets and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Significant growth at a large scale such as a SUE can be difficult to integrate effectively into the landscape. Planning permission has already been approved for Sleaford South Quadrant. However, the criteria-based policy should ensure specific details are included in any further proposals.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, significant positive impact upon this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+
	<p>The preferred policy sets out clear expectations for proposals coming forward at each SUE site in relation to the built and historic environment.</p> <p>This includes a specific requirement for proposals at the Sleaford West Quadrant to preserve the setting of the historic settlement of Holdingham.</p>	<p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>This policy requirement should ensure positive effects against this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>This should have positive impacts on this objective on conserving and enhancing heritage assets and their setting.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive impacts are expected over the plan period and beyond.</p>	
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	?
	<p>The requirement to protect existing open space and provide new and enhanced green infrastructure at all of the SUEs, should have positive effects on maintaining water quality, as green infrastructure filters and reduces the rate of storm water runoff into watercourses.</p> <p>Overall minor positive impacts are predicted on this objective throughout the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>The impact of relying on a generic SUE policy (S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions) on this objective is uncertain. There is no mention of drainage or flood risk within the policy. Other policy measures set out within the Local Plan may help to reduce any negative impacts, but without site specific policy for such large-scale developments, this is uncertain.</p>
8. Pollution	+ / ++	+
	<p>For all of the SUEs, the preferred policy seeks to locate key services and facilities within each new community, therefore reducing the reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>The preferred policy requires the provision of transport infrastructure in line the Sleaford Transport Strategy, such as walking, cycling and use of public transport, to allow more sustainable modes of travel to be used. However, the extent of these positive impacts is somewhat dependent on travel choice.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. This generic policy requirement will help to reduce reliance on the private car to access employment, services and facilities. This should have a positive impact on local air quality by reducing harmful air pollution from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>However, this policy option lacks detail of how each SUE could positively encourage modal shift and therefore the positive effects on this objective are likely to be minor over the plan period.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>The emphasis on the provision of green infrastructure will also help to enhance local air quality at the SUEs, by incentivising active travel, such as walking and cycling and controlling the dispersion of air pollution and thereby reducing human exposure.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	+
	<p>The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals 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.</p> <p>The policy also requires that proposals demonstrate that the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals has been avoided which will protect resources.</p> <p>Overall, this policy option is predicted to have minor positive impacts on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	0	0
	<p>The preferred policy will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>	<p>This policy option will not have an effect on this SA objective.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+ / ++	+
	<p>The provision of new Local Centres on site with community facilities, as well as open space, recreation</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>and leisure uses, will reduce the need for new residents to travel by car and reduce the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities. This will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements and promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	<p>maximising sustainable transport modes. This generic policy requirement should help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle movements through reducing the need to travel by car and promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Generic policy criteria require development of a sustainable urban extension to be guided by a design code consistent with the National Model Design Code.</p> <p>Overall, minor positive impacts are expected on this objective.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	?
	<p>In relation to both Sleaford SUEs, the preferred policy sets out defined expectations regarding flood risk and mitigation measures. This will have a positive impact on avoiding development in areas at risk of flooding and ensuring that there are no negative impacts on third parties. Minor positive impacts are expected on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>The impact of relying on a generic SUE policy (S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions) on this objective is uncertain. There is no mention of drainage or flood risk within the policy.</p> <p>Other policy measures set out within the Local Plan may help to reduce any negative impacts, but without site specific policy for such large-scale developments, this is uncertain.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+ / ++	+ / ++

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Transport expectations are set out within the specific policy for each of the SUEs to ensure sustainable modes of travel are provided in line with the aims of the Sleaford Transport Strategy. The SUEs are well placed to create good connections through footpaths/cycleways to Sleaford railway station for more sustainable travel beyond the immediate locality.</p> <p>The provision of new Local Centres on site with community facilities, as well as open space, recreation and leisure uses, will reduce the need for new residents to travel by car and reduce the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires all SUEs to minimise the need to travel, whilst maximising sustainable transport modes. 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. These requirements should have positive effects on reducing the need to travel by car and reducing the distances people need to travel to access employment, services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of this policy are likely to be minor positive in the short and medium term, as it is inevitable that some private car use will remain in the early stages of development on the SUEs, increasing to major positive in the long term.</p>
Economic		
14. Employment.	++	+
	<p>This site-specific policy includes specific employment land provision within the Sleaford West Quadrant (which is allocated in policy S30 Employment Allocations on Sustainable Urban Extensions). Each SUE must also provide a new Local Centre to include a range of shops, services and facilities which will provide employment opportunities for the new community as well as nearby residents.</p> <p>The policy also includes requirements at each SUE for good connectivity to Sleaford town centre and existing transport infrastructure, which will ensure employment</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy and to make provision for an appropriate level of retail.</p> <p>This policy option also requires proposals to incorporate appropriate pre-school(s), primary school(s), and a secondary school, if the scale of the SUE justifies any of these on-site. Where provided on site, this will improve access to training</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>provision and training and learning opportunities are within reasonable distances of where people live.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a permanent, major positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>and learning facilities, through the location of new facilities.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is predicted on this objective.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++	+/?
	<p>The preferred policy requires each SUE to deliver an amount of employment land as part of a mixed-use development. This will encourage inward investment and may encourage new start-up businesses, support emerging sectors of the economy and help to diversify the economy. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>As well as employment land, the policy also requires the provision of new Local Centres to provide shops and community services and facilities, which will have positive benefits for the local economy.</p> <p>Overall, this policy is expected to have a major positive impact on this objective over the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>Policy S68 Sustainable Urban Extensions requires proposals to contribute to the provision of a wide range of local employment opportunities that offer a range of jobs in different sectors of the economy. It also requires proposals to make provision for an appropriate level of retail without having an unacceptable impact on the vitality and viability of existing retail centres. As SUEs are attached to existing urban areas, they could also help stimulate regeneration in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Whilst this should have a positive impact on protecting retail centres, this approach does not specify the amount of land that should be provided for employment at each SUE.</p> <p>With no specific site requirements, relying on the generic SUE policy could lead to lack of certainty and could discourage inward investment, consequently affecting the local economy. A mixed minor positive uncertain impact has therefore been recorded for this objective.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well in relation to number of the social and economic SA objectives. Major positive effects are expected for SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4</p>	

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	<p>Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Minor positive effects, increasing to major positive in the long term, were predicted for SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are likely against SA 7 Natural Resources – Water and SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.</p> <p>Whilst Option 2 is likely to contribute positively in terms of most of the SA objectives, it is less likely to deliver major positive benefits, because it is not site specific and does not provide detailed criteria, therefore enhancement opportunities may be missed. The generic nature of this policy option generates a degree of uncertainty in relation to many of the SA objectives.</p>	

NS72: Lincoln Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which provides a positive framework to promote the redevelopment or regeneration of these areas with specific criteria for each area**
- Option 2: A generic policy promoting the regeneration of all of these areas
- Option 3: No policy with development proposals being considered against general policies in the plan

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	++	+/?	0
	<p>The preferred policy supports the delivery of the spatial strategy, through the promotion of new homes via urban regeneration and provides certainty for inward investment in the City of Lincoln and the surrounding area.</p> <p>The policy specifically identifies opportunities for residential development on the Tentercroft Street ROA1, Waterside North/Spa Road (ROA2), East of Canwick Road (ROA3), Firth Road (ROA4) and High Street South Mixed-Use Area (ROA5). This will have a positive impact on this</p>	<p>This policy option may include the promotion of housing development as part of regeneration proposals on Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (ROAs), but it would not be specific as to which ROAs are suitable for housing. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely, but this is not certain.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy seeks to focus housing growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	objective as these sites, in part, will meet housing needs over the plan period in sustainable locations that are on brownfield land. Major positive impacts are likely on this objective in the medium to long term.		
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0/?	0
	<p>All of the ROAs are in close proximity to the City Centre. This should ensure access to health facilities within the City Centre. Policy criteria for some of the ROAs includes a requirement to upgrade walking and cycling routes. This should have a positive, indirect effect on health and wellbeing by encouraging walking and cycling to access services and facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is expected.</p>	The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal but are likely to be negligible against this objective although this is uncertain.	This policy option is expected to have neutral or negligible effects on this objective.
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/?	-/?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy is predicted to have a permanent, major positive effect on this objective as it seeks to facilitate the regeneration of key sites within the City of Lincoln which are currently vacant and derelict, and which are experiencing high levels of multiple deprivation. Indirectly, this policy will help to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour and crime at these sites.</p> <p>As proposals are implemented, improvements to the built environment will contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe.</p> <p>Targeted policy criteria set a clear direction for these areas and will provide certainty for inward investment, which will impact positively on local communities within the City of Lincoln.</p>	<p>This policy option would seek the regeneration of key sites within the City of Lincoln which are currently vacant and derelict. Indirectly, this policy will help to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour and crime at these sites.</p> <p>As proposals are implemented, improvements to the built environment will contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe.</p> <p>Without specific policy criteria for each area, there is some uncertainty as to the extent of positive effects, hence a minor positive uncertain impact.</p>	<p>This policy option would not promote regeneration of specific areas within City of Lincoln. Allowing the market to deliver regeneration opportunities would not allow areas suffering from anti-social behaviour issues to be specifically targeted for regeneration.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Overall major positive impacts are predicted on this objective in the medium to long term.		
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	0/?	0
	There are some green infrastructure protection and enhancement measures proposed within the policy (particularly at Waterside North/Spa Road –ROA2) which will have a positive impact on this objective. However, inward investment is uncertain so may not deliver some of the ambitions set out in the policy. Overall minor positive uncertain effects are predicted.	The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal but are likely to be negligible against this objective although this is uncertain.	The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy is expected to have a direct, permanent positive effect on townscape character and visual amenity within the City of Lincoln, as it promotes the regeneration of areas currently derelict and	This policy option is expected to have a direct, permanent positive effect on townscape character and visual amenity within the City of Lincoln, as it promotes the regeneration of	The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of townscape, including design policies. However, a lack of specific policy on the

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	vacant and therefore currently having a negative effect on visual amenity and townscape character.	<p>areas currently derelict and vacant.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the extent of positive effects is uncertain.</p>	ROAs that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy is predicted to have permanent, major positive impacts throughout the plan period and beyond, in the City of Lincoln, through the promotion of opportunities for master planning a number of these sites. Some of the ROAs fall within Conservation Areas and contain listed buildings. This policy will allow specific tailoring of interventions to each of the sites which will allow positive impacts to be sought on the character and setting of each area.	<p>This policy option is expected to have positive effects on this objective, through the promotion of areas currently vacant and derelict, including sites with heritage assets at risk and their settings.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the extent of positive effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of townscape, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
8. Pollution	+/?	-/?	-/?
	<p>Lincoln has an Air Quality Management Area, designated for levels of NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide) that exceed national air quality objectives.</p> <p>The location of the ROAs within close proximity to the city centre and the requirement to upgrade walking and cycling routes for many of the sites, should encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport, which would have a positive effect.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on identified regeneration sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Other policies in the plan may help to reduce any negative impacts.</p> <p>This policy will therefore have a minor positive uncertain impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal.</p> <p>Lincoln has an Air Quality Management Area, designated for levels of NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide) that exceed national air quality objectives.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the effects on this objective are minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions. An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	++	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy encourages the re-use of existing brownfield land through promoting the regeneration of derelict and vacant land and buildings within the City of Lincoln.</p> <p>Impacts will be permanent and minor positive in the short term, but increasing to permanent, major positive impacts over the medium/long term upon this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would encourage the re-use of existing brownfield land through promoting the regeneration of derelict and vacant land and buildings within the City of Lincoln.</p> <p>Impacts will be permanent and minor positive in the short term but increasing to permanent major positive impacts over the medium/long term upon this objective.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy seeks to focus growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration.</p> <p>This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	+	?	-/?
	<p>Regenerating and repurposing some of the existing buildings on the identified sites will reduce waste of construction materials. This would have a medium/long term positive impact over the plan period.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal.</p> <p>Without specific policy criteria for each area, there is some uncertainty as to the extent to which existing buildings on site would be reused, reducing construction waste, hence an uncertain impact.</p>	<p>A lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective, as it has the potential to miss opportunities for the re-use of buildings although this is uncertain at this level of appraisal.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?	-
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to repurpose these sites, preserving at times the existing structures. This reduces the energy required to build and repurpose these sites. Sites identified within the City of Lincoln should reduce the need to travel by car and promote the use of active travel to access services and facilities. This policy is assessed as having a minor positive, indirect impact on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>A general regeneration policy for the ROAs is likely to encourage re-development of previously developed sites which in turn may result in the reuse of existing buildings and a reduction in the carbon footprint required.</p> <p>A demolished site may require more energy in land decontamination.</p> <p>All of these impacts on this objective are unpredictable and would be determined on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, minor positive uncertain effects have been recorded for this objective.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.</p> <p>An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	-/?	-/?	0
	<p>Some of the designated ROAs within the policy lie within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. This policy therefore promotes development in areas at risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Some of the ROAs lie within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. This policy option would therefore promote development in areas at risk of flooding.</p>	<p>The Local Plan requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, to ensure the</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Applications coming forward on identified regeneration sites may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan, specifically policy S21 Flood Risk and Resources, may help to reduce any negative impacts.</p> <p>This policy will therefore have a minor negative uncertain effect on this objective.</p>	<p>Applications coming forward for regeneration may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan, specifically policy S21 Flood Risk and Resources, may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy option will therefore have a minor negative uncertain effect on this objective.</p>	<p>risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere.</p> <p>Applications coming forward for regeneration may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan, specifically policy S21 Flood Risk and Resources, may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy option will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period by encouraging the use of alternative transport modes to the car, utilising and enhancing existing transport infrastructure, and improving connectivity to key services and facilities.</p>	<p>This policy option would set out generic policy criteria for all of the ROAs. This would not include specific policy criteria for each site. By the nature of their location in close proximity to city/town centres, the majority of the ROAs may utilise existing transport infrastructure and enable users to access</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy and designation of the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks missing opportunities to improve access or enhance walking and cycling links</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	key services and facilities. However, opportunities to improve access or enhance walking and cycling links may be missed. Overall, impacts are expected to be minor positive uncertain.	in areas that are in close proximity to the city/town centres. This could result in a negative uncertain impact on this objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+/?	+/?	?
	<p>The preferred policy promotes mixed use development on four of the identified ROAs. Indirectly, this policy may provide employment opportunities in these locations. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective. The central location of the ROAs will ensure good access to existing training and learning facilities within the city centre.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects. If regeneration/renewal of these areas do not occur,</p>	<p>A generic policy is expected to promote regeneration of the ROAs within City of Lincoln for mixed use development and could lead to employment opportunities from inward investment. The central location of these sites will ensure good access to existing training and learning facilities within the city centre.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects. If regeneration/renewal of these areas do not</p>	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>However, the absence of a local policy on ROAs does not identify key priority areas for economic regeneration.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>then employment may not be provided.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is predicted across the plan period.</p>	<p>occur, then employment may not be provided.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is likely.</p>	
15. Local Economy.	++	+	?
	<p>The redevelopment of the identified ROAs could have a significant positive impact on the local economy in the City of Lincoln. The policy seeks mixed use development including employment and residential based proposals on most of the sites. This approach will support existing businesses within the locality, attract new investment into the area and support the viability and vitality of the City Centre, resulting in major positive effects for the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>A broad policy for all ROAs is expected to promote the redevelopment of these sites for mixed use development, attracting new investment into the area and supporting the vitality and viability of the city/town centres. This policy option will also provide a degree of certainty for investors within Central Lincolnshire, as the ROAs would be designated on the policies map. This will have a minor positive impact over the plan period for this objective.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>However, no specific policy on ROAs provides less certainty as to those sites/areas which are suitable for mixed use development.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well. It creates a higher degree of certainty for regenerating the identified locations during the plan period. This certainty will encourage inward investment to these sites as clear parameters are set out for each location. As such, major positive effects are expected against SA</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>1 Housing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA9 Natural Resources – Land and Soils and, SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Further, minor positive effects are likely in relation to SA2 Health and Well-being, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA8 Pollution, SA10 Waste, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and, SA14 Employment.</p> <p>The policy promotes development in areas within flood risk zones 2 and 3. This could result in negative impacts on SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk; however, policy S21 Flood Risk and Water Resources should help to minimize these impacts.</p> <p>Option 2 gives some degree of certainty but is not refined to local circumstances compared to the preferred policy. It allows a broad-brush approach to regeneration to be applied to Central Lincolnshire giving more detail than national based policies and guidance.</p> <p>Option 3, this is the least sustainable option and creates the least degree of certainty for regeneration activity within Central Lincolnshire.</p>		

NS73: Gainsborough Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which provides a positive framework to promote the redevelopment or regeneration of these areas with specific criteria for each area**
- Option 2: A generic policy promoting the regeneration of all of these areas
- Option 3: No policy with development proposals being considered against general policies in the plan

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	++	+/?	0
	<p>This policy supports the delivery of the spatial strategy, through the promotion of new homes via urban regeneration and provides certainty for inward investment in Gainsborough and the surrounding area.</p> <p>The policy specifically identifies opportunities for mixed use development, including residential, within Gainsborough’s Riverside (ROA6). This will have a positive impact on this objective as this site, in part, will meet housing needs over the plan period in a sustainable location that is on brownfield land.</p>	<p>This policy option may include the promotion of housing development as part of regeneration proposals on Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (ROAs), but it would not be specific as to which ROAs are suitable for housing. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely, but this is not certain.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy seeks to focus housing growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Major positive impacts are likely on this objective in the medium to long term.		
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0/?	0
	<p>Gainsborough Riverside ROA is within close proximity to the town centre. This should ensure access to health facilities within the town centre. Policy criteria requires proposals to strengthen the connection between the River and the town. This should have a positive, indirect effect on health and wellbeing by encouraging walking and cycling to access services and facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice. The requirement to enhance public spaces and green infrastructure and expand leisure opportunities, will provide access to open space for physical activity and mental health benefits.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain impact is expected.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal but are likely to be negligible against this objective although this is uncertain.</p>	<p>This policy option is expected to have neutral or negligible effects on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is predicted to have a permanent, major positive effect on this objective as it seeks to facilitate the regeneration of Gainsborough Riverside, which lies within an area experiencing high levels of multiple deprivation. Indirectly, this policy will help to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour and crime at these sites.</p> <p>As proposals are implemented, improvements to the built environment will contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe.</p> <p>Targeted policy criteria set a clear direction for these areas and will provide certainty for inward investment, which will impact positively on local communities within</p>	<p>This policy option would seek the regeneration of the Riverside in Gainsborough. Indirectly, this policy will help to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour and crime at these sites.</p> <p>As proposals are implemented, improvements to the built environment will contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe.</p> <p>Without specific policy criteria for each area, there is some uncertainty as to the extent of positive effects, hence a minor positive uncertain impact.</p>	<p>This policy option would not promote regeneration of specific areas within Gainsborough.</p> <p>Allowing the market to deliver regeneration opportunities would not allow areas suffering from anti-social behaviour issues to be specifically targeted for regeneration.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	the Riverside area of Gainsborough. Overall major positive impacts are predicted on this objective in the medium to long term.		
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	0/?	0
	There are some green infrastructure protection and enhancement measures proposed within the policy which will have a positive impact on this objective. The policy requires proposals to enhance public spaces and green infrastructure and expand leisure opportunities. However, inward investment is uncertain so may not deliver some of the ambitions set out in the policy. Overall minor positive uncertain effects are predicted.	The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal but are likely to be negligible against this objective although this is uncertain.	The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy is expected to have a direct, permanent positive effect on townscape character	This policy option is expected to have a direct, permanent positive effect on	The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	and visual amenity within Gainsborough Riverside, as it promotes the regeneration of the area which will uplift the visual amenity of this space.	<p>townscape character and visual amenity within Gainsborough Riverside, as it promotes the regeneration of areas currently not used to their full potential.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the extent of positive effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>townscape, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/?	-/?
	The preferred policy is predicted to have permanent, major positive impacts throughout the plan period and beyond, in Gainsborough, through the promotion of opportunities to protect, enhance or restore the historic identity of the town and the setting of the Conservation Area. Given the sensitivity of the site identified, this policy will allow specific tailoring to the historic environment which will allow positive impacts to be sought.	<p>This policy option is expected to have positive effects on this objective, through the promotion of areas currently vacant and derelict, including sites with heritage assets at risk and their settings.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the extent of positive effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of townscape, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	0/?	-/?	-/?
	<p>Gainsborough does not have an Air Quality Management Area; however, parts of the town centre suffer from traffic congestion at peak times.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on Gainsborough Riverside may impact on this objective. However, they will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Other policies in the plan may help to reduce any negative impacts.</p> <p>This policy will therefore have a neutral uncertain impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal.</p> <p>Gainsborough does not have an Air Quality Management Area; however, parts of the town centre suffer from traffic congestion at peak times.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the effects on this objective are minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions. An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	++	0
	The preferred policy encourages the re-use of existing brownfield land through promoting the regeneration of derelict and vacant land and	This policy option would encourage the re-use of existing brownfield land through promoting the regeneration of derelict and vacant land and	The spatial strategy seeks to focus growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>buildings within Gainsborough Riverside.</p> <p>Impacts will be permanent and minor positive in the short term, but increasing to permanent, major positive impacts over the medium/long term upon this objective.</p>	<p>buildings within Gainsborough.</p> <p>Impacts will be permanent and minor positive in the short term but increasing to permanent major positive impacts over the medium/long term upon this objective.</p>	<p>This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	+	?	-/?
	<p>Regenerating and repurposing some of the existing buildings on the identified site will reduce waste of construction materials. This would have a medium/long term positive impact over the plan period.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal.</p> <p>Without specific policy criteria for each area, there is some uncertainty as to the extent to which existing buildings on site would be reused, reducing construction waste, hence an uncertain impact.</p>	<p>A lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective, as it has the potential to miss opportunities for the re-use of buildings although this is uncertain at this level of appraisal.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?	-
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to repurpose this site, preserving at times the existing structures.</p>	<p>A general regeneration policy for the ROAs is likely to encourage re-development of</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>This reduces the energy required to build and repurpose these sites.</p> <p>ROA6 is close to the centre of Gainsborough so should reduce the need to travel by car and promote the use of active travel to access services and facilities.</p> <p>This policy is assessed as having a minor positive, indirect impact on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>previously developed sites which in turn may result in the reuse of existing buildings and a reduction in the carbon footprint required.</p> <p>A demolished site may require more energy in land decontamination.</p> <p>All of these impacts on this objective are unpredictable and would be determined on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, minor positive uncertain effects have been recorded for this objective.</p>	<p>promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.</p> <p>An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	-/?	-/?	0
	<p>ROA6 lies within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. This policy therefore promotes development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on the identified regeneration site may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and</p>	<p>Some of the ROAs lie within Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3. This policy option would therefore promote development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Applications coming forward for regeneration may have implications for this objective, however they will be considered on a case-</p>	<p>The Local Plan requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere.</p> <p>Applications coming forward for regeneration may have implications for this objective, however</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan, specifically S21 Flood Risk and Water Resources, may help to reduce any negative impacts.</p> <p>This policy will therefore have a minor negative uncertain effect on this objective.</p>	<p>by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan, specifically S21 Flood Risk and Water Resources, may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy option will therefore have a minor negative uncertain effect on this objective.</p>	<p>they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan, specifically S21 Flood Risk and Water Resources, may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy option will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period by encouraging the use of alternative transport modes to the car, utilising and enhancing existing transport infrastructure, and improving connectivity to key services and facilities.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option would set out generic policy criteria for all of the ROAs. This would not include specific policy criteria for each site. By the nature of their location in close proximity to city/town centres, the majority of the ROAs may utilise existing transport infrastructure and enable users to access key services and facilities. However, opportunities to improve access or enhance walking and cycling links may be missed.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy and designation of the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks missing opportunities to improve access or enhance walking and cycling links in areas that are in close proximity to the city/town centres.</p> <p>This could result in a negative uncertain impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			Overall, impacts are expected to be minor positive uncertain.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+/?	+/?	?
	<p>The preferred policy promotes mixed use development on ROA6. Indirectly, this policy may provide employment opportunities in these locations. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective. The central location of Gainsborough Riverside will ensure good access to existing training and learning facilities within the town centre.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects. If regeneration/renewal of these areas do not occur, then employment may not be provided.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is predicted across the plan period.</p>	<p>A generic policy is expected to promote regeneration of the Gainsborough Riverside for mixed use development and could lead to employment opportunities from inward investment. The central location of Gainsborough Riverside will ensure good access to existing training and learning facilities within the town centre.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects. If regeneration/renewal of these areas do not occur, then employment may not be provided.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is likely.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>However, the absence of a local policy on ROAs does not identify key priority areas for economic regeneration.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>
15. Local Economy.	++	+	?

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The redevelopment of Gainsborough Riverside ROA could have a significant positive impact on the local economy in Gainsborough. The policy seeks mixed use development including employment and residential based proposals. This approach will support existing businesses within the locality, attract new investment into the area and support the viability and vitality of Gainsborough town centre, resulting in major positive effects for the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>A broad policy for all ROAs is expected to promote the redevelopment of these sites for mixed use development, attracting new investment into the area and supporting the vitality and viability of the city/town centres. This policy option will also provide a degree of certainty for investors within Central Lincolnshire, as the ROAs would be designated on the policies map. This will have a minor positive impact over the plan period for this objective.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>However, no specific policy on ROAs provides less certainty as to those sites/areas which are suitable for mixed use development.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well. It creates a higher degree of certainty for regenerating the identified locations during the plan period. This certainty will encourage inward investment to these sites as clear parameters are set out for each location. As such, major positive effects are expected against SA objectives SA1 Housing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, and SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Further, minor positive effects are likely in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA10 Waste, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and, SA14 Employment.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>The preferred policy promotes development in areas within flood risk zones 2 and 3. This could result in negative impacts on SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, however, policy S21 Flood Risk and Water Resources should help to minimize these impacts</p> <p>Option 2 gives some degree of certainty but is not refined to local circumstances compared to the preferred policy. It allows a broad-brush approach to regeneration to be applied to Central Lincolnshire giving more detail than national based policies and guidance.</p> <p>Option 3, this is least sustainable option and creates the least degree of certainty for regeneration activity within Central Lincolnshire.</p>		

NS74: Sleaford Regeneration and Opportunity Areas

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which provides a positive framework to promote the redevelopment or regeneration of these areas with specific criteria for each area**
- Option 2: A generic policy promoting the regeneration of all of these areas
- Option 3: No policy with development proposals being considered against general policies in the plan

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	++	+/?	0
	<p>The preferred policy supports the delivery of the spatial strategy, through the promotion of new homes via urban regeneration and provides certainty for inward investment in Sleaford and the surrounding area.</p> <p>The policy specifically identifies opportunities for residential development on the Advanta Seeds Site (ROA7) and Greylees (ROA9). This will have a positive impact on this objective as these sites, in part, will meet housing needs over the plan period in sustainable locations that are on brownfield land. Major</p>	<p>This policy option may include the promotion of housing development as part of regeneration proposals on Regeneration and Opportunity Areas (ROAs), but it would not be specific as to which ROAs are suitable for housing. Therefore, minor positive effects are likely, but this is not certain.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy seeks to focus housing growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	positive impacts are likely on this objective in the medium to long term.		
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0/?	0
	<p>Two of the three ROAs are in close proximity to Sleaford Town Centre. This should have a positive, indirect effect on health and wellbeing by encouraging walking and cycling to access services and facilities, although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>Replacement sports provision will be supported through the regeneration of Advanta Seeds Site, but this is unlikely to provide any additional benefits to the current provision.</p> <p>Proposals for ROA9 Greylees, must protect and enhance existing green infrastructure. This could indirectly benefit health and wellbeing through providing opportunities access open</p>	The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal but are likely to be negligible against this objective although this is uncertain.	This policy option is expected to have neutral or negligible effects on this objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>space for physical activity and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive impact is expected.</p>		
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is predicted to have a permanent, major positive effect on this objective as it seeks to facilitate the regeneration of key sites within Sleaford and Greylees which are currently vacant and derelict. Indirectly, this policy will help to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour and crime at these sites.</p> <p>As proposals are implemented, improvements to the built environment will contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe.</p> <p>Targeted policy criteria set a clear direction for these areas and will</p>	<p>This policy option would seek the regeneration of key sites within Sleaford and Greylees which are currently vacant and derelict. Indirectly, this policy will help to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour and crime at these sites.</p> <p>As proposals are implemented, improvements to the built environment will contribute to creating a place where people feel positive about where they live and where people feel safe.</p> <p>Without specific policy criteria for each area, there is some uncertainty as to the extent of positive effects, hence a minor positive uncertain effect.</p>	<p>This policy option would not promote regeneration of specific areas within Sleaford and the surrounding area. Allowing the market to deliver regeneration opportunities would not allow areas suffering from anti-social behaviour issues, such as the Bass Maltings, to be specifically targeted for regeneration.</p> <p>Overall, a minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>provide certainty for inward investment, which will impact positively on local communities within Sleaford and Greylees.</p> <p>Overall major positive impacts are predicted on this objective in the medium to long term.</p>		
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+/?	0/?	0
	<p>There are some green infrastructure protection and enhancement measures proposed within the policy (particularly at Greylees) which will have a positive impact on this objective. However, inward investment is uncertain so may not deliver some of the ambitions set out in the policy. Overall minor positive uncertain effects are predicted.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal but are likely to be negligible against this objective although this is uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have a direct, permanent positive effect on townscape character and visual amenity within</p>	<p>This policy option is expected to have a direct, permanent positive effect on townscape character</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Sleaford and Greylees, as it promotes the regeneration of areas currently derelict and vacant and therefore currently having a negative effect on visual amenity and townscape character.</p>	<p>and visual amenity within Sleaford and Greylees, as it promotes the regeneration of areas currently derelict and vacant.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the extent of positive effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>townscape, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is predicted to have permanent, major positive impacts throughout the plan period and beyond, in Sleaford Town Centre and at Greylees, through the promotion of opportunities for the sensitive re-use of heritage assets at risk and their settings. Given the sensitive sites identified, this policy will allow specific tailoring to the historic environment which will allow positive impacts to be sought.</p>	<p>This policy option is expected to have positive effects on this objective, through the promotion of areas currently vacant and derelict, including sites with heritage assets at risk and their settings.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the extent of positive effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of townscape, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
8. Pollution	0/?	-/?	-/?
<p>Sleaford does not have an Air Quality Management Area; however, parts of the town centre suffer from traffic congestion at peak times.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on identified regeneration sites may impact on this objective. However, they will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Other policies in the plan may help to reduce any negative impacts.</p> <p>This policy will therefore have a neutral uncertain impact upon this objective.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal.</p> <p>Sleaford does not have an air quality management area; however, parts of the town centre suffer from traffic congestion at peak times.</p> <p>The policy option would not set out site specific criteria, so the effects on this objective are minor negative uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions. An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p>	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	++	0
	The preferred policy encourages the re-use of existing brownfield land through promoting the regeneration of derelict and vacant land and	This policy option would encourage the re-use of existing brownfield land through promoting the regeneration of derelict and vacant land and	The spatial strategy seeks to focus growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>buildings within Sleaford and Greylees.</p> <p>Impacts will be permanent and minor positive in the short term, but increasing to permanent, major positive impacts over the medium/long term upon this objective.</p>	<p>buildings within Sleaford and Greylees.</p> <p>Impacts will be permanent and minor positive in the short term but increasing to permanent major positive impacts over the medium/long term upon this objective.</p>	<p>This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>
10. Waste.	+	?	-/?
	<p>Regenerating and repurposing some of the existing buildings on the identified sites will reduce waste of construction materials. This would have a medium/long term positive impact over the plan period.</p>	<p>The effects of a generic policy for the ROAs are difficult to assess at this level of appraisal.</p> <p>Without specific policy criteria for each area, there is some uncertainty as to the extent to which existing buildings on site would be reused, reducing construction waste, hence an uncertain impact.</p>	<p>A lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective, as it has the potential to miss opportunities for the re-use of buildings although this is uncertain at this level of appraisal.</p>
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	+/?	-
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to repurpose these sites, preserving at times the existing structures.</p>	<p>A general regeneration policy for the ROAs is likely to encourage re-development of</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>This reduces the energy required to build and repurpose these sites. Sites in Sleaford town centre should reduce the need to travel by car and promote the use of active travel to access services and facilities. This policy is assessed as having a minor positive, indirect impact on this objective throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>previously developed sites which in turn may result in the reuse of existing buildings and a reduction in the carbon footprint required.</p> <p>A demolished site may require more energy in land decontamination.</p> <p>All of these impacts on this objective are unpredictable and would be determined on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, minor positive uncertain effects have been recorded for this objective.</p>	<p>promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.</p> <p>An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	<p>The designated ROAs within the preferred policy lie outside Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Applications coming forward on identified regeneration sites may have implications for this objective in terms of surface water flooding, however they will be considered on a case-by-</p>	<p>The designated ROAs lie outside Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Applications coming forward for regeneration may have implications for this objective in terms of surface water flooding, however they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out</p>	<p>The Local Plan requires new development to be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding and in considering applications, to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere.</p> <p>Applications coming forward for regeneration may have implications for this objective, however</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>	<p>elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy option will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>	<p>they will be considered on a case-by-case basis and policy measures set out elsewhere in the plan may help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>This policy option will therefore have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy is expected to have positive effects on this objective throughout the plan period by encouraging the use of alternative transport modes to the car, utilising and enhancing existing transport infrastructure, and improving connectivity to key services and facilities.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option would set out generic policy criteria for all of the ROAs. This would not include specific policy criteria for each site. By the nature of their location in close proximity to city/town centres, the majority of the ROAs may utilise existing transport infrastructure and enable users to access key services and facilities. However, opportunities to improve access or enhance walking and cycling links may be missed.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy and designation of the ROAs that sets out site specific criteria, risks missing opportunities to improve access or enhance walking and cycling links in areas that are in close proximity to the city/town centres.</p> <p>This could result in a mixed negative uncertain impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
			Overall, impacts are expected to be minor positive uncertain.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+/?	+/?	?
	<p>The preferred policy promotes mixed use development on all three of the identified ROAs. Indirectly, this policy may provide employment opportunities in these locations. This will have a minor positive effect on this objective. The central location of the Advanta Seeds Site and Former Bass Maltings Site will ensure good access to existing training and learning facilities within the town centre.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects. If regeneration/renewal of these areas do not occur, then employment may not be provided.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is</p>	<p>A generic policy is expected to promote regeneration of the ROAs within Sleaford for mixed use development and could lead to employment opportunities from inward investment. The central location of the Advanta Seeds Site and Former Bass Maltings Site will ensure good access to existing training and learning facilities within the town centre.</p> <p>There is some uncertainty as to the extent of the positive effects. If regeneration/renewal of these areas do not occur, then employment may not be provided.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is likely.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>However, the absence of a local policy on ROAs does not identify key priority areas for economic regeneration.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	predicted across the plan period.		
15. Local Economy.	++	+	?
	<p>The redevelopment of the identified ROAs could have a significant positive impact on the local economy in the Sleaford area. The policy seeks mixed use development including employment and residential based proposals. This approach will support existing businesses within the locality, attract new investment into the area and support the viability and vitality of Sleaford town centre, resulting in major positive effects for the duration of the plan period and beyond.</p>	<p>A broad policy for all ROAs is expected to promote the redevelopment of these sites for mixed use development, attracting new investment into the area and supporting the vitality and viability of the city/town centres. This policy option will also provide a degree of certainty for investors within Central Lincolnshire, as the ROAs would be designated on the policies map. This will have a minor positive impact over the plan period for this objective.</p>	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>However, no specific policy on ROAs provides less certainty as to those sites/areas which are suitable for mixed use development.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs well. It creates a higher degree of certainty for regenerating the identified locations during the plan period. This certainty will encourage inward investment to these sites as clear parameters are set out for each location. As such, major positive effects are expected against SA objectives SA1 Housing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, and SA15 Local Economy.</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>Further, minor positive effects are likely in relation to SA2 Health and Well-being, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA10 Waste, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy, SA13 Transport and Accessibility and, SA14 Employment.</p> <p>Option 2 gives some degree of certainty but is not refined to local circumstances compared to the preferred policy. It allows a broad-brush approach to regeneration to be applied to Central Lincolnshire giving more detail than national based policies and guidance.</p> <p>Option 3, this is the least sustainable option and creates the least degree of certainty for regeneration activity within Central Lincolnshire.</p>		

S75: RAF Scampton

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which provides a positive framework to promote the regeneration of this site as a Regeneration Opportunity Area with specific criteria**
- Option 2: Formal allocation of this site with a strict list of policy requirements but no requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan
- Option 3: No specific policy for RAF Scampton, with development proposals being considered against general policies in the Local Plan

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	+/? The preferred policy does not specifically require housing to be delivered. Where residential development is proposed, the policy requires any masterplan for the site to set out the proposed mix of houses and types. As such, minor positive uncertain impacts are likely on this objective over the plan period.	? This policy option would allocate the site for a specific use or mix of uses; however, these are not identified within the option. The policy requirements could set out the quantum of housing to be provided and housing mix, however this is unknown. Uncertain impacts are therefore predicted against this objective.	? The spatial strategy seeks to focus housing growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration. It is therefore uncertain as to whether housing would come forward at this site without specific policy criteria which promotes it as a suitable use.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+ The masterplan will be expected to deliver a range of landscaping and pedestrian circulation within the scheme. This will have a positive impact on people's health and wellbeing through the incorporation of greenspace and opportunities for active travel. The policy requires the delivery of infrastructure to support the	+/-? A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could require new and enhanced green infrastructure, including open space, cycle ways and footpaths. This would have a positive impact on access to open space and opportunity for physical activity. This policy option would not include the requirement for a	-/? It is likely that with no site-specific policy then opportunities for enhanced green infrastructure and cycle and pathways may not be delivered. This will have a negative impact on people's health and wellbeing. The success of a scheme using this policy approach is dependent on the

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>community on site, which may include health care facilities, although this is not specified.</p> <p>The policy details the need for the delivery of sustainable transport and active travel to be incorporated into the site, connecting it to wider settlements such as Lincoln. This will have positive impact on this objective as it will provide people with the opportunity to walk, cycle and use public transport although this is dependent on travel choice.</p> <p>The requirement for any proposal to protect and enhance the natural environment and ecological networks, may provide opportunities for people to access nature with positive effects on mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.</p>	<p>comprehensive site masterplan, and therefore opportunities could be missed to design the site in a positive way for health and wellbeing.</p> <p>However, without knowing the detail of the policy these effects are uncertain.</p> <p>A mixed minor negative and minor positive uncertain impact is therefore predicted</p>	<p>proposal brought forward so creates uncertainty.</p> <p>Therefore, a minor negative and uncertain effect is predicted against this objective.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	++	+/-?	--/?
	<p>The preferred policy promotes the regeneration of RAF Scampton. The policy expects developers to consult with the existing communities and infrastructure providers to ensure any mitigation is incorporated within the plan and identify how the scheme will integrate with the existing</p>	<p>Allocating the site with a set of policy criteria will promote the regeneration of RAF Scampton. Policy criteria for the site allocation could include similar requirements to those set out in the preferred policy.</p>	<p>This policy option would not promote the regeneration of RAF Scampton once the RAF departs. There is an existing community on the site and a reliance on general policies within the Local Plan brings uncertainty to the redevelopment and future of this</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>community. This should impact positively on supporting social interaction and inclusion. The policy also includes the need for construction management plans to protect the existing residents on site.</p> <p>Overall, major positive impacts are predicted on this objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan, and therefore opportunities could be missed to design the site in a positive way that maximises benefits for both the existing and new community.</p> <p>However, without knowing the detail of the policy these effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Therefore, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect uncertain effect is predicted.</p>	<p>site. This could have a permanent, negative impact on existing residents. Overall, a major negative uncertain impact is predicted if this option was to be adopted.</p>
Environmental			
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	+/-?	0
	<p>The preferred policy requires the site masterplan to include landscaping and a range of infrastructure to support the community, which may include green infrastructure, although this is not specifically set out. There are existing green infrastructure assets on site, including amenity space, playing fields and an allotment. Any masterplan for the site should consider how these can be retained and enhanced.</p> <p>The policy requires that the scheme must protect and enhance the natural environment</p>	<p>A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could require new and enhanced green infrastructure and the creation of new habitats to deliver a biodiversity net gain.</p> <p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan, and therefore opportunities could be missed to design the site in a positive way that protects existing green infrastructure on-site, provides new, multifunctional green space and which delivers a net gain in biodiversity. However, without knowing the detail of the policy these effects are uncertain.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure. This option is therefore expected to have a neutral impact on this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>and ecological networks by achieving net gains in biodiversity.</p> <p>Overall, a minor positive effect is expected on this objective.</p>	<p>A mixed minor positive minor negative uncertain impact is predicted.</p>	
5. Landscape and Townscape.	++	+/-?	-/?
	<p>The preferred policy specifically sets out criteria requiring any masterplan to set out design parameters in relation to key features and views and to assess impacts on the landscape and views and how mitigation will make any impacts acceptable. This provides certainty for future development of the site. This is likely to have a positive impact on this objective in terms of protecting and providing opportunities to enhance landscape and important views. Therefore, a major positive effect in relation to this objective has been predicted.</p>	<p>A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could require the protection and enhancement of historic and local landscape character and features.</p> <p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan, and therefore opportunities could be missed compared to if the site was considered as a whole.</p> <p>However, without knowing the detail of the policy these effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Therefore, a mixed minor positive minor negative effect is predicted.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of landscape and townscape, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy for RAF Scampton, which has a prominent position at the top of the Lincoln Cliff, that promotes regeneration and sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective.</p> <p>Minor negative uncertain impacts are likely.</p>
6. Built and Historic Environment.	++	+/-?	--/?
	<p>RAF Scampton is considered to be a unique and important site of national significance to the evolution of aviation technology. One of the few remaining sites which retains many of the physical structures and original layout associated with its rich heritage and prominence in</p>	<p>A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could require any proposals to conserve and/or enhance heritage assets and their setting.</p> <p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan, and therefore opportunities could</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of townscape and the historic environment, including design policies.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy for RAF Scampton, which has a strong military and social history of national importance</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>national history, including two world wars and the Cold War.</p> <p>The preferred policy sets out clear criteria that a masterplan will need to address in terms of impact on the historical significance of the site, heritage assets and how any impacts will be managed and to ensure they are acceptable mitigated. This is likely to have a positive impact on ensuring any proposals reflect the historical character of the site and conserving and/or enhancing heritage assets and their settings. There is also potential at this site to promote access to, as well as enjoyment and understanding of heritage assets for visitors and residents, in recognition of the important role RAF Scampton has played both in terms of military and social history. Although there is some degree of uncertainty as to detail at this current time.</p> <p>Overall, a major positive impact is therefore predicted for this objective.</p>	<p>be missed compared to if the site was considered as a whole.</p> <p>Therefore, a mixed minor positive minor negative uncertain effect is predicted.</p>	<p>and includes a number of heritage assets, risks major adverse impacts against this objective.</p> <p>Major negative uncertain impacts are likely.</p>
7. Natural Resources – Water.	+	?	0
	<p>The preferred policy specifically requires any proposals to demonstrate that adequate utilities provision can be achieved to support the scale of</p>	<p>A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could require proposals to demonstrate that adequate utilities provision can be achieved to support the scale of</p>	<p>This policy option has no effect upon this objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	development proposed. This is expected to include water systems infrastructure. The requirement to deliver net zero carbon homes development may include water efficiency measures. Minor positive effects are expected on this objective.	development proposed. However, without knowing the detail of the policy these effects are uncertain.	
8. Pollution	++	+/-?	-/?
	The preferred policy sets out a requirement for the delivery of sustainable transport and active travel to be incorporated within the scheme, linking it to other key settlements. This will reduce the reliance of the private car, helping to maintain and improve local air quality. Although modes of transport used would be dependent on individual transport choice, which brings an element of uncertainty. However, the positive effects are likely to be significant against this objective.	<p>A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could require the protection of residential amenity and for sustainable transport modes to be utilised and enhanced to reduce vehicle movements around and to/from the site.</p> <p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan, which could impact negatively on delivery of sustainable modes of transport. With this approach there is an element of uncertainty as development could be applied for in a piece meal approach. A mixed minor positive minor negative uncertain effect is predicted for this objective.</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy on RAF Scampton that sets out site specific criteria, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions. An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the re-development of the site, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p> <p>Minor negative uncertain impacts are likely.</p>
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	++	++	?
	The preferred policy encourages the re-use of previously developed land and buildings through promoting the regeneration of RAF Scampton.	This policy option would allocate previously developed land and buildings through promoting the regeneration of RAF Scampton.	The spatial strategy seeks to focus growth to the main urban areas and prioritises urban regeneration.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	Impacts on this objective will be permanent and minor positive in the short term, but increasing to permanent, major positive impacts over the medium/long term.	Impacts on this objective will be permanent and minor positive in the short term, but increasing to permanent, major positive impacts over the medium/long term.	It is therefore uncertain as to whether housing and/or employment development would come forward at this site without specific policy criteria which promotes it as a suitable use. This option is therefore expected to have an uncertain impact on this objective.
10. Waste.	++	+	-/?
	The preferred policy seeks a net zero carbon development through a carefully masterplanned site. This should help reduce waste of materials. The site is brownfield and utilising this rather than greenfield development will maximise opportunities for the site and in turn reduce waste. Potential repurposing of some of the existing RAF buildings could bring about opportunities to reduce construction waste and maximise use of existing materials. Overall, major positive effects are expected.	This policy option will prescribe details for the site when developing proposals. This could require that existing buildings are redeveloped where appropriate, which will reduce construction waste. This will have a positive impact on this objective.	A lack of specific policy on the RAF Scampton site that sets out site specific requirements, risks adverse impacts on this objective, as it has the potential to miss opportunities for the re-use of buildings although this is uncertain at this level of appraisal.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	++	+/?	--/?
	The policy specifically requires proposals to demonstrate how a net zero carbon development will be achieved, including the offsetting of existing homes on the site. The policy also requires	A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could include requirements such as energy efficiency measures and the use of sustainable modes of transport,	The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on energy efficient design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>proposals to minimise reliance on the private car and to deliver sustainable transport and active travel linking the new settlement with other key settlements including Lincoln. This should help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from energy and vehicle movements.</p> <p>Permanent, major positive impacts are expected on this objective and beyond the life of the plan too.</p>	<p>to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan, Development proposals will only be assessed on a case-by-case basis which could mean opportunities are missed to deliver a net zero carbon development if there is no holistic approach taken for the site. Therefore, a mixed minor positive uncertain impact is expected for this objective.</p>	<p>However, a lack of specific policy on the RAF Scampton site, that sets out site specific requirements, risks adverse impacts on this objective in terms of increased greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.</p> <p>An unplanned, piecemeal approach to the regeneration of these sites, risks resulting in an increase in the role and use of the car.</p> <p>Overall, a major negative effect is likely.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.	This policy option has no effect upon this objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	++	+/?	--/?
	<p>The preferred policy requires a transport assessment, including the delivery of sustainable transport and active travel to be incorporated into the scheme linking the new settlement to the wider area, including Lincoln. The provision of a range of infrastructure to support the community to be delivered in tandem with or ahead of development, should provide access to key services and facilities by walking and cycling and reduce the number and</p>	<p>A set of policy criteria for the site allocation could include a requirement for development to utilise existing transport infrastructure and enhance infrastructure to match the needs of generated by the development. This could include the provision of cycleways and footpaths, as well as improved public transport options.</p> <p>This policy option would not include the requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan,</p>	<p>The local plan includes a strong framework of policies on design and the promotion of sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>However, a lack of specific policy for RAF Scampton, which is located some distance from the nearest large settlement, that sets out site specific requirements, risks missing opportunities to enhance walking and cycling links and deliver sustainable transport options.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	length of journeys undertaken by car. People will be able to choose sustainable forms of transport, although this is somewhat dependent on people's personal preference. However, the likelihood is that this policy will have major positive impacts on this objective.	and therefore opportunities could be missed to deliver positive benefits, such as better connectivity of the site to the wider area. Therefore, a minor positive uncertain effect has been recorded.	This could result in a major negative uncertain impact on this objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	+/?	?	?
	<p>Employment provision is not identified within the policy, although the supporting text identifies the retention and development of existing employment opportunities outside of those related to the current RAF operations as a key issue.</p> <p>There could be employment opportunities that emerge. The local primary school could expand significantly because of new homes. However, this will all be dependent on what is proposed to be developed on the site. Therefore, the effects are expected to be minor positive uncertain at this stage.</p>	Policy criteria for the site allocation could be supportive of the protection of existing employment and/or new employment provision. However, this would be dependent on the proposals that come forward under the policy. Therefore, the effects are uncertain.	<p>The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford.</p> <p>The absence of a specific policy on RAF Scampton does not promote the site as an area for regeneration once the RAF departs.</p> <p>The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.</p>
15. Local Economy.	+/?	+/?	?
	There are potential benefits for the local economy depending what development is proposed,	There are potential benefits for the local economy depending what development is proposed	The spatial strategy for employment seeks to focus employment opportunities in and

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	with potentially significant commercial opportunities to boost the local economy, however, the extent of any positive benefits is uncertain at this level of appraisal.	but the extent of any positive benefits is uncertain at this level of appraisal.	around Lincoln urban area and the towns of Gainsborough and Sleaford. The absence of a specific policy on RAF Scampton does not promote the site as an area for investment once the RAF departs. The impact of this policy option is therefore uncertain.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) performs particularly well against the social and environmental SA objectives. Major positive impacts are expected in relation to SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA8 Pollution, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA10 Waste, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are predicted in relation to SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, and SA7 Natural Resources – Water.</p> <p>Further minor positive, uncertain effects are predicted in relation to SA1 Housing, SA14 Employment and, SA15 Local Economy.</p> <p>Option 2, to allocate the site with a strict list of policy criteria, is expected to deliver positive benefits against a number of the SA objectives, but without a requirement for a comprehensive site masterplan and without knowing the policy criteria, many of these benefits are uncertain.</p> <p>Option 3 relies on general Local Plan policies. This option generates a number of potentially negative impacts against the SA objectives, with major negatives predicted for SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and, SA13 Transport and Accessibility. The absence of a specific policy on RAF Scampton does not promote the site as an area for regeneration once the RAF departs.</p> <p>Recommended mitigation measures</p>		

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require any site masterplan to take opportunities to integrate existing and new green infrastructure within the scheme design. 		

S83: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which will deliver adequate pitches to meet the evidenced need and provide a criteria-based policy for considering applications for new sites.**
- Option 2: A policy which will deliver adequate pitches to meet the evidenced need but without a policy framework against which new sites can be considered.
- Option 3: No policy and instead rely on wider Local Plan policies or national policy.

For the SA of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations listed in Part 2 of this policy, please see Appendix 6

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
Social			
1. Housing.	++	+	-
	The preferred policy would deliver adequate pitches to meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and will provide a policy framework to ensure that any subsequent applications to meet any additional need that may arise can ensure that these are sustainably located. Significant positive effects are expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option would deliver adequate pitches to meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Minor positive impacts are predicted.	This policy option would not allocate sites to meet the expected needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community and would instead rely on sites being delivered reactively, reducing certainty for whether a site would be approved and for whether adequate pitches would be delivered to meet needs. A minor negative effect is likely.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	+/-	-
	The preferred policy would allocate suitable	This policy option would allocate suitable sites	Reliance on wider policies would not necessarily

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>sites which includes consideration of access to facilities. The criteria-based policy includes consideration of access to facilities and so would help ensure that any such schemes would have adequate access to health and recreation facilities. Minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>which includes consideration of access to facilities. However, by not including a list of criteria for considering such sites it could result in any subsequent applications not being located with reasonable access to facilities. Therefore, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are predicted.</p>	<p>mean that decisions on applications for sites would be considered on their accessibility to health and recreation facilities. This policy option would likely therefore have a minor negative effect on this SA Objective.</p>
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	+/-	-
	<p>The preferred policy seeks to meet the social and cultural needs of a specific community group. This policy would allocate suitable sites which includes consideration of access to facilities, which would include community facilities. The criteria-based policy includes consideration of access to facilities and so would help ensure that any such schemes would have adequate access to facilities. Minor positive effects are likely throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>This policy option would allocate suitable sites which includes consideration of access to facilities. However, by not including a list of criteria for considering such sites, it could result in any subsequent applications not being located with reasonable access to facilities. Therefore, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are predicted.</p>	<p>Reliance on wider policies would not necessarily mean that decisions on applications for sites would be considered on their accessibility to facilities. This policy option would likely therefore have a minor negative effect on this SA Objective.</p>
Environmental			

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy would consider allocations against their impacts on biodiversity and green infrastructure and would avoid any which would result in a negative impact. The criteria-based policy includes reference to the protection of the natural environment to help ensure that this is considered should any applications come forward. Overall, a minor positive impact is expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option would consider allocations against their impacts on biodiversity and green infrastructure and would avoid any which would result in a negative impact. Any applications on unallocated land would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection for biodiversity and green infrastructure. Overall, a minor positive impact is likely.	Any applications on unallocated land would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection for biodiversity and green infrastructure, so this policy option is likely to have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy would consider allocations against their impacts on landscape character and would avoid any which would result in a negative impact. The criteria-based policy includes reference to landscape character to help ensure that this is considered should any applications come forward. Overall, a minor positive impact is	This policy option would consider allocations against their impacts on landscape character and would avoid any which would result in a negative impact. Any applications on unallocated land would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate	Any applications on unallocated land would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection for landscape character, so this policy option is likely to have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	expected throughout the plan period.	protection for landscape character. Overall, a minor positive impact is likely.	
6. Built and Historic Environment.	+	+	0
	The preferred policy would consider allocations against their impacts on heritage assets and would avoid any which would result in a negative impact. The criteria-based policy includes reference to the built environment and heritage assets to help ensure that this is considered should any applications come forward. Overall, a minor positive impact is expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option would consider allocations against their impacts on heritage assets and would avoid any which would result in a negative impact. Any applications on unallocated land would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection for heritage assets. Overall, a minor positive impact is likely.	Any applications would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection for heritage assets, so this policy option is likely to have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0	0
	The policy criteria require proposals to be adequately serviced, or capable of being adequately serviced, preferably by mains connections to help ensure that this is considered should any applications come forward.	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	This policy would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.		
8. Pollution	0	0	0
<p>The scale of development under this policy is expected to be limited. Policy criteria seeks to ensure development is located within reasonable access of services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred policy is expected to have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.</p>	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	0	0	0
<p>The policy criteria include reference to agricultural land quality to help ensure that this is considered should any applications come forward.</p> <p>The preferred policy would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.</p>	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	
10. Waste.	0	0	0
<p>The scale of development under this policy is expected to be limited. In most cases, the accommodation used is</p>	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	<p>pre-existing, transportable and temporary in nature.</p> <p>The preferred policy would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.</p>		
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	0	0	0
	<p>The scale of development under this policy is expected to be limited. Policy criteria seeks to ensure development is located within reasonable access of services and facilities.</p> <p>Overall, the preferred policy is expected to have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.</p>	<p>This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.</p>
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	+	+	0
	<p>The allocation of sites in this policy would take into account flood risk, avoiding locations at high risk of flooding. The criteria-based policy includes a requirement to not locate such sites in areas at risk of flooding. Overall, a minor positive impact is expected throughout the plan period.</p>	<p>The allocation of sites in this option would take into account flood risk, avoiding locations at high risk of flooding. Any applications on unallocated land would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection from flood</p>	<p>Any applications would be considered against other relevant local plan policy and national policy, both of which have adequate protection from flood risk. Therefore, the effect of this policy option is considered to be negligible.</p>

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
		risk. Overall, a minor positive impact is likely.	
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	+/-	-
	The preferred policy would allocate suitable sites which includes consideration of access. The criteria-based policy includes consideration of access and so would help ensure that any such schemes would have adequate access to facilities and services, preferably by walking, cycling or public transport. Overall, a minor positive impact is expected throughout the plan period.	This policy option would allocate suitable sites which includes consideration of access. However, by not including a list of criteria for considering such sites it could result in any subsequent applications not being located with reasonable access to facilities and services. This could result in a reliance on the car. Therefore, mixed minor positive minor negative effects are predicted.	Whilst there is coverage in other policies for accessibility, by not including a list of criteria for considering such sites it could result in any subsequent applications not being located within reasonable access to facilities and services, resulting in a reliance on the car. This policy option would likely therefore have a minor negative effect on this SA Objective.
Economic			
14. Employment.	0	0	0
	The criteria-based policy includes consideration of access to schools. However, the preferred policy is expected to have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	This policy option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.	This option would have a negligible or no impact on this SA Objective.
15. Local Economy.	0	0	0
	The preferred policy would have a negligible or	This policy option would have a negligible or no	This policy option would have a negligible or no

SA Objectives	Policy Options		
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2	Option 3
	no impact on this SA objective.	impact on this SA objective.	impact on this SA objective.
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>The preferred policy (Option 1) is expected to have a major positive effect on SA1 Housing, as it will allocate sites to meet the identified need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and provide a criteria-based policy for the consideration of any additional allocations should additional needs arise. This will provide certainty to help aid delivery.</p> <p>It is also expected to have minor positive effects on SA 2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, SA5 Landscape and Townscape, SA6 Built and Historic Environment, SA12 Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk, and SA13 Transport and Accessibility, by incorporating key features relevant to these objectives into decision making to ensure they are factored into proposals.</p> <p>Option 2 would provide some positives through the allocation of land to meet needs, but by not including any criteria for the consideration of other schemes, this would reduce flexibility to deliver additional pitches and is less certain to result in positive effects on many of the SA Objectives than the preferred policy, with mixed minor positive minor negative effects predicted for SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p> <p>Option 3 will have very little impact on the SA Objectives, but the uncertainty of not allocating sites and not including any locally specific policy is expected to have negative impacts on meeting housing needs (SA1 Housing) and ensuring schemes are sustainably located (SA3 Social Equality and Community and SA13 Transport and Accessibility).</p>		

S84: Ministry of Defence Establishments

Options considered for this policy:

- **Option 1: A policy which provides criteria against which development relating to MOD land or assets can be considered**
- Option 2: No policy and instead relying on general policies in the Local Plan and national policy

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
Social		
1. Housing.	0/?	0
	The preferred 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 this SA objective is unknown.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
2. Health and Wellbeing.	+	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording at criteria 'e' setting out that out that it must be demonstrated that any new civilian community includes appropriate infrastructure and community facilities for the new community and any existing community remaining. Criteria 'f' sets out that the new community must be sustainably located with reasonable access to essential services. This should support	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	active travel via walking and cycling with beneficial effects for physical health. This policy, in combination with Policy S50 Community Facilities is therefore expected to have a permanent, minor positive impact on this SA objective over the plan period.	
3. Social Equality and Community.	+	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording at criteria 'e' setting out that it must be demonstrated that any new civilian community includes appropriate infrastructure and community facilities for the new community and any existing community remaining. Criteria 'f' sets out that the new community must be sustainably located with reasonable access to essential services. Such access will provide opportunities for informal social interaction for all members of the community. This policy, in combination with Policy S50 Community Facilities is expected to have a permanent, minor positive impact on the SA objective over the plan period.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
Environmental		
4. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure.	0/?	0
	Criteria 'e' of the preferred policy sets out that it must be demonstrated that any new civilian community includes appropriate infrastructure for the new community and any existing community remaining. This may include green infrastructure, but this is not clear from the policy wording or supporting text.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		The preferred policy will therefore have a neutral uncertain impact upon this SA objective.
5. Landscape and Townscape.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
6. Built and Historic Environment.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
7. Natural Resources – Water.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
8. Pollution	?	0
	The effects of the preferred policy on this 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 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.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
9. Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils.	+	+/?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording at criteria 'a' setting out that where feasible, the majority of a proposal should be on brownfield land. This policy, in combination with Policy S67 Best and Most Valuable Agricultural	The effects of this policy option in relation to this sustainability objective could be positive. Policy S67 Best and Most Valuable Agricultural Land seeks to protect the best agricultural land and S56 sets out considerations for

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		Land is expected to have a permanent, minor positive impact on this SA objective over the plan period.
10. Waste.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
11. Climate Change Effects and Energy.	+	0
	The preferred policy provides clear wording at Criteria 'f' setting out that it must be demonstrated that any new civilian community is sustainably located with reasonable access to shops and service by sustainable modes of travel. Reducing the need to travel by car should help minimise greenhouse gas emissions. This policy, in combination with Policy S47 Accessibility and Transport is expected to have a permanent, minor positive impact on this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
12. Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Risk.	0	0
	The preferred policy will not directly impact upon this SA objective.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
13. Transport and Accessibility.	+	-/?
	The preferred policy provides clear wording at Criteria 'f' setting out that it must be demonstrated that any new civilian community is sustainably located with reasonable access to shops and service by sustainable modes of travel. This should help to reduce the number and length of journeys undertaken by car. This policy, in combination with Policy S47 Accessibility and Transport is expected to have a permanent, minor	This policy option may potentially have negative effects in relation to this 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. Overall negative uncertain effects are predicted.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
		positive impact on this SA objective throughout the plan period.
Economic		
14. Employment.	+/?	0
	The first part of the preferred policy supports defence related development which could have a positive or even significant positive effect on the employment objective, if such development resulted in job creation. This policy is supportive of the redevelopment of MOD land and assets which are surplus to requirements (providing certain criteria are met) which could result in the creation of other employment opportunities. Whether the effect is significantly positive would be dependent on the scale and nature of the development. It is expected that this policy will have a positive impact, however, the scale of impact at this level of appraisal is uncertain.	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.
15. Local Economy.	+/?	0
	The first part of the preferred policy supports defence related development which could have a positive or even significant positive effect on the local economy if such development resulted in job creation. This policy is also supportive of the redevelopment of MOD land and assets which are surplus to requirements (providing certain criteria are met) which could result in investment opportunities and the creation of other employment opportunities. Whether the effect is	This policy option will not directly impact upon this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Policy Options	
	Option 1 – Preferred Policy	Option 2
	significantly positive would be dependent on the scale and nature of the development. It is expected that this policy will have a positive impact, however, the scale of impact at this level of appraisal is uncertain.	
Conclusion and Recommendations:	<p>Option 1 is the preferred option. This policy sets out criteria to support and guide development, specifically redevelopment of MOD land and assets.</p> <p>The preferred policy is expected to have minor positive impacts against SA2 Health and Wellbeing, SA3 Social Equality and Community, SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, SA11 Climate Change Effects and Energy and SA13 Transport and Accessibility. Possible minor impacts are expected against SA14 Employment and SA15 Local Economy, although there is some uncertainty as to the scale of the impact on the economic objectives at this level of appraisal as this will be dependent on the detail of proposals that may come forward.</p> <p>Neutral uncertain impacts are recorded in relation to SA1 Housing and SA4 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. Minor positive effects could be expected for SA4 if specific reference was made to green infrastructure in the policy wording.</p> <p>Option 2 is not expected to impact upon the majority of SA objectives; however, a possible minor positive impact is expected against SA9 Natural Resources – Land Use and Soils, and a possible minor negative impact is expected against SA13 Transport and Accessibility.</p>	