

# APPENDIX A

**Figure 1.1 Integration of the Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan**

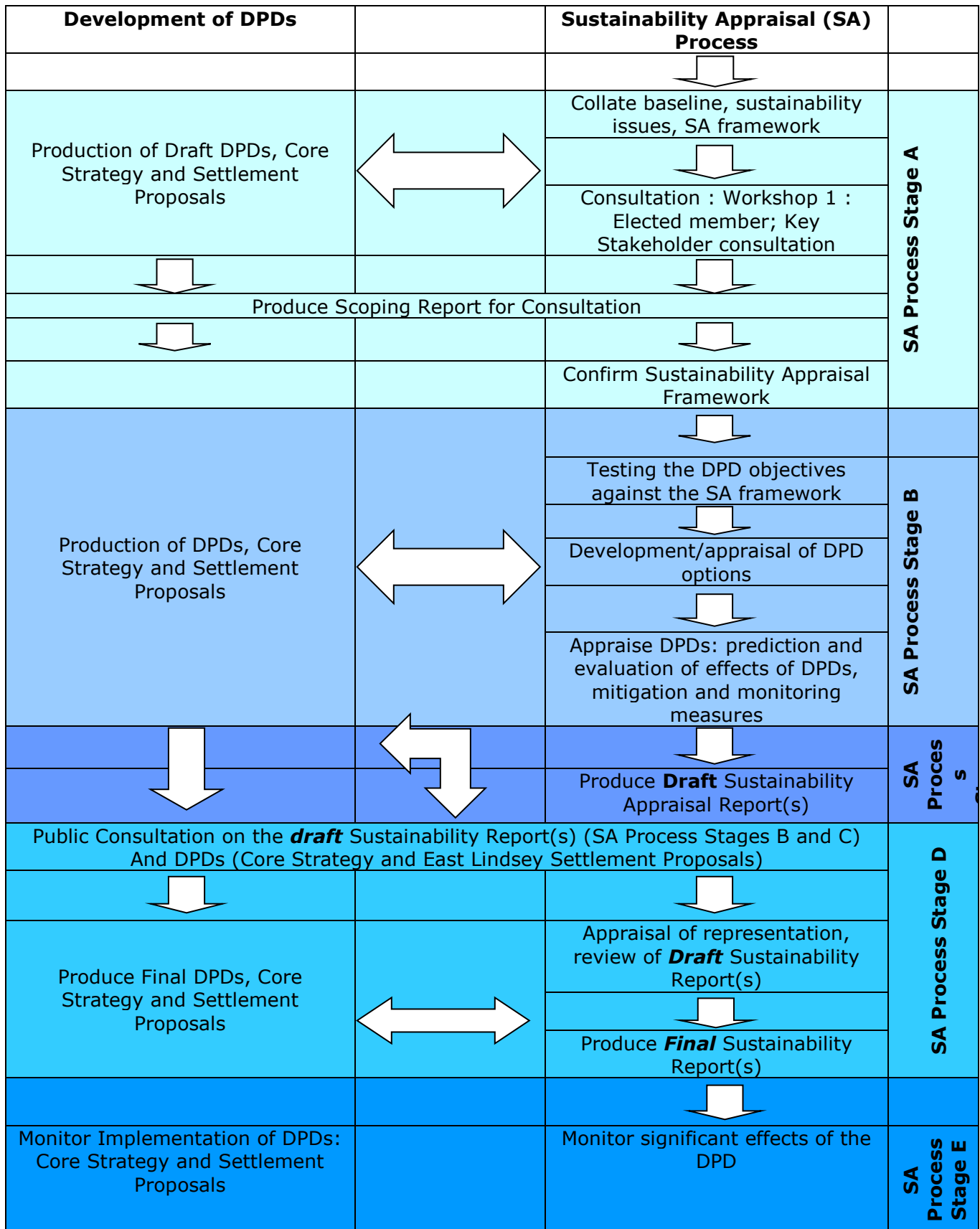
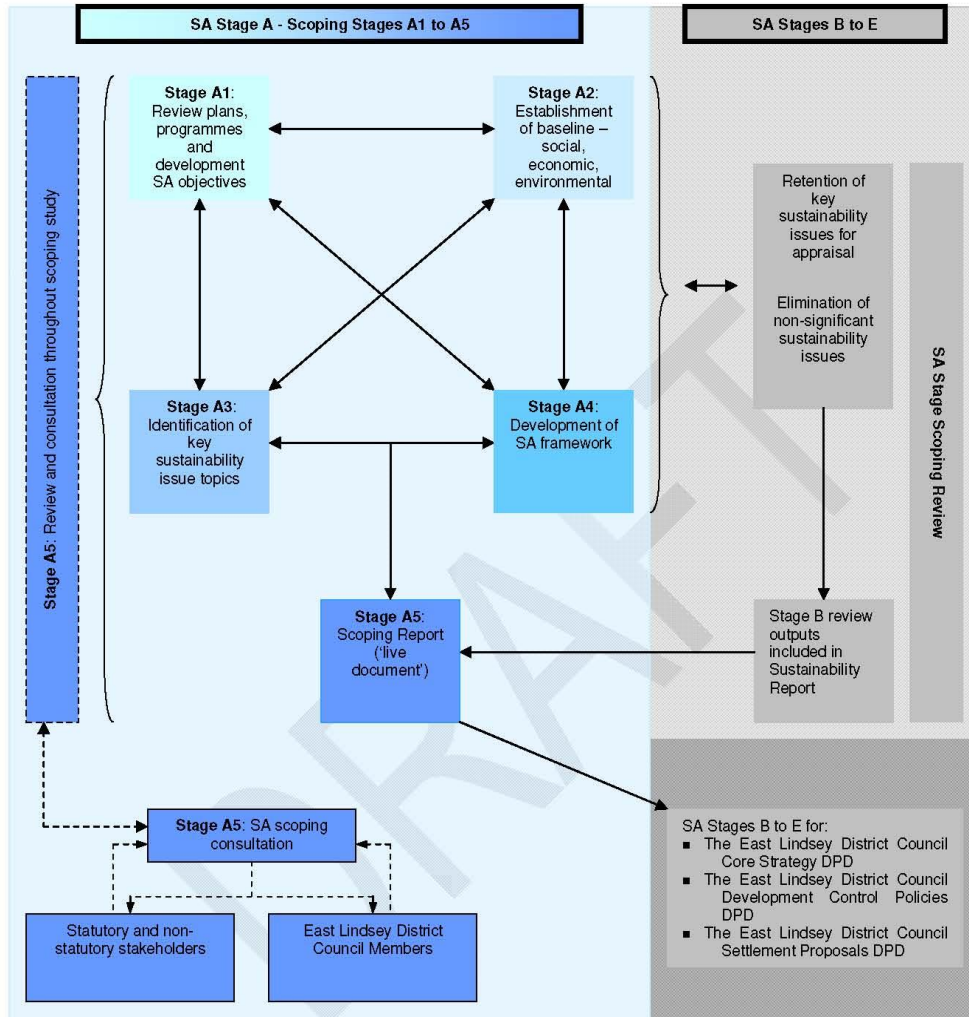


Figure 1.2: Links between Stages A1 to A5<sup>(after<sup>9</sup>)</sup> and overall scoping process



<sup>9</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Documents (LDDs) 2005

## Appendix B: Relevant Plans and Programmes (Stage A1)

**Table B1: Requirements of other plans and programmes (objectives, targets and indicators)**

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<b>LEGISLATION</b>		
<p><b>The EC Directive of 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the codified version of 79/409/EEC 1979)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To protect birds naturally occurring in the European territory; applies to birds, eggs, nests and habitats.</li> <li>◆ Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats. Maintain populations of species taking into account ecological, scientific, economic and cultural requirements.</li> <li>◆ Pay particular attention to wet lands, especially those of international importance.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 3, 6 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>◆ Maintain and restore natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, working towards ensuring biodiversity and taking account of economic social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 3, 6 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>The Renewed E.U Sustainable Development Strategy, July 2009</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To limit climate change and its costs and negative effects to society and the environment.</li> <li>◆ To ensure that our transport systems meet society's economic, social and environmental needs whilst minimising their undesirable impacts on the economy, society and the environment.</li> <li>◆ To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.</li> <li>◆ To improve management and avoid overexploitation of natural resources, recognising the value of ecosystem services.</li> <li>◆ To promote good public health on equal conditions and improve protection against health threats.</li> <li>◆ To create a socially inclusive society by taking into account solidarity between and within generations and to secure and increase the quality of life of citizens as a precondition for lasting individual well-being.</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.</li> </ul>	
<b>Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the community action in the field of water policy ('The Water Framework Directive')</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.</li> <li>◆ To enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment and promote sustainable water use.</li> </ul>	<b>3, 4 and 13</b>
<b>Directive 1996/62/EC on ambient air quality and management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To protect the environment as a whole and human health.</li> <li>◆ To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases using limit values and/or alert thresholds for ambient air pollution levels.</li> <li>◆ Preserve best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<b>3, and 13</b>
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Protection of wildlife (birds, animals and plants), countryside, national parks, public rights of way and the designation of protected areas such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4 6 and 13</b>
<b>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Designation and registration of European wildlife sites.</li> <li>◆ Protection of European species.</li> <li>◆ Assessment of effects of granting planning permission and land use plans.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3 and 13</b>
<b>Town and Country Planning Act 1990</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sections 69, 71 and 72 – Local Planning Authorities required to regularly review extent of conservation area designation within their areas, to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas and consult the public on these, and in exercising their planning powers, to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>The Conservation (Habitats &amp; c.) Regulations 1994 ('Habitats Regulations')</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Measures relating to the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</li> <li>◆ Provides for the designation and protection of 'European Sites' (SACs, SPAs)</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 13</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	and RAMSAR sites). ♦ Protection of European protected species (such as bats and great crested newts).	
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CroW)</b>	♦ Provides new rights of public access to areas of open land and provisions for extending the right to access coastal land. ♦ Improves rights of way legislation, by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying existing routes. ♦ Increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest. ♦ Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. ♦ Provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979</b>	♦ To consolidate law relating to ancient monuments and to provide for the inspection and recording of matters of archaeological interest and to regulate such activities. ♦ Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Monuments.	<b>2, 3 and 4</b>
<b>Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990</b>	♦ Listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. ♦ 'Building preservation notice' Temporary listing. ♦ Restriction on work affecting listed buildings. ♦ Authorisation of works listed building consent. ♦ Applications for listed building consent. ♦ Power to impose conditions on grant of listed building consent. ♦ Revocation and modification of listed building consent. ♦ Rights of owner's compensation. ♦ Prevention of deterioration and damage. ♦ Conservation Areas designation. ♦ Preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 13</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<b>Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Regulation 10 – In preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must have regard to local transport plan (LTP), the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents, the need in the long term to maintain appropriate distances between establishments and residential areas, buildings areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, the need for additional technical measures in relation to notifiable installations and for control of major accidents involving dangerous substances; the national waste management plan.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2003</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transpose into national legislation the requirements of Directive 2002/3/EC.</li> <li>◆ Duty to ensure compliance with limit values of relevant pollutants in ambient air.</li> <li>◆ Sets target values and long-term objectives for levels of ozone in ambient air.</li> <li>◆ Assess ambient air quality.</li> <li>◆ Production of action plans where there is a risk of exceeding limit values for any of the relevant pollutants.</li> </ul>	<b>3 and 13</b>
<b>The Water Environment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Defines river basin districts and requires analysis of their character, the impact of human activity on the basin, economic analysis of water and identification of the use of water abstraction intended for human consumption.</li> <li>◆ Production of register of protected areas lying within the river basin district.</li> <li>◆ Establishes a monitoring programme for determining water status.</li> <li>◆ Sets objectives and targets to improve water quality.</li> <li>◆ Production of river basin management plans.</li> </ul>	<b>3, 4 and 13</b>
<b>Transport Act, 2000</b>	<p>Contains provision about transport, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Air travel – navigation, charges and competition.</li> <li>◆ Local transport – Production of local transport plans, bus strategies, (quality bus partnerships and contracts, ticketing, provision of information and pollution reduction).</li> </ul>	<b>5, 7, 11, 12 and 13</b>



Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Travel concessions.</li> <li>◆ Road user charges.</li> <li>◆ Railways.</li> </ul>	
<b>Part IV Environment Act, 1995 (England and Wales)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Prepare the national air quality strategy for assessment and management of air quality.</li> <li>◆ Requirements for local authority air quality reviews.</li> <li>◆ Designation of air quality management areas.</li> <li>◆ Reserves powers of the secretary of state.</li> </ul>	<b>3 and 13</b>
<b>Household (previously Municipal) Waste Recycling Act (2003)</b>	The Act aims to increase the amount of household waste recycling and makes further provision regarding the collection, composting and recycling of household waste. The implementation of the Act will assist Local Authorities in achieving their statutory recycling targets which underpin the Waste Strategy 2000 national targets to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.	<b>7, 8, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992</b>	The objective of the Kyoto Protocol is to stabilise and reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, mitigate climate change, and promote sustainable development worldwide.	<b>All</b>
<b>The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000</b>	Aims to control pollution from industrial sources. It requires the prevention or reduction of emissions from installations and promotes techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases overall.	<b>2, 3, 8 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Directive 2009/28/EEC (Renewables Directive)</b>	Directive aimed at encouraging greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable sources. Each Member State is expected to meet specified targets. Renewable sources to account for 10% of UK electricity consumption by 2020.	<b>3, 8, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b>	Section 19 – Lists the documents which the planning and relevant documents the Council must have regard to in preparing their plans. Section 39 – Local planning authorities must prepare development documents with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.	<b>All</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<b>Disability Discrimination Act 2005</b>	<p>Section 3 (inserts new Sections 49A -49D into 1995 Act) -in carrying out their functions, local authorities must have due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The need to eliminate unlawful discrimination;</li> <li>◆ The need to eliminate harassment of disabled persons that is related to their disabilities;</li> <li>◆ The need to promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons;</li> <li>◆ The need to take steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, even where that involves treating disabled persons more favourably than other persons;</li> <li>◆ The need to promote positive attitudes towards disabled persons; and</li> <li>◆ The need to encourage participation by disabled persons in public life.</li> </ul> <p>Associated secondary legislation (Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 2966: The Disability Discrimination (Public Authorities) (Statutory Duties) Regulations 2005) also requires local authorities to prepare and publish Disability Equality Scheme setting out how they propose to assess whether key functions and policies (including land use plans) are relevant to disability equality and likely impact on statutory duty, and proposals for monitoring impacts. Monitoring of impact of key functions and policies on general duty/ disability equality is an essential requirement under secondary legislation – each authority is required to set out its proposals for monitoring in a <b>Disability Equality Scheme</b></p>	<b>5, 7, 9 and 12</b>
<b>Equality Act 2010</b>	Monitoring of impact of key functions and policies on general duty/ gender equality is a key requirement. The Council has produced objectives under the Public Sector Equality Duty.	<b>5, 7, 9 and 12</b>
<b>Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006</b>	Increase in generation of renewable energy through new proposals per annum is a Core Output Indicator for the LDF.	<b>All</b>
<b>Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (Amended 2010)</b>	Makes provision for promoting sustainability of communities. Under the act, local authorities can make proposals to the Secretary of State which they consider will promote the sustainability of their communities.	<b>All</b>
<b>NATIONAL PLANS/ PROGRAMMES/STRATEGIES</b>		
<b>Crime and Disorder Act 1998</b>	◆ Section 17 – Local authorities required to exercise functions with due regard	<b>5, 9 and 12</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	to likely effect on crime and disorder.	
<b>Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000</b>	<p>Section 2 (which amends Section 71 of 1976 Act) – In carrying out their functions, local authorities must have due regard to the need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination;</li> <li>◆ Promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups. Associated secondary legislation (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 3125: The Race Relations Act 1976 (Statutory Duties) Order 2004) also requires local authorities to prepare and publish Race Equality Scheme setting out how they propose to assess whether key functions and policies (including land use plans) are relevant to race equality, likely impact on statutory duty, and proposals for monitoring impacts.</li> <li>◆ Monitoring impact of key functions and policies on general duty/race equality is an essential requirement under secondary legislation – each authority is required to set out its proposals for monitoring in Race Equality Scheme.</li> </ul>	<b>5, 7, 9 and 12</b>
<b>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>Biodiversity 2020 : A strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (November 2001)</b>	<p>Fuel poverty is defined as the need to spend more than 10% of income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory level of heat in the home. Identifies poor energy efficiency of homes and under-occupation of large dwellings as important factors contributing towards fuel poverty. Older people, families with children, and people with a disability or long-term illness are identified as the most vulnerable households. Main implications for design -notes potential of renewables in addressing fuel poverty, and local authority responsibilities under the Home Energy Efficiency Act (HECA) 1995 to identify measures to improve energy efficiency of all housing in their area.</p>	<b>8, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Fuel Poverty a Framework for Future</b>	<p>Introduces a new indicator for fuel poverty. Identifies similar groups as being the fuel poor to 2001 strategy. Actions include improving thermal efficiency in</p>	<b>8, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<b>Action (2013)</b>	low income households; introduction of smart meters and simplifying switching; better targeting of support inc data sharing;	
<b>Planning our Electric Future : a White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-carbon Economy (2011)</b>	<p>Strategy Covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Electricity Market Reform, including Carbon Price Floor and longer term Feed In Tariffs (FIT);</li> <li>◆ Decarbonisation, including the Renewables Roadmap (see also above);</li> <li>◆ Security of Supply, including reducing the demand for electricity and capacity issues;</li> <li>◆ A new institutional framework, including reforms to the electricity market;</li> <li>◆ Paving the way for new entrants to the electricity market.</li> </ul>	<b>8, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The Stern Report (October 2006) – The Economics of Climate Change</b>	◆ Discusses policies to reduce emissions should be based on carbon pricing, technology policy and removal of barriers to behavioural change.	<b>8, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Climate Change: The UK Programme (2000)</b>	◆ Aims to improve business use of energy, use renewable sources of electricity, cut emissions from the transport sector, continue cutting emissions from agriculture, improve energy efficiency and to ensure the public sector takes a leading role for example by developing green travel plans.	<b>8, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The Climate Change Act 2008</b>	<p>Establishes a long-term framework to tackle climate change and encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy This means a reduction of at least 34 per cent in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and at least 80 per cent by 2050. The first three carbon budgets, covering 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22 were set in law in spring 2009 and require greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by at least 34 per cent below the 1990 baseline by 2020. The level of the Fourth Carbon Budget for the period 2023-2027 was set in law at 1950 mtCO<sub>2</sub>at the end of June 2011. The level set equates to a 50 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions on 1990 levels for each year over the Fourth Carbon Budget period.</p> <p>The Renewable Energy Directive sets a target for the UK to achieve 15 per cent of its energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 2020. At least 10 per cent of energy used by transport is also required to come from renewables by 2020.</p>	<b>All</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<b>Microgeneration Strategy June 20011</b>	Strategy to as part of the Governments' commitment to tackling climate change and ensuring energy security, the Government is putting in place a range of financial incentives to encourage the development of small scale, onsite, renewable energy. For planning, key issues surround building understanding of technologies.	<b>All</b>
<b>Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Sustainable Standards for New Homes 2008</b>	Sets out the assessment process and performance standards required for the Code for Sustainable Homes, which measures the sustainability of a home against nine criteria: energy and CO2 emissions; water; materials, surface water run-off; waste; pollution; health and wellbeing; management and ecology. The most recent technical guidance was published in 2010.	<b>7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Next Steps to zero Carbon Homes : Allowable Solutions 2013</b>	Government consultation document. Considered a range of options towards meeting delivering zero carbon home by 2016. These included house builders carrying out 100% of carbon abatement on site, meeting it themselves through off site abatement, contracting a third party to carry out the work or making a payment to a fund to allow works to be carried out.	<b>3, 9, 10, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air(2000)</b>	Plans to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK, to protect people's health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs. Details of national air quality standards and objectives for nine pollutants.	<b>3, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Home Energy Conservation Act 1995</b>	Annual reporting on this document takes place. It is the responsibility of the authority to set out energy conservation measures that the authority considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area (measures can include information, advice, education and promotion as well as making grants or loans and carrying out works).	<b>8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, May 2006</b>	To ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions. To ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications. To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 13</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<b>Accessible Natural Green-space Standards, English Nature</b>	English Nature recommends that provision should be made of at least 2ha of accessible natural green-space per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural green-space</li> <li>• there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home</li> <li>• there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km</li> <li>• there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Streets for All (2006)</b>	Sets out principles of good practice for street management such as reducing clutter, co-ordinating design and reinforcing local character. Documents are prepared for each region.	<b>2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 12</b>
<b>Tackling Health Inequalities in the New NHS (2011)</b>	Considers the changing landscape of the NHS and the challenges in tackling inequalities in the communities it serves.	<b>5, 7, 9, 10 and 12</b>
<b>Directing the flow – Priorities for future water Policy</b>	Implementation of Water Framework Directive objectives and EU directive in water quality and improvements in water environment as part of broader enhancement of the water related ecology.	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, and 13</b>
<b>National Cycling Strategy (1996)</b>	Aims to: increase cycle use; achieve convenient cycle access to key destinations; improve cycle safety; provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic managed schemes; make cycle parking facilities to be available at all major destinations, including town centres, shopping developments, education establishments, hospitals, and leisure facilities; reduce cycle theft – by improving cycle safety; and raise awareness and expertise amongst transport providers, service providers and employees; unlock financial resources to meet strategy objectives.	<b>3, 7, 11 ,12 and 13</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (March 2005)</b>	Relevant to all plans. Strategy underpinned by five guiding principles: Living within environmental limits; Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; Achieving a sustainable economy; Promoting good governance; and Using sound science responsibly. And four shared priority issues: Sustainable consumption and production; Climate change and energy; Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and Sustainable communities.	<b>All</b>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<p>Strategy also includes definition of "sustainable communities".</p> <p>Although the Strategy includes a number of indicators, none of these is directly applicable to a design guide such as the SPD, which can only have an indirect influence on the issues to which the indicators apply.</p>	
<p><b>The Future of Transport – a network for 2030 (2004)</b></p>	<p>The Government Strategy is built around three central themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ sustained investment over the long term.</li> <li>◆ improvements in transport management.</li> <li>◆ planning ahead.</li> </ul> <p>Main Objectives <b>Roads</b> -a road network that provides a more reliable and freer-flowing system for motorists, other road users and businesses, where travellers can make informed choices about how and when they travel, and so minimise the adverse impact of road traffic on the environment and other people. <b>Rail</b> -a reliable, safe and efficient rail industry fit for the next 30 years. Supported by light rail, where it offers best value, underground and metro services, our rail networks will continue to play a central role in meeting travellers' and businesses' needs. <b>Bus</b> -bus networks that provide flexible and convenient services tailored to local needs, offering a reliable way to travel to and from jobs, schools, shops and other services. This is crucial for people without access to a car and providing genuine choice for those who do. <b>Walking &amp; Cycling</b> -offering a healthy and enjoyable alternative, particularly for short trips. Need to encourage more people to choose to walk and cycle more often. <b>Freight, Aviation &amp; Shipping</b> -support the continued success of the UK and global economy by facilitating the free movement of people and goods around, in and out of the country improving international and domestic links, while minimising the effects on the communities around our major ports and airports and on the environment.</p> <p>The objectives and targets listed within the white Paper include : By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region; Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40 per cent and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities; Improve air</p>	<p><b>5, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13</b></p>



<b>Name of Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF</b>	<b>SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated</b>
	quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets; Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment.	
<b>Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (March 2007)</b>	Proposes reforms to heritage protection regime to be taken forward through other legislation. Key proposals: Unified approach towards legislation, designation and consents Opening up designation system to greater scrutiny, providing more information to the public and opportunities for engagement, and allowing owners of assets the opportunity to comment before they are designated Speed up designation and consent process, with “new tools” available to address heritage in major developments The White Paper promotes the designation of 'Local Lists' of Historic Assets, including archaeological remains as well as historic buildings.	<b>1, 2, 3 and 6</b>
<b>National Waste Strategy – Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007)</b>	Overall objectives –more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use, meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets, increase diversion from non-municipal waste, secure investment in infrastructure, realise economic benefits of recycling of resources and recovery of energy from waste. Maintains support for “waste hierarchy” concept (from Waste Strategy 2000), with reduction, re-use and recovery at the top, and disposal at the bottom, but pyramid is inverted, to emphasise that disposal should be significantly reduced/ a last resort. Sets more challenging national targets for the recycling and composting of household waste: 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015, and 50% by 2020, and for the recovery of municipal waste: 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. Indicates that there is an “expectation” that the level of commercial and industrial waste sent to landfill will reduce by 20% of 2004 levels by 2020, and that this will be set as a target (but this is not entirely clear). Also hints that Government is considering setting a target to halve the amount of construction and demolition waste sent to landfill by 2012. Amount of new waste management capacity coming forward through new proposals per annum is a Core Output Indicator for the LDF. However, this will not necessarily be directly attributable as it can only have an indirect influence on such matters.	<b>2, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 13</b>



Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
<p><b>The European Landscape Convention – ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites UK)</b></p>	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international treaty specifically on landscape, effective from 1 March 2004. It is a Europe-wide agreement supported by the Council of Europe to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the protection, management and planning (including active design and creation) of Europe’s landscapes, both rural and urban;</li> <li>• foster European co-operation on landscape issues;</li> <li>• put people – from all cultures and communities -and their surroundings, at the heart of spatial planning and sustainable development;</li> <li>• recognise that landscape exists everywhere, not just in special places and, whether beautiful or degraded, is everyone’s shared inheritance;</li> <li>• increase awareness and understanding of landscape and its value, as a unifying framework for all land-use sectors;</li> <li>• promote a more accessible, integrated and forward-looking approach to managing inherited landscapes and shaping new landscapes</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 13</b></p>
<b>REGIONAL and LOCAL PLANS/ PROGRAMMES/STRATEGIES</b>		
<p><b>The Environment Agency Strategy for the Anglian Region (2009)</b></p>	<p>The Anglian Region is one of the most water-stressed regions in the country and has the lowest average rainfall in the UK.  Actions fall into four themes:  Protecting the Environment; Driving Water Efficiency; Ensuring Resilience of Water Resources; and Sharing and Development of Water Resources.  Key Actions that impact on planning are:  Encouraging local authority planners to consider carbon use as part of their work on Water Cycle Strategies; Work with planners developers and water companies to secure implementation of sustainable drainage systems; Work with developers and planning authorities to ensure new development is built to Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>The Wash Estuary Shoreline Management Plan 2010</b></p>	<p>For Policy Development Zone 1, which covers part of the East Lindsey coastline, the policy is to Hold The Line in the short term and while this is the preferable option in the Medium and Long term, there is a possibility that climate change may lead to erosion which will require realignment inland.</p> <p>Actions for the Zone concern monitoring and study to reduce uncertainty about future foreshore development; highlights the need to continue to maintain the defences; clarify the importance of agricultural land for food security in relation to habitat requirements and provide greater understanding of flood</p>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>

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	defence function of intertidal areas, the sustainability of earth embankments and of any effects on habitats. The need for continued management of the defences.	
<b>The Humber Estuary Shoreline Management Plan, the Environment Agency, September 2000.</b>	Three policies units cover the remainder of the Lincolnshire Coast. For South of the Humberston Fitties to Theddlethorpe St Helen, and Viking Gas Terminal (Mablethorpe) to Southern End of Skegness the policy is Hold the Line and Maintain the Standard of Defences in al 3 epochs. For the Seacroft to Gibraltar Point the policies for the long term are conditional on the results of monitoring and research into climate change, shoreline response and the role of defences.	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To maintain the well being of the environment, its resources and health of its inhabitants for now and the future.</li> <li>◆ To manage land use development to reduce the number and necessity for journeys by private car and to encourage public transport development and use, cycling and walking to benefit all of those that need to travel for everyday tasks.</li> <li>◆ To maximise opportunities for the creation of employment and business development for the individual and multi-national business alike.</li> <li>◆ To ensure that sufficient land is available for housing both to satisfy the needs of the market and provide for affordable housing.</li> <li>◆ To encourage and sustain the provision of services and amenities such as shops, leisure, tourism, employment generating uses and recreation facilities at both town centre and local neighbourhood level ensuring access for all.</li> <li>◆ To safeguard and enhance the natural environment.</li> <li>◆ To safeguard and enhance the built environment and its historic heritage.</li> <li>◆ To incorporate the principles of community planning into the preparation of the Local Plan by informing, consulting and feeding back information to the local community in a clear and understandable manner.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Lincolnshire County Council – Sustainability Framework, March 2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To use energy, water, land and other natural resources efficiently and with care; and utilise renewable energy where practicable.</li> <li>◆ To minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery, and finally treat or dispose of what is left.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To minimise and reduce the impacts of pollution on people and natural systems</li> <li>◆ Encourage wildlife and increase biodiversity by protecting and creating habitats and managing land appropriately</li> <li>◆ To value, protect and enhance the diversity of the built environment</li> <li>◆ To record, protect and promote our culture and heritage in a sustainable manner</li> <li>◆ To promote sustainable patterns and forms of development and the use of sustainable business practice</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes National Character Area Profile 42, Natural England, 2014</b></p>	<p><b>SEO1:</b> Safeguard, manage and enhance the dynamic coastal landscape producing net gains in extent and quality of internationally and nationally important habitats including sand dunes, salt marsh, mudflats, saline lagoons, reedbeds and grazing marsh for the wildlife they support, to increase ecological resilience and to increase the landscape's ability to mitigate flood risk and climate change.</p> <p><b>SEO2:</b> Conserve and enhance the historic features and settlement character of the dispersed rural villages and market towns of the Middle Marsh and Outmarsh and the fishing heritage of the port of Grimsby. Encourage a strategic approach to land use planning to conserve and enhance the historic landscape and heritage features, encouraging initiatives which contribute towards green tourism, enhance green infrastructure links, manage the pressures of flood risk and climate change, and ensure that infrastructure developments, such as offshore wind turbines do not contribute negatively to the character of the area.</p> <p><b>SEO3:</b> Ensure sustainable food production while enhancing and strengthening the network of farmland features; manage, expand, create and link habitats within the Outmarsh and Middle Marsh to benefit biodiversity, soil and water quality by promoting farming and forestry practices that are able to adapt to climate change. Manage the rivers, water levels and the provision and quality of water in the whole catchment for human and ecological benefit.</p> <p><b>SEO4:</b> Conserve and enhance the character of the traditional seaside resorts and the long sandy beaches which help to make the area an important tourist destination; improve opportunities to enhance people's enjoyment of the</p>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>

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	undeveloped areas along the wild coast with its expansive coast and marsh landscape and its coastal features and wildlife, while protecting high levels of tranquillity and the extensive, open views both inland to the Wolds and also out to sea.	
<b>Lincolnshire Wolds National Character Area Profile 43, Natural England, 2014</b>	<p><b>SEO1:</b> Protect, enhance and promote the rolling chalk landscape of the Lincolnshire Wolds with its open plateaux, outstanding long views, enclosed valleys, important habitats and high sense of tranquillity. Improve opportunities to enhance people's access and enjoyment of the Wolds' special qualities and the natural beauty.</p> <p><b>SEO2:</b> Protect and manage the Lincolnshire Wolds' water resources and wetland habitats, including the Lincolnshire chalk aquifer, conserving the groundwater resource and biodiversity of the chalk streams by working in partnership to manage issues affecting water flow and quality at a catchment scale.</p> <p><b>SEO3:</b> Maintain sustainable and productive agricultural practices for the continued provision of food and for the important contribution that farming makes to the sense of place. Enhance farmland habitats and expand and connect semi-natural habitats such as species-rich grassland, woodland and hedgerows to benefit biodiversity, soil and water quality.</p> <p><b>SEO4:</b> Protect and appropriately manage the area's rich historic environment and geodiversity for its contribution to local character and sense of identity and as a framework for habitat restoration. Ensure that the wide range of historic features and geodiversity assets are recognised, promoted and valued.</p>	
<b>Central Lincolnshire Vale National Character Area Profile 44, Natural England, 2014</b>	<p><b>SEO1:</b> Restore natural watercourse and flood plain functionality within the Vale, ensuring no harm to archaeological assets, and seek habitat creation and linkages and land management changes through the area, to improve resilience and ecosystem capacity to regulate water quality, regulate water flow and reduce soil erosion. This will also enhance riverine character, recreational experience and ecological connectivity.</p> <p><b>SEO2:</b> Protect and enhance the rural character and tranquillity of the Vale, much valued for their contribution to sense of place, inspiration and recreation. Ensure that new development is informed by local assessments, opportunity and mapping studies to help to minimise impact and maximise environmental gain through good design and appropriate screening, and promote green infrastructure links to ensure that the surrounding settlements have access to</p>	

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	<p>the many recreation assets which contribute to the health and wellbeing of both residents and visitors.</p> <p><b>SEO3:</b> Manage the valuable ancient lime woodlands, enhance and increase the woodland and hedgerow network, and seek to restore and re-create heathland and acid grassland, where appropriate, to strengthen ecological diversity and connectivity, enhance landscape character, improve soil and water quality, reduce soil erosion, increase carbon storage, and bring opportunities for timber and biomass provision.</p> <p><b>SEO4:</b> Improve the environmental sustainability of agriculture within the Vale and enhance the capacity of natural ecosystems to support the long-term provision of food, improve soil quality, enhance water quality (especially in the Ancholme basin), provide habitat for pollinators, enhance farmland habitats and benefit climate regulation.</p> <p><b>SEO5:</b> Protect and enhance the historic character of the Vale including the monastery sites, shrunken medieval villages, parklands and villages. Increase awareness of the richness of this resource, protect it from neglect and physical damage, and ensure that future development complements and enhances the sense of history.</p>	
<p><b>The Fens National Character Area Profile 46, Natural England, 2014</b></p>	<p><b>SEO1:</b> Manage the agricultural landscape and soils which allow the Fens to be a major provider of food and horticultural produce, while seeking to enhance opportunities for biodiversity.</p> <p><b>SEO2:</b> Manage the core wetland complexes and increase their connectivity by enhancing the main rivers, waterways and their associated riparian habitats and improve recreational access opportunities to the Fens.</p> <p><b>SEO3:</b> Plan for the creation of new coastal landscapes in the Wash area that are adapted and resilient to the impact of climate change, for the benefit of people and wildlife.</p> <p><b>SEO4:</b> Conserve, manage and enhance the Fens landscape and increase educational opportunities to access its geodiversity, archaeology and cultural heritage to enhance enjoyment and understanding for those who live and work in and visit the Fens.</p>	
<p><b>Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, 3rd Edition, 2012</b></p>	<p>BAP Partners aim to...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conserve and enhance Lincolnshire's biodiversity; recreating habitats on a landscape scale and developing networks of interlinked natural areas – a 'living landscape' of which wildlife is an integral part, not confined to specially</p>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>

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	<p>protected sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that biodiversity is recognised as an essential element of life in the historic county of Lincolnshire: including its contributions to health and wellbeing; the economy, recreation and tourism; and provision of ecosystem services (such as flood protection, retention of water resources, carbon storage and crop pollination).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure biodiversity conservation is sustainable; the benefits are felt by society, the economy and the environment.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide and gather biodiversity information to monitor progress and enable individuals and organisations to make decisions based on sound evidence.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>A Sustainable Community Strategy for Lincolnshire, The Lincolnshire Assembly, 2009 2030 (2009)</b></p>	<p>The Vision for Lincolnshire in 2030  Imagine <b>Lincolnshire</b> in 2030..  Ours is a Big County, with Big Skies that has a Big Future because Lincolnshire is the place where everyone can find and enjoy the lifestyle that suits them best. Those great lifestyles come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vibrant communities where people enjoy life</li> <li>• Opportunities for good health</li> <li>• One of the healthiest and most sustainable economies in Europe</li> <li>• Good connections between people, services, communities and places</li> <li>• Rich diverse environments, heritage and cultures that residents and visitors enjoy</li> </ul> <p>Imagine Lincolnshire's <b>Communities</b> in 2030 ...  Lincolnshire has many vibrant communities where people enjoy life. Our population comes from many backgrounds and these people get on well and respect each other.  Everyone feels safe in the places where they live and visit.  There are enough homes in good condition that are affordable and suit people's needs.  People's local environments are well cared for.  There are opportunities for social, recreational, sporting and cultural activities. People influence, contribute to and take part in their communities.  People have choices about their lives and are treated with dignity.  Imagine Lincolnshire's <b>Health</b> in 2030 ...  Lincolnshire has continued to grow, with more people of all ages and health moving to our county and more living longer. Everyone, whatever their</p>	<p><b>All</b></p>

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	<p>background or age, has opportunities for good health.  More people enjoy good health for longer.  The gap between most and least healthy people has reduced.  Local people are actively involved in their own and other people’s health and wellbeing.  Imagine Lincolnshire’s <b>economy</b> in 2030 ...  Historic Lincolnshire has one of the healthiest and most sustainable economies in Europe.  Clusters of economic excellence in agriculture, food manufacturing, power engineering, leisure and creative industries are critical to the world’s economy after the recession.  These clusters are part of a much more diverse economy supported by high quality training for skills.  Our top 30 UK university leads on research and transferring knowledge into the county.  Imagine Lincolnshire’s <b>‘connections’</b> in 2030 ...  Lincolnshire is one of the largest counties but with few large towns and many small communities so it is vital that there are good connections between people, services, communities and places.  There is convenient access to services. Increasingly, people are able to access these from their homes and local communities rather than travel farther away.  Widespread use of digital technology improves lives and life chances.  When people travel, they use a safe, well managed transport network.  Imagine Lincolnshire’s <b>Environment</b> in 2030 ...  Ours is a huge and varied county ranging:  From the Cathedral to the Coastline....  From the Fens to the Waterways.....  From the City to the Market Towns....  From the Wolds to the Wetlands ....  Lincolnshire’s rich diverse environments, heritage and cultures are recognised and enjoyed by all.  Lincolnshire has been shaped by man for thousands of years. We are continuing to do so by balancing the needs of people, our heritage, the economy and nature.  We have embraced the challenges of climate change. Our innovative solutions balance the needs of traditional strengths like food production and</p>	

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	<p>manufacturing with our natural and man-made environments. Residents and visitors enjoy our heritage and environmental attractions. Alongside our flourishing economy, the countryside, coastline and towns are much richer in biodiversity than in 2000. Imagine Lincolnshire's <b>organisations</b> in 2030 ... Our community strategy has set many challenges. We are making the best use of our resources by working together for Lincolnshire across public, private and voluntary sectors. We have developed creative and innovative approaches to those challenges. These are focused on people and based on knowledge gained by involving people and communities. All this makes sure we are spending money wisely so Lincolnshire gets the best possible value for money.</p>	
<p><b>The Environment Agency: Louth Coastal Catchment Flood Management Plan 2009</b></p>	<p><b>The Wolds Area</b>  Policy option 2: Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we can generally reduce existing flood risk management actions.  Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate options to cease or reduce current bank and channel maintenance and flood defence maintenance. In addition, changes in land use, development of sustainable farming practices and environmental enhancement should be investigated to mitigate an increase in flooding in the future.</li> <li>• Continue with the flood warning service including the maintenance of flood warning infrastructure (such as river flow gauging stations) and public awareness plans.</li> <li>• Carry out an investigation into the extent and impact of groundwater flooding and identify possible mitigation measures to reduce the risk.</li> <li>• Work with partners to investigate the impact of flooding to critical infrastructure at risk.</li> </ul> <p><b>Lowlands North</b>  Policy option 4: Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change.  Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with partners in the short term to maintain any structures that are effective at reducing flood risk and continue current maintenance activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>



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	<p>Investigate and consider options to manage the risk of breaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the consequences of flooding by improving public awareness of flooding and encouraging people to sign up to, and respond to, flood warnings. Flood awareness plans will inform people about the risk of defences breaching and the actions they can take to protect themselves and their property.</li> <li>• Work with partners to ensure that environmental opportunities are incorporated into flood risk management activities.</li> <li>• LMDB to investigate the feasibility of improving current maintenance activities to manage future flood risk.</li> <li>• Develop a flood storage study to investigate the feasibility of creating storage areas, natural or engineered, along the river corridor upstream of this area to manage future flood risk.</li> <li>• Carry out an investigation into the extent and impact of groundwater flooding and identify possible mitigation measures to reduce the risk.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop an emergency response plan for the critical infrastructure at risk from flooding.</li> </ul> <p><b>Louth</b></p> <p>Policy option 5: Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a flood storage study to investigate the feasibility of creating storage areas, natural or engineered, along the river corridor upstream of this area, to benefit areas at risk within the town.</li> <li>• Continue current maintenance activities through the town.</li> <li>• Flood forecasting and warning study to improve the current flood warning service.</li> <li>• Reduce the consequences of flooding by: improving public awareness of flooding; encouraging people to sign up to, and respond to, flood warnings; and by improving local emergency planning for critical infrastructure at risk.</li> <li>• Encourage planners to develop policies for new development and regeneration (including commercial sites) to incorporate resilience measures so that the location, layout and design of development can help to reduce flood risk. Planners should prevent inappropriate development in the floodplain using measures set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), and ensure that any new development does not increase the risk to existing development. Any new development or regeneration should provide opportunities to improve the</li> </ul>	

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	<p>river environment and make space for water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with partners to develop a Surface Water Management Plan for Louth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Middle Reaches</b></p> <p>Policy option 3: Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively.</p> <p>Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the short term, work with partners to continue with the current flood risk management activities.</li> <li>• In the longer term, consider alternative, more appropriate ways to manage flood risk at the current level by taking into account potential benefits from future upstream storage areas.</li> <li>• Carry out an investigation into the extent and impact of groundwater flooding and identify possible mitigation measures to reduce the risk.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop Surface Water Management Plans for the settlements in this sub-area. These plans should investigate the extent and impact of surface water flooding, focusing on key villages that were flooded in June 2007.</li> <li>• Work with partners to investigate the impact of flooding to critical infrastructure at risk.</li> <li>• Continue with the flood warning service including the maintenance of flood warning infrastructure (such as river flow gauging stations).</li> </ul> <p><b>Lowlands South</b></p> <p>Policy option 3: Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively.</p> <p>Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with the current flood risk management activities.</li> <li>• Continue with the flood warning service including the maintenance of flood warning infrastructure (such as river flow gauging stations) and public awareness plans.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop an emergency response plan for critical infrastructure and transport links at risk of flooding.</li> <li>• Options to manage the risk of the River Steeping overtopping and causing flood risk issues in the neighbouring River Witham CFMP area should be investigated as part of the Fens Flood Risk Management Strategy. This strategy will investigate how flood risk varies across the Fens area and the best approach to manage this risk. As part of this strategy we must work with</li> </ul>	

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	<p>LMDB to gain a better understanding of the level of risk and the benefits associated with their lowland systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with partners to ensure that environmental opportunities are incorporated into flood risk management activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mablethorpe, Chapel St Leonards/ Ingoldmells and Skegness</b></p> <p>Policy option 4: Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change.</p> <p>Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy</p> <p>General actions across the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LMDB to investigate the feasibility of improving current maintenance activities to manage future flood risk.</li> <li>• Continue with the flood warning service including the maintenance of flood warning infrastructure (such as river flow gauging stations).</li> </ul> <p>Actions specific to Mablethorpe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a flood storage study to investigate the feasibility of creating storage areas, natural or engineered, along the river corridor upstream of the town to manage future flood risk.</li> <li>• Continue with the current maintenance activities on the rivers managed by the Environment Agency.</li> <li>• Continue with the current flood awareness plan to encourage people to sign up to, and respond to flood warnings. The flood awareness plan will inform people about the risk of defences breaching and the actions they can take to protect themselves and their property.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop an emergency response plan to manage flood risk from the defences failing or being overwhelmed.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop a Surface Water Management Plan for Mablethorpe.</li> </ul> <p>Actions specific to Chapel St Leonards/Ingoldmells:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with the current maintenance activities on the rivers managed by the Environment Agency.</li> <li>• Continue with the current flood awareness plan to encourage people to sign up to, and respond to flood warnings as well as using self help methods to protect their property. The flood awareness plan should be focused on informing the tourist population on how to prepare for and respond to flooding.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop an emergency response plan to manage flood</li> </ul>	

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	<p>risk from the defences failing or being overwhelmed.</p> <p>Actions specific to Skegness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with the current flood awareness plan to encourage people to sign up to, and respond to flood warnings as well as using self help methods to protect their property. The flood awareness plan should be focused on informing the tourist population on how to prepare for and respond to flooding.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop an emergency response plan for the critical infrastructure at risk of flooding.</li> <li>• Work with partners to develop a Surface Water Management Plan for Skegness.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>River Witham Catchment Flood Management Plan – 2009</b></p>	<p><b>Horncastle Area</b></p> <p>Policy option 6: Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we will take action with others to store water or manage run-off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits.</p> <p>General actions across the sub-area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce flood storage studies for this sub-area to investigate the most appropriate storage options and locations for floodplain storage. The studies should also consider opportunities to enhance the environment by improving the natural state of the river and its habitat.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities where bank and channel maintenance can be reduced to improve the flow between the river and its floodplain to increase water storage on the natural floodplain.</li> <li>• Continue with the flood warning service including the maintenance of flood warning infrastructure (such as river flow gauging stations) and flood awareness plans.</li> <li>• Encourage planners to prevent development within the floodplain. The floodplain should be maintained as an asset to make space for water.</li> <li>• Work with the IDBs to gather information on IDB maintenance costs and activities and to re-assess the policy options after the inclusion of these costs and activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Beauty draft Management Plan 2013-2018</b></p>	<p>The five key aims of the Management Plan are to sustain and enhance: The Lincolnshire Wolds' natural beauty and its landscape character. Farming and land management in the Wolds as the primary activities in maintaining its character, landscape and biodiversity. Recreational, tourism and interpretive activities and opportunities appropriate</p>	<p><b>All</b></p>

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	<p>to the area.  The economic and social base of the Wolds including the development and diversification of enterprises appropriate to the area.  Partnerships between organisations, the local community, landowners and others with an interest in the Wolds.</p>	
<b>West Lindsey Local Plan First Review –2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage the economic well-being of the District.</li> <li>• To encourage the social well-being of the District and reduce social inequalities.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the natural and built environment.</li> <li>• To encourage and enable the economic regeneration, of the District’s towns and rural communities.</li> <li>• To meet the needs of the local communities in the District and protect the quality of life of local residents.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>East Lindsey Local Plan 1995 (Alteration 1999)</b>	<p>The Local Plan aims to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for new development whilst respecting the interests of the public and the environment;</li> <li>• direct development to those areas where the need is greatest;</li> <li>• make sure that development conserves and makes the best use of available resources in the short and long term;</li> <li>• enable appropriate economic development to take place and allocate land for it;</li> <li>• improve the quality of life for present and future residents;</li> <li>• create certainty about where development can take place and give clear guidance on what types of development be acceptable;</li> <li>• make sure that development proposals are considered against relevant and up-to-date planning policies.</li> </ul> <p>Protection and enhancement of the countryside and environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make sure that no development causes lasting damage to the environment;</li> <li>• protect and conserve areas of natural history, landscape or archaeological importance;</li> <li>• encourage uses in the District which are self sustaining and do not unnecessarily deplete energy or natural resources;</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• control development in areas of significant flood risk, poor drainage or other hazards;</li> <li>• locate new development where sewage disposal services are, or can easily be made, available;</li> <li>• encourage the further provision of water and sewage disposal services by the appropriate location of development proposals;</li> <li>• encourage environmental improvements in towns and villages.</li> </ul> <p>Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve and enhance buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, including archaeological sites;</li> <li>• conserve and enhance the district's natural beauty and landscape diversity;</li> <li>• encourage a high standard of layout and design in new development;</li> <li>• encourage provision for the Arts in new development;</li> <li>• achieve an acceptable balance between the needs of conservation and the demands of development and land uses.</li> </ul> <p>Development in the countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage acceptable agriculture diversification;</li> <li>• ensure that no development causes lasting damage to the countryside;</li> <li>• try to obtain environmental benefits from new development in the countryside;</li> <li>• protect the countryside for its own sake;</li> <li>• protect the best quality agricultural land;</li> <li>• conserve non renewable resources in the countryside;</li> <li>• locate development in a way which will reduce the need to travel.</li> </ul> <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage businesses to locate or expand within the District;</li> <li>• make sure that land is available for industries and businesses of varying size and type;</li> <li>• make sure that new businesses do not harm the environment in the short or long term;</li> <li>• achieve a high level of design of building and quality of landscaping which improves rather than spoils the character of the area;</li> <li>• provide jobs where they are most needed;</li> <li>• encourage industries which are essentially self-sustaining and energy efficient;</li> <li>• encourage business to make the best of local resources and labour;</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make the best use of incentive schemes and available funding.</li> </ul> <p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generally encourage tourism opportunities in all those parts of the District which would benefit from them;</li> <li>• protect and enhance the seaside holiday role of the coastal resorts;</li> <li>• make sure new tourism development does not harm the environment or the amenities of residents or overload existing services;</li> <li>• maintain and improve the range and quality of holiday accommodation.</li> </ul> <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide sufficient land for housing over the plan period in the places where it is most needed;</li> <li>• provide a range and mix of housing types to meet the varying needs of the population;</li> <li>• allow particularly for the provision of 'low cost homes for local needs';</li> <li>• make sure that new housing adds to, rather than detracts from, the existing character of the area and quality of life of its residents and, in particular, that towns and villages are not overdeveloped by housing;</li> <li>• prevent sporadic development and inappropriate extension of settlements into the countryside;</li> <li>• control the rate of housing development throughout the plan period so that development does not accelerate beyond need or the capability of roads and services to support it;</li> <li>• encourage the re-use of land and buildings for housing in urban areas;</li> <li>• locate and develop new housing in a sustainable way, including such means as reducing the need for car journeys and developing energy efficient housing.</li> </ul> <p>Shopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the viability and vitality of the town centres without spoiling their character;</li> <li>• improve the shoppers' environment;</li> <li>• maintain and increase present levels of shopping in the smaller settlements, including village shops;</li> <li>• maintain the existing hierarchy of shopping centres;</li> <li>• make sure shopping facilities can be readily available and accessible to everyone;</li> <li>• control new retail development outside shopping centres so that it does not</li> </ul>	

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<p>harm the viability or vitality of existing centres or cause environmental problems.</p> <p>Sport and Recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect, improve and ensure the provision of community recreation facilities, both private and public;</li> <li>• make fullest use of existing sport and recreation facilities;</li> <li>• encourage and enable a greater public involvement in formal and informal recreation activities;</li> <li>• ensure that recreation opportunities are more equally provided throughout the District;</li> <li>• cater particularly for the recreational needs of disadvantaged people;</li> <li>• improve access to the countryside and allow the quiet enjoyment of the countryside;</li> <li>• protect amenity and recreational open spaces in and around settlements;</li> <li>• encourage and, where necessary, require the provision of further amenity and recreational open space in new development and elsewhere</li> </ul> <p>Community Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain the level of community facilities in all settlements and encourage the provision of more;</li> <li>• encourage new development to make appropriate provision for local community needs;</li> <li>• support existing community facilities by the appropriate location of new development proposals;</li> <li>• make community facilities more available and accessible to everyone, including disadvantaged people.</li> </ul> <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage greater use of public transport, cycling and walking and to reduce the need for car journeys;</li> <li>• cater effectively for the transport needs of disadvantaged people including those without cars;</li> <li>• aim for a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists;</li> <li>• ensure that traffic related proposals do not harm the environment or the amenities of the communities;</li> <li>• encourage a high standard of safe and visually acceptable road layout design within new development;</li> <li>• provide adequate car parking provision where it is most needed and does</li> </ul>	



Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<p>not conflict with other objectives and policies of the Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote efficiency in the transport needs of local services and businesses.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>East Lindsey District Council's (ELDC), Housing Strategy, 2013 - 2018</b></p>	<p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable the delivery of more affordable homes by working in partnership with housing providers and key stakeholders</li> <li>• Improve the quality of housing</li> <li>• The prevention of homelessness</li> <li>• Provide support for vulnerable residents in the District</li> </ul>	<p><b>9, 10 and 12</b></p>
<p><b>East Lindsey District Council Corporate Strategy, 2010/11 - 2013/14</b></p>	<p>Enabling and Supporting People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling people to get involved in their community;</li> <li>• Improving equality of opportunity and life chances.</li> </ul> <p>Shaping Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributing to environmental sustainability and adapting to climate change;</li> <li>• Developing and nurturing the character and viability of our towns, villages and rural areas.</li> </ul> <p>Building Prosperity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helping to develop the right environment for a growing economy – building on current strengths and creating new business sectors.</li> </ul>	<p><b>5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>A Flourishing Region: East Lindsey District Council, Economic Development Strategy 2006-2020</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing skills and aspirations.</li> <li>• Stimulating competition and business growth.</li> <li>• Enhancing the visitor product.</li> </ul>	<p><b>5, 7 and 11</b></p>
<p><b>East Lindsey Community Plan 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Climate Change</b>  What we want – In East Lindsey people are aware of the causes and impacts of Climate Change and act to address it; the District is valued as an attractive place to live, work and play.</p> <p><b>Community Safety</b>  What we want - In East Lindsey crime is under control, people don't live in fear of it and they feel safe.</p> <p><b>Economic Prosperity, Education and Skills</b>  What we want – In East Lindsey businesses thrive (both urban and rural), employment is high and the workforce is skilled and can achieve their full potential.</p> <p><b>Families, Children and Young People</b></p>	<p><b>All</b></p>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<p>What we want – In East Lindsey adults and young people can influence decision-making that affects their lives and the imagination of children and young people is stimulated so that they can achieve their full potential.</p> <p><b>Health and Wellbeing</b>            What we want – In East Lindsey everyone takes a role in improving and maintaining good health; and healthy life-styles are promoted to enhance quality of life.</p> <p><b>Older People</b>            What we want – In East Lindsey older people have the choice and support to live independently; be more active and healthy; feel safe; and can access the services they need.</p> <p><b>Rural Services and Accessibility</b>            What we want – In East Lindsey people living in rural locations can access the services they need.</p> <p><b>Lincolnshire Coastal Action Zone (CAZ)</b>            What we want – The CAZ has acquired a reputation with national, regional and district partners for delivering sustainable development along the coast.</p>	
<p><b>East Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2013 - 2016</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce violence and abuse, and the fear of it</li> <li>• Improve relations between local residents and migrant communities</li> <li>• Create safer, cleaner and more welcoming neighbourhoods and public places</li> <li>• Increase the feeling of safety amongst communities</li> </ul>	<p><b>9</b></p>
<p><b>Planning Obligations and the Provision of Affordable Housing: Supplementary Planning Guidance, East Lindsey District Council, February 2005</b></p>	<p>This Guidance sets out the scale of contribution that the Council will seek from developers to provide an element of Affordable Housing on sites where Policy H6 of the East Lindsey Local Plan 1999 applies.</p>	<p><b>6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance</b></p>		
<p><b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012</b></p>	<p>These 12 principles are that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area. Plans should be kept up- to- date, and be based on joint working and co- operation to address larger than local issues. They</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p>

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<p>should provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of predictability and efficiency;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives;</li> <li>● proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities;</li> <li>● always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;</li> <li>● take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it;</li> <li>● support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy);</li> <li>● contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework;</li> <li>● encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value;</li> <li>● promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production);</li> <li>● conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so</li> </ul>	

Name of Plan / Programme	Key objectives, indicators and targets relevant to the LDF	SA Objectives into which the key objectives, indicators and targets have been incorporated
	<p>that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and</li> <li>● take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Planning Policy Statements</b>		
<p><b>PPS 10: Planning for sustainable waste management</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To provide a planning framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste management facilities to meet the needs of society for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, taking account of the potential for waste minimisation and the particular needs in respect of special waste.</li> <li>◆ To help meet the needs of business and encourage competitiveness.</li> <li>◆ To encourage sensitive waste management practices in order to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid risks to human health.</li> <li>◆ To have regard to the need to protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value from inappropriate development.</li> <li>◆ To minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste;</li> <li>◆ To consider what new facilities may be needed, in the light of wastes forecast to arise.</li> <li>◆ To ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.</li> </ul>	<p><b>7, 8, 11 and 13</b></p>

# Appendix C: Baseline Information (Stage A2)

East Lindsey District Council Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal (Version ?)

**Table B1: Baseline information/data for East Lindsey District**

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity. (See Figure 5.1 in Appendix C)</b></p>	<p><b>RAMSAR Protected Sites</b> The District contains three sites that are designated under the Ramsar Convention as wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gibraltar point, designated due to its system of sand dunes and rare wetland habitat.</li> <li>◆ The Wash, an extensive, rare habitat of estuarine mudflats, sandbanks and saltmarsh with rare populations of wading birds. It also houses the largest breeding colony of the <i>Phoca Vitalina</i> seal in Europe.</li> <li>◆ The Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast line, extensive, rare wetland habitat with rare fauna and flora, notably invertebrates.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.ramsar.org">www.ramsar.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/ramsars/">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/ramsars/</a></p> <p>East Lindsey GIS</p>	<p>The total area designated as RAMSAR sites is approx 8113ha – of which North Lincolnshire Coast (Part of Humber Flats and Marshes) (3447ha); Gibraltar Point (414.09ha), Wash Estuary (62211 – of which approx 4252 ha is in East Lindsey)</p>
	<p><b>Special Areas Conservation (SACs)</b> Saltfleetby, Theddlethorpe and Gibraltar Point Dunes (E.U code UK0030270) were given SAC status (April 2005) under the 'Habitats Directive' 1992 due to their shifting, fixed and embryonic dune systems with associated rare flora and fauna. The Wash (E.U code UK 0017075) obtained SAC status (April 2005) due to its rare wetland habitats and associated flora and fauna. The Humber Estuary was designated 10<sup>th</sup> December 2009.</p>	<p>The Joint Nature Conservation Committee's UK SAC listings, <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk">www.jncc.gov.uk</a></p> <p><a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-23">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-23</a></p> <p>East Lindsey GIS</p>	<p>Total area in East Lindsey approx 5212ha Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point (960ha); The Wash and North Norfolk Coast (107761ha of which approx 4252ha is in East Lindsey)</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</b> The Humber Flats, Coast and Marshes, The Wash and Gibraltar Point are designated as SPAs under the 'Birds' Directive 1989.</p>	<p><a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1400">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1400</a></p> <p>G.I.S data for East Lindsey.</p>	<p>The total area designated as SPA is approx 8113ha – of which Part of Humber Estuary (3447ha); Gibraltar Point (414.09ha), Wash Estuary (62211 – of which approx 4252 ha is in East Lindsey)</p>
	<p><b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</b> According to Natural England's Website, there are 44 SSSIs within East Lindsey. Some of these are divided into different units. The condition of the units within an SSSI can vary so that it is not possible to neatly classify the condition of a whole unit. However, there are 78 units in East Lindsey. Of these 52.6% of these are in favourable condition; 39.75% are unfavourable recovering; 1.25% are unfavourable changing; and 6.4% are unfavourable declining.</p>	<p>G.I.S data East Lindsey District Council</p> <p><a href="http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&amp;Category=C&amp;Reference=1026">http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&amp;Category=C&amp;Reference=1026</a></p>	<p>The total area designated is 13594.98, of which 81.42% of which is in favourable condition.</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>National Nature Reserves (NNRs)</b>            There are four NNRs, covering approximately 970 Hectares of the district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Donna Nook, dunes, slacks, saltmarsh and inter-tidal areas rich in bird life including breeding dune birds such as red-legged partridge and wading birds.</li> <li>◆ Gibraltar Point, sand dunes and other coastal habitats, and associated fauna, notably invertebrates and passage and breeding birds.</li> <li>◆ The Saltfleetby -Theddlethorpe Dunes, flats, dunes, salt and freshwater marsh which together support an exceptionally rich flora and fauna.</li> <li>◆ Bardney Limewoods, Britain's greatest concentration of woodlands dominated by small-leaved lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>.</li> </ul>	G.I.S data for East Lindsey, English Nature's website <a href="http://www.natureland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/nnr/regions/eastmidlands.aspx">http://www.natureland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/nnr/regions/eastmidlands.aspx</a>	-
	<p><b>Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)</b>            There are 32 RIGS (however further surveys and classification is urgently required across the district and the county as a whole to fully assess the quality and condition of this resource).</p>	East Lindsey District Council	<b>Need to compile data</b>
	<p><b>Protected Habitats</b>  <i>Broad habitats:</i> Rivers and streams, broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland, standing open water and canals. <i>Priority habitats:</i> Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows, aquifer fed, naturally fluctuating water bodies and spring-line flushes, cereal field margins, chalk rivers, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal saltmarsh, coastal sand dune, lowland calcareous grassland, lowland heathland, lowland meadow, reedbed, saline lagoon, wet woodland.  <i>Local habitats:</i> Parks and open spaces, churchyards, cemeteries and road verges Bats and farmland birds are protected under grouped plans.            A re-survey of locally significant sites was conducted in 2005 as part of the early phase of the Phase 1 Habitat Survey and contributed towards the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<a href="http://www.ukbap.co.uk">www.ukbap.co.uk</a>  <a href="http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/">http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/</a>  Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (May, 2011), East Lindsey AMR, 2012.	<a href="http://www.ukbap.co.uk">www.ukbap.co.uk</a>  <a href="http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/">http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/</a>  Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (May, 2011), East Lindsey AMR, 2012.



SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Protected Species</b>            The following species are protected under regulations laid out in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (May 2000)  <i>Amphibians:</i> The Natterjack Toad <i>Beetles:</i> The Hazed Pot Beetle, Mire Pill beetle, Crucifix Ground Beetle <i>Birds:</i> The Song Thrush (farmland birds are protected under a grouped plan). <i>Crustaceans:</i> Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish <i>Moths:</i> The Marsh Moth <i>Mammals:</i> Otters, Water Voles, Brown Hares, Bats are protected under a grouped plan. <i>Molluscs:</i> The Depressed River Mussel <i>Vascular Plants:</i> Greater Water Parsnip, Grass-wrack Pondweed, Early Gentian and Ribbon-leaved Water Plantain. <i>Local species:</i> Duke of Burgundy Butterfly, Spined Loach, Pasque Flower, Witham Orb Mussel, Bastard Toadflax.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ukbap.co.uk">www.ukbap.co.uk</a>   <a href="http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/">http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/</a>             Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (May, 2000).</p>	<p>% of BAP targets met is not known</p>
	<p><b>Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)</b>            The Council engaged consultants in 2008 to carry out a review of existing Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and assess them against the new criteria for potential designation as Local Wildlife Sites. They were also asked to look for additional sites under the categories in the BAP.</p>	<p>G.I.S data for East Lindsey.   <a href="http://www.glnp.org.uk/partnership/lerc/">http://www.glnp.org.uk/partnership/lerc/</a></p>	<p>Local Wildlife Site Data ELDC</p>
	<p><b>Local Nature Reserves</b>            There are 7 LNRs: Gibraltar Point, Jackson’s Marsh, Croft Marsh, Red Hill, Snipe Dales, the former Willoughby/Farlesthorpe line, The Pingle and Coningsby.</p>	<p>English Nature website   <a href="http://www.lincstrust.org.uk/reserves/index.php">http://www.lincstrust.org.uk/reserves/index.php</a></p>	<p>This data may be out of date.</p>
	<p><b>Local Wildlife Trust Reserves (LWT)</b>            There are 37 covering 2,119.58ha.</p>	<p>The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust website  <a href="http://www.lincstrust.org.uk/reserves/index.php">http://www.lincstrust.org.uk/reserves/index.php</a></p>	

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>2. To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment (See Figure 5.2, 5.3 and 5.7 in Appendix C)</b></p>	<p><b>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>            East Lindsey contains one Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), The Lincolnshire Wolds, which is the only AONB in the East Midlands. The total area of the AONB within East Lindsey is 397 square kilometres. Much of the Wolds is a national statutory designation confirmed in 1973 on account of the area's exceptional landscape quality. In addition to the AONB Management Plan the Lincolnshire Wolds Landscape Character Assessment (CCP414, 1993) is an invaluable point of reference providing a benchmark qualitative study, highlighting the outstanding features and qualities that led to its original designation. These include the area's unique physiography, its high scenic quality as a working landscape, its rich archaeological features and valued cultural heritage. The Wolds' Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) includes the area often known locally as the 'Spilsby Crescent'. This area has high quality landscape characterised by Spilsby Sandstone and includes Snipe Dales Nature Reserve and Country Park and a series of important local wildlife reserves often characterised by alder carr woodlands and springline habitats.</p>	<p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey.   <a href="http://www.lincswolds.org.uk/">http://www.lincswolds.org.uk/</a></p>	<p>-</p>
	<p><b>Landscape Character Areas</b>            There are 15 Landscape Character Areas within the District: Open Outmarsh (LCA1), Middle Marsh (LCA2), Enclosed Outmarsh (LCA3), Settled Coast (LCA4), Naturalistic Coast (LCA5), Chalk Wolds (LCA6), Ridge and Valley Wolds (LCA7), Clay Wolds (LCA8), Vale Estates (LCA9), Lowland River Valley (LCA10), Rolling Farmland Mosaic (LCA11), Settled Fen (LCA12), Sea Bank Fen (LCA13), Coastal Marshes (LCA14) and Late Reclaimed Fen (LCA15).</p>	<p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey.   <a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Planning/local+plan/Draft+Core+Strategy+Evidence/Chapter13Evidence.htm">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Planning/local+plan/Draft+Core+Strategy+Evidence/Chapter13Evidence.htm</a></p>	<p>-</p>
	<p><b>Ancient and Protected Woodland</b>            There are 31 areas of protected woodland and 5 areas of ancient woodland in East Lindsey. The total area of the district covered by woodland is 2.8% (Forestry Commission) compared to 3.4% for Lincolnshire and 8.4% for England. This is mostly within the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB and the west of the district; tree coverage in the Fens and the Coastal Plain is poor.</p> <p><b>Tree Preservation Orders</b></p>	<p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey District, East Lindsey AMR Report 2005.             G.I.S information</p>	<p>-</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p>East Lindsey District Council has around 310 Tree preservation orders at present.</p> <p><b>Scheduled Monuments</b> There 151 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) registered in the District of East Lindsey.</p> <p><b>Scheduled Monuments at risk</b> Of the 151 Scheduled Monuments in the District, 25 have been classed at risk.</p> <p><b>Conservation Areas</b> Conservation Areas are intended to retain and develop the general character of the area. Seventeen conservation areas lie within the East Lindsey District. These are: Alford, Binbrook, Burgh-le-Marsh, Horncastle, Hundleby, Louth, North Thoresby, Old Bolingbroke, Raithby, Revesby, South Willingham, Spilsby, Tattershall, Thimbleby, Wainfleet, Woodhall Spa and Wragby.</p> <p><b>Listed Buildings</b> There are 1,428 Listed Buildings in the District of East Lindsey. These are divided into: Grade I = buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* = particularly important buildings of more than special interest. Grade II = buildings of special interest warranting every effort to protect them. There are 91 Grade I Listed Buildings which include mediaeval churches, Alford Windmill,</p>	<p>East Lindsey District Council. G.I.S information for East Lindsey.</p> <p><a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/</a></p> <p>Historic England website –</p> <p><a href="https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2015-registers/em-har-register2015.pdf/">https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2015-registers/em-har-register2015.pdf/</a></p> <p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey.</p> <p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey, East Lindsey AMR Report 2005. <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-</a></p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p>Tattershall Castle, Gunby Hall, Harrington Hall and Bolingbroke Castle and there are 114 Grade II* listed buildings and 1223 Grade II listed buildings including Alford Manor House, Tattershall College and Alvingham Watermill.</p> <p><b>Listed Buildings at Risk</b> Historic England maintains and updates the Listed Buildings at Risk Register (LBAR). There are currently 8 Listed Buildings within the District of East Lindsey on the LBAR. Three are grade I listed buildings: the Roman wall remains in Horncastle, St Martins Church in Waith and Revesby Abbey and Stableyard. All are in poor to very bad condition. The latter two fall into priority category F and the roman wall into category C. The other five are grade II* listed buildings. These are St Margarets Church, The Sycamores, The Church of All Saints, The Tower on the Moor and Cadeby Hall. Two of these are in fair condition with the other three being poor to very bad. One is in priority category E, two in F and two in C.</p> <p><b>Parks and Gardens</b> There are 6 parks and gardens of special historic interest registered within East Lindsey. These are: Revesby Abbey, Scrivelsby Court , Gunby Hall, Harrington Hall, Hainton Hall and Well Hall.</p> <p><b>Registered Battlefields</b> Winceby (1643, Royalists and Parliamentarians) is the only Registered Historic Battlefield within East Lindsey. This lies within the parishes of Mareham on the Hill, Lusby with Winceby, Greetham with Somersby and Hameringham.</p> <p><b>None Designated Areas</b> There are thousands of registered sites of archaeological findings comprising a dynamic database which alters daily. Archaeological sites are protected by Guidance PPG16 and monitored by</p>	<p><a href="#">list/</a> <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/</a></p> <p>Historic England website <a href="https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2015-registers/em-har-register2015.pdf/">https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2015-registers/em-har-register2015.pdf/</a></p> <p>Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, 1985. <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a></p> <p>Historic England website <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a></p> <p>Historic Environment Record</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Area of the Battlefield is not known.</p> <p>Data is held by Lincolnshire County Council.</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</b></p>	<p>Lincolnshire County Council's Planning Department.</p> <p><b>Air Quality</b>  The Environment Act 1995 placed a requirement on the Secretary of State to formulate a National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS). Under NAQS local authorities are required to review local air quality and assess whether the National Air Quality objectives are likely to be achieved within set timescales. Where an air quality standard or objective is likely to be exceeded or is predicted to be exceeded an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared. Following declaration of an AQMA an Air Quality Action Plan must be produced to detail the measures to be taken to work towards achieving air quality objectives within the AQMA.</p> <p>East Lindsey District Council has not declared an AQMA in any part of its area. Local Air Quality Management Updating and Screening Report, Lincolnshire Pollution Group, June 2006, have predicted the PM10 24 hour mean objective was not exceeded in 2005. The NO2 24-hour objective was exceeded 3 times in 2005.</p> <p>The annual mean concentration for NO2 was predicted to be 25.75µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2005, compared to the air quality objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The mean concentration was determined from several sites and therefore may not account for spatial variations. The annual mean concentration of PM10 was predicted to be 27.4µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2005, compared to the air quality objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The mean concentration was determined from several sites and therefore may not account for spatial variations.</p>	<p>LAQM website  <a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk</a>,  East Lindsey District Council website    <a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Environment/environmental+protection/air+quality.htm">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Environment/environmental+protection/air+quality.htm</a></p> <p>Local Air Quality Management Updating and Screening Report, Lincolnshire Pollution Group, June 2006, Lincolnshire Pollution Group's (LPG) Stage 1 Review of Air Quality Management.</p>	<p>NO2 monitoring was not continuous; therefore seasonal variations may not be accounted for.</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Emissions</b>  Information on the emissions of CO2 for the District of East Lindsey was obtained from the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory (NAEI) website, sponsored by DEFRA.  Emissions of CO2 by sector: 1.167 (ao1 -energy, production and transformation), 2708.593 (ao2 -commercial, institutional and residential combustion), 63.56303 (ao3 – Industrial combustion), 0 (ao4 – industrial processes), 0 (ao5 – production and distribution of fossil fuels), 2825.062 (ao7 – road transport), 750.4221 (ao8 – other transport), 145.9881 (ao9 – waste disposal and treatment), 63.15936 (ao10 -agriculture), 158 (ao11 -nature) In 2004 6736.881 tonnes/year of CO, 2677.426 tonnes per year of NOX and 724.3743 tonnes per year of Pm10 were emitted by East Lindsey.</p>	NAEI website 2004 <a href="http://www.naei.org.uk">www.naei.org.uk</a> ,	-
	<p><b>Surface Water Quality and Pollution Events</b>  The primary watercourses within the district of East Lindsey include the River Bain, the River Waring, the Great Eau, the Long Eau, the River Lymn and Steeping River and the Louth Canal.  The 2011 figures show the majority of watercourses in East Lindsey to be in moderate or good condition. The exceptions being Louth Canal from Louth to Black Dyke; and Woldgrift Drain.   Up to date data on pollution incidents to be sourced.</p>	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124725.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124725.aspx</a>	-

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Groundwater Quality</b>            East Lindsey lies mostly on a chalk aquifer. The far west of the district overlies a Lower Cretaceous Limestone aquifer. Most of the district overlies a high vulnerability, major aquifer; the centre of the district overlies a low vulnerability aquifer. Minor, high vulnerability aquifers are located to the south and west. The Environment Agency has defined Source Protection Zones for 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. The zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that may cause pollution in the area.</p> <p>There is a cluster of three small Source Protection Zones in the Alford area with linear catchments running from southwest to northeast (inland to the coast). All have compact, nuclear zone 1 areas (inner source protection zones) surrounded by small zone 2 areas (outer source protection zones) and There is a similar SPZ north of Louth with a catchment that partly follows the line of the Louth canal. A large SPZ spans from the north of the district as far as Humberside with small inner zones collecting along the coast surrounded by compact outer zones. The catchment extends back inland into the Lincolnshire Wolds area. Source Protection Zones have been identified for sources located at Tetney, Marshchapel, Fulstow Top, Maltby le Marsh, Bilsby and Thurlby. There are 219 private drinking water boreholes within the District of East Lindsey and Source Protection Zones have not been defined for most of these.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124725.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124725.aspx</a></p>	<p>Data is sparse regarding quality of groundwater.</p>
	<p><b>Water Framework Directive</b>            The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003, which transposes the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, sets targets for all water bodies to attain "good ecological" status. The introduction of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has further emphasised the importance of the quality of water resources in Britain. Information was obtained from the Environment Agency's website on the provisional classification of water bodies and identifies whether they are at risk of failing to meet WFD objectives set for the District of East Lindsey. The majority of the district's groundwater is classified as being at</p>	<p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124725.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124725.aspx</a></p>	<p>-</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p>risk or probably at risk of not meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The southeast of the district remains unclassified. The Wash, the Humber Estuary and all the coastal water around East Lindsey is classed as at risk.</p>		
	<p><b>Cleanliness of Streets</b></p>		<p>No local data is available for satisfaction with street cleanliness.</p>
	<p><b>Tranquillity</b>  Each 500m by 500m square of England has been given a tranquillity score based on 44 different factors which add to or detract from people's feelings of tranquillity; these include perceptions of factors that add/detract from tranquillity, GIS layers and topography.  An area with a positive score reflects that the area has factors which make visitors to the countryside feel predominately tranquil, an area with a negative score contains factors which detract from feelings of tranquillity.  The East Midlands region is ranked 6th out of the 9 regions and has a tranquillity score of -4.12, Of the 87 Local authority areas (county council/unitary authority), Lincolnshire is ranked 6th with a tranquillity score of 6.04, this compares favourably with North East Lincolnshire with has a score of -16.7 and is ranked 48th .</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk/what-we-do/countryside/tranquillity-places">http://www.cpre.org.uk/what-we-do/countryside/tranquillity-places</a></p>	<p>Data is not district specific</p>



SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.’ (See Figure 5.4 in Appendix C)</b></p>	<p><b>Floodplain Areas</b>  Flood Zone 3, areas of high risk where only certain forms of development will be appropriate, are extensive around East Lindsey. Rivers in the district with significant zone 3 floodplains are the Great Eau, Steeping River and the Old River Bain. The Flood Zone 2 moderate risk areas is the land assessed as having between the 1:100/1:200 and 1:1000 annual probability of river/sea flooding. This is the case with the Old River Bain and Steeping River.  Along the coast, the Environment Agency has carried out breach scenario testing and produced the Coastal Hazard Maps. This covers the whole coast and divides flood risk into four areas: Red – Danger to All; Orange – Danger to Most; Yellow – Danger to Some; Green – Low Risk.</p>	<p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey, East Lindsey AMR, 2005.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.</b></p>	<p><b>Unemployment</b>  As of September 2013, the nomis website shows an unemployment rate of 7.4% for persons of working age residing within East Lindsey for the period between October 2012 and September 2013. This represented a reduction from the previously recorded rate of 8.2% for the period July 2012 – July 2013. Unemployment rates have increased gradually from a low of 3.8% between January – December 2004. Over that ten year period, the unemployment rate for East Lindsey was generally lower than East Midlands and National figure, although there were a few exceptions.</p> <p><b>Economically Active/Inactive</b>  71.2% of the populations were economically active people in 2013, 28.8% of the total population were economically inactive which compared unfavourably to the East Midlands where only 22.5% of the population were economically inactive. Of those inactive in East Lindsey 19.48% were retired, 19.48 were students, 19% were homemakers and 34.6% were permanently sick or disabled.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>   <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx</a>   <a href="http://www.nomisweb.com">www.nomisweb.com</a>   <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx</a></p>	

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Benefits Claimants</b>            In December 2013, 2,903 people in the district were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance payments. Of these, 30.9% were between 16 and 24, 50% between 25 and 49 and 18.9% were 50 or over. Claimants were predominantly male (65.79%). 0.7% were on income related benefits and 8.6% were on employment support benefit or incapacity benefit claimants.</p> <p><b>Weekly Earnings</b>            Gross average weekly earnings of residents in East Lindsey in 2013 are £438 per week, far lower than the regional and national figures of £474.60 and £517.80.</p> <p><b>VAT Based Enterprises</b>            The number of VAT based enterprises in the district (2013) was 5075. The largest individual sector was agriculture, forestry and fishing with 1091 enterprises.</p> <p><b>Employment by Sector</b>            In 2011, 10.8% of the economically active population were self-employed which is higher than the national figure of 9.48%. In 2011, the percentages of people were employed in the following sectors: 17.49% wholesale and retail trade (inc repair of motor vehicles); 13.2% in human health; 9.6% in education; 9.3% manufacturing; 8.94% were accommodation and food service.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.nomisweb.com">www.nomisweb.com</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx">www.nomisweb.com</a>  <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157149/report.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a></p> <p>TABLE B1.1            UNITED KINGDOM -            NUMBER OF VAT            and/or PAYE BASED            ENTERPRISES in            2013  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Table:2011 Census:            Economic activity,            local authorities in            the United Kingdom</p> <p>Table:2011 Census:            Industry, local            authorities in the            United Kingdom</p>	

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.</b></p>	<p><b>Vacant and Previously Developed Land</b>  The 2010 National Land Use Database return (the last submitted) Vacant land in East Lindsey contained approximately 1.8Ha of Vacant buildings and 34.9Ha of previously developed land currently in use which is allocated for development in the local plan or with planning permission. This accounts for only approximately 0.02% of the whole district area.  From the Council's last published Annual Monitoring Report (2011), the percentage of homes built on previously developed land and buildings was 54.6%. This followed an upward trend from 20% in 2000/01 to 39% in 2004/05. Although this is still below the Government's target of 60%.</p>	<p>National Land Use Database online  <a href="http://www.nlud.org.uk">www.nlud.org.uk</a>,    East Lindsey AMR, 2005</p>	<p>Continuously changing dataset.</p>
	<p><b>Agricultural Land</b>  The district is predominantly made up of agricultural land of grades 2 and 3 (1593.12Km<sup>2</sup> or 90.9%). These grades represent high to medium quality agricultural land. Grade 1 agricultural land is concentrated south of Skegness and in the far north eastern parishes of North Cotes, Marshchapel, North Somercotes and Grainthorpe. This makes up 76.12Km<sup>2</sup> or 4.13% of the total area of East Lindsey. Non-agricultural areas are distributed in small areas across the district and along much of the coastline particularly to the north of Skegness comprising 72.54 or 4.1% of all land.    Practically all of East Lindsey is designated as being a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). Farmers operating in the NVZ are required to adhere to guidelines brought into practice by Defra.    There are 1100 holdings in East Lindsey (Defra 2010) predominantly grazing livestock.    The Lincolnshire Coastal Marshes Grazing Area aims to preserve the natural grazing land, natural and historic environment in parts of landscape character areas LCA1 to LCA4.</p>	<p>1976 Agricultural Land Classification System.  The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nitrate Vulnerable Zones  <a href="http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&amp;y=355134.0&amp;scale=1&amp;layerGroups=default&amp;ep=map&amp;textonly=off&amp;lang=en&amp;topic=nvz#x=534888&amp;y=376645&amp;lg=1,&amp;scale=5">http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&amp;y=355134.0&amp;scale=1&amp;layerGroups=default&amp;ep=map&amp;textonly=off&amp;lang=en&amp;topic=nvz#x=534888&amp;y=376645&amp;lg=1,&amp;scale=5</a>    Farm Holdings  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/183">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/183</a></p>	<p>No up to date data regarding agricultural land use could be obtained.</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
		<a href="http://111.defra-stats-foodfarm-landuselivestock-june-results-localauthority2010-120608.xls">111/defra-stats-foodfarm-landuselivestock-june-results-localauthority2010-120608.xls</a>  <a href="http://www.lincsmars.hes.org.uk/">http://www.lincsmars.hes.org.uk/</a>	
<b>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access. (See Figure 5.5 and 5.6 in Appendix C)</b>	<p><b>Travel to work Data</b> The percentage of East Lindsey residents working from home was 8.6% or 8626 people in 2011. This was noticeably higher than 6.6% for England and Wales. A further 6.9% walk to work and 2% travel by cycle.</p> <p><b>Bus Patronage</b> In 2011 1032 people predominantly travelled by bus to work. This comprised only 1% of the total commuter population. Bus patronage is difficult to obtain, much of the rural part of the District operates a demand responsive service.</p> <p><b>Car Ownership</b> In 2011 18.3% of households had no car, the majority at 47.2% owned one car, 25.7% had 2 cars and 8.6% of households had more than two cars.</p>	<p>The Office of National Statistics website  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/method-of-travel-to-work-in-england-and-wales/art-method-of-travel-to-work.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/method-of-travel-to-work-in-england-and-wales/art-method-of-travel-to-work.html</a></p> <p>Interconnect website  <a href="http://www.lincsinconnect.com">www.lincsinconnect.com</a>, East Lindsey District Monitoring Report,2005, The National Health Service website</p> <p>Car Ownership  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?newquery=Car+Availability">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?newquery=Car+Availability</a></p>	<p>No information on bus usage in the District was available.</p>

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	<p><b>Public Transport</b>  23 settlements have direct bus access in less than 30 minutes to a hospital; a further 15 have access in less than 30 minutes by bus and walking.</p> <p>29.4% settlements have a commuter bus service, 21% have an occasional bus service. Callconnect offers a pre-booking bus service to any settlement in Lincolnshire on request, serving those communities without access to scheduled bus service.</p> <p>The only rail line in the District runs an hourly service from Skegness to Grantham serviced by Central Trains. This line has 4 stations: Skegness, Haverhouse, Wainfleet and Thorpe Culvert.</p> <p><b>Indices of Deprivation</b>  In the Indices of Deprivation (IMD) 2010, East Lindsey was given an average ranking of 58 (of 1 to 326, 1 being the most deprived), a rank of 104 for Employment, 94 for local concentration and a rank of 107 for Income. The English Indices of Deprivation (2010) identified Wainfleet St Mary, the Skegness area and the Mablethorpe area as those most deprived whilst the Northern Parishes Area, Louth and the Coningsby and Tattershall areas were revealed to be the most affluent.</p> <p><b>Services</b>  There are 2 hospitals with an Accident and Emergency facility in Louth and Skegness.  There are 24 doctors (not including satellite surgeries) distributed in the towns and large villages.  There are 19 dentists located in the towns and some large villages.  There are 62 primary schools and 14 secondary schools.  There are 11 fire stations all located in the towns and some large villages evenly distributed (all fire stations are retained and are not full time)  There are 36 Post Offices; many other parishes have a mobile Post Office service.</p>	<p>Bus timetables  <a href="http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk">www.lincolnshire.gov.uk</a>    nationrail.co.uk</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010</a>    <a href="http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/UI/Documents/LINCOLNSHIRE%20all%20ranks%20and%20domains%20for%20LRO%20with%20wards.xls">http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/UI/Documents/LINCOLNSHIRE%20all%20ranks%20and%20domains%20for%20LRO%20with%20wards.xls</a>    <a href="http://www.nhs.gov.uk">www.nhs.gov.uk</a>    <a href="http://www.postoffice.co.uk/branch-finder">http://www.postoffice.co.uk/branch-finder</a></p>	<p>.</p>

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	<p><b>Tourism</b> 2008 figures (NOMIS) put tourism employment in East Lindsey at 16.1% of total employee jobs, which is significantly more than the regional average (7.6%) and the national Average (8.2%). Static Holiday Caravans form a significant proportion of the accommodation available, particularly along the Lincolnshire Coast where at the last survey in 2010 there were 23013 static caravans, along with 3841 touring caravans and 312 tents.</p> <p><b>Blue Flag Beaches</b> Three beaches have Blue Flag Awards (2013). These are Mablethorpe Central Beach, Skegness on Sea Central Beach and Sutton on Sea Central Beach.</p> <p><b>Public Rights of Way</b> There are approximately 1052 footpaths and bridleways distributed throughout the district. These are sparsely distributed in the far south. East Lindsey has the largest network in the County at approx 1140.5 kilometres including:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Footpath 914.2 kilometres</li> <li>• Bridleway 219.4 km</li> <li>• Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT) 0.9 km</li> <li>• Restricted Byway (formerly RUPPS) 6.0</li> </ul> <p><b>Cycle Routes</b> National : Route 1 runs in the Southeast corner along the River Witham. South Wolds and Skegness route located around Spilsby, Alford and Burgh-le-Marsh including are 4 off road sections within the highway. There is a local route along Mablethorpe and Sutton promenade sections.</p>	<p>NOMIS website <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>,</p> <p>ELDC Caravan Survey</p> <p><a href="http://www2.keepbriaintidy.org/Programmes/Beaches/BlueFlag/Default.aspx/">http://www2.keepbriaintidy.org/Programmes/Beaches/BlueFlag/Default.aspx/</a></p> <p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map/route/hull-to-fakenham#./hull-to-fakenham?&amp;_suid=1392295964332011719639083822664">http://www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map/route/hull-to-fakenham#./hull-to-fakenham?&amp;_suid=1392295964332011719639083822664</a></p>	<p>Information for tourism is currently limited.</p> <p>Satisfaction with cultural and recreational activities need to be ascertained.</p> <p>The total length of footpaths and cycle ways within East Lindsey needs to be ascertained.</p>
<p><b>8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.</b></p>	<p><b>Landfill Sites</b> There are 92 former landfill sites and 11 active landfill sites within the district.</p>	<p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey,</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.uk">http://www.environment.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Currently no information on the amount of secondary/ recycled aggregates used</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Waste</b> In 2004/05 408Kg/head was collected in East Lindsey. Lincolnshire residents generated more at 526.5Kg/head and the national average was calculated at of 444.8Kg/head.</p> <p><b>Recycling</b> There are 105 local recycling centres across the district with 67 of these are glass only. In 2013, the recycling rate of waste in the district was 58,728 of which 58,564 was household waste. 427kg per person of which 54% was sent for recycling and composting or reuse. The top ten authorities recycled between 59.83 – 66.75%.</p>	<p><a href="http://ent-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx">ent-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables</a></p> <p>see spreadsheet entitled ENV18 Local Authority collected waste statistics local authority data England: April 2012 – March 2013</p>	<p>in construction or the amount of construction waste going to landfill.</p>
<p><b>9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</b></p>	<p><b>Crime</b> From 2012 to 2013, the overall crime rate in East Lindsey was 49.2/1000 population, compared to 52.3 for Lincolnshire. There were 2.1 domestic burglaries per 1000 population, 3.4 instances of vehicle crime per 1000 population and 9.8 instances of violent or sexual crime per 1000 population. Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the overall rate of crime fell from 66.4 /1000 population. Crime rates have been falling generally, with the exception of drug related crime and robbery, which are holding steady, and Shop Lifting which has shown a slight increase.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Crime-and-Safety.aspx">http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Crime-and-Safety.aspx</a></p>	<p>-</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Crime Perception</b>  The Crime Perception Study (2001) revealed that 86% of participating residents had not been a victim of crime in the previous twelve months. The principal reasons for not reporting a crime were the belief that <i>'the police would not be interested'</i> or that <i>'there was little chance of the offender being caught.'</i> 95% of crime victims suffered some degree of upset and 65% were significantly upset. 35% of victims stated that their crime experience seriously affected their life-style. 33% of respondents believed that the rate of crime has increased over the last three years. Most respondents believe there should be a greater police presence on the streets.</p> <p><b>Mortality Rate</b>  The Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) for accidents in East Lindsey shows no continuing trend between 114 in 1993 to 106 in 2004. The average SMR for the District in the period 1993-2004 was 112 compared to the English average of 97.  The mortality rate for road traffic accidents in East Lindsey was 14.45/100,000 population between 1998 and 2002. The English national average for the same period was 5.7/100,000 population.</p> <p><b>Traffic Accidents</b>  In 2012 there were 708 road casualties: of which 13 were killed and 93 were seriously injured.</p> <p><b>Fires</b>  In 2012 there were 162 deliberate fires, which equates to 114.41 per 100,000 population. There were 82 accidental house fires equating to 57.91 per 100,000 population from which there were 7 casualties equating to 4.94 per 100,000 population.</p>	<p>Come back to this</p> <p>The Department of Health Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer (2002), East Lindsey Crime and Disorder Audit (October 2004) and Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base.</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239779/ras30058.xls">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239779/ras30058.xls</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6767/2458621.xls">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6767/2458621.xls</a></p>	<p>This data may be outdated.</p>



SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.</b></p>	<p><b>Housing Costs</b> The average house in East Lindsey in June 2013 was £143,889; this is broken down to detached !167,476, semi-detached £124,961, terraced £125,947 and flat £112,417.</p> <p><b>Affordability Ratio</b> The house price affordability ratio for 2013 is 4.6.</p> <p><b>Affordable Homes</b> In East Lindsey 27 affordable homes were built in 2005 (4.6% of all completions); compared to 159 (4.3%) in Lincolnshire as a whole.</p> <p><b>Housing Completions</b> Housing completions have been falling through the recession, and have only just seen a gradual reversal of that trend. In 2002/03 the number of housing completions in East Lindsey was 745. This decreased to 536 in 2004/05. This fell to a low of 237 in the 2009/10. The projected completions for 2012/13 are 364.</p> <p>The annual net additional need outlined in the District’s Structure plan is predicted to be 520 new dwellings per annum.</p>	<p><a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/indepth/uk_house_prices/html/32uc.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/indepth/uk_house_prices/html/32uc.stm</a></p> <p>East Lindsey Housing Strategy</p> <p><a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Housing/housing+strategy/">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Housing/housing+strategy/</a></p> <p>Number of homes built from Helen Wright</p> <p>East Lindsey District Council Annual Monitoring Report</p>	<p>Average House Prices for the District are difficult to obtain. The BBC data is unlikely to be updated and future collection is likely to require sampling.</p>
	<p><b>Unfit Homes</b> Unfit Homes are, since 2006, referred to as Category 1 Hazards, Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) (Housing Act 2004). Approximately 2.5% of the district’s housing was deemed unfit which compared favourably to 3.0% of homes in Lincolnshire (2005). In East Lindsey (2001) 3.8% of households were overcrowded. This was typical of the Lincolnshire figure which stood at 3.4% in 2001. 7.1% of households in East Lindsey were without central heating, compared to 6% for Lincolnshire.</p> <p><b>Homelessness</b> The percentage of households for whom homeless provisions under the housing legislation were made was 0.25% from the 2011 census.</p>	<p>Council Housing Strategy, 2013 – 2018.</p> <p>Stock Condition – See Helen Wright</p> <p><a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a></p>	

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p><b>Tenure</b>            Statistics for 2011 showed that 69.2% of the districts housing were privately owned, 17.3% was privately rented and 11% of the housing stock was allocated for social rented housing. 1.6% of people were living rent free. For 96.3% of people, their East Lindsey residence was their sole address. 2.75% had an address elsewhere in the UK and 0.93% had an address elsewhere outside the UK. (Source 2011 Census)</p>		
<p><b>11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.</b></p>	<p>No specific baseline Information currently available re sustainable design, construction and operation.</p>	<p>East Lindsey District Council Core Strategy Evidence Base</p> <p><a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Environment/energy+efficiency/fuel+poverty.htm">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/Environment/energy+efficiency/fuel+poverty.htm</a></p>	<p>No specific baseline Information currently available. Direct comparators not found for SAP ratings.</p>
	<p><b>Renewable Energy</b> A major expansion has been made to an onshore wind production in East Lindsey with 34MW of Installed Wind Power and Solar Installations of 1MW.</p>		
	<p><b>SAP Ratings</b> 20.8% of people receiving income based benefits in East Lindsey of live in a home with a SAP rating lower than the national target of 35; which was the highest in Lincolnshire. East Lindsey's Average SAP rating is 48 (2010). In the East Midlands 11.6% of housing (private and social) has a SAP rating of lower than 30 and the average SAP rating was 48% in 2001.</p>		
<p><b>12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles" (see</b></p>	<p><b>Long Term Illness and Disability</b>            In 2011, 25.9% of East Lindsey residents had a limiting long term illness or disability.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a></p>	
	<p><b>General Health</b>            8.2% of the total population described their health as bad or very bad, with 73.5% describing it as good or very good.</p>		

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<b>Figure 5.5 in Appendix C)</b>	<b>Health Services</b> 12.97% of residents described themselves as providing some degree of unpaid care for another; 4.12% were providing unpaid care for 50 hours or more per week. Figures for health care providers are provided under objective 7: services.	<a href="http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Health.aspx">http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Health.aspx</a>  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a>	
	<b>Life Expectancy</b> Male life expectancy in East Lindsey has risen from 77.1 (2004-2006), 77.8 (2011-2012). Female life expectancy at birth stood at 81.4 (2004-2006) and 81.8 years (2010 – 2012). These were slightly below the Lincolnshire level but and national life expectancy of 79.1 and 82.9.		
<b>13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.</b>	The only baseline information identified at this stage that relates to climate change is that for flooding, emissions (e.g. CO2) and sources of renewable energy, which have been reported elsewhere within this table.	See sources of information for flooding, emissions, and renewable energy for the district.	
	<b>Current Climate</b> Met office data covers the Eastern Region. The annual average rainfall for the area is 600mm which is less than the average rainfall for England which is 89.7mm  The average maximum temperature is 5 – 8 degrees Celsius in the winter time and 19 – 22.5 degrees Celsius (°C) in the summer time. The average number of days a year with air frost ranges from about 30 at the coast to about 55 well inland. Sea temperatures off the coast vary from 5-6 degrees Celsius in February and early March and 15-16 degrees in August.	Witham Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy  Met Office <a href="http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/averages/index.html">http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/averages/index.html</a>  <a href="http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/ee/print.html">http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/ee/print.html</a>	

# **APPENDIX D**

## **Information Held by East Lindsey District Council**

East Lindsey District Council Local Plan Scoping Report (Version F)

## East Lindsey (or Partnership) Reports and Information

2007 Engaging East Lindsey – A Community Plan for a Sustainable Future  
August 2010 Lincolnshire Affordable Warmth Strategy 2010 – 2016  
Undated Local Air Quality management Report  
July 2012 - East Lindsey issues Background Paper  
2010 East Lindsey Corporate Strategy 2010/11 – 2013/2014  
2012 East Lindsey Local Development Scheme  
2012 East Lindsey Annual Monitoring Report  
2012 Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy 2012 – 2016  
2013 East Lindsey Housing Strategy 2013 – 2018  
2013 Crime and Disorder Partnership Plan 2013 – 2016

## East Lindsey District Council GIS Overlays/Data

Ordnance Survey Base of District  
East Lindsey District Boundary  
Specials Protection Areas (SPAs)  
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)  
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)  
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)  
Coastal Conservation Areas (CCAs)  
Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs)  
Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)  
Tree Preservation Orders  
Woodlands and Ancient Woodlands  
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS)  
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)  
Landscape Character Areas  
Conservation Areas  
Scheduled Monuments  
Listed Buildings  
Public Rights of Way  
Waterways and Canals  
Flood Zone 2 and 3  
Coastal Hazard Zones  
Hospitals  
Dentists  
Doctors  
Schools  
Fire Stations  
Post Offices  
Strategic Road Network  
Sport and Recreation Facilities

# Appendix E Informal Consultation Responses (Stage A5)

# Appendix E: Informal Consultation Responses (Stage A5)

Stakeholder	Comments	How comments have been or will be addressed
<p>Council Member Workshop on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2007</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>  <b>SA Objective 1:</b>  <b>Group 1 (Economic):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combine with 3</li> <li>• Reverse “protect” and “enhance”</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 2 (Social):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 3 (Environmental):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local uniqueness is the priority; unique areas and elements of BD and GD of EL must be protected, e.g. Gibraltar Point; stronger protection for unique issues</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Objective 2:</b>  <b>Group 1 (Economic):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverse “protect” and “enhance”</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 2 (Social):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 3 (Environmental):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tie in tourism issues</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Objective 3:</b>  <b>Group 1 (Economic):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combine with 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 2 (Social):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 3 (Environmental):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Objective 4:</b>  <b>Group 1 (Economic):</b></p>	<p>Objective 5 text revised to ensure objective includes references to diverse economy and viable economy (rather than healthy). Objective 6 text revised – ‘promote’ changed to ‘prioritise’.</p> <p>Objective 9 text revised – deleted ‘to create and’ and replaced ‘viable’ with ‘inclusive’.</p> <p>Objective 10 text revised – replaced ‘housing needs are met locally’ with ‘local housing needs are met’.</p> <p>Objective 11 text revised – replaced ‘promote’ with ‘ensure’.</p>

- No comment
- Group 2 (Social):**
  - Agree as an objective,
  - BUT strongly suggest re-wording as “manage flood risk”.
  - Do not use the word “avoid”
- Group 3 (Environmental):**
  - reduce/minimize rather than “avoid”?
  - managing/mitigating risk?
  - Full avoidance is impractical.
  - Risk of flooding or consequences of flooding?
- SA Objective 5:**
  - Group 1 (Economic):**
    - Diversity between communities needs addressing
    - Combine with 9
  - Group 2 (Social):**
    - Agree, but need to encourage diversification as a sustainability objective
    - Include in objective
    - Delete “healthy” replace with “viable”
  - Group 3 (Environmental):**
    - Replace “support local communities” with “communities within the district”
    - More focus on the economy; less fluffy
    - Replace healthy with strong? Vibrant? Sustainable?
    - Reducing seasonal fluctuation in employment
    - How do we encourage people to come off benefit and go into work? > links to seasonal employment
    - Link to 9 – make 5 more economic
- SA Objective 6:**
  - Group 1 (Economic):**
    - To prioritise the use of previously developed land before permitting the use of best agricultural land and greenfield sites.
  - Group 2 (Social):**
    - Agree
  - Group 3 (Environmental):**
    - Brownfield land according to policy should be housing – is this what we want?
    - Re-use must be emphasised; not just housing as general concept.
- SA Objective 7:**
  - Group 1 (Economic):**
    - Delete “To maintain, improve and”



**Group 2 (Social):**

- To maintain and promote key services that are accessible by sustainable modes of transport.

**Group 3 (Environmental):**

- Replace "sustainable modes of transport" with "sustainable transport infrastructure"
- Acceptance that cars are essential?
- To what degree are national standards on public transport applicable?
- Review location of development and ELDC offices – lead by example?
- Road-centric development
- Campaigning for public transport, railways, etc.

**SA Objective 8:**

**Group 1 (Economic):**

- Insert "increase reuse and recycling rates" after "To"

**Group 2 (Social):**

- Agree

**Group 3 (Environmental):**

- No comment

**SA Objective 9:**

**Group 1 (Economic):**

Delete "To create and"  
Combine with 5

**Group 2 (Social):**

Replace "viable" with "inclusive".

**Group 3 (Environmental):**

- \_ Linked to 5 – 9 more social
- \_ Social aspect of teen pregnancy
- \_ Encourage people to come off benefit and enter paid employment – links to seasonal employment
- \_ Promote development of good quality, sustainable and local housing.

**SA Objective 10:**

**Group 1 (Economic):**

- \_ Permit housing development to recognise local needs.

**Group 2 (Social):**

- \_ "To ensure local housing needs are met"

**Group 3 (Environmental):**

- \_ Replace "housing needs are met locally" with "local housing needs are met"
- \_ Ambiguous – needs clarifying – prefers original option.
- \_ Shift in policy from only building homes where requirements are met?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ More houses in villages can sustain local business</li> <li>_ Respond to potential changes in seasonal patterns of employment – need to supply year round accommodation</li> <li>_ Access to utilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Objective 11:</b></p> <p><b>Group 1 (Economic):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Insert “innovative” after “sustainable”</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 2 (Social):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Agree</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 3 (Environmental):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Replace “promote” with “ensure”?</li> <li>_ “Operation” confusing</li> <li>_ Energy efficiency</li> <li>_ Design</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Objective 12:</b></p> <p><b>Group 1 (Economic):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Replace heading with “To encourage and address the facilities for healthy lifestyles”</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 2 (Social):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Agree – “encourage”</li> </ul> <p><b>Group 3 (Environmental):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Replace “provide” with “encourage/enable”.</li> <li>_ Provide the infrastructure necessary for healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>_ Cycle ways/safe walking/sports facilities</li> <li>_ Increase propensity for citizens to live health lifestyles.</li> <li>_ Give citizens the living conditions that will enable a healthy lifestyle?</li> <li>_ Leisure facilities.</li> <li>_ Physical aspects of teen pregnancy.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b></p> <p><b>Group 1 (Social)</b></p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 1 Population structure and distribution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ High outward migration of young people (continuing) especially further education non-returners.</li> <li>_ High inward migration of older people (increasing and replenishing).</li> <li>_ Age imbalance – top heavy profile.</li> <li>_ Sparsity of distribution – no single large town – 200+ settlements.</li> <li>_ Heavy concentration in areas of flood risk, especially coast.</li> <li>_ Resident, transient, part-time, tourists.</li> <li>_ Resident population is not ethnically diverse.</li> </ul>	

- \_ Transient population (which is increasing) is more ethnically diverse.
- \_ High level of not economically active sector.
- \_ Issue around inward-outward commuting to Boston/Lincoln/Grimsby.
- SA Topic Issue 2 Health of population:**
- \_ Poor health of elderly.
- \_ Impact poor health (elderly and long term health problems).
- \_ Impact also with part-time residents.
- \_ Development is not contributing to health/leisure/recreation facilities necessary for the additional population.
- \_ Higher than national average % incidence of heart diseases.
- SA Topic Issue 3 Quality of Life:**
- \_ Anti-social behaviour / lack of facilities for young adults.
- \_ Nothing for young people to do in smaller settlements.
- \_ Low aspirations.
- \_ National environment is an attraction/fresh air/open spaces/sea – also stimulus for in-migration.
- \_ Low crime rate.
- \_ Low pollution.
- \_ Not consistent across the district.
- \_ Limited cultural provision.
- SA Topic Issue 4 Physical isolation and rural exclusion:**
- \_ Need for a car/ 2 cars.
- \_ Seasonal variation, especially in tourist areas.
- \_ Police resources.
- \_ Can be an attraction – can be a real problem.
- \_ Can lead to health/psychological issues
- \_ Can breed parochialism.
- \_ Lack of choices.
- \_ Resources spread too thinly.
- SA Topic Issue 5 Areas of high multiple deprivation:**
- \_ Agree – most deprived ward (Mablethorpe) in East Midlands.
- \_ Lots of wards in bottom 10% nationally. Especially on coast and some urban wards.
- SA Topic Issue 6 Housing: SA Topic Issue 7 Public Safety:**
- \_ Historically prices low on national scale – rising.
- \_ High relative to average local wage (7x).
- \_ Rising rent prices higher than housing benefit increases.
- \_ Evidence of high need for affordable housing.
- \_ Housing development not (evidently) a stimulus for economic development so far.

- \_ Lack of mixed use housing development historically.
- \_ Focus on bungalows – for elderly incomers – market led.
- \_ Significant % of part-time residents living in temporary accommodation, i.e. caravans.
- \_ Significant lack of sustainability constructed (eco) houses.
- \_ Design has not been brave or very good quality.
- \_ Lack of innovation.
- SA Topic Issue 7 Public Safety:**
- \_ Perception is high that safety is not good.
- \_ Coastal resorts and town centres can be intimidating.
- \_ Secure by design can inhibit good design.
- SA Topic Issue 8 Road Safety:**
- \_ High accident rates probably due to drivers not being used to u.l. roads
- \_ Evidence emerging of more HGV traffic through district.
- \_ Growing problems of heavy lorries/traffic through villages.
- SA Topic Issue 9 Public Transport:**
- \_ Skegness railway station redevelopment potential
- \_ P.T routes well used – improved over the years.
- \_ Poor timetabling/information.
- \_ Interconnect focus on corridors with less efficient call connect links off.
- \_ Very poor at evenings and weekends.
- \_ Poor P.T links to colleges/hospitals, etc.
- Group 2 (Economic)**
- SA Topic Issue 10 Employment and Economic Independence:**
- \_ Quality of life and employment (incompatibility of different needs).
- \_ Town v village – different character/needs – impact.
- \_ Forward thinking of development impact/sequence especially new areas.
- \_ Accessibility to/of employment centres/uses.
- \_ Low wage householders – reliance on benefits system.
- \_ Lack of good education/training/accessibility.
- \_ Lack of easily accessible health care.
- \_ Lack of inviting/attractive premises/shared services.
- \_ Lack of support services (i.e. pfs/post offices/garages/shops/doorstep deliveries).
- \_ Infrastructure costs (sewerage etc) drainage rates > “add on” costs.
- \_ IT issues – Broadband.
- \_ Distance from schools.
- \_ Viability of schools/threat of closures?
- SA Topic Issue 11 Household Incomes:**
- \_ Low wage/high dependence on benefits/migrant

workers/agricultural/tourism.

- \_ Lack of potential work for professional partners (high profile jobs).
- \_ Caravan residents.
- \_ High local costs/transport (for example).
- \_ Greater % of income on mortgage repayments and living costs (i.e. transport costs).
- \_ Profile of residents (i.e. young families/retired population).
- \_ Higher than average single parents/disabled people of working people.

**SA Topic Issue 12 Tourism:**

- \_ Focus on caravan sites on the coast.
- \_ Potential for tourism in AOUB/away from the coast.
- \_ Mablethorpe/Skegness potential for redevelopment/upgrading.
- \_ Hotels (lack of quality)/seasonal employment (winter time maintenance/summer servicing).
- \_ Fun coast/Bullins.
- \_ Profile of caravan residents/conflict between suppliers/local businesses – “Community in itself”.
- \_ Impact on local businesses (by more “in-camp” services).
- \_ Change in profile – “second homes” rather “holiday visits”.
- \_ Impact on b/b accommodation because of expansion of caravan sites?
- \_ Are we getting a “poor deal” from larger operations?
- \_ Lack of partnership working.
- \_ Lack of quality of tourism facilities.
- \_ Lack of good evidence if good/bad for the East Lindsey economy.
- \_ Narrowness of the tourism offer.
- \_ Marketing – footpaths/bridleway for example.
- \_ Grant assistance limiting c/u to holiday cottages.

**SA Topic Issue 13 Economic Growth and Distribution:**

- \_ Transport/access/costs.
- \_ Better training/opportunities.
- \_ Conflict quality of life v employment opportunities
- \_ Cost of travel/poor roads.
- \_ Move away from distribution in towns to villages (IT potential).
- \_ Lack of investment.
- \_ More flexibility in planning policy.
- \_ Community led initiatives.

**SA Topic Issue 14 Economic Diversification:**

- \_ Need to take account of parish/village plans (role of Ward members to drive plans).
- \_ Housing needs to address employment needs.

- \_ Reduce "food miles" – encourage local produce.
  - \_ Support rural diversification (i.e. farm buildings to employment/residential/tourism use in all areas of the district).
  - \_ Build on existing assets – churches/night sky/natural areas.
  - \_ Visitor information centre "joined up approach".
  - \_ Thinking "out of the box".
- SA Topic Issue 15 Regional Peripherality:***
- \_ Transport.
  - \_ Distance from main cities > n/south routes/motorways.
  - \_ Lack of other transport links – railways/use of taxis.
  - \_ Remoteness can be a strength.
- SA Topic Issue 16 Sites of value for biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity:***
- \_ Wolds – economic and cultural importance Marshland habitats.
  - \_ Biodiversity of ditches, dykes, waterways, grasslands etc.
  - \_ SSSIs – protection of all designated/protected sites.
  - \_ Protection of non designated/protected sites.
  - \_ The Wash.
  - \_ Forests and woodland.
  - \_ Saltmarsh.
  - \_ Kenwick Woods.
- SA Topic Issue 17 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species:***
- \_ Taken as read – development must be in line with the BAP.
- SA Topic Issue 18 Important Landscapes:***
- \_ Wolds.
  - \_ Marshland habitats.
  - \_ Canals.
  - \_ Waterways.
  - \_ Grasslands.
  - \_ (much as 16).
  - \_ Views and aesthetics; value of landscape, e.g. Big Sky – impacts of wind farms.
  - \_ Urban landscapes, e.g. the Malt in Louth.
  - \_ Coastal regions outside of SSSIs and existing protection.
  - \_ Economic development must work (enhance/sympathise) with the landscape – urban and rural.
- SA Topic Issue 19 Historic Built Environment:***
- \_ Link to biodiversity e.g. churches provide homes to bats etc.
  - \_ Listed buildings including their setting – not enough to only protect the

4 walls.

- \_ Economic issues – e.g. tourism.
- \_ People are attracted to built environment of areas such as Louth; character must be retained.
- \_ Modern buildings and public art are part of tomorrow’s history; must be protected.

**SA Topic Issue 20 Water Resources:**

- \_ Diversity, from coast to drains and aquifers, etc. all require environmental protection; not merely a resource issue.
- \_ Gravel pits and leisure areas.
- \_ Surface water and runoff etc must be considered in urban design; drainage authority.
- \_ Water courses must be protected for functional value and environmental value.
- \_ Perhaps the need for a water cycle study.
- \_ Water as a utility.
- \_ Water tanks; water saving devices; contingencies for shortages.
- \_ Canals as leisure resource – development?
- \_ Clean sections very important in maintaining tourism economy.
- \_ Need to tick right boxes for funding for flood protection.

**SA Topic Issue 21 Flooding (from the sea and from rivers):**

- \_ Environmental protection with flood protection e.g. Louth River
- \_ High risk area for coastal flooding – development and population increase would exacerbate previous problems (e.g. '53 flooding);
- \_ Flooding would have a greater impact today
- \_ Increase defences, or pull people and development inland?
- \_ Do we continue to develop the coast? Or is this a waste of resources long term?
- \_ Incorporate precautions into building design?
- \_ What will be the future of Government funding for flood risk management?
- \_ Is flood protection a waste of money in the long term?
- \_ Transport implications
- \_ Changing economic landscape will result from change in physicality of land

**SA Topic Issue 22:**

- \_ Useful and sustainable use of land.
- \_ Biodiversity issues – e.g. birds on hedgerows; set aside – financially beneficial for sustainable use.
- \_ Carbon footprint of land use.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Move from ploughing to direct drilling would reduce carbon emissions – new techniques enable land use with improved land quality.</li> <li>_ Pollutants, use of pesticides and fertilizers.</li> <li>_ What land to build on? – very limited good crop land – protecting the best soils from development, especially a problem with lack of brownfield sites.</li> <li>_ Water usage.</li> <li>_ Land impact of supporting infrastructure, e.g. roads from housing.</li> <li>_ Planning control of farmland.</li> <li>_ National designation of brownfield site doesn't fully fit with rural characteristics of EL.</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 23 Emissions and pollutants e.g. noise, odour:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Light pollution.</li> <li>_ Smells – big issue (intensive livestock – compost, flies) e.g. in Sibsey intensive chicken farms – maggots.</li> <li>_ Carbon as above.</li> <li>_ Noise – infrastructure, especially roads not designed to meet current high demand creating noise pollution – consideration when planning new developments.</li> <li>_ Runoff and slurry spreading.</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 24 Climate Change Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_ Take into consideration issues such as chemical use and carbon emissions when planning land use, changes in water resources.</li> <li>_ impact farming.</li> <li>_ Sea level issues and flooding – economic issues, etc.</li> <li>_ Acid rain resulting from activity in neighbouring areas e.g. in Midlands – e.g. protecting historic buildings</li> <li>_ Damage to property from extreme weather change.</li> <li>_ Storms and tornadoes – physical damage to property (impacting insurance, etc).</li> <li>_ Costs from heating bills, etc.</li> <li>-Benefits to the area – e.g. fewer frosts and warmer bathing make the area more attractive to tourism – increased demand for accommodation, caravans, etc.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Natural England comments received by post on 20 April 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p><b>SA Objective 1:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective and welcomes the explicit reference to geodiversity.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 2:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 3:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective</p> <p><b>SA Objective 4:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective,</p>	<p>Comments noted and no issues to address for objectives 1 to 3 and 5 to 12 as part of the SA. Objective 4 has been revised based on comments from the</p>



	<p>however, the wording here is unclear – e.g. controlled water storage may be beneficial.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 5:</b> Natural England supports this objective <b>SA Objective 6:</b> Natural England in principle supports this policy, though the implications on objective 1 should be noted where brownfield sites have developed biodiversity interest.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 7:</b> Natural England supports this objective</p> <p><b>SA Objective 8:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 9:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 10:</b> Natural England supports in principle the inclusion of this objective, with caveat of location being a key issue.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 11:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 12:</b> Natural England supports the inclusion of this objective.</p>	Environment Agency.
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b></p> <p>General -Ticked boxes on form are all issues of major importance for consideration in any local planning document in East Lindsey.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 1 Population structure and distribution:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 2 Health of population:</b> We would certainly agree that access to green space has an important role to play in delivering health benefits in East Lindsey.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 3 Quality of Life:</b> Evidence of use of sites such as Gibraltar Point NNR and Saltfleetby and Donna Nook NNR demonstrate natural assets are a major attraction for East Lindsey.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 4 Physical isolation and rural exclusion:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 5 Areas of high multiple deprivation:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 6 Housing: SA Topic Issue 7 Public Safety:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made. <b>SA Topic Issue 7 Public Safety:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 8 Road Safety:</b> No comments.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 9 Public Transport:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 10 Employment and Economic Independence:</b> No comments.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 11 Household Incomes:</b> No comments.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 12 Tourism:</b> Green tourism has a very significant role to play in East Lindsey as a mechanism for extending and diversifying the visitor experience on the coast.</p>	

	<p><b>SA Topic Issue 13 Economic Growth and Distribution:</b> No comments.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 14 Economic Diversification:</b> No comments.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 15 Regional Peripherality:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 16 Sites of value for biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity:</b> Although sites of very high importance exist, generally biodiversity in the district reflects a low baseline in the region as a whole and coverage of protected sites (away from the coast) is below the national average.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 17 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species:</b> See 16 above.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 18 Important Landscapes:</b> East Lindsey has a nationally important protected landscape, therefore this is a key issue.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 19 Historic Built Environment:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 20 Water Resources:</b> Climate change has to be a major consideration in terms of water availability and this needs to be considered in terms of future demand.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 21 Flooding (from the sea and from rivers):</b> Key issue – climate change and implications of sea level rise is key to sustainability of long term planning documents in East Lindsey. There must be a sustainable approach to flood defences and the flexibility in forward plans to manage the results of climate change.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 22:</b> Agreed with some issues but no specific comments made.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 23 Emissions and pollutants e.g. noise, odour:</b> No comments.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 24 Climate Change Effects:</b> See comments under 21.</p>	
<p><b>Friends, Families and Travellers Comments received by post on 26 April 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>  <b>SA Objective 10:</b> Needs of Gypsy and Traveller population should be met – either those residing in the District or those visiting via transit accommodation.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Issues</b>  No comments.</p>	<p>Comments noted and no issues to address as part of the SA.</p>
<p><b>English Heritage Comments received by email on 27 April 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>  <b>SA Objective 2:</b> We recommend that you separate out this indicator into two; an indicator for the historic environment relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment with related decision making criteria such as 'Will it preserve and/or enhance historic assets and their</p>	<p>Objective to remain the same; issues to be addressed via sustainability questions.</p>

	settings?' and an indicator relating to the protection and enhancement of the quality and distinctiveness of the areas townscapes and landscapes. This will pick up some aspects of the historic environment as well, such as conservation areas and historic landscapes, but the first indicator would focus on nationally designated sites and other local historic assets.	
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b></p> <p><b>SA Issue Topic 12 Tourism</b> – Other examples of how tourism could be expanded is by more attention on the Coastal Grazing Marshes (perhaps linked to sea rise change adaptation) – the sort of offer found in Norfolk and by promoting the potential of historic market towns. SA Issue Topic 19 Historic Built Environment – Registered Historic Parks and Gardens should be added to the list under key SA issues; there may also be locally important assets, such a locally important buildings. SA Issue Topics 16 and 18 – English Heritage is a partner in the Lincolnshire Limewoods and Coastal Grazing Marshes projects (see attached leaflet).</p>	
<p><b>The Ramblers' Association (Lincolnshire Area North) Comments received by post on 3 May 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p><b>SA Objective 1:</b> Too vague.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 2:</b> Agree and support.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 3:</b> Agree and support.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 4:</b> Agree.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 5:</b> Agree and support.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 6:</b> Agree and support.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 7:</b> Agree and support.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 8:</b> Minimisation of production of waste would reduce need for reuse and recycling.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 9:</b> Too vague.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 10:</b> Agree and support.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 11:</b> Limits on new development preferable to some continued increase in development.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 12:</b> Agree and support.</p>	<p>Comments noted and no issues to address for objectives 2 to 7, 10 and 12 as part of the SA.</p> <p>Comments noted re objective 8 and no revisions made – however much waste production is reduced at source, the promotion of re-using and recycling is still considered important in this context.</p> <p>Comments noted re objective 9 but no revisions made – the objective has been revised and is considered suitable for the purpose of the SA framework at this stage.</p> <p>Comments noted re objective 11 but no revisions considered necessary at this stage.</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b></p> <p>No key comments made but form completed highlighting the key sustainability issues.</p>	

<p><b>The Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board Comments received by post on 3 May 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>  <b>SA Objective 1:</b> The Witham Third IDB liaises with environmental bodies to promote improved biodiversity. A scheme is presently in hand with the Woodland Trust at Tattershall Carrs Woods.  <b>SA Objective 4:</b> This is an important function of the Drainage Boards. Recent work at Witham IDB has focused on determining where the risk of flooding is greatest and developing resources proportionately. The board tries to ensure run-off from new developments remains at agricultural rates.  <b>SA Objective 6:</b> The Drainage Board's objective is to allow the maximum productivity from the best agricultural land by controlling land drainage water levels to facilitate both effective drainage and provide sufficient storage for summer irrigation. The Board generally supports the development of brownfield sites in consideration of planning applications.</p>	<p>Comments noted and no issues to address as part of the SA.</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b>  <b>SA Issue Topic 16 and 17 Biodiversity</b> – The Board is a member of the Bardney Limewoods Group; feeds information to the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre; and liaises with Natural England and other regional and local environmental organisations. The board is a contributor to the Lincolnshire BAP and may be required to implement its own BAP in the Boards district.  <b>SA Issue Topic 18 Important Landscapes</b>– Retained water levels are continuously monitored and controlled to protect fens and other floodplains.  <b>SA Issue Topic 20 Water Resources</b> – The Board are consulted by the EA before irrigation licences are issued. The Board encourages private winter water storage reservoirs.  <b>SA Issue Topic 21 Flooding (from the sea and from rivers)</b> – The board requires surface water runoff from new developments to be attenuated to the previous agricultural rates.  <b>SA Issue Topic 22 Land use and Land Quality</b> – Prior to set-a-side and agricultural environmental schemes, the boards drains formed the only wildlife corridors. The objective of water level control in the best agricultural areas is to allow maximum production.  <b>SA Issue Topic 24 Climate Change</b> – The Board carefully considers the effects of climate change when reviewing their capital and maintenance programmes. The board prioritises resources to the areas assessed as being at the greatest risk and ensures the maximum working efficiency of the drainage infrastructure to minimise the damage from the anticipated more extreme flood events.</p>	

<p><b>East Midlands Regional Assembly Comments received by post on 8 May 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>  The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) seeks a holistic approach to the development process and therefore the Regional Core Objectives set out in Policy 1 reflect the social, economic, environmental and resource efficiency facets of sustainable development. We welcome the accordence that this Sustainability Appraisal Report has with the RSS8. It is advantageous to include SA objectives on renewable energy and reducing the possible impact of future climate change, especially the risk of damage to life and property from flooding. It is worth noting that the Draft Regional Plan, launched for consultation on 28 September 2006, has clearer aims with regard to the Core regional Objectives. This may be pertinent with regard to conformity as it is due to be adopted in 2008.</p>	<p>One new objective has been proposed for climate change.</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b>  No comments.</p>	
<p><b>Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service Comments received by email on 8 May 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>  <b>SA Objective 1:</b> Yes, support inclusion of this objective. The wording could be revised to help emphasise the need to encourage and support native flora and fauna, although the likely and anticipated changes from climate change need to be identified and factored in to future management and restoration opportunities. Some locally occurring native species may not cope well with future environmental changes.  <b>SA Objective 2:</b> Yes, fully support inclusion of this objective as worded. As you'll be aware the district of East Lindsey includes a large proportion of the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a nationally protected landscape on account of its high scenic quality.  <b>SA Objective 3:</b> Yes, support the principle of this objective but unclear what is actually meant by unnecessary here. Presumably the objective assumes scope for further mineral/aggregate extraction and development activity, for example new housing and recognises some continuing pollution of soil, water and air through human activity e.g. road transport, industry and farming activity.  <b>SA Objective 4:</b> Yes, fully support inclusion of this objective. Safe guarding those coastal and inland areas particularly vulnerable to flooding as a result of future sea level rise is likely to be one of the key challenges facing the area especially as regeneration is also a priority for areas like Skegness and Mablethorpe.  <b>SA Objective 5:</b> Yes, fully support inclusion of this objective. Would welcome recognition of the specific needs of rural communities. The needs are very different owing to the isolation, traditional reliance upon agriculture and the difficulties in the provision of services and transport.</p>	<p>Objective 1 text changed to include native plants and animals.  Objective 3 text changed from 'unnecessary' to 'avoidable'.  Objective 5 will address the needs of rural communities by development of appropriate sustainability appraisal questions.  Objective 6 text revised to include '... appropriate re-use of...'.  Objective 7 text revised to take account of comments re 'the key challenge for much of the district is not the availability of public transport per se but rather the proximity and ease of access to key services, facilities and amenities'.  Objective 11 text revised to take account of comments – 'sustainable design' replaced</p>

	<p><b>SA Objective 6:</b> Yes, support inclusion of this objective but suggest inserting ‘... appropriate re-use of...,’ as depending on the location and surroundings, not all redevelopment of brownfield land may necessarily be seen as desirable, for example a recycling/waste collection facility immediate to residential areas.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 7:</b> Partially agree with this objective. However the key challenge for much of the district is not the availability of public transport per se but rather the proximity and ease of access to key services, facilities and amenities. This is a key challenge facing the area and difficult to overcome due to the sparse and remote rural populations that characterise a large part of the district. Approaches also need to vary to take account of the often very differing needs between rural isolated communities and those of the larger service villages, market and coastal towns.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 8:</b> Yes, fully support inclusion of this objective.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 9:</b> Yes, fully support inclusion of this objective.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 10:</b> Yes, support inclusion of this objective. However we recommend the inclusion of ‘appropriate’ housing needs. For example any new build/redevelopment within or adjacent to the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will need to demonstrate that it will not have an adverse impact upon the landscape and character of this nationally protected landscape.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 11:</b> Yes, support inclusion of this objective although suggest inserting ‘... appropriate sustainable design...’. It is essential that all new build is of the highest quality of design and construction to minimise current and future environmental impact and ensure that new development helps to protect local distinctiveness. New development needs to successfully deliver the emerging regional policy of energy reduction, water capture and where possible low carbon energy reduction.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 12:</b> Yes, fully support inclusion of this objective although it could be merged with objective 9 as a healthy community is essential to ensuring a vibrant community.</p>	<p>with ‘appropriate sustainable design’</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability issues</b></p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 1 Population structure and distribution:</b> Key issue is addressing the varying complex socio-economic challenges facing the sparse rural areas, and the larger service villages, market towns and coastal towns of the District. In the case of the rural areas there has been a strong reliance upon agriculture and rapid changes in farming in recent years has caused difficulties. The Lincolnshire Wolds AONB community consultation highlighted the varying needs and aspirations of a large</p>	

audience, hopeful of new opportunities and change, with an equally large group resistant to development and concerned with any promotion of the area for tourism.

**SA Topic Issue 2 Health of population:** In the case of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, whilst there is an extensive rights of way network, there are comparatively few sites with open or amenity access e.g. Hubbards Hills, Red Hill Nature Reserve, (Snipe Dales outside of the AONB). There is scope for exploring redundant waste sites and less productive agriculture land for increasing multi-use space. Preference should be for exploring, safe guarding and developing strategic green corridors like the Louth Navigation and enhancing green-space in close proximity to settlements.

**SA Topic Issue 3 Quality of Life:** The decline and lack of accessibility of support services is a major issue facing rural areas. Innovative approaches are needed to help provide outreach services and reduce the ageing population's current reliance upon car journeys. The natural environment as an attraction is a major asset, with for example the Lincolnshire Wolds providing the sole AONB within the East Midlands. The more remote coastal areas, if carefully and sympathetically developed, also provide much needed opportunities for green tourism. More could be made of this dual visitor connection.

**SA Topic Issue 4 Physical isolation and rural exclusion:** Rural isolation can be a problem but the area's rural charm and tranquillity is also a major strength that does need protecting in its own right.

**SA Topic Issue 5 Areas of high multiple deprivation:** No comments.

**SA Topic Issue 6 Housing:** Some recent examples of fairly formulaic design for buildings. A much greater emphasis on high quality design and build is required and it is critical that tackling sustainability issues becomes the norm and is not viewed as an add-on.

**SA Topic Issue 7 Public Safety:** No comments.

**SA Topic Issue 8 Road Safety:** A number of roadside verges within the AONB have been damaged by heavy goods vehicles and other vehicular traffic although the Highway Authority has a management schedule/policy specific to the area to help minimise conflict. Often damage of verges along minor roads has coincided with temporary road closures.

**SA Topic Issue 9 Public Transport:** The public transport network is absent in many places and certainly in rural areas there is poor service at evenings and weekends. Interconnect Services and Call-Connect need to be safeguarded, and additional services developed particularly to support the most needy and isolated communities. Public transport for work purposes is simply unworkable for many people due to issues of service

provision, accessibility, and perception of poor reliability.

**SA Topic Issue 10 Employment and Economic Independence:** See comments relating to Objective 5. The emerging Rural Action Zones will provide opportunities to widen partnerships and enable and support small business development opportunities within the wider rural areas. Employment opportunities within the coastal and market towns need to be widened to encourage specialist sectors to develop in the area.

**SA Topic Issue 11 Household Incomes:** Linked with comments for 10 above.

**SA Topic Issue 12 Tourism:** Yes agree that tourism initiatives have focussed on the coast and there is a need for a “joined up approach” to help market the area as a whole. The Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan supports the need for a consistent partnership approach to promoting the area and supports the promotion of the surrounding market towns as both physical and information gateways to the Wolds. The Wolds AONB provides a high quality visitor destination with outstanding scenery, although the tourism infrastructure is currently limited. There is a need to carefully promote the AONB to encourage appropriate tourism development that is not detrimental to the character of the area. One of the particular charms of the Wolds is its peace and tranquillity but there is arguably a case for encouraging an increase in visitor numbers particularly for walking, cycling and horse-riding. Traditionally there has been a split in the type of visitors enjoying the family attractions of Mablethorpe and Skegness from those that would tend to visit and stay in or close to the AONB. The possibility of linking the AONB to green tourism enhancements and promotion of the more remote coastal areas with high nature conservation interest needs to be explored.

**SA Topic Issue 13 Economic Growth and Distribution:** The transport network and accessibility needs improving across the district. See comments for SA Issue Topic 9. Agree that innovations in IT have the potential for increasing home working and provision of smaller business units within villages but also redundant farm buildings. Such development trends need to be carefully managed so as not to harm the rural character of the district, especially within the AONB. However, appropriate and sensitively designed small-scale developments could bring important economic and social benefits to often isolated communities.

**SA Topic Issue 14 Economic Diversification:** Increased support and guidance for the development of parish/village plans should be encouraged. Rural diversification needs to be supported, with an emphasis on high quality and appropriate renovations of redundant buildings.



However within the AONB there needs to be a particular high regard for the areas distinctiveness with only appropriate and sympathetic developments permitted.

**SA Topic Issue 15 Regional Peripherality:** Agree that rural isolation is both a difficulty on the one hand but also an attraction in terms of providing peace, solitude etc, This is often a big attraction for those visiting the area from further afield.

**SA Topic Issue 16 Sites of value for biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity:** Yes, fully support both these statements.

**SA Topic Issue 17 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species:** Yes, essential to achieve the 'step change' highlighted as necessary in the regional planning policies and frameworks.

**SA Topic Issue 18 Important Landscapes:** Yes, fully support both statements. See also earlier comments. Changes through the CRoW Act (2000) now place a statutory requirement for the relevant local authorities to produce and review a five yearly Management Plan for the AONB in accordance with CA23 national guidance. The Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service operates as the dedicated AONB staff unit undertaking a wide range of work on behalf of the Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee. One of the continuing challenges is helping to minimise the impact of future renewable energy projects, particularly wind turbines, many of which although sited outside the AONB are impacting upon the views both to and from the AONB. There has been some support from the LPA for wind generation turbines in the coastal marshes but these are often within a 10 kilometre radius of the AONB.

**SA Topic Issue 19 Historic Built Environment:** More resources need to be allocated to protect and enhance the scheduled monuments and other important historic features. Many of the scheduled monuments within the Wolds are particularly at risk due ongoing cultivation practices although Higher Level Stewardship may help reverse the trend.

**SA Topic Issue 20 Water Resources:** Yes, fully support this statement. East Lindsey also has a high proportion of the nationally important chalk stream resource that also warrants special protection and enhancement. The Environment Agency, Anglian Water and Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service have worked with a wide range of partners to help fund and support a three year Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project undertaking a variety of initiatives. The new Project Officer is proving an important link to landowners and the Catchment Sensitive Farming zones now firmly established.

	<p><b>SA Topic Issue 21 Flooding (from the sea and from rivers):</b> Yes, agree that flooding is a crucial issue for the district especially with the predicted sea level rises and increasing likelihood of more episodic, higher intensity rainfall patterns. All new developments need to factor in the need for carbon neutrality together with innovative solutions to water conservation and flood mitigation.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 22 Land use and land quality:</b> See comments in respect of SA Issue 21. The landscape changes from potential new bio-crops such as Miscanthus, needs to be carefully considered. Not all locations will be appropriate. In the case of Miscanthus for example yields are often highest on low lying moist soils which may also have high biodiversity opportunities as wet-pasture or wet woodland habitats for example.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 23 Emissions and pollutants e.g. noise, odour:</b> Light pollution is a particular concern for the AONB and the dark skies need special recognition and protection. There are however increasing pressures for increasing lighting in village locations to meet Health and Safety requirements. However improvements in technology are helping to facilitate improved lighting schemes that can minimise both energy use and light pollution.</p> <p><b>SA Topic Issue 24 Climate Change Effects:</b> See comments in respect of SA Issue 21.</p>	
<p><b>Campaign to Protect Rural England (Lincolnshire Branch) Comments received by post on 10 May 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> At this stage we have no specific criticisms or suggestions to offer. The draft SA Objectives appear to be relevant and comprehensive.</p>	<p>Comments noted and no issues to address as part of the SA</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability issues</b> The issues identified are considered to be well focused and substantive.</p>	
<p><b>Witham Fourth District Internal Drainage Board Comments received by post on 11 May 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> SA objectives 1 to 6 are critical issues that can be influenced by the LDF process. SA objectives 7 to 12 are desirable but the LDF process alone will not be able to deliver these objectives.</p>	<p>Comments noted and no issues to address as part of the SA</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b> There are far too many key sustainability issues. The limitations of the planning process will not enable ELDC to make a meaningful change on national issues, so why not keep it simple?</p>	

<p><b>Environment Agency Comments received by post on 14 May 2007 and 5 June 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives SA Objective 1:</b> At the West Lindsey workshop (hosted by you) a question was raised as to whether it is possible to enhance bio or geo-diversity. I would suggest that the '<i>quality and distinctiveness of the area</i>' should be included.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 2:</b> No comments at this time.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 3:</b> We would suggest that whilst some degree of pollution and loss is unavoidable that these should be mitigated against as far as possible. We therefore suggest the following alternate wording: '<i>To protect natural resources and minimize the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</i>' We note that this objective does not just relate to local natural resources and we support this approach.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 4: Suggested wording change</b> – We request that this SA Objective be reworded as follows: '<i>To avoid the risk of flooding where possible and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding and climate change where it cannot be avoided.</i>'</p> <p><b>SA Objective 5:</b> No comments at this time.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 6:</b> We would suggest that rather than wishing to minimise the use of agricultural and greenfield sites the objective should be to minimise their 'loss'. It should be noted that we may support greenfield development over brownfield if it is at lower risk of flooding following application of the PPS25 sequential test.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 7:</b> No comments at this time.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 8:</b> We are supportive of this objective</p> <p><b>SA Objective 9:</b> No comments at this time.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 10:</b> We are supportive of this objective -We consider it to be inappropriate to allocate significant levels of new housing over and above levels need to sustain local needs. In our opinion 'strategic' levels of housing provision in the anticipation that it stimulates economic development is inappropriate in East Lindsey's coastal floodplain.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 11:</b> Is this objective to include efficiencies in energy and water use? Whilst this is in part covered by Objective 3, we consider that the need for new development to be energy and resource efficient should be an explicit requirement of the sustainability objectives</p> <p><b>SA Objective 12:</b> No comments at this time.</p> <p>We note that there is no specific objective regarding the adaptation of new development to the impacts of climate change, and we have tried to incorporate this into SA Objective 4 (see above). Whilst many of the consequences are covered by other objectives, most notably flood risk, many are not as explicit as they perhaps could be.</p> <p>It is also unclear as to how these objectives have developed from the</p>	<p>Objective 1 text changed to include the 'quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity. Objective 3 text has been revised and now includes 'minimize the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution' Objective 4 has been replaced with EA text. Objective 6 has been revised to include 'minimise loss' rather than 'minimise use'.</p>
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	<p>issues. It would be useful to see how the objectives have developed from the issues to confirm whether the issues that appear to be of significance will have the greatest influence on the LDF.</p>	
	<p><b>Sustainability Issues</b></p> <p><b>SA Issue Topic 1 Population Structure and Distribution:</b> The inward migration of elderly people into areas at a high risk of flooding is a potentially serious cause for concern. Flood Warning and evacuation measures are likely to be more difficult to manage for those with restricted mobility or who are particularly vulnerable. In addition, older people may find it more difficult to adapt to the consequences of a flood, including cleaning out and re-establishing their homes and the potential to be away from their homes for some time after an event.</p> <p><b>SA Issue Topic 2 Health:</b> The high proportion of residents with poor health or long-term health problems is also a cause for concern in areas at a high risk of flooding. These groups may be more at risk from flooding and may find it more difficult to adapt to the consequences should a flood occur.</p> <p><b>SA Issue Topic 6 Housing:</b> The Environment Agency considers that bungalows are no longer likely to be considered appropriate in areas at high risk from flooding. Similarly, caravans meant for permanent occupation are not suitable in areas at a high risk of flooding (as stated in Planning Policy Statement 25, Table D2). The suitability of caravans as a form of residence in areas at risk of flooding, has historically been a contentious issue for us, and this is likely to continue as risks increase with climate change (sea level rise).</p> <p>We note that the failure of housing development to act as stimulus for economic development has been identified as an issue for the area. We are aware of the historical problems with the uptake of employment sites, especially along the coast, and we note the Council's intentions to regenerate the coastal towns of Skegness and Mablethorpe (initially through Policies contained in draft RSS8).</p> <p>In our opinion, the delivery of new housing in these settlements must be clearly linked with uptake of employment sites. We consider it to be inappropriate to allocate significant levels of new housing over and above levels need to sustain local needs, in the anticipation that it stimulates economic development.</p> <p>If the take up of employment allocations is not forthcoming, we consider that there is no justification for pre-emptive housing levels over and above an amount needed purely to sustain the local population.</p>	

We also note that advances in sustainable housing design are not being as widely implemented as they might be. This is also likely to be of great significance over the long term as resources, such as potable water, are put under increasing pressure.

There needs to be joined up thinking regarding the siting of homes to meet the demand for bungalows for the elderly in the area. It should be ensured that development sites or allocated sites are in a suitable location to meet the affordable housing needs.

**SA Issue Topic 12 Tourism:** We consider that the long-term sustainability of intensive tourism along the coast is in doubt, given climate change (sea level rise) predictions, uncertainties regarding the future funding and provision of flood defences, and a predicted rapid decline in the standard of protection afforded by defences in the face of sea level rise. The sustainable use of the coast for tourism purposes must take into account the likely long-term environmental constraints of climate change and sea level rise and the economic capacity of such development to adapt.

In particular, we are concerned about the provision of caravans (both static and touring) to house the significant amount of tourists that frequent the coast. Caravan sites are classified as 'more vulnerable' applying the PPS25 vulnerability classification, and are only appropriate in floodplains once the Sequential and Exception Tests (if required) are passed. Crucially, PPS25 states that sites are required to be 'safe' during flood events. However, in our opinion an acceptable standard of safety is difficult to achieve in the locations identified in the Council's SFRA that would experience significant floodwater depths/speeds (e.g. Mablethorpe, Sutton on Sea, Chapel St. Leonards).

We will press for opportunities to gradually relocate the most vulnerable types of development away from the coast to areas at lower risk. The Environment Agency are therefore likely to be supportive of any attempts to move 'residential' elements (especially) of the tourist industry such as caravan/camping/chalet sites, away from the coastal areas and to take advantage of the other assets within the district.

In the future, new development *may* need to contribute towards the costs of maintaining defences that they benefit from. Such contributions may be considerable, and the capacity of development in areas at a high risk of flooding to be economically capable of achieving such contributions should be taken into account when considering the long-term sustainability of any such development.

The constraints of climate change and sea level rise should consider the

findings of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) which is currently underway. Please note that it is unlikely that we would support any scheme that did not follow the recommendations of the SMP.

**SA Issue Topic 14 Economic Diversification:** We would re-iterate the point made under issue 6, namely that in our opinion, the delivery of new housing in coastal settlements must be clearly linked with uptake of employment sites. We consider it to be inappropriate to allocate significant levels of new housing over and above levels need to sustain local needs, in the anticipation that it stimulates economic development.

**SA Issue Topics 16 and 17 Biodiversity:** We are supportive of the inclusion of these matters as significant sustainability issues.

**SA Issue Topics 21 and 24 Flooding & Climate Change:** In our opinion, elements of SA Issue Topics 21 ('flooding') and 24 ('climate change') could be combined, in particular boxes 2 and 3, to create a single 'flood risk and climate change' Topic. The Draft Addendum to Planning Policy Statement 1: 'Planning and Climate Change' states in paragraph 2 that 'the Government believes that climate change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. Addressing climate change is therefore the Government's principal concern for sustainable development.' Adapting to flooding and climate change is, in the Environment Agency's opinion, the most significant challenge being faced by East Lindsey District. The need to adapt spatially is vital, rather than an increased reliance on mitigation.

We welcome the recognition in box 4 of the requirement to consider flood risk as part of any land use change. However, we are concerned that, effectively, this box appears to promote flood risk mitigation measures through individual planning applications, (which is correct if it suits the circumstance) as opposed to adopting a more strategic approach and considering the suitability of future development (especially housing) in certain locations in the face of climate change and sea level rise.

The avoidance of significant levels of new development in floodplains (over and above an amount needed to sustain local needs) and the proper application of the flood risk sequential test as soon as possible in the planning process is clearly preferable to the mitigation of risk.

This is especially important in East Lindsey given the high residual flood risks arising from a breach or overtopping of a defence (as confirmed in the adopted ELDC SFRA), uncertainties over the future provision and funding of defences, and predicted reduction in standards of protection afforded over time with climate change. The forecast impacts of climate change on the standard of protection provided by the existing flood

	<p>defences, and the likely costs of improving the defences to maintain an acceptable standard of protection, will have impacts on the sustainability of all development that currently benefits from the existing defences and for any new development proposed.</p> <p>We feel that these latter points are of particular importance, and we have stated these in our formal representations to RSS8. Therefore, we request that these be incorporated into a new 'SA Issue' under Topic 21, worded as follows:</p> <p>"uncertainties over the future provision and funding of flood defences, and a predicted rapid reduction in the standard of protection afforded by defences over time (with no intervention) with sea level rise".</p>	
<p><b>Wash Estuary Project Comments received by email on 15 May 2007</b></p>	<p>Due to extended absence, unable to respond at this time.</p>	<p>No comments made and therefore no issues to address as part of the SA</p>

# Appendix F: Glossary

East Lindsey District Council Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal (Version F)



<b>Adoption</b>	
The final confirmation of a development plan or Local Development Document as having statutory status by a Local Planning Authority.	
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	
'Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.</li> <li>■ Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision<sup>10</sup>.</li> </ul>	
<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b>	<b>AMR</b>
Part of the Local Development Framework, the Annual Monitoring Report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.	
<b>Area Action Plan</b>	<b>AAP</b>
A Development Plan Document that focuses on a specific location or area subject to significant change or conservation.	
<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>	<b>AONB</b>
Conservation designation which protects areas of acknowledged special landscape value, comparable in scope and purpose to National Parks. The designation limits the conditions in which planning permission for new development would be granted, and ensures there is effective mitigation of any impacts (visual effect in the landscape; air quality; road traffic generated; etc.).	
<b>Baseline information</b>	
This is information gathered to described current conditions, and which future changes can be measured against.	
<b>Best Value Performance Indicator</b>	<b>BVPI</b>
One of a set of indicators established by ODPM and defined by individual councils which measure performance against statutory obligations such as housing, social care provision, waste collection, etc. Some, but not all BVPIs measure the economic efficiency of a council's activities.	
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	<b>BAP</b>
There is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan containing many targets for biodiversity. Action required at a more local level to contribute towards these national targets is set down in the Lincolnshire BAP.	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	
The variety of life on earth or in a region, measurable as the variety within species and between species, and the variety of ecosystems.	
<b>Brownfield Land</b>	
Land that has been previously developed.	
<b>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method</b>	<b>BREEAM</b>
This is an industry measure of energy and environmental performance of commercial buildings.	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	
An area given statutory protection under the Planning Acts because of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.	
<b>Consultation Body</b>	
An authority, which because of its environmental responsibilities is likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes, must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies, designated in the SEA Regulations are the Countryside Agency*, English Heritage, English Nature*, and the Environment Agency. * It should be noted that the landscape, access and recreation elements of the Countryside Agency, English Nature and the environmental land management functions of the Rural Development Service were combined to form Natural England, which was inaugurated on 1 October 2006. Natural England will help conserve and enhance the natural environment, for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people including economic prosperity. To this end, Natural England will be consulted in place of English Nature and the Countryside Agency.	
<b>Core Strategy</b>	
A Development Plan Document that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority's area, with objectives and policies to deliver that vision.	
<b>Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs</b>	<b>Defra</b>
The government department responsible for (among other things) environmental protection and conservation.	
<b>Development Plan Document</b>	<b>DPD</b>
Spatial planning documents that form part of the LDF. They are subject to independent examination and, together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, forms the Development Plan for the local authority area.	
<b>Environment Agency</b>	<b>EA</b>
Established in 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.	
<b>Environmental Report</b>	
Document required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and appraises the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme. See SA Report.	
<b>Flood Zones</b>	

<sup>10</sup> Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 – Housing (1996) Communities and Local Government

Flood zones show the flooding that will occur without the presence of flood defences.	
<b>Floodplain</b>	
The natural overspill area where a river may rise above its banks or when high tides or stormy seas may cause flooding of low lying coastal areas. It is the area of land over which water is stored during a flood event or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.	
<b>Greenfield Site</b>	
A site previously unaffected by built development.	
<b>Greenhouse Gases</b>	
Atmospheric gases that slow the passage of re-radiated heat through the Earth's atmosphere by absorbing infrared radiation. While they occur naturally in the environment, their release can be accelerated by human activity, including emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels. Key gases are carbon dioxide (produced by combustion), water vapour and methane (often produced by anaerobic digestion such as occurs in landfill sites, and from the guts of cattle), but also Nitrous Oxide (in vehicle exhaust fumes), PFCs (perfluorocarbons), SF6 (sulphur hexafluoride) and HFC (hydrofluorocarbons) (in refrigerants)	
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	
Any wastes which require special handling, storage or disposal, and which may present difficulties in treatment as a result of their content or toxicity. These wastes include chemical residues and flammable wastes from industrial processes, clinical wastes, etc.	
<b>Household waste</b>	
All waste generated by domestic premises, including compostable and recyclable materials. Household waste is a component of municipal waste, which also includes material from litter collections and some C&I waste collected from small businesses.	
<b>Indicators</b>	
A measure of variables over time which can be used to measure achievement of objectives	
<b>Landfill</b>	
The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.	
<b>Listed Building</b>	
Building or other structure held to be of special architectural, historical or cultural significance included on a statutory list and assigned a grade (I, II* or II). A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission being granted by the local planning authority.	
<b>Local Development Document</b>	LDD
Any document making up part of the Local Development Framework (LDF).	
<b>Local Development Framework</b>	LDF
Introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) as the replacement for Local Plans. It is the term to describe the whole portfolio of planning policy documents (Local Development Documents) setting out the planning strategy and policies for the area.	
<b>Local Plan</b>	
A Local Plan sets out planning policies and allocations of land for development. It sets out where different types of development, from housing to shops and offices, could be built during the plan period. Following the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) they have been superseded by Local Development Frameworks.	
<b>Local Transport Plan</b>	LTP
A statutory plan produced by the local highways authority setting out the plans for transport for the next 5 years.	
<b>Local Wildlife Site</b>	
Sites which have been designated for some conservation value. Local wildlife sites include: local nature reserves; sites of importance for nature conservation; sites of local importance for nature conservation, these incorporate several canals.	
<b>Mitigation</b>	
Measures that will avoid, reduce or offset adverse significant effects of a plan, proposal or strategy.	
<b>Nature Conservation</b>	
Policies and programmes for the long-term retention, management and enhancement of natural plant and animal communities, and occasionally modified vegetation, as representative samples of their kind.	
<b>Objective</b>	
A statement of what is aimed for, specifying the desired direction of change.	
<b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</b>	ODPM
Government department responsible for housing, local government, regeneration, planning and urban and regional issues. *Please note that the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on the 5th May 2006 took over the planning remit of the ODPM.	
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</b>	
This Act introduced significant changes to the plan making process at all levels.	
<b>Planning Policy Guidance</b>	PPG
These are prepared by the government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. They cover a range of topics such as sustainable development, noise, waste, rural development, coastal planning, etc.	
<b>Planning Policy Statement</b>	PPS
A range of documents superseding and updating PPGs, and generally placing more emphasis on sustainable development principles.	
<b>Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>	PPPs
Documents that have identified implications for the production of Local Development Documents.	
<b>Previously Developed Land</b>	PDL
Land which has been previously developed, excluding mineral workings, agricultural and forestry buildings or other temporary uses, and also buildings that have decayed to an extent that they are not visible in the landscape. Also known as Brownfield Land.	
<b>Regional Spatial Strategy</b>	RSS
A strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. It identifies the scale and	



distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. Most former Regional Planning Guidance is now considered RSS and forms part of the development plan.	
<b>Special Area of Conservation / candidate Special Area of Conservation</b>	<b>SAC/cSAC</b>
Areas of priority for conservation of the natural environment, usually containing scarce or valuable habitats for wildlife which require extensive protection measures to limit adverse impacts of development in the vicinity.	
<b>Scoping</b>	
The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a sustainability appraisal, including the sustainability effects and options which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the SA report	
<b>SEA Directive</b>	
European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'.	
<b>SEA Regulations</b>	
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 which transposes the SEA Directive into UK Law.	
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>	<b>SSSI</b>
SSSIs are identified by English Nature. They are areas considered to be of special interest because of their flora, fauna, geological or geographical features.	
<b>Sites and monument record</b>	<b>SMR</b>
List of archaeological finds, ranging from structural remains to individual artefacts, which is maintained by each county council.	
<b>Site of Nature Conservation Importance</b>	<b>SNCI</b>
SNCIs form part of a wider national network of non-statutory locally valued wildlife sites. These are generally administered by local authorities in partnership with conservation organisations. A site may qualify due to the presence of a notable species or an important habitat.	
<b>Special Protection Area / proposed Special Protection Area</b>	<b>SPA/pSPA</b>
Localised area of nature conservation priority comparable to an SAC.	
<b>Stakeholder</b>	
Any person, group or business that has an interest or will be affected by a particular activity, plan or project.	
<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	<b>SCI</b>
Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.	
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>	<b>SEA</b>
Internationally used term to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.	
<b>Structure Plan</b>	
An old-style development plan, which sets out strategic planning policies and forms the basis for detailed policies in local plans and Development Plan Documents. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, due to transitional provisions under planning reform.	
<b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b>	<b>SPDs</b>
Provide additional information and explanation of policies and proposals within the Local Plan or Local Development Framework. It does not form part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination.	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>	<b>SA</b>
A tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required in the Act to be undertaken for all Local Development Documents. Sustainability Appraisal will be undertaken alongside Strategic Environmental Assessment.	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>	
Term used in this guidance to describe a document required to be produced as part of the SA process to describe and appraise the likely significant effects on sustainability of implementing a plan, which also meets the requirement for the Environmental Report under the SEA Directive.	
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	
The most common definition is from the Brundtland Commission (1987) – "Development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".	
<b>Sustainable Drainage System / Sustainable Urban Drainage System</b>	<b>SUDS</b>
These are designed to limit or reduce the existing rate of run-off. Impermeable surfaces are created in most built development, and if water is allowed to run-off rather than percolate into the ground this can increase flooding as well as creating pollution, damaging watercourse habitats and causing bank erosion.	
<b>Waste Hierarchy</b>	
A set of overarching priorities for the management of waste first proposed in the government's Waste Strategy 2000. The priority is to reduce rates at which waste is generated; if further reduction cannot be achieved, to re-use materials for the same or a different purpose; if this is not practical, the materials should be recycled into new products; and waste should only be disposed of (usually to landfill) if none of the above is practicable.	
<b>Waste Minimisation</b>	
Reducing the volume of waste that is produced.	
<b>Waste Collection Authority</b>	<b>WCA</b>
The section of the council that is responsible for organising the collection of wastes from homes and businesses, and for the collection of wastes from public sites such as streets, litter bins, etc. Collection may be undertaken by a subsidiary of the council or by private contractors.	

Appendix G : Formal Consultation Responses to Scoping  
Report  
(Stage A5)

## Appendix G: Formal Consultation Responses (Stage A5)

Stakeholder	Comments	How comments have been or will be addressed
<p><b>English Heritage</b></p>	<p>English Heritage promotes a wide definition of the historic environment which includes not only those areas and buildings with statutory protection but also those which are locally valued and important, as well as the landscape and townscape components of the historic environment. The historic environment is more than a cultural asset; it is an important driver for economic regeneration and for building social cohesion and therefore contributes positively to all aspects of sustainable development. The overall aim of the appraisal process should be to seek to avoid or minimise any adverse effects, including impacts on the setting of designated sites, and to maximise potential benefits for the historic environment and to ensure that appropriate mitigation and enhancement is identified for delivery at the implementation stage, e.g. through the process of Environmental Impact Assessment, where required.</p> <p>We are satisfied that the scoping report meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and is clearly presented. However, we have a few detailed comments as set out below.</p>	<p>Noted. No action required.</p>

	<p><b>Sustainability objectives</b></p> <p>At the preliminary consultation stage, we recommended that there should be a separate objective for the historic environment. However, it has been decided to retain the original objective and deal with the different aspects of the historic environment through the sub-objectives. Whilst we are comfortable with this approach, as clearly the historic environment encompasses landscape and townscapes, it is important that any impacts on the different aspects of the historic environment with relevant recommendations/ mitigation are clearly set out at the appraisal stage. In paragraph 4.8 incompatibilities between the objectives are set out. Because the 'landscape' objective is compared with the other objectives, it implies that the potential incompatibilities listed are only relevant to the natural environment and landscape and not the historic environment, when clearly, the first 4 bullet points would apply to the historic environment.</p>	<p>Impacts on the historic environment, at the appraisal stage, will be clearly set apart from those relating to landscape.</p>
	<p><b>Key Sustainability issues (Table 6.1)</b></p> <p>Environment (important landscapes) -There is no reference here to historic landscapes. Lincolnshire County Council has yet to undertake an historic landscape characterisation of the county, but the Historic Environment Record should be able to provide an overview of key areas of historic landscape, such as the Coastal Grazing Marshes and the Wolds.</p>	<p>Relevant information has been included into the Environment (important landscapes) section of Table 6.1 dealing with historic landscapes.</p>
	<p>Environment (historic built environment and archaeology)</p> <p>– It is stated that only a small number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings are considered to be 'at risk'. It should be pointed out that this data only relates to structural scheduled monuments and Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, which only represent a small proportion of listed buildings. The local authority may hold information on Grade II listed buildings at risk. A pilot survey of all scheduled monuments in the East Midlands has been undertaken and a monitoring system is being put in place. Data from the pilot for East Lindsey can be provided on request.</p>	<p>The number of scheduled monuments 'at risk' has been updated in Table B1. In addition, further information from East Lindsey District council is being sourced to enable further response to this comment.</p>

	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Table 7.1)</b>  Q2a and Q2e – It is proposed that the indicator should be amended to: 'Percentage of Conservation Areas with up to date Conservation Area Appraisals <i>and Management Plans</i>'.  This is to reflect English Heritage guidance.</p>	<p>The indicator has been changed in Q2a and 2e within Table 7.1</p>
	<p>G2f (note typographical error – Q2e listed twice) – The SA question should also consider locally important historic assets, such as locally listed buildings. It should also be amended to refer to 'setting', i.e. 'Protect or enhance known features of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest, <i>including their setting</i>.'</p>	<p>Noted and Q2f altered to reflect comments.</p>
	<p>As indicated above, the number of scheduled monuments at risk should not just be based on the BARs register, but also utilise the scheduled monuments at risk data, which should be available from next year. It is not clear how 'at risk' can be measured with respect to other archaeological sites, unless it records the number that might be adversely affected by development proposals in the plan. Indeed, this might be a better indicator for assessing the impact of the LDF proposals on designated and undesignated sites. Similarly, the use of the BARs register is unlikely to measure the impact of the LDF proposals on listed buildings (or their setting) as it only relates to a very small number of Grade I and II* listed buildings.</p>	<p>Data to be obtained in 2008. Further liaison is required with English Heritage with regards to indicators.</p>
	<p>Q2g: indicator – It is not clear how 'archaeological surveys' are defined. Does this refer to desk-top assessments or to more detailed field evaluation that might be required following this initial assessment?</p>	<p>This is likely to depend on the Council / decision makers and the degree of detail necessary.</p>
	<p><b>Baseline data</b>  Figures – The use of mapping is welcome. We suggest that Figure 5.3 could include the registered parks and gardens and the registered battlefield.</p>	<p>The registered parks and gardens and battle field site have been added to Figure 5.3.</p>
	<p>Table B1: Baseline information/data for East Lindsey District  SA objective 2 -The regional data for the 2006 'Heritage Counts' (state of the historic environment report) indicates that there are 1,428 listed buildings and 151 scheduled monuments in the district.  The comments about scheduled monuments at risk made above apply here.</p>	<p>The relevant figures have been updated using the Heritage Counts 2006 State of the Historic Environment Report.</p>

	<p><b>Appendix B: Relevant Plans and Programmes (Stage A1)</b></p> <p>You may wish considering adding the European Spatial Development Perspective, which makes some useful statements about the relationship between spatial planning and the protection of natural and historic assets: Paragraph (17) defines balanced spatial development as “reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area’s ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at a larger scale, balanced territorial development”. The “conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage” is identified as a fundamental goal of European policy (18). This translates into three policy guidelines for spatial development (19) of which “sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage” is the key environmental objective for promoting sustainable development. This is set in the context of the recognition that “Natural and cultural heritage in the EU is endangered by economic and social modernisation processes. European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European heritage. Its fostering should be an important task for modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU”.</p>	<p>Whilst the intention is to keep abreast of all relevant plans, programmes, policies and strategies etc, this work element could go on indefinitely. It is the intention to review the additional plans and policies listed here subject to an instruction by East Lindsey District Council to proceed. However, it is unlikely that all emerging PPPS will be reviewed once the appraisal work begins.</p>
<p><b>Natural England</b></p>	<p>Thank you for consulting Natural England on the above sustainability appraisal scoping report. Natural England is an environmental body working to conserve and enhance the natural environment, for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings.</p> <p>We welcome this document and would like to praise its considerable breadth and content, we would however like to advise on some further detail which may be a beneficial addition.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
	<p><b>Section 3</b> – We advise that consideration should be given to the Lincolnshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan as well as the Local Transport Plan.</p>	<p>See above comment. It is our intention to review all suggested additional plans and policies listed here subject to an instruction by East Lindsey District Council to proceed; however, it is unlikely that all emerging PPPS will be reviewed once the appraisal work begins.</p>



	<p><b>Section 4, Table 4.1</b> – Natural England welcomes the 13 SA objectives with only a few minor caveats. These being, that in point 7, whilst we praise the inclusion of terminology such as green infrastructure (GI), we would suggest that this is often not representative of the wider countryside as a whole and little reference is made to this considerable resource of such, within this district. Additionally, we consider that point 5 would benefit from the inclusion of 'sustainable' and point 11 from the inclusion of 'locally' before appropriate. Finally point 2 makes no reference to the tranquillity or visual amenity that the report so rightly suggests the district is valued for (6.7).</p>	<p>Objectives were consulted on prior to the formal consultation period and at this stage all comments will be noted but it is not envisaged that changes will be made to objectives without further instruction from East Lindsey District Council.</p>
	<p><b>Section 6, Table 6.1</b> – is clear and concise in its detail, we would just add that with the Communities (quality of Life) section reference could be made to GI and the ability to create linkages with existing and new Rights of Way.</p>	<p>Noted and added to the Scoping report.</p>
	<p><b>Section 7, Table 7.1</b> – is relatively detailed and clear in its related targets and indicators, we do however feel that some additions and clarifications would be helpful. With respect to assisting an analysis of both desirable and undesirable landscape change, the following indicator may be useful:-  <i>'The number of proposals prepared that use landscape character to identify ameliorative measures'.</i>  <i>'No of schemes accompanied by detailed landscape/townscape design'.</i></p>	<p>These indicators have been added under Objective 2</p>
	<p>Q1a includes the Government PSA target on SSSI favourable condition. Whilst we do not object to the inclusion of this indicator and target, it should be recognised that development in the sense of land-use planning may have a relatively minor role to play in delivering this target. Indeed, management issues are more likely to be a constraint to delivering this target. We are pleased to note the target relating to the biodiversity survey and monitoring programme, and the presence of Wildlife Sites in the indicator section here.</p>	<p>Noted. However it should be noted that the framework table will be updated and modified prior to the appraisal process to ensure that it is relevant to the document in question and concentrates on the key issues and problems that the strategy is trying to address.</p>
	<p>Additionally Q2e would benefit from a wording alteration to read 'Maintain and Enhance' rather than 'Maintain/Enhance', also a mechanism for calculating any cumulative changes to scale, openness and visual</p>	<p>The suggested wording alteration has been changed in Q2e. In addition, liaison will take place with Natural England and East Lindsey District Council with regards to this comment and suggested indicators. The</p>

	<p>amenity of landscape character should be sought. Natural England would also suggest that a indicator for assessing light pollution change within the countryside might include: -'lighting Installations schemes with reduce glare and lateral light dispersal', this information is available either from the Highways Agency or during the planning process.</p>	<p>framework table will be updated and modified prior to the appraisal process to ensure that it is relevant to the document in question.</p>
	<p>Natural England considers Q5a is somewhat open-ended, whilst we agree that economic development must of course be sustainable, it is suggested that reference must be made to the size and scale of projects so that local needs are the focus. Q6a raises similar comment, in that when redeveloping on brown field sites, the available amenities must be, both close by and able to accommodate the population increase, also the higher the density of a population the higher the area requirement of accessible green space.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
	<p>With regards to question 7a and 7b the following indicators may assist in monitoring: -'<i>Length of footpaths in favourable condition</i>' – <i>an increase showing that improvements to facilities and access are being made</i> '<i>Number of new public transport, shared transport or innovative access schemes</i>' – <i>indicates the new opportunities to travel by other means that the car</i></p>	<p>These indicators have been added to Table 7.1 in the Scoping Report.</p>
	<p>We consider that Q11d would benefit from reference to locally distinctive vernacular (see enclosed leaflet) and again an indicator useful for accessing this is '<i>Percentage of high quality sustainably designed buildings</i>'.</p>	<p>Noted and changed within the Scoping Report.</p>
	<p><b>Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)</b> Recent European case-law and Government policy has concluded that the production of strategic planning documents should be considered a plan or project as defined in the Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994. As such, plans such as LDFs and some of their constituent documents will need to be subject to Habitats Regulation Assessment. Different local authorities have taken a different approach to undertaking Habitats Regulation Assessment – for example, some have included it within the overall SEA/SA document, whereas others have produced separate HRAs for individual planning documents within the LDF. We do not have a preferred approach for this, however you should be aware that East</p>	<p>East Lindsey District Council are aware of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and plan to undertake such studies in parallel to the SA/SEA process.</p>

	Lindsey contains a series of Natura 2000 sites and therefore elements of the LDF will need to be assessed under the provisions of the Conservation Regulations.	
<b>Environment Agency</b>	<p><b>General</b> Our comments are intended to be constructive and to assist in the formation of a robust document that will enable the Local Planning Authority to determine the most sustainable way for developing the district. We have noted that many of the comments that we made during the previous consultation have been integrated into the new SA. We commend the report writers for the clarity with which these difficult issues have been addressed and the overall accessibility of the document. We also commend the report for its focus on the issues that are significant for the district. We consider that 13 Objectives is an appropriate number and will make the SA significantly easier to use. We do have some concerns relating to the approach to the reduction of flood risk. We consider that too little emphasis has been placed on the need to locate development in accordance with the PPS25 Sequential Test. We also have concerns that some of the baseline data and documents that we would have expected to be included appear to have been overlooked.</p>	Actions relating to these comments are noted below.
	<p><b>Relevant Plans and Programmes</b> We consider that the following plans should be included as part of the baseline data for the SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steeping, Great Eau and Long Eau CAMS</li> <li>• Grimsby, Ancholme and Louth CAMS • Witham CAMS</li> <li>• East Lindsey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</li> <li>• Anglian River Basin Management Plan</li> <li>• Humber River Basin Management Plan • Anglian Water Ltd Asset Management Plans</li> <li>• Please note that PPG25 has been superseded by PPS25.</li> </ul> <p>We are aware that some of these plans are currently being produced or reviewed. We consider that any such plans should be closely monitored and the SA should take into account any recommendations as they emerge. Please also be aware that the principle of a joint strategy for the regeneration of the Lincolnshire Coast, within which local communities and government can work in partnership to address social inequality, improve the coastal economy and recognise environmental limits to</p>	We recognise the importance of the SFRA, however, whilst the intention is to keep abreast of all relevant plans, programmes, policies and strategies etc, this work element could go on indefinitely. It is the intention to review the additional PPS listed here subject to an instruction by East Lindsey District Council to proceed. However, it is unlikely that all emerging PPS will be reviewed once the appraisal work begins. Noted See above.

	<p>achieve sustainable development has been agreed during the closing sessions of the recent RSS8 EiP. The coastal Lincolnshire authorities of East Lindsey, Boston and South Holland, along with a number of other local and regional partners will participate in the study, which is expected to have a significant impact on the understanding of flood risk in the area. The Project will begin in 2008 take about 2 years to complete, and its progress should be closely monitored and any recommendations or findings included in subsequent reviews of the SA. We are particularly concerned that the SFRA has not been identified as part of the baseline data. This will be an essential piece of data in applying the PPS25 Sequential Test. If this document is not taken into consideration throughout the plan making process it may compromise any plans ability to meet Test of Soundness (vii), as they may not be founded on a robust and credible evidence base.</p>	
	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b> We consider that the SA Objectives identified are appropriate and represent the significant issues the district. We welcome the changes made to the objectives following the previous round of consultation.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
	<p><b>Key Sustainability Issues</b> <i>Development (housing)</i> We are concerned that the only reference to flood risk relates to the inappropriateness of bungalows in areas of coastal flood risk, and we consider that more emphasis on the impacts of flood risk policy on the spatial location of new housing development is required. The PPS25 Sequential Test should assist decision-makers in steering new development to Flood Zone 1. Development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should only be considered where there are no reasonably available sites in Flood Zone 1. In Chapter 2 you have noted that around half of the district lies within the coastal floodplain. Other parts are also within the flood plains of various rivers. A significant proportion of the district, however, lies within Flood Zone 1, including parts of Louth, Horncastle, Alford, Spilsby and Coningsby/Tattershall. It seems likely that the PPS25 Sequential Test will require much new development, and particularly 'more vulnerable' development such as housing, to be located in areas outside of the floodplain. This may raise issues with regards to the development of</p>	<p>Comments noted and key issues chapter updated accordingly.</p>

	<p>brownfield land. The PPS25 Sequential Test could support the development of greenfield sites in Flood Zone 1 in preference to brownfield sites in Flood Zones 2 or 3, where they can both be shown to be reasonably available alternative sites. The PPS25 Exception Test will also be required for all new housing developments within Flood Zone 3. This will mean that all sites will need to be able to demonstrate what wider sustainability benefits to the community will be provided by the development that will outweigh the flood risk. They will also need to be located on previously developed land (however, see above), unless it can be shown that there are no other reasonably available previously developed sites.</p>	
	<p>All new housing developments in the Flood Zone 3 will also need to be shown to be 'safe' without increasing flood risk elsewhere. This will need to be demonstrated through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). These matters are likely to have a significant impact on development within the coastal settlements, especially Skegness and Mablethorpe, but also to all other smaller settlements that lie within Flood Zone 3. The location of new housing is a fundamental way of adapting to the impacts of climate change. Uncertainties regarding the future funding and provision of flood defences, and a predicted rapid decline in the standard of protection afforded by defences in the face of sea level rise, will have an impact on developments dependant on such defences. Accordingly, it is not sustainable to continue to place new development in areas at risk of flooding where it can be avoided, and we therefore consider that the relationship between flood risk and housing needs to be more fully explored under this issue. There should also be a link made to SA Objectives 4 and 13.</p>	
	<p><i>Transport</i> Careful consideration should be given to the practicability of evacuating occupants of development along existing or proposed transport infrastructure. If people are not able to escape areas affected by flooding because roads are impassable the strain on emergency services may be even greater as people will need to be evacuated by boat or by helicopter. The accessibility of new development and the capacity of the emergency</p>	<p>These comments have been added into the Transport (Public transport and access) section where relevant.</p>

	<p>services to evacuate occupants will play an important part in determining whether or not it can be considered 'safe'. We consider that this issue should also be linked to SA Objectives 4 and 13.</p>	
	<p><i>Economy (employment, economic independence, economic growth and diversification)</i> The Environment Agency supports the comments of the Sustainability Appraisal with regard to the diversification of tourism opportunities away from the coast. Our principal concern with regard to tourism in East Lindsey is the siting of caravans in areas at a high risk of flooding. Holiday or short let caravans are considered 'more vulnerable', as defined by PPS25 Table D2. This table also makes it clear that proposals for such development must be accompanied by a specific warning and evacuation plan. We suggest that this issue also be linked to SA Objectives 4 and 13.</p>	<p>These comments have been incorporated into the relevant section of the Scoping Report.</p>
	<p><i>Environment (important landscapes)</i> The Environment Agency agrees with the assessment of the Performance and Innovation Unit (PIU) Energy Review that climate change objectives must largely be achieved through the energy system, and "where energy policy decisions involve trade-offs between environmental and other objectives, then environmental objectives will tend to take preference." The evaluation of the visual impacts of developments such as wind farms should be carefully considered against the benefits to mitigating the causes of climate change.</p>	<p>These comments have been incorporated into the relevant section of the Scoping Report</p>
	<p><i>Environment (natural resources and pollution)</i> We support the findings of the SA regarding the importance of the management of water resources and the impacts of development on water quality. The Environment Agency has recently issued a letter to East Lindsey District Council encouraging them to undertake a Water Cycle Study (copy enclosed). This will provide a better understanding of the capacity of water services infrastructure in the area and be an invaluable source of baseline data for the SA/SEA. The impacts of climate change are likely to have a significant impact on the availability of water resources. For this reason we consider that this issue can also be linked to SA Objective</p>	<p>Noted East Lindsey District Council are aware of the Water Cycle study, however it is unlikely that this will be carried out prior to the commencement of the appraisal. This has been added to the Scoping Report.</p>

	13.	
	<p><i>Environment (climate change)</i> We generally support the findings of this part of the SA/SEA. In particular we support the emphasis that is given to the need for development to adapt spatially before considering mitigation measures to deal with the residual impacts of climate change. This could be more explicitly stated in the text as it appears in places that mitigation is considered to be an acceptable alternative to the avoidance of risk. Table 1.2 of the PPS25 Practice Guide sets out the hierarchy for flood risk management options. These are: • Avoidance/Prevention; • Substitution; • Control; and • Mitigation. Only once all other options have been fully explored should mitigation be considered. We disagree with the statement that “the implications (of climate change) for East Lindsey will reflect those in most other areas of the UK” and we think that this could mislead an uninformed reader. East Lindsey is one of only a handful of Authorities in England where the land topography and scale and nature of defences is such that climate change induced sea level rise poses a significant long term risk to the coastal zone. The 3 main sources of flood risk have been identified, considering pluvial surface water flooding under drainage infrastructure. Other sources such as artificial water bodies and groundwater should also be noted. We would suggest that the term ‘safe’ be introduced when discussing the mitigation of flood risk. If development cannot mitigate the risks to such a degree that it can be considered ‘safe’, it is unlikely to be supported by the Environment Agency.</p>	<p>These comments have been incorporated into the relevant section of the Scoping Report</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b> It is unclear how the framework will be applied to evaluate the contents of DPD’s. We consider that an appropriate means of evaluating options is to rate them against the SA objectives as: • Strongly positive • Positive • Neutral • Negative • Strongly Negative This will give an indication of the objectives that are most significant in relation to the issue and to enable an informed decision based on the baseline data to be made. We request that once the proposed format for the assessing and comparison of options is formed we be consulted to confirm our support.</p>	<p>A more detailed methodology was included in the original Scoping Report but was considered unnecessary detail at that stage, and was removed. The methodology to be used for the sustainability appraisal will be described within the Sustainability Appraisal Report, and liaison with the EA will take place.</p>

	<p><b>SA Objective 3</b> We consider that the indicators for some of the questions may not give an appropriate indication of the success or otherwise of the option. We propose the following indicators and, where appropriate, targets: a) We support the monitoring of grey water recycling uptake for new development. We suggest that the % of new developments that incorporate such technology should be monitored. This should be shown to increase over time. We also support the inclusion of the number of irrigation reservoirs applied for as an indicator.</p>	<p>This has been included into the Monitoring column. Noted</p>
	<p>The other indicators proposed, however, are unlikely to be affected by any policies or proposals to such a degree as to demonstrate a specific link.</p>	<p>Noted. However it should be noted that the framework table will be updated and modified prior to the appraisal process to ensure that it is relevant to the document in question and concentrates on the key issues and problems that the strategy is trying to address</p>
	<p>We suggest that instead an indicator of the % of new developments incorporating water efficiency measures be included. The target for this should be for all new development to reduce its water consumption by 25% through such measures, in line with government objectives.</p>	<p>Added</p>
	<p>b) The % of developments including rainwater harvesting technology could also be used as an indicator for this objective. This should be shown to increase over time.</p>	<p>Added</p>
	<p>c) The effective remediation of contaminated land will contribute towards reducing the risk of pollution incidents occurring. An indicator would therefore be the number of applications granted with appropriate investigations and remediation measures (where necessary) for sites with potential land contamination. A target for all sites with the potential to be contaminated to be investigated should be imposed.</p>	<p>Added</p>



	<p>d) It is not clear how these changes would be monitored and what monitoring would indicate. We suggest that the indicator should refer to the objectives and targets for the aspects of the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan relating to aquatic habitats and species. Appropriate targets could then be identified for use in the SA.</p>	<p>This will be reviewed and updated prior to the appraisal process.</p>
	<p><b>SA Objective 4</b>  We support the inclusion of indicators for questions (a) and (b) of the number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice. We suggest that a target for this should be 0. According to our records, the figure for the period 1/9/05 -1/9/06 was 15.</p>	<p>Added</p>
	<p>It is not clear how DPD policies or allocations can contribute towards ensuring that residents in areas at risk of flooding will take effective action to protect themselves from the risk of flooding.  This target also does not measure the effectiveness of policies or allocations in steering development towards Flood Zone 1.</p>	<p>To be discussed with ELDC and the EA prior to any appraisal work.</p>
	<p>The indicator of the number of new dwellings in the floodplain should be amended to reflect the nature of such development. Adopting a sequential approach to the vulnerability of development, as advocated in PPS25, water compatible uses are suitable for development in the floodplain. Where the Sequential Test has been passed, less vulnerable development is also considered appropriate.</p>	<p>Indicator amended.</p>
	<p>Accordingly an indicator demonstrating the amount of 'More Vulnerable' development permitted in the floodplain would be useful. We would also suggest that 'the % of new dwellings permitted where the application of the Exception Test has been required' be monitored. This should be shown to decrease over time and demonstrate that such development can be considered as 'exceptional'. This should be applied to questions a and b.</p>	<p>Indicators suggested have been included.</p>
	<p>Sustainable drainage systems are unlikely to make any contribution to the reduction of flood risk as a result of inundation from the sea. This should be removed as an</p>	<p>This has been removed.</p>

	indicator for question b.	
	Question (c) should always result in a negative answer, as development should not be allowed to increase flood risk elsewhere. We therefore suggest an indicator of 'the number of applications approved with an appropriate surface water drainage scheme'. A target for this should be 100% of all applications.	Added
	<b>SA Objective 13</b> Questions a and b should be adapted to be in line with the comments made above under SA Objective 4.	This as been amended where necessary.
	We suggest the inclusion of an indicator for 'the number of flood storage areas with a long-term commitment to maintenance agreed through the planning system' as an indicator for question c.	Added
	Question c should also include those indicators recommended under Objective 3.	Noted and incorporated where necessary.
	<b>Appendix C</b> Please find enclosed a CD-ROM that contains a number of Environment Agency spatial datasets. Please note that these datasets are provided in ESRI shapefile format. The datasets provided are those on our nationally approved SEA dataset list that are found within the East Lindsey District Council boundary. Also on the CD-ROM is a Microsoft Word document (Metadata.doc) which describes each dataset along with a copy of the Environment Agency's standard data supply notice (noncommercial use) and the Ordnance Survey's notice covering the use of the derived datasets. We request that these documents are read before any of the data is accessed or used.	We acknowledge receipt of the CD and will utilise where appropriate.
	As noted earlier, the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy's (CAMS') and Anglian Water Asset Management Plans have not been used as part of the baseline data. We consider that these are a vital part of forming a view of the actual situation with regards to water resource availability and water services infrastructure.	These will be reviewed prior to the Appraisal.

	<p>We advise that a Water Cycle Study should be undertaken to inform the baseline data for Objective 3. Policy 32 of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) recommends that all Local Authorities should carry out an initial assessment of water services infrastructure at an early stage in the development plan process. We consider that Water Cycle Studies are the most appropriate way to meet this requirement.</p> <p>As mentioned previously, we have recently issued advice to the Local Planning Authority recommending that such a study be undertaken. Without such an assessment any plans may not be considered to comply with Test of Soundness (vii), as they may not be founded on a robust and credible evidence base.</p>	<p>Whilst the intention is to ensure that the appraisal (and therefore baseline information) is based on the most reliable and up to date information, this work is an iterative process and could go on indefinitely. It is unlikely that a detailed study, such as a water cycle study will be completed prior to the appraisal phase, mainly due to time constraints.</p>
	<p>Under the baseline data for Objective 4 the term 'Category 3 flood zones' is used. This term should be replaced with 'Flood Zone 3' being the definition contained in PPS25.</p> <p>It also states that Flood Zone 2 overlies Flood Zone 3. This is not the case. Flood Zone 2 is the land assessed as having between the 1:100/1:200 and 1:1000 annual probability of river/sea flooding.</p>	<p>This has been changed where appropriate.</p>
	<p>We request that the Environment Agency's Flood Zone maps are referred to in the baseline data.</p>	<p>Figure 5.4 – Watercourses and Areas at risk from flooding (flood zone 2 and 3) are referred to in the baseline chapter (5.12) and within the Baseline Table.</p>
	<p>The East Lindsey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is not mentioned as part of the baseline data. This is considered to be the best available information on flood risk for East Lindsey District. If it is not considered as part of the SA it is unlikely that any documents assessed by the SA will be able to pass Test of Soundness (vii), as they may not be founded on a robust and credible evidence base.</p>	<p>This will be reviewed prior to the appraisal stage and the baseline will be updated where relevant.</p>

	<p>Under the Baseline data for Objective 4 it states that there were 4 planning permissions approved by East Lindsey District Council contrary to Environment Agency advice in the period April-September 2005. In the period 1st September 2005 to 1st September 2006 15 applications were approved by the LPA contrary to our advice.</p>	<p>Changed</p>
	<p><b>Appendix F</b> We request that the definitions of a flood plain and the explanation of the PPS25 Flood Zones be separated. This is to prevent confusion regarding the meaning of terms.</p>	<p>These definitions have been separated.</p>
	<p><b>Conclusion</b> Overall we are satisfied that the SA has recognised the significance of flood risk for the East Lindsey district, and we are particularly pleased at the emphasis given to the need to adapt to and mitigate climate change. We consider that more emphasis could be given to avoiding the risks of flooding through the application of the Sequential Test rather than to the mitigation of residual risks. This is particularly pertinent with regard to residential development and I would refer you to Table 1.2 of the PPS25 Practice Guide for further information. The SFRA, CAMS' documents and Anglian Water Asset Management Plans have not been used to form part of the baseline data. We also strongly recommend that a Water Cycle Study be carried out to determine whether development will have any unacceptable impacts on the environment through further pressures on water infrastructure, including supply, treatment and disposal systems.</p>	<p>Noted. Where possible all additional documents that will add benefit to the baseline information will be reviewed prior to commencement of the appraisal.</p>
<p><b>Lincolnshire County Council</b></p>	<p>Views made by the County Archaeologist: p29 Q2G Why is "% of planning applications requiring archaeological survey prior to approval"; is this a typo or was there another point that has been omitted? I would ask to give consideration to adding "number of pre-application discussions regarding historic assets" p30 Q4a/b/c -I would suggest adding " number of historic assets at risk from flooding" p35 Q13a/b -I would suggest adding " number of historic assets at risk from flooding"</p>	<p>Amended</p>

	<p><b>Appendix B</b> -section on the Heritage White Paper 2007 - this is erroneous, the WP promotes the designation of 'Local Lists' of Historic Assets NOT just local buildings - see s1.3.56 of the White Paper -ie this includes archaeological remains as well as historic buildings.</p>	<p>Noted and included into Appendix B.</p>
	<p><b>Appendix C</b> -SAMs at risk -this list is erroneous -it only includes the assets which are both Scheduled and Listed - there is separate data for SAM's at risk -available from English Heritage under the COSMIC project via Tim Allen (though not on their website); the Wolds AONB has a high percentage of SAM's at risk -largely from agricultural techniques.</p> <p>We have a copy of some of their data and can say that according to this East Lindsey has 151 Scheduled Monuments (the word 'Ancient' was dropped some time ago) of these 151, 30 have been classed at 'high risk', 24 at 'medium risk' and 97 at 'low risk'.</p> <p>Whilst the first four points are comments, the baseline data in Appendix C is erroneous and should be amended.</p>	<p>The comments made above have been amended. The baseline data will be reviewed prior to the commencement of the Appraisal stage.</p>
<p><b>Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services</b></p>	<p>Further to my previous correspondence received by you on 8 May 2007, the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (LWCS) make the following observations on the formal Scoping Report (Version D):-</p> <p>The SA Scoping Report is well researched and evidenced. Although a technical document by its very nature, it is clearly written and easy to follow with a logical structure. There is a good use of tables, maps and flow charts throughout the document to summarise detailed information including how the SA will assist in the development of subsequent planning policy for the district.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

	<p><b>Chapter 2: The Study Area.</b>  2.7 We welcome this reference to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. The second sentence should be amended from North Lincolnshire to North East Lincolnshire as the current wording implies a different administrative arrangement. Please note that the total area of the AONB within East Lindsey is 397 square kilometres. Also consider adding a wider reference to the Wolds' Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) which includes the area often known locally as the 'Spilsby Crescent'. This area is an equally high quality landscape characterised by Spilsby Sandstone and includes Snipe Dales Nature Reserve and Country Park and a series of important local wildlife reserves often characterised by alder carr woodlands and springline habitats.</p>	Comments noted and incorporated into the Scoping Report.
	<p><b>Chapter 4: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. (SA Stage A1).</b>  The LWCS support the thirteen draft SA objectives (post-informal consultation) as listed in Table 4.1 including the recommendation for an additional climate change policy which is clearly a major consideration for all future development planning in the district. We welcome the application of the resulting SA as a framework for influencing and assessing the emerging Development Plan Documents and enabling realistic measurement and monitoring of subsequent proposals and policies against social, economic and environmental indices. Table 4.3 provides a useful summary of the revised SA objectives in response to a the range of partners and key stakeholder comments and we note all responses received as detailed within Appendix G.</p>	Noted.
	<p><b>Chapter 5: Baseline. (SA Stage A2).</b>  The LWCS recognises the need for the development of quantitative baseline data as an intrinsic and iterative process to identify, understand and monitor the key social, economic and environmental issues facing the district. The LWCS is currently developing a range of baseline datasets that may help to inform the district baseline, including for example an ongoing review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) and a future Heritage Capacity Study for the Wolds.</p>	Noted. See comments above for inclusion of further baseline information into the Scoping Report.

	<p><b>Table B1 Baseline Information Table.</b></p> <p><b>SA Objective 1: Protected Habitats -Priority Habitats:</b> Consider adding naturally fluctuating water bodies... 'and spring-line flushes' to emphasise these specialist habitats that are widely evident in the valley heads and along the eastern and southern extremities of the Wolds.</p>	<p>Amended. All necessary comments have been made in Table B1.</p>
	<p><b>SA Objective 1: Sites of Nature Conservation</b></p> <p><b>Importance:</b> Consider adding here that all existing SNCI are currently being reassessed against new 'Local Wildlife Site' criteria as part of a countywide reclassification.</p>	<p>Added</p>
	<p><b>SA Objective 1: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS):</b> The LWCS welcome inclusion of the RIGS however further surveys and classification is urgently required across the district and the county as a whole to fully assess the quality and condition of this resource and the treats and opportunities they face.</p>	<p>Added</p>
	<p><b>SA Objective 2: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty:</b> Please consider including the specific area reference as highlighted above (see comments on 2.7) to highlight the proportion of the total area of the AONB that lies within East Lindsey. We suggest an additional reference within the table highlighting that much of the Wolds is a national statutory designation confirmed in 1973 on account of the area's exceptional landscape quality. The recent impact of the CRoW Act (2000) legislation in respect of local authority obligations could also be usefully included here or within Table A1 (Appendix B). In addition to the AONB Management Plan the Lincolnshire Wolds Landscape Character Assessment (CCP414, 1993) is an invaluable point of reference providing a benchmark qualitative study, highlighting the outstanding features and qualities that led to its original designation. These include the area's unique physiography, its high scenic quality as a working landscape, its rich archaeological features and valued cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Amended</p>

	<p><b>SA Objective 2:</b> The LWCS still support retention of the existing <b>Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)</b> that surround the southern and eastern part of the Wolds, as mapped within the current East Lindsey Local Plan. This would sit well as an adjunct to this section of the table. See additional comments within 2.7 above. We believe that this is particularly relevant due to AONB boundary anomalies which have been highlighted regularly to us by both Elected Members and the wider public for example during the 'Celebrating the Past, Planning for the Future' Management Plan consultations in 2003. Please note that additional landscape information for the district is available via the Countryside Quality Counts research programme which can supply analysis of landscape change for individual Joint Character Areas (JCAs).</p>	Noted
	<p><b>SA Objective 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Risk:</b> Please consult with English Heritage, but our understanding is that Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are now classed as Scheduled Monuments (SMs).</p>	All reference to 'Ancient' has been removed throughout the document.
	<p>Please be aware of the Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation (COSMIC) study commissioned by DEFRA and English Heritage. The study was undertaken during 2003 -05 and sought to develop, test and deliver a robust and integrated risk assessment and mitigation model for archaeological sites in cultivation across the East Midlands, including Lincolnshire. For further details of this study we advise consultation with DEFRA and English Heritage.</p>	Noted, further liaison will take place for adequate incorporation of the relevant information into the framework table prior to commencement of the appraisal.
	<p><b>SA Objective 3: Water Quality:</b> The LWCS would welcome a baseline figure for water abstraction from the catchments in the district, if this is known, as this has direct implications upon the objective of preserving water and also impacts upon water quality.</p>	At this stage we do not have access to data necessary to adequately respond to this comment. Liaison will take place with the Environment Agency, and with East Lindsey District Council to produce a baseline maps if requested.
	<p><b>SA Objective 3: Soil Quality:</b> In addition to safeguarding agriculture land (as listed in objective 6), establishing, or seeking to develop a baseline for soil quality needs to be considered here as it is clearly a natural resource requiring protection and enhancement in its own right</p>	At this stage we do not have access to data necessary to adequately respond to this comment.



	<p><b>SA Objective 3: Tranquillity:</b> The LWCS welcome the inclusion of general tranquillity data, although this is only currently available at a county level. Rural charm and tranquillity is one of the overriding attributes of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. In addition to tranquillity we would also welcome inclusion of the importance of night skies with establishment of a baseline to help monitor light levels across the district, and in particular the AONB. The increase in light dispersal from increased development in rural areas, including for example lighting for ménages, needs to be carefully monitored. We welcome the reference to night skies within Table 6.1 Environment (natural resources and pollution).</p>	<p>To include this data within the baseline and the actual monitoring of light levels across the District remains the decision of East Lindsey District Council.</p>
	<p><b>5.8 &amp; SA Objective 7: Public Rights of Way:</b> The Lincolnshire County Council Countryside Access and Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007/2012) includes data for the total length of public rights of way for each of the district's. East Lindsey has the largest network in the County at 1140.5 kilometres including:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Footpath 914.2 kilometres</li> <li>• Bridleway 219.4 km</li> <li>• Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT) 0.9 km</li> <li>• Restricted Byway (formerly RUPPS) 6.0</li> </ul> <p>Where possible, it would be helpful to include information on the % of public rights of way that are currently open to the public, including information on highly accessible routes that can cater for all abilities. We recommend ascertaining the total number of actively promoted routes in the district for walkers, cyclists and horseriders. Important routes for walkers include for example the Viking Way, Lindsey Loop, Silver Lincs Way and Interconnect 3 bus walks. The LWCS have also produced in excess of twenty self-guided walking leaflets, many of which are within East Lindsey.</p>	<p>The network data has been included under Objective 7 Public Rights of Way. We do not have access to this information at this stage. It would be useful and appreciated if the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services could assist with the sourcing of this information.</p>
	<p><b>SA Objective 8: Recycling:</b> A separate figure for 'green composting' sites within the district would be helpful, we are aware of one site that has been operating within the AONB.</p>	<p>Currently we do not have this data, liaison will take place with ELDC to source this information.</p>

	<p><b>SA Objective 11: Energy efficiency...</b> : The two windfarms near Mablethorpe are onshore. It would be helpful to clarify the capacity figure for onshore windfarm generation e.g. the estimated size of number of wind turbines necessary to produce the 14.08 GWh listed? Baseline data for biomass and energy generation from bio-crops could be usefully added here, to include for example production of bio-ethanol, short rotation coppice (willow and poplar) and miscanthus.</p>	<p>The information on the Mablethorpe windfarm has been added to.</p>
	<p><b>SA Objective 13: Climate change:</b> Consider including a baseline for current seasonal air and soil temperature and for seasonal rainfall variation in the district. Although there is still much uncertainty, some climate change predictions could be usefully incorporated here using data from the UKCIP meteorological studies (Hadley &amp; Tyndall Centres) which covers a range of scenarios for the 2020's, 2050's and 2080's.</p>	<p>Baseline has been included under Objective 13 for Current climatic data.</p>
	<p><b>Chapter 6: Key Sustainability Issues: Social, Economic and Environmental (SA Stage A3).</b> The inclusion of a brief rationale behind each of the key sustainability issues is clearly laid out in Chapter 6. The LWCS note that our pre-scoping comments have been taken into consideration in the development of this section. In addition to our previous comments we make the following observations:</p>	<p>Noted</p>
	<p><b>Table 6.1 Environment (Important Landscapes):</b> First paragraph, last sentence. The district cuts across four landscape areas. This is potentially confusing when viewed against Figure 5.2 which identifies over a dozen landscape types. Presumably the reference here is to the Joint Character Areas but this needs to be made clear.</p>	<p>Comments noted and revisions made including new figure 5.2b showing JCA's.</p>

	<p>Second paragraph. It is important that tourism development is appropriate to the AONB and this could be stressed here noting that any permitted development must demonstrate a high regard for the local landscape character through suitable scale, siting, design and additional landscaping where required. Recreational development needs to be carefully balanced, especially as unlike National Parks there is no overriding statutory requirement for AONBs to satisfy this need. As stated in the legislation, 'the demand for recreation should be met so far as this is consistent with the conservation of natural beauty and the needs of agriculture, forestry and other uses'.</p>	<p>This has been incorporated where relevant within the Environment (important landscapes) section of the Scoping Report.</p>
	<p>A reference to Planning Policy Statement 7 (paragraph 21) would be useful here as this requires local planning authorities to give great weight to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside within AONBs in both their planning policies and development control. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) reaffirmed the duties of local planning authorities with regard to protecting and enhancing AONBs, with a new requirement to produce and review, in partnership, AONB Management Plans.</p>	<p>This has been incorporated where relevant within the Environment (important landscapes) section of the Scoping Report.</p>

	<p>An additional planning issue of particular relevance to the AONB is telecommunication developments which by virtue of their height, scale and location have the potential for significant impact upon the landscape character of the area. Whilst there is a national requirement for individual operators to attain full coverage, there is also currently existing local planning policies to ensure that all considerations are taken into account when assessing individual applications. We recognise the benefits of fast advancing technology for socio-economic reasons but support the continuation of local planning guidance that seeks to minimise any undesirable impacts upon the appearance and character of the area or its local amenities. This involves ensuring operators thoroughly explore all site and mast sharing options, and undertake the necessary siting, design and appearance appraisals to minimise visual impact, including not only the masts and antennas, but also any ancillary buildings and services.</p>	<p>This has been incorporated where relevant within the Environment (important landscapes) section of the Scoping Report.</p>
	<p><b>Table 6.1 Environment (historic built environment and archaeology):</b>  Please note that the Lincolnshire Wolds has a particularly high density of archaeological and historic features due to the longevity of settlement in the area. The Wolds have been described as a 'prime archaeological environment' and have a rich legacy of prehistoric sites including a high density of deserted medieval villages, long and round barrows. The area's rich heritage resource and cultural associations, especially with Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was an important factor in its designation as an AONB.</p>	<p>This information has been incorporated into the Environment (historic built environment and archaeology) section.</p>
	<p><b>Table 6.1 Environment (waste):</b>  This rationale appears brief by comparison with other topic discussions. The resulting local planning framework has a positive role to play in encouraging appropriate uses for redundant waste sites, which once made safe, can through well planned reclamation, provide important areas for biodiversity and recreation. In some cases such uses will need to be carefully balanced against alternatives such as recycling or composting facilities which can often be well screened within redundant mineral working sites.</p>	<p>This information has been added to the relevant section entitled Environment (waste) in the Scoping Report.</p>

	<p><b>Table 6.1 Environment (climate change):</b>  The LWCS agree and support much of the climate change rationale. This is a rapidly developing but highly complex issue requiring further research and specialist advice. A partnership approach is essential with strategic decisions required, not only at regional and national levels, but also crucially at the local level through well thought through spatial planning. The emerging Local Planning Development Framework for East Lindsey approach provides an excellent opportunity for wider dialogue, discussion and continual review.  Please note that the Lincolnshire Environmental and Climate Change Action Partnership (LECCAP) has recently been established to provide a credible, independent voice, committed to raising awareness and tackling the causes and effects of a changing climate on the county and the protection and enhancement of its distinctive environment. The forum will provide a useful avenue for advice and support to the emerging local planning development framework for the district.</p>	<p>Noted. Where applicable information from this comment has been incorporated into the scoping report.</p>
	<p><b>Chapter 7: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (SA Stage A4).</b>  The LWCS recognise the importance and value of the SA framework in appraising subsequent Development Plan Documents through posing a series of focused questions and establishing indicators to assist with measuring and monitoring the performance of individual plans, detailing SA targets where appropriate.  Due to time constraints in reviewing the SA we are unfortunately not able to provide detailed comments on all the questions, indicators and targets covered within Table 7.1 although many of our comments regarding Chapter 5 (Baseline) will be able to inform this section of the SA. However regarding Objective 2a please consider adding 'undertake review of Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan' as a target. East Lindsey District Council, along with other relevant local authorities will be required to undertake its formal review to produce an amended plan for the period 2010 -2015. Q2c. Indicator. Consider also adding the percentage figure of new developments that have undertaken landscape assessments or landscape appraisals.</p>	<p>Noted and suggested indicators have been incorporated into the Scoping Report where relevant. Please note that the appraisal table will be reviewed, updated and made relevant to the document in question prior to the appraisal stage.</p>

	<p><b>Chapter 8: Consultation (SA Stage A5).</b> We note the consultation process as detailed and have no comments.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Chapter 9: Sustainability Appraisal Report (Next Steps)</b> We note the next stage of the SA process that is likely to involve the production of two SA reports one for Core Strategy and the other for Development Control Policies, Development Plan Documents and Settlement Proposals Development. An indication of the likely timescales involved would be useful.</p>	For updated details and timeframes please see the East Lindsey District Council webpage ( <a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/</a> ).
	<p><b>Other comments:</b> Non-Technical Summary: Final paragraph consider inserting... high number of residents with long term health problems.</p>	Amended
	Summary SA Objectives table: Objective 12 -healthy lifestyles" – missing quotes.	Amended
	Figure 5.2 Consider the inclusion of the Joint Character Areas. We would also recommend that the AONB boundary is extended beyond the district boundary to illustrate that the designation extends into North East Lincolnshire Council and West Lindsey District Council areas.	Comments noted and revisions made including new figure 5.2b showing JCA's.
	Glossary: Add SNCIs – Site of Nature Conservation Importance and the new Local Wildlife Site classification.	These have been added to the Glossary table.
	Thank you for considering our response. Please feel free to contact us again should you require clarification on any of the points raised. We welcome further dialogue as the SA Report and Draft Local Development Framework for East Lindsey district is developed.	Noted.
<b>Lincolnshire Sports Partnership</b>	<p>Much information for baseline may be found in the Active People Survey undertaken by Sport England (East Midlands Sport England) In addition, the local area agreement has some targets and indicators from the survey, which was of 1000 people in each local Authority Area (Nationally).</p>	The baseline table will be updated prior to the appraisal process to ensure that it is relevant to the document in question and concentrates on the key issues and problems that the strategy is trying to address.
<b>Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust</b>	<p>Thank you for consulting the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust. Our comments in response to the scoping document are set out below. <b>Chapter 4: SA Stage A1</b></p>	

	<p><b>Table 4.1: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b> The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust supports the sustainability appraisal objectives and the addition of SA objective 13 regarding climate change.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Chapter 5: SA Stage A2</b> Figure 5.1 – Statutory Designated Nature Conservation and geological Sites and other features of ecological interest. The Trust has not seen a copy of Figure 5.1 but would wish to ensure that it also includes Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs)/Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs).</p>	Figure 5.1 has been amended to include Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) / Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs).
	<p><b>Chapter 6: SA Stage A3</b> Table 6.1: Development (housing) The Trust would recommend that the Council requires developers to build houses to meet level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes i.e. zero carbon homes.</p>	This comment has been incorporated under Development (housing).
	<p><b>Table 6.1: Environment (biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity)</b> The Biodiversity Duty, set out in Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, states that conserving biodiversity includes restoring and enhancing species populations and habitats, as well as protecting them. This duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity should cover all development, not just those located on or near a sensitive site such as an SNCI.</p>	Where relevant within Environment (biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity), this comment has been incorporated into the Scoping Report.
	<p><b>Table 6.1: Environment (important landscapes)</b> We would suggest that cumulative impacts on habitats/wildlife should be taken into consideration in addition to those upon landscape character</p>	This has been incorporated within the Environment (important landscapes) section within the Scoping Report.
	<p>The Trust welcomes the recognition that not all locations are appropriate for bio-crop production. We also strongly support the possibility for recreation of wetland habitats, particularly wet woodland which is a Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat. These habitats are important for biodiversity but may also be an increasingly important resource in the future for reducing flood risk.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Table 6.1: Environment (natural resources and pollution)</b></p>	

	<p>We agree that water saving technologies and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) should be encouraged in all developments. Certain elements of SUDs such as ponds can benefit both people and biodiversity by reducing the risk of flooding and providing a wildlife resource.</p> <p>The Trust welcomes the recognition that water resources are a key issue with regard to wildlife.</p>	<p>This has been incorporated, where relevant, into the scoping report.</p> <p>Noted</p>
	<p><b>Table 6.1: Environment (climate change)</b></p> <p>There needs to be greater recognition in this section that climate change has the potential to impact on habitats and species. Climate change will increasingly put pressure on species and habitats which, if isolated, will find it difficult to adapt. Green corridors and large scale habitat recreation will become increasingly important to allow space for species and habitats to migrate in response to the stresses caused by climate change.</p> <p>The Trust recognises the need for irrigation reservoirs and flood storage and would encourage using the creation of these as an opportunity for large scale wildlife habitat creation.</p> <p>We would also encourage the Council to require developers to build houses to meet level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes i.e. zero carbon homes, in order to reduce our contribution to climate change.</p>	<p>These comments have been added to the Scoping Report in the climate Change Section.</p>
	<p><b>Chapter 7: SA Stage A4</b></p> <p><b>Table 7.1: Q1 a</b></p> <p>Under SA Objective 1 we would expect there to be a target of zero for the number of proposals resulting in the potential loss or damage to designated sites. Under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 East Lindsey District Council has a duty to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p>	<p>This target has been included under Q1a.</p>
	<p><b>Q1 b-e</b></p> <p>The Trust supports the indicators and targets set out in questions b to e of SA Objective 1.</p>	<p>Noted</p>



	<p><b>Q2 b</b>  There should be a target of 0% of ancient woodland lost to development. The Trust welcomes the target to increase woodland cover but would suggest that the figure of 65,000ha, i.e. 37% of East Lindsey, may be a bit over ambitious.</p>	<p>The suggested target has been incorporated into Q2b. The targets and indicators will be reviewed prior to the appraisal to ensure that the framework contains up-to-date information and that targets are realistic for the Council.</p>
	<p><b>Q9c (and Q12 e)</b>  The Trust supports the creation of green infrastructure including Accessible Natural Greenspace incorporating features for wildlife.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
	<p><b>Appendix B: Relevant Plans and Programmes</b>  There are other relevant plans, strategies and documents that should be included in Appendix B. They are as follows:  <i>Legislation:</i>  Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006  <i>Regional and Local Plans/Programmes/Strategies:</i>  The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy 2006</p>	<p>As described previously, whilst the intention is to keep abreast of all relevant plans, programmes, policies and strategies etc, this work element could go on indefinitely. It is the intention to review the additional plans and policies suggested here subject to an instruction by East Lindsey District Council to proceed. However, it is unlikely that all emerging PPPS will be reviewed once the appraisal work begins.</p>
	<p><b>Appendix C: Baseline Information</b></p>	<p>Noted.</p>

## **SA Objective 1 – Sites of Nature Conservation Importance**

It should be noted that most SNCI information in East Lindsey is out of date and stems from surveys carried out some time ago: many sites have not been re-visited for more than twenty years. Sites were selected on the basis of local knowledge but were not assessed against any agreed criteria. Unless a site has been surveyed in detail within the last 10 years the information can not be claimed as up-to-date. The Key Principles within PPS 9 include recognition of the need for development plan policies and planning decisions to be based on up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the area (paragraph 1). Without complete survey coverage of the district, East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) does not have a robust and credible biodiversity evidence base with which to base its decisions.

The Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership, on which ELDC is represented, published guidelines in 2006 for selection of Local Wildlife Sites (the new name for SNCIs which meet the criteria) in the historic county of Lincolnshire. These enable the assessment of all sites for which there is sufficient up-to-date biological information. Sites meeting the criteria will qualify as the 'local sites' referred to in PPS9.

In 2005, the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT) worked in partnership with the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service, English Nature, Environment Agency and Lincolnshire County Council to carry out a comprehensive baseline survey of the Wolds AONB. This survey re-visited sites already designated as SNCIs and also identified additional important sites through a field-by-field ('Phase 1') Habitat Survey. Interestingly, quite a few of the sites previously selected as SNCIs would not now meet the new LWS criteria, while previously unrecognised sites are proving to be extremely important for their biodiversity and would qualify. Last year the Trust carried out a comprehensive survey of all sites in Lincoln City (commissioned by the City of Lincoln Council).

	<p>Until up-to-date information is available on SNCIs/LWSs in the area covered by ELDC outside of the Wolds AONB, the local development documents will be open to challenge. LWT is concerned that the lack of a robust and credible evidence base means that the Council is not in a position to assess the performance or effects of the LDF using National Monitoring Indicator 8. There is a need for, at least, complete surveys of previously identified SNCIs and their assessment by the Local Wildlife Sites Panel to determine whether they meet Local Wildlife Site criteria. The need for up to date surveys by 2010 is now enshrine in the Lincolnshire Local Area Agreement. To gain a complete understanding of the district however, we would also recommend a comprehensive baseline study involving 'Phase 1' Habitat Survey of the areas not covered by the Wolds AONB. The Trust would welcome discussion on the means to take this forward.</p> <p><b>SA Objective 1 – Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Reserves</b></p> <p>The information on the LWT website is updated regularly.</p>	
<p><b>East Midlands Regional Assembly</b></p>	<p>The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) seeks a holistic approach to the development process and therefore the Regional Core Objectives set out in Policy 1 reflect the social, economic, environmental and resource efficiency facets of sustainable development.</p> <p>We welcome the accordence that this Sustainability Appraisal Report has with the RSS8. It is advantageous to include SA objectives on renewable energy and reducing the possible impact of future climate change, especially the risk of damage to life and property from flooding.</p> <p>It is worth noting that the Draft Regional Plan, currently at the Examination in Public stage, has clearer aims in regards to the Core Regional Objectives. This may be more pertinent in regards to conformity as it is due to be adopted in 2008.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

The Original Scoping Report (version E) was prepared on behalf of the Council by Faber Maunsell/AECOM and was published in November 2007. The Scoping Report has been refreshed by East Lindsey District Council to bring its content up to date with changes in Legislation and Baseline data. The guidance and methods for preparing the Scoping Report remain unchanged.