



**East Lindsey District Council Core Strategy**  
Sustainability Appraisal Report

East Lindsey District Council (ELDC)  
September 2009

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East Lindsey District Council Submission Core Strategy - Sustainability Appraisal Report

Rev No	Comments	Checked by	Approved by	Date
1	Final SA Report following ELDC review	JMc	RA	30.09.09

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Job No 60101346

Date Created September 2009

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# Non-technical Summary

# Non-technical Summary

## Introduction

This document is the summary of the Sustainability Appraisal Report for East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) Core Strategy. It describes how the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process (referred to as SA) have been used to assist in the development of the planning policies contained within the Council's Core Strategy.

## Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in the preparation of planning policy documents.

The legal requirement for SA is established through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. For SEA the legal requirements are set by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) and the SEA Regulations 2004. Guidance from Communities and Local Government (CLG) (formerly the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)) recommends carrying out the processes of SA and SEA together as they follow a similar process. Therefore this approach has been carried out for assessment of East Lindsey's District Council's Core Strategy.

## The Core Strategy

The Core Strategy will form part of East Lindsey's Local Development Framework (LDF) and sets out the overall vision, objectives and spatial planning strategy for development in the District until 2026. The Core Strategy will become the key strategic planning document through which the vision and objectives for East Lindsey can be secured and implemented.

## The SA Process

The SA process involves five stages, as described below:

SA Stage	Description
A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.
B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects.
C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
D	Consulting on the preferred options of the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal report.
E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy.

A more detailed methodology is presented in the full version of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

## Scoping

During 2006/2007 a scoping exercise was carried out in order to identify the key sustainability issues that are relevant to spatial development in East Lindsey. As part of the scoping stage, a full review of relevant plans and programmes that may influence or be influenced by the Core Strategy was undertaken. Information was also collated relating to the current and predicted social, environmental and economic characteristics of the District.

Appendix A and B of the SA Report contain a comprehensive summary of this information.

Key sustainability and environmental issues identified during the scoping stage include the following:

### **Communities**

- Compared to that of the East Midlands and the UK as a whole, East Lindsey's population has a relatively high proportion of elderly, economically inactive and infirm people. This places significant pressures on essential services.
- Demographic imbalance is made worse by high outward migration of young adults and inward migration of retirees. This has given rise to a relative lack of skilled employment and high levels of seasonal unemployment.
- Only 5% of the District could be termed "urban", with no single dominating urban centre and over 200 small rural settlements widely dispersed. Physical isolation raises difficulties accessing essential services and facilities for some parts of the community, particularly those without access to a car.
- The District's rural character and tranquillity is a valued attraction for residents and visitors.
- The District is considered a fairly 'healthy' place to live. However, there are a relatively high number of households (24% according to the 2001 census) with one or more residents with a long-term limiting illness, reflecting the demographic imbalance.
- Access to green infrastructure is relatively limited. Whilst there is an extensive rights of way network there are comparatively few sites with open or amenity access.
- East Lindsey does not suffer from large scale social deprivation. However, there are localised 'pockets' where this is a significant issue with a dependency on benefit, particularly along the coast.
- Crime in the District is relatively low, with low crime rates in most categories of key offences, but fear of crime, especially vandalism and anti-social behaviour, remains a concern for many older residents.

### **Housing**

- There is significant shortage of affordable housing throughout the District, with over 5,000 households on the Council's housing register; as well as a lack of 'appropriate' housing (e.g. mixed use housing).
- Pressure to increase housing densities to meet demand as the availability of development sites decreases nationally raises issues in a rural District that may not apply in urban areas. Poor quality housing and inappropriate design that harms the intrinsic character of settlements is an issue in many communities. This can lead to a loss of local distinctiveness.
- The national target of 60% for all developments to be completed on brownfield sites is unlikely to be achieved given the rural nature of the District, the limited supply of brownfield sites and the makeup of existing commitments.
- There is likely to be increasing pressure to limit development within river floodplains and coastal inundation areas due to flood risk.
- Uncertainties regarding the future funding and provision of flood defences, and the predicted rapid decline in the standard of protection afforded by defences in the face of sea level rise will have an impact on development dependant on such defences.

### **Transport and Accessibility**

- The lack of availability of public transport (i.e. lack of service provision, accessibility and a perception of unreliability) is a significant issue across the District.
- Rural isolation and poor access, particularly for those without access to private transport, can be linked to other issues such as health, physical isolation, recreation, quality of life, employment opportunities etc.
- Car dependency is high in the District.
- The capacity of emergency services to access and if needed evacuate people (i.e. during flooding events) is an issue to consider when determining whether new development can be considered 'safe'.

### **Economy**

- The District has a relatively low percentage of employees working full time, a high number of self employed workers and a high proportion of residents classed as non-economically active. This means that there are fewer people of working age contributing to the local economy to sustain the services needed to support the large numbers of older people.
- The District is reliant on the two traditional dominant industries of agriculture and seaside tourism where there is also a significant reliance on seasonal work.
- The long term future of the coastal tourism industry could be significantly affected by climate change and sea level rise. This does offer opportunities as well as constraints to growth particularly around green tourism.

- Opportunities have been identified to widen the tourism offer through greener, more sustainable tourism in areas such as the Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), along waterways such as the Louth Navigation and along the wild coast.
- It is widely recognised the need to encourage greater levels of inward investment and innovation, to diversify the overall economy of the District, and to support the agricultural industry in providing suitable alternative employment opportunities.
- The shortage of skilled workers and employees with management capabilities presents a skills shortage that can deter inward investment.

#### ***Environment, Landscape and Biodiversity***

- The District has a rich and diverse natural heritage, including inland and coastal sites and habitats that have high nature conservation and / or geological value.
- Pressures to develop land in rural areas, adjacent to urban centres and along areas of the coast line, are considered key issues.
- Biodiversity sites with national or international status are statutorily protected from the potentially harmful effects of development; however, potential threats to sites with lower levels of statutory protection (i.e. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance) will require greater attention.
- Conservation of biodiversity (including improvement and enhancement) should cover all development, not just those located on or near a sensitive site.
- A key issue will be how to balance the need to respect the District's distinctive character and landscape (i.e. Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) and to diversify the rural economy through the introduction of more uses, especially tourism, into the countryside and around the market towns.
- Other landscape related issues identified include the potential for inappropriate development associated with the conversion of derelict farm buildings; and the impacts of proposed energy projects (i.e. wind turbines) and telecommunications developments upon landscapes.
- Need to balance the aim of protecting the character and integrity of historic buildings, and of integrating sustainable design and construction into new and restored buildings.
- Water resources and water availability will be key considerations for all new developments. Key issues include the lack of potable water available to supply new developments in some locations and the increased surface water discharges from hard surfaces of new developments.
- Dark skies at night contribute significantly to the character of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB and the Coastal Marshes and need protection from light pollution.
- Issues associated with waste removal are key as pressure upon existing landfill sites increase in line with a decrease in their capacity. New development should follow the waste hierarchy principles including 'reduce, reuse, recycle' principles through the design, construction and completion stages.

#### ***Climate Change***

- Addressing the causes and effects of climate change is the Government's principal concern for sustainable development. It demands action at the local level.
- Projected weather patterns of hotter and drier summers, wetter and warmer winters and more intense periods of rainfall may lead to more regular and possibly extreme flood events. There are three sources of flooding within the District: from the sea, from rivers and from drainage infrastructure. Adapting to flooding and climate change is one of the most significant challenges to be faced by the District. Spatial adaptation, rather than continued reliance on mitigation measures, may be required in the long term.
- The continued inward migration of elderly people into areas with a high risk of flooding is a cause for concern.
- The need to facilitate the development and investment necessary to diversify and regenerate the District's communities needs to be balanced against flood risk.
- The District will be required to respond to the national and regional demands for increased renewable energy supplies. Impact on the landscape and the food-growing potential of the countryside is an issue.
- Increased energy efficiency will be an essential requirement for the design, construction and operation of all new development. The standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes (2006), its updates and subsequent Government targets and guidance will need to be embedded into design and construction policies.



### SA Framework

Another key element of the scoping stage was the development of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework. The SA Framework provides a way in which the sustainability effects of the Core Strategy can be assessed and analysed through a set of objectives and criteria.

Thirteen sustainability objectives were selected to be used on the appraisal of the Core Strategy are as follows:

SA Objectives	
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas biodiversity and geodiversity
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments
12	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change
13	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles

### Issues & Options Assessment

An initial analysis was prepared alongside the publication of the Core Strategy - Issues and Options (November 2007) to provide an early assessment of potential environmental and sustainability effects of the plan. The strategic options were assessed against the full SA Framework with regard to the potential effects of the options on the SA objectives. A summary of the results of this appraisal is provided within Section 3 of the full SA Report.

### Appraisal of the Core Strategy Preferred Option

The emerging preferred policies for the Core Strategy were developed during 2008 and subject to SA in August-September 2009. A compatibility analysis of the updated vision and objectives has also been carried out. Each policy has been assessed against the full SA Framework objectives.

The full detail of the appraisal is provided in Appendix D accompanying the full SA Report.

A summary of the assessment findings is provided below.

Key Theme: Sustainable and Thriving Communities
<b>SP1 – A Sustainable Hierarchy of Places</b>
<p>This policy outlines a hierarchy for development in the District, with most development taking place within existing urban centres.</p> <p>The appraisal found that this policy is likely to have a major positive effect on access to services and key facilities and in ensuring that local housing needs, including affordable housing, are met. The policy will also promote economic growth, which in turn will contribute to support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities. The policy is also likely to provide opportunities for healthy lifestyles facilities for urban population as well as the more rural communities.</p> <p>The appraisal has also identified a number of potential negative effects including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Depending on the extent of development along the coast, adverse effect on biodiversity, in particular, on national and international sites of nature conservation importance associated with this area;</li> <li>■ Local changes in landscape or townscape within and adjacent to main towns (i.e. in particular those towns with Conservation Areas and high historic value), as well as effects on</li> </ul>

<p>unknown or buried archaeology;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The policy would most likely imply urban extensions onto greenfield sites which may result in a loss of high quality agricultural land;</li> <li>■ With the exception of Spilsby, flood risk areas have been identified in all the major towns in the District.</li> <li>■ Increase production of waste including household, commercial and construction waste;</li> <li>■ Climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SP2 – The Shape of Future Growth</b></p> <p>This policy sets out where development will be directed.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the majority of the potential effects of this policy (positive and negative) would be similar to those described for SP1 above, with the exception of flood risk which has been assessed as neutral as the policy specifies that development will be directed away from those areas of highest flood risk on the coast (unless it contributes to the regeneration of sustainable communities and the local economy).</p>
<p><b>SP3 – Sustainable Community Clusters</b></p> <p>This policy shows the arrangement of settlement clusters within the District.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that this policy will have a major positive impact on supporting economic growth within the District. Most development would concentrate into the towns so as to build up the critical mass and economies of scale necessary to generate a wider range of community facilities, better public transport, business opportunities and wider retail offer that could not only support their own populations but also spread benefits to the surrounding rural communities. Focusing growth and investment into Louth and Skegness may also strengthen the District's resistance to leakage of retail expenditure and jobs to nearby districts.</p> <p>Other potential effects identified for this policy (positive and negative) are similar to those described for SP1 and SP2 above.</p>
<p><b>SP4 – How Places will Grow</b></p> <p>This policy promotes the use of the most sustainable locations (i.e. previously used land) for development.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will have major positive impacts on a number of sustainability issues as it will help minimise the loss of best agricultural land and Greenfield sites; increase accessibility to services / facilities by consolidating development within existing settlements; and ensure the local housing needs are met. Beneficial effects on the communities, energy efficiency and sustainable development have also been identified.</p> <p>However, the policy may also negatively impact upon biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources / pollution, flood risk, waste and climate change. These negative effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP1 above.</p>
<p><b>SP5 – Raising the Quality of our Places and Spaces</b></p> <p>This policy aims to maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the District's towns, villages and countryside.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will make a positive contribution to the majority of sustainability appraisal objectives. In particular, the policy will have a major beneficial effect on contributing to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.</p>
<p><b>SP6 – Providing Infrastructure</b></p> <p>This policy addresses the issue of providing infrastructure within the District.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute towards economic growth, improving accessibility to key services / facilities and ensuring the housing needs are met. The policy is also likely to contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive and healthier communities.</p> <p>However, infrastructure projects are also likely to be located within greenfield sites which would result in a loss of high quality agricultural land. The type of infrastructure projects and their location will largely reflect the effects on biodiversity, landscape / townscape. In addition,</p>

infrastructure projects have the potential to negatively affect natural resources, and therefore careful consideration will be needed so as to avoid / minimise potential impacts.

Effects on flood risk and climate change are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.

### **Key Theme: Housing**

#### **SP7 – Housing**

This policy sets out the housing strategy for the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive impact on ensuring that local housing needs are met and on improving accessibility to key services and facilities. The policy is also likely to positively contribute to local economic growth, the creation of inclusive and healthier communities and to sustainable development.

A number of potentially negative effects have also been identified during the appraisal process, which largely reflects those identified for SP1, including adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, flood risk, waste and climate change.

#### **SP8 – Housing on Other Sites**

This policy addresses housing development in the Towns and Service Villages.

The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive impact on prioritising the re-use of previously developed land and minimising the loss of greenfield site, as it promotes the re-use of sites within urban areas. The policy will also have positive effects upon a number of other sustainability objectives including housing, flood risk and landscape / townscape.

This policy may encourage business opportunities within smaller market towns and villages, at the expense of lower developer interest in the larger towns where economic diversification is most needed.

Supporting development in Service villages may also exacerbate the issue of access to services and facilities across the District, as some locations would be inappropriate to expand because of their detachment. Conversely, there may be opportunities associated with growth in smaller settlements to ensure that local services and facilities are retained.

Supporting small scale development within villages has the potential to generate high house prices in those areas, social exclusion and lack of affordable housing.

Potential negative effects have also been identified in relation to a number of waste, energy efficiency, creating inclusive and healthier communities, sustainable development and climate change.

#### **SP9 – Delivering Affordable Housing**

This policy addresses the issue of affordable housing within the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive effect on ensuring that local housing needs are met. Provision of affordable housing also has the potential to positively contribute to create inclusive, vibrant, and cohesive communities.

There may be a conflict with this policy between costs of providing affordable housing and the cost of designing appropriate housing to suite local character that reflects the distinctiveness of an area. This issue is likely to be of greater importance within the more attractive historic market towns and villages but may also apply to specific locations within larger towns e.g. within or adjacent to Conservation Areas.

The appraisal has also identified potential negative effects on biodiversity, flood risk and greenfield sites. These effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.

#### **SP10 – Exception Sites**

This policy supports the provision of affordable housing on land otherwise not considered acceptable for development (exception sites).

The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have a major positive effect on ensuring that the local housing needs are met.

However, this policy is not likely to improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure, especially if affordable housing is located in a remote location, and

this could result in a major negative impact.

Other negative impacts identified include on biodiversity, landscape / townscape and greenfield sites.

### **Key Theme: Diverse Economy**

#### **SP11 – A Strategy for Expanding and Diversifying the District's Economy**

This policy sets out the council's strategy for expanding and diversifying the local economy.

The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute to promoting viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the District. Attracting new business, growing existing ones and increasing employment opportunities, will all contribute to create more sustainable communities e.g. by increasing skills and aspirations, improving access to training.

However, economic growth and business development may have adverse effects on the district's biodiversity as a result of growth and increased disturbance from residents and visitors.

Potential negative effects have also been identified in relation to landscape / townscape, natural resources and use of greenfield sites.

#### **SP12 – Making Land Available for Employment Uses**

This policy aims to make sure that land is made available for development for employment uses.

The policy has been found to contribute positively to economic growth and diversification.

Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Negative effects identified are therefore similar to those described in SP1.

#### **SP13 – How the Economy Will Grow**

This policy sets out how the local economy is expected to grow.

Encouraging a range of employment opportunities, including small scale business and major employment developments, is likely to have a beneficial effect on the local economy. The policy is also likely to improve accessibility to key services and facilities, as well as support the development of sustainable, inclusive and safe communities.

The effects of major employment developments on biodiversity and landscape / historic environment could be significant at a local level and are wholly dependent on the biodiversity and landscape / historic value associated with the specific area.

The appraisal has also identified the potential for negative effects on natural resources, flood risk, greenfield sites, waste and climate change. Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages, and therefore some of the negative impacts identified are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.

#### **SP14 – Coastal Regeneration**

This policy aims to support economic-led regeneration along the East Lindsey's coast, between Marblethorpe and Skegness.

The appraisal has found that the policy will most likely improve accessibility to services and facilities, in particular for settlements between the two towns. The policy is also likely to contribute to supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities along the District's coast.

Although the area identified for development (between Marblethorpe and Skegness) is located between the internationally designated sites along the coast, there still remains the potential for negative impacts upon these sites, as well as upon nationally and locally designated sites located between these two towns. Impacts on biodiversity and designated sites will largely depend on the extent and exact location of development.

Encouraging development along the coast may have implications for resource use and protection (including loss of Greenfield sites / high agricultural land, increased demand for potable water supplies, additional discharges to foul sewers and treatment capacity, discharges to water courses, increase pollution etc).

Most towns located along the East Lindsey coastline fall within an extensive Rapid Inundation Zone (RIZ). Encouraging development within these towns can potentially have negative effects on flood risk.

Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Negative effects identified on climate change are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.

Uncertainties remain with regards to the effects on viable economic growth. Further consideration should be given to the benefits of promoting economic growth within areas at high risk of flooding along the coast.

#### **SP15 – Rural Diversification**

This policy aims to support rural diversification within the District.

The appraisal has found that this policy could make a significant contribution to economic growth and investment across the district (particularly cumulatively). The policy is also likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.

The appraisal also identified a number of potential negative effects on biodiversity, landscape character and historic environment, and natural resources (i.e. land use change).

#### **SP16 – Prosperous Communities**

This policy aims to provide support for communities to experience growing economic prosperity and quality of life through the development of a sustainable economy.

The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute to supporting local communities. It will improve accessibility to key services and facilities and contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.

#### **SP17 – Town Centre Hierarchy**

This policy will support the provision of retail, cultural, financial and professional services and facilities in the town centres of the main towns and service villages.

The appraisal has found that the policy will contribute to improve the accessibility to key services for communities across the District. It is also likely to encourage the development of better public transport. The policy will help to ensure that the distinctiveness, vitality and viability of town centres, in particular those of conservation or historic value, are protected and enhanced. The policy is also likely to positively contribute to the economic growth of local communities, which in turn will help support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.

#### **SP18 – Vitality and Viability of Town Centres**

This policy will also encourage the provision of additional retail, business and cultural facilities within the main town centres of the district.

As in SP17, this policy has been found to positively contribute to the economic growth of local communities; as well as improving accessibility to key services, including public realm areas that may encourage pedestrian circulation, therefore contributing to promote walking (healthier lifestyles).

#### **SP19 – Historic Market Towns Centres**

This policy aims to support the distinctive historic market town centres of Louth, Horncastle, Alford and Spilsby were key visitor and shopper attractions.

The appraisal has found that this will significantly contribute to the protection and enhancement of these historic environments, whilst contributing towards a more viable and diverse economic growth of these towns. The policy will also improve accessibility to key services and facilities.

#### **SP20 – Local Shopping**

This policy aims to support small rural business and prevent the loss of local shops whenever possible.

The appraisal has found that by protecting local shops and encouraging the provision of new neighbourhood shopping areas as part of new developments, this policy is likely to have a positive impact on supporting the local economy, in particular in rural locations; as well as

ensure accessibility to key services (i.e. local village shop) and reducing the need to travel.

New neighbourhood's shops and retailing outlets have the potential to impact upon the quality of the local townscape, in particular in the smaller villages which may have the largest historic interest.

### **SP21 – Tourism**

This policy aims to promote quality tourism and leisure facilities within the District.

The appraisal has found that promoting a diverse range of tourism opportunities that can be exploited throughout the year would help reduce seasonal employment and support the local economy. The policy will promote sustainable economic growth through building upon an already important and established sector. SP21 is also likely to contribute towards the protection and enhancement of the District's landscape, townscape and historic environment.

Potential adverse effects on biodiversity and designated sites have been identified as a result of growth and increased number of visitors (e.g. pressures on important habitats of national and international importance). In addition, promoting environmentally focused tourism may have implications on greenfield sites i.e. location of new facilities such as nature interpretation centres etc.

The appraisal has also identified potential negative effects upon natural resources and flood risk.

Uncertainties exist with regards to the policy's effects on accessibility to services, communities and climate change.

### **Key Theme: Creating Inclusive Communities**

#### **SP22 – Creating Inclusive Communities**

This policy will support the provision of a range of accessible key community services and facilities in all settlement clusters, sufficient to maintain a high quality of life in all communities.

The appraisal has found that this policy will significantly contribute to improve access to key services and facilities (including health facilities, local nature reserves, community woodland etc) and reduce the need to travel. This is likely to have positive impacts in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities, and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

The appraisal also found that the potential concentration of key community facilities and services within the larger villages of the settlement clusters has the potential to have adverse effects (possibly cumulative) on the existing character and settings of historic market towns and villages.

#### **SP23 – Accessibility and Transport Strategy**

This policy addresses the issue of accessibility and sustainable transport within the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have major positive effects on a number of sustainability issues, including contributing to improve access to services / facilities, promote sustainable modes of transport and sustainable development, and promoting healthy lifestyles. The policy is also likely to have social and economic benefits.

The locations of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport and this may result in development in areas of high ecological / landscape value and / or historic significance. At this stage, given that such locations are not known, there is considered to be a high degree of uncertainty in predicting impacts upon biodiversity, landscape and historic environment.

It has also been noted that due to the very rural nature of the district, it is unlikely to see significant numbers of its residents avoiding car use. This policy may contribute to the development of sustainable communities but is unlikely to have a positive effect on climate change mitigation.

#### **SP24 – Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers**

This policy addresses the issue of providing accommodation for gypsies and travellers.

The appraisal has found that the policy makes a major contribution to meeting the needs of this

community, in particular in providing access to services and facilities and ensuring housing needs are met.

There is potential for land and water pollution from untreated sewage and other waste, as well as potential impacts on flooding.

Impacts on landscape are uncertain at this stage and will largely depend on the location, size and nature of these sites.

### **Key Theme: Protecting our Built and Natural Environment**

#### **SP25 – Getting the Best from our Landscapes**

This policy aims to balance the protection and enhancement of the District's high quality landscapes whilst releasing its community and economic potential.

The policy is likely to have a major beneficial impact on maintaining the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, as well as contributing to improve the health and quality of life of rural communities. It is also likely to help strengthen the local rural economy by attracting new employers / visitors to the district.

It has also been noted that the habitats that form the distinctive landscapes across the district may be adversely affected by the encouragement of greater public access into the countryside and the development of designated and historic landscapes (e.g. Lincolnshire Wolds). However, the policy provides inherent protection by not allowing the biodiversity linked to the District's landscapes to be compromised.

There is a high degree of uncertainty and lack of knowledge with regard to the impacts that climate change may have upon landscapes at the local or regional landscape scale.

#### **SP26 – Biodiversity**

This policy addresses the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have a major positive impact on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, use of previously developed land and climate change objectives. It will also have positive impacts on supporting inclusive, safe and healthy communities. Flood risk is also likely to be reduced.

However, the policy may also constrain new developments designed to encourage and promote economic growth and diversification across the district (including tourism-related development) as a result of potentially negative effects on biodiversity.

#### **SP27 – Historic Environment**

This policy addresses the protection of historic environment features within the District.

The appraisal found that this policy will have a major positive impact upon the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, and in particular of designated features such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. This policy may also contribute to the local economy by maintaining and enhancing a high quality historic environment which may encourage business and investment in higher value activities.

### **Key Theme: Tackling Climate Change**

#### **SP28 – Reducing Flood Risk**

This policy addresses flood risk in the District.

The appraisal found that the policy will have a positive impact on avoiding the risk of flooding where possible (including the increased risk of flooding associated with climate change) and fully mitigating against the impact of flooding where it cannot be avoided.

However, allowing development, which incorporates adequate mitigation measures (e.g. coastal defences), to take place within areas at risk of flooding, may also have potential negative effects on biodiversity i.e. coastal squeeze and adverse effects on the integrity of designated sites.

In addition, flood risk management measures to be incorporated as part of new developments may be unsightly and cause adverse effects on local townscapes and landscape character unless appropriately implemented.

At this stage there are many uncertainties with regards to the potential impacts on biodiversity, natural resources, communities and housing needs (see detailed Tables in Appendix D).
<b>SP29 – Sustainable Development and Construction</b>
<p>This policy covers the issue of sustainable development and construction.</p> <p>The appraisal found that it is likely to have a positive impact on East Lindsey's communities and natural resources. Sustainable development can help reduce the environmental impacts of development on water, air and land and help enhance communities. It would help to ensure that measures are put in place to adapt to climate change impacts as well as avoiding / minimising the risk of flooding.</p>
<b>SP30 – Renewable Energy</b>
<p>This policy will support the District's energy contribution from renewable sources.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will have a positive effect on increasing energy efficiency and promoting sustainable communities as it aims to utilise the available resources within the district to promote and develop sustainable renewable energy sources. Promoting the use of renewable energy will help reduce carbon emissions and therefore contribute to minimise the effects of climate change. Other potential positive effects include the protection of natural resources, increasing recycling rates and promoting the development of communities that are more "environmentally friendly" and thereby more sustainable.</p> <p>The appraisal has also found that the policy may have a negative effect upon landscapes and visual amenity, although this will largely depend on the location and siting of renewable energy projects.</p>
<b>SP31 – Supporting Action on Climate Change by Local Communities</b>
<p>This policy will support community-led development projects that tackle the effects of climate change at a local level.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will significantly contribute towards positively planning for, and minimising the effects of climate change. These development projects are likely to incorporate sustainable design principles and energy efficiency measures. The policy may also benefit the local economy as development that is instigated and managed by the community is likely to carry longer-lasting commitment and is therefore likely to be successful in the long term.</p>

### Mitigation

The SA process has predicted that significant environmental and wider sustainability effects are likely to occur as a result of the implementation of East Lindsey's Core Strategy. The process has also identified mitigation measures that would help prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the plan.

Full details of mitigation and recommendation measures can be found in Section 5 of the SA Report. Some of the key points raised include:

- Avoiding widespread development across the district will possibly offset widespread impacts on natural resources.
- Flood risk mitigation measures, where development in areas of flood risk is deemed unavoidable.
- Identify ways to minimise or mitigate for the loss of greenfield land which will become developed due to a lack of existing brownfield sites.

### Monitoring

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that the significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan are monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action. Government guidance advises that the monitoring of significant sustainability effects should be integrated with other monitoring of Local Development Frameworks.

A list of indicators and targets has been identified to help monitor the sustainability effects of the East Lindsey's Core Strategy. The monitoring proposals also identify any gaps in monitoring



undertaken at present so that consideration might be given to how these could be addressed in the longer term.

### **Consultation**

Consultation with statutory bodies and other organisations was undertaken on the SA Scoping Report and Initial Options SA Report (Faber Maunsell | AECOM, November 2007). The comments received were fed into the SA process and influenced the development of the plan.

The consultation period for the full SA Report is between October and December 2009. Consultation responses received will be used by East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) to inform the preparation of policies in the Core Strategy document for submission to the Secretary of State.

### **How to Comment on this Report**

Comments relating to the content of this Sustainability Report should be sent to the following address / email:

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# Sustainability Appraisal Report

# 1 Background and Methodology

## 1.1 Background

This Sustainability Appraisal Report has been prepared by AECOM (former Faber Maunsell) to assist East Lindsey District Council in the preparation of the District's Core Strategy.

East Lindsey District is situated in north-east Lincolnshire. It extends over 1,800 square kilometres, and is the third largest district in the UK. It is also one of the most sparsely populated. The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the East covers over one third of the District's area.

The Core Strategy is the document that sets out the spatial vision and key strategic policies for the growth and development of the District up to 2026.

## 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in the preparation of planning policy documents.

Under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, sustainability appraisal is a requirement for Development Plan Documents (DPD) such as the Core Strategy. Local Development Plan Documents must also be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under European Directive 2001/42/EC<sup>1</sup>. The purpose of a SEA is to consider the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment including issues such as population, human health, bio diversity, soil, fauna, flora, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological) and landscape.

SEA is a separate process to SA but given the considerable overlap between the two, the Government advises that an integrated approach is adopted so the SA process incorporates the SEA requirements. This document has been prepared following the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (now Communities and Local Government) Guidance (November 2005)<sup>2</sup> so that this Sustainability Appraisal report satisfies the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Table 1 below sets out the requirements of the SEA Directive and where they are covered in the SA of the Core Strategy.

Table 1: SEA Directive Requirements

Requirements of SEA Directive	Where covered in the SA of the Core Strategy
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Chapter 1 and 2, and Appendix A (Relevant Plans and Programmes)
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	Chapter 2 and Appendix B (Baseline Information)
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Appendix B (Baseline Information)
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance.	Chapter 2

<sup>1</sup> European Union Directive 2001/42/EC has been transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations').

<sup>2</sup> ODPM, 2005 Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

Requirements of SEA Directive	Where covered in the SA of the Core Strategy
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Chapter 2, 3 and 4.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna & flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Chapter 4 and Appendix D
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Chapter 5
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Chapter 2 and 3
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10 of the SEA Directive.	Chapter 6
j) A Non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Front of the Report

### 1.3

#### Habitats Regulations Assessment

A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) (or Appropriate Assessment (AA)) is the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European Site, and is a requirement under the Article 6(3) and (4) of the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("Habitats Directive")<sup>3</sup>.

Its purpose is to consider the impacts of a land use plan against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

There are two European Sites (Natura 2000 Sites) in East Lindsey, Donna Nook-Theddlethorpe Dunes Special Protection Area (SPA) and Gibraltar Point - The Wash SPA.

A Preliminary Habitats Regulations Assessment has been applied to the Core Strategy policies to ensure they pose no harm to the integrity of the two European Sites. The East Lindsey LDF Appropriate Assessment: Draft Core Strategy – Preliminary Assessment Report which accompanies the Core Strategy Preferred Option is available separately<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.4

#### The Core Strategy

The Core Strategy will form part of East Lindsey's Local Development Framework (LDF) and set out the overall vision, objectives and spatial planning strategy for development in the District until 2026. The Core Strategy will become the key strategic planning document through which the vision and objectives for East Lindsey can be secured and implemented.

The Core Strategy will:

- lay down an overall spatial vision for the District up to 2026;
- include objectives to help achieve the vision;
- present a spatial strategy and strategic policies to help meet all of the objectives;
- broadly direct growth and development across the District; and
- set challenging but realistic targets to help make sure that planned change actually happens.

The Core Strategy vision and objectives are set out below. These have been developed by East Lindsey District Council after consulting extensively with the community and stakeholders on

<sup>3</sup> DCLG, August 2006. Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment

<sup>4</sup> Royal Haskoning (28 July 2009). East Lindsey LDF Appropriate Assessment: Draft Core Strategy – Preliminary Assessment.

the key issues affecting the different communities across the District, and aim to match up the vision and objectives of other statutory community plans and strategies so that, through shared action, their common priorities can be tackled more effectively.

Table 2: The LDF's Vision for East Lindsey in 2026<sup>5</sup>

<b>LDF's Vision for East Lindsey</b>
<p><i>"By 2026 East Lindsey will be a district with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>A network of thriving, safer and healthy sustainable communities, where people can enjoy a high quality of life and an increased sense of well-being and where new development simultaneously addresses the needs of the economy, communities and the environment;</i></li> <li>■ <i>Affordable and good quality housing to meet the differing needs of East Lindsey residents;</i></li> <li>■ <i>A regenerated and diversified economy that builds on, and extends, the important agriculture and tourism base;</i></li> <li>■ <i>An inclusive, equal and diverse society that has addressed the issues of rural isolation and deprivation;</i></li> <li>■ <i>A high quality environment that makes the most of its special qualities, particularly the coast, the Lincolnshire Wolds and the historic market towns; and</i></li> <li>■ <i>A commitment to tackling the causes and effects of global climate change through local action."</i></li> </ul>

The LDF's vision sees the District moving forward towards 2026 on six fronts, or themes. The following objectives, grouped under the six themes, are designed to turn this vision into reality.

Table 3: Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy

<b>To achieve our vision of ...</b>	<b>LDF will:</b>
<p><i>"a network of thriving, safer and healthy sustainable communities, where people can enjoy a high quality of life and an increased sense of well-being and where all new development simultaneously addresses the needs of the economy, communities and the environment"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ define a hierarchy of settlements and identify broad areas for growth within a spatial strategy;</li> <li>■ protect and enhance the vitality and viability of our town centres;</li> <li>■ protect and improve essential community facilities in towns and villages;</li> <li>■ help to keep communities safe and reduce the fear of crime;</li> <li>■ require new development to contribute to improving the environmental quality of towns and villages;</li> <li>■ create economies of scale in urban development to extend benefits to villages and rural areas;</li> <li>■ ensure that service infrastructure is capable of accommodating planned growth;</li> <li>■ develop where possible on previously-used land in preference to greenfield sites.</li> </ul>
<p><i>"affordable and good quality housing to satisfy the differing needs of East Lindsey residents"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ provide land and opportunities for housing development, sufficient to meet the full range of housing needs throughout the District until 2026;</li> <li>■ enable the provision of affordable homes in sustainable locations to meet local needs and reduce the current shortfall in supply.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> East Lindsey District Council (July 2009). Draft Core Strategy.

To achieve our vision of ...	LDF will:
"a regenerated and diversified economy that builds on, and extends, the important agricultural and tourism base"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ reduce reliance on seasonal employment;</li> <li>■ encourage and enable businesses to locate and expand within the District;</li> <li>■ encourage and enable appropriate rural and farm diversification schemes;</li> <li>■ widen the opportunities for high quality, sustainable tourism development throughout the District;</li> <li>■ protect, diversify and build up the seaside holiday role of the coastal resorts.</li> </ul>
"an inclusive, equal and diverse society that has addressed the issues of rural isolation and deprivation"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ make essential services and facilities accessible to all;</li> <li>■ cater for the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers;</li> <li>■ cater better for the transport needs of disadvantaged people, including those without access to cars or public transport;</li> <li>■ help to tackle the causes of coastal deprivation.</li> </ul>
"a high quality environment that makes the most of its special qualities, particularly the coast, the Lincolnshire Wolds and the historic market towns"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ reflect and respect the District's distinctiveness in the quality and design of new development;</li> <li>■ conserve and enhance areas of natural history or landscape importance, in particular, the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;</li> <li>■ conserve and enhance buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, including archaeological sites;</li> </ul>
"a proven commitment to tackling the causes and effects of global climate change through local action"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ direct development away from areas of most severe flood risk;</li> <li>■ maintain and enhance the District's biodiversity;</li> <li>■ require new development to be increasingly energy-efficient and carbon neutral;</li> <li>■ plan development to enable more travel by public transport, cycling or walking.</li> </ul>

## 1.5

### Approach Adopted to the SA

There are five stages to the preparation of the assessment as set out in the ODPM Guidance<sup>2</sup>.

Table 4 below provides details regarding the stages and tasks for carrying out a SA and how they relate to the preparation for the Core Strategy. This report is the SA report referred to under C1 in the table.

Table 4: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Tasks

Core Strategy Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence Gathering
<p><b>SA Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>A1:</b> Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.</li> <li>■ <b>A2:</b> Collecting baseline information.</li> <li>■ <b>A3:</b> Identifying sustainability issues and problems.</li> <li>■ <b>A4:</b> Developing the SA framework.</li> <li>■ <b>A5:</b> Consulting on the scope of the SA.</li> </ul>
Core strategy stage 2: Production
<p><b>SA Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>B1:</b> Testing the plan objectives against the SA framework.</li> <li>■ <b>B2:</b> Appraising the plan options.</li> <li>■ <b>B3:</b> Predicting the effects of the plan.</li> <li>■ <b>B4:</b> Evaluating the effects of the plan.</li> <li>■ <b>B5:</b> Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.</li> <li>■ <b>B6:</b> Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan.</li> </ul>

<p><b>SA Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ C1: Preparing the SA Report.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal report.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal report.</li> <li>■ D2 (i): Appraising significant changes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Core Strategy Stage 3: Examination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ D2 (ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Core Strategy Stage 4: Adoption and monitoring.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ D3: Making decisions and providing information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.</li> <li>■ E2: Responding to adverse effects.</li> </ul>

## 1.6

### How the Sustainability Appraisal was carried out

The SA has developed over time from 2006 to 2009. Table 5 below summarises the key stages in the preparation of East Lindsey's Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

Table 5: Timeline of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

Stage	When	Comments
Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives (A1).	Included in the Scoping Report produced in June 2007 and updated in November 2007.	Scoping Report produced by AECOM and published in ELDC's website.
Collecting baseline information (A2).	Included in the Scoping Report produced in June 2007 and updated in November 2007.	Scoping Report produced by AECOM and published in ELDC's website.
Identifying sustainability issues and problems (A3).	Included in the Scoping Report produced in June 2007 and updated in November 2007.	Scoping Report produced by AECOM and published in ELDC's website.
Developing the SA Framework (A4).	Included in the Scoping Report produced in June 2007 and updated in November 2007.	Scoping Report produced by AECOM and published in ELDC's website.
Consulting on the scope of the SA (A5).	July to August 2007.	The responses from the consultation period were collated and documented within the updated Scoping Report (Nov 2007) produced by AECOM and published in ELDC's website.
Testing the Core Strategy objectives against the SA Framework (B1).	Draft output October 2007. Revised objectives tested August 2009.	The Core Strategy objectives were initially tested by AECOM during October 2007. A revision was undertaken during the assessment of the preferred option and will be published together with SA Report.
Appraising the options (B2).	Issues and Options Consultation Report published	-

Stage	When	Comments
	in November 2007. Initial SA of Issues and Options published in November 2007.	
Predicting the effects of the Core Strategy (B3). Evaluating the effects of the Core Strategy (B4). Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects (B5).	Initial SA of Issues and Options published in November 2007. Appraisal of preferred options undertaken during August - September 2009.	SA Report produced by AECOM will be published for consultation by ELDC in October 2009.
Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of the Core Strategy (B6).	Monitoring measures contained in this report.	SA Report produced by AECOM will be published for consultation by ELDC in October 2009.
Preparing the SA Report (C1).	SA Report (this report) published in October 2009.	SA Report produced by AECOM will be published for consultation by ELDC in October 2009.
Consultation on the SA Report and the draft Core Strategy (D1).	Public consultation will be undertaken between October 2009 and December 2009.	-
Appraising significant changes (D2i).	Appraisal of responses to SA Report and any proposed significant changes to the Core Strategy will be carried out during January 2010.	Document (to be included as Annex to SA Report) will be produced explaining position and suggesting amendments to the Core Strategy (if necessary).

## 1.6.1

*Scoping*

In September 2006, East Lindsey District Council commissioned AECOM (then Faber Maunsell) to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal of the council's Core Strategy.

The scoping process was carried out during 2006/2007 and identified the key sustainability issues that are relevant to spatial development in East Lindsey. A draft Scoping report was published in June 2007 for formal consultation with statutory consultees. Responses to this scoping consultation were collated and documented within the final Scoping Report<sup>6</sup> published in November 2007.

## 1.6.2

*Appraisal of the Core Strategy Issues & Options*

An initial analysis was prepared alongside the publication of the Core Strategy - Issues and Options to provide an early assessment of potential environmental and sustainability effects of the plan. The strategic options were assessed against the full SA Framework with regard to the potential effects of the options on the SA objectives.

The Initial Sustainability Analysis of Issues and Options document was published in November 2007 and is available for viewing at East Lindsey District Council's website.

## 1.6.3

*Appraisal of the Core Strategy Preferred Option*

The emerging preferred policies for the Core Strategy were developed during 2008 and subject to SA in August-September 2009. A compatibility analysis of the updated vision and objectives has also been carried out. Each policy has been assessed against the full SA Framework

<sup>6</sup> Faber Maunsell|AECOM (November 2007). East Lindsey District Council Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal. Scoping Report (Version E – update post formal consultation).



objectives. Where there were any potential adverse effects predicted for sustainability or opportunities identified to improve the sustainability of the Core Strategy, recommendations have been made.

The full detail of the appraisal is detailed at Appendix D accompanying this report, and a summary of the assessment findings and recommendations is provided at Chapter 4 and 5. The appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with the statutory requirements set out in formal guidance for the sustainability appraisal of local development documents which incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.7

### **Consultation Process**

This Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published for formal consultation alongside the draft Core Strategy in October 2009, in accordance with the SEA Regulations and SA guidance. The exact nature of this consultation (i.e. publishing on the website, public meeting etc) will be decided at a later stage.

The following statutory consultees will be consulted together with other relevant stakeholders as identified by East Lindsey District Council (ELDC):

- English Heritage;
- Environment Agency; and
- Natural England.

ELDC will take into consideration comments from this consultation when developing the Core Strategy for submission to the Secretary of State.

## 2 Sustainability Context and Objectives

### 2.1 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

The SA needs to take into account the relationship between the Local Development Framework documents and the wider policy framework within which they sits. The Core Strategy is greatly influenced by (and can influence over) other policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives.

A thorough review of relevant plans and programmes was undertaken in September 2006 during the SA scoping stage in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive. This plans and programmes review was subsequently updated in June 2007 and reported in the SA Scoping Report published in November 2007. The review of relevant plans and programmes is provided in Appendix A at the end of this report.

### 2.2 Baseline Review

An understanding of the existing social, economic and environmental characteristics of East Lindsey is essential to undertaking a robust SA.

Baseline data, as required by the SEA Directive, was initially collected as part of the scoping exercise in 2006 and updated to accompany the final version of the Scoping Report in 2007. The baseline information can be found in Appendix B at the end of this report.

The baseline data has provided the evidence base for identifying sustainability issues in East Lindsey, as well as helping in the development of the SA Framework. The information will also provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the plan.

### 2.3 Key Sustainability Issues

The Scoping Report identified a number of key sustainability issues affecting East Lindsey and its communities. Issues have been derived from the review of plans and programmes, baseline information, consultation outputs and direct liaison with representatives from ELDC.

The identification of the key sustainability issues has been closely linked to the development of the SA objectives, therefore ensuring that 'key issues' are appropriately addressed during the production and appraisal of the Core Strategy.

A detailed list of sustainability issues was included in the Scoping Report. A summary is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>	
<b>Communities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compared to that of the East Midlands and the UK as a whole, East Lindsey's population has a relatively high proportion of elderly, economically inactive and infirm people. This places significant pressures on essential services.</li> <li>■ Demographic imbalance is made worse by high outward migration of young adults and inward migration of retirees. This has given rise to a relative lack of skilled employment and high levels of seasonal unemployment.</li> <li>■ Only 5% of the District could be termed "urban", with no single dominating urban centre and over 200 small rural settlements widely dispersed. Physical isolation raises difficulties accessing essential services and facilities for some parts of the community, particularly those without access to a car.</li> <li>■ The District's rural character and tranquillity is a valued attraction for residents and visitors.</li> <li>■ The District is a fairly 'healthy' place to live. However, there are a relatively high number of households (24% according to the 2001 census) with one or more residents with a long-term limiting illness, reflecting the demographic imbalance.</li> <li>■ Access to green infrastructure is relatively limited. Whilst there is an extensive rights of way network there are comparatively few sites with open or amenity access.</li> <li>■ East Lindsey does not suffer from large scale social deprivation. However, there are localised 'pockets' where this is a significant issue with a dependency on benefit, particularly along the</li> </ul>	

<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>
<p>coast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Crime in the District is relatively low, with low crime rates in most categories of key offences, but fear of crime, especially vandalism and anti-social behaviour, remains a concern for many older residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is significant shortage of affordable housing throughout the District, with over 5,000 households on the Council's housing register; as well as a lack of 'appropriate' housing (e.g. mixed use housing).</li> <li>■ Pressure to increase housing densities to meet demand as the availability of development sites decreases nationally raises issues in a rural District that may not apply in urban areas. Poor quality housing and inappropriate design that harms the intrinsic character of settlements is an issue in many communities. This can lead to a loss of local distinctiveness.</li> <li>■ The national target of 60% for all developments to be completed on brownfield sites is unlikely to be achieved given the rural nature of the District, the limited supply of brownfield sites and the makeup of existing commitments.</li> <li>■ There is likely to be increasing pressure to limit development within river floodplains and coastal inundation areas due to flood risk.</li> <li>■ Uncertainties regarding the future funding and provision of flood defences, and the predicted rapid decline in the standard of protection afforded by defences in the face of sea level rise, will have an impact on development dependant on such defences.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Accessibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The lack of availability of public transport (i.e. lack of service provision, accessibility and a perception of unreliability) is a significant issue across the District.</li> <li>■ Rural isolation and poor access, particularly for those without access to private transport, can be linked to other issues such as health, physical isolation, recreation, quality of life, employment opportunities etc.</li> <li>■ Car dependency is high in the District.</li> <li>■ The capacity of emergency services to access and if needed evacuate people (i.e. during flooding events) is an issue to consider when determining whether new development can be considered 'safe'.</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The District has a relatively low percentage of employees working full time, a high number of self employed workers and a high proportion of residents classed as non-economically active. This means that there are fewer people of working age contributing to the local economy to sustain the services needed to support the large numbers of older people.</li> <li>■ The District is reliant on the two traditional dominant industries of agriculture and seaside tourism where there is also a significant reliance on seasonal work.</li> <li>■ The long term future of the coastal tourism industry could be significantly affected by climate change and sea level rise.</li> <li>■ Opportunities have been identified to widen the tourism offer through greener, more sustainable tourism in areas such as the Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), along waterways such as the Louth Navigation and along the wild coast.</li> <li>■ It is widely recognised the need to encourage greater levels of inward investment and innovation, to diversify the overall economy of the District, and to support the agricultural industry in providing suitable alternative employment opportunities.</li> <li>■ The shortage of skilled workers and employees with management capabilities presents a skills shortage that can deter inward investment.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>
<b><i>Environment, Landscape and Biodiversity</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The District has a rich and diverse natural heritage, including inland and coastal sites and habitats that have nature conservation and / or geological value.</li> <li>■ Pressures to develop land in rural areas, adjacent to urban centres and along areas of the coast line are considered key issues.</li> <li>■ Biodiversity sites with national or international status are statutorily protected from the harmful effects of development; however, potential threats to sites with lower levels of statutory protection (i.e. SSSI) will require greater attention.</li> <li>■ Conservation of biodiversity (including improvement and enhancement) should cover all development, not just those located on or near a sensitive site.</li> <li>■ A key issue will be how to balance the need to respect the District's distinctive character and landscape (i.e. Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) and to diversify the rural economy through the introduction of more uses, especially tourism, into the countryside and around the market towns.</li> <li>■ Other landscape related issues identified include the potential for inappropriate development associated with the conversion of derelict farm buildings; and the impacts of proposed energy projects (e.g. wind turbines) and telecommunications developments upon landscapes.</li> <li>■ Need to balance the aim of protecting the character and integrity of historic buildings, and of integrating sustainable design and construction into new and restored buildings.</li> <li>■ Water resources and water availability will be key considerations for all new developments. Key issues include the lack of potable water available to supply new developments in some locations and the increased surface water discharges from hard surfaces of new developments.</li> <li>■ Dark skies contribute significantly to the character of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB and the Coastal Marshes and need protection from light pollution.</li> <li>■ Issues associated with waste removal are key as pressure upon existing landfill sites increase in line with a decrease in their capacity. New development should follow the 'reduce, reuse, recycle' principle through the design, construction and completion stages.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Climate Change</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Addressing the causes and effects of climate change is the Government's principal concern for sustainable development. It demands action at the local level.</li> <li>■ Projected weather patterns of hotter and drier summers, wetter and warmer winters and more intense periods of rainfall may lead to more regular and possibly extreme flood events. There are three sources of flooding within the District: from the sea, from rivers and from drainage infrastructure. Adapting to flooding and climate change is one of the most significant challenges to be faced by the District. Spatial adaptation, rather than continued reliance on mitigation measures, may be required in the long term.</li> <li>■ The continued inward migration of elderly people into areas with a high risk of flooding is a cause for concern.</li> <li>■ The need to facilitate the development and investment necessary to diversify and regenerate the District's communities needs to be balanced against flood risk.</li> <li>■ The District will be required to respond to the national and regional demands for increased renewable energy supplies. Impact on the landscape and the food-growing potential of the countryside is an issue.</li> <li>■ Increased energy efficiency will be an essential requirement for the design, construction and operation of all new development. The standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes (2006), its updates and subsequent Government targets and guidance will need to be embedded into design and construction policies.</li> </ul>

## 2.4

### **Data Limitations and Assumptions**

The baseline collated is only as accurate as its source. Much of the baseline had been derived from Census data collected in 2001 and other plans and programmes; in many instances, it was not possible to verify the accuracy of information.

## 2.5

### **The SA Framework**

Another key element of the scoping stage was the development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The SA Framework provides a way in which the sustainability effects of the Core

Strategy can be assessed and analysed through a set of objectives and criteria. SA is an objective-led process, which means that the potential effects of a plan are tested against a series of objectives for sustainable development.

Thirteen sustainability objectives (along with their associated indicators and targets) were selected. These have been developed from the information collated during the review of relevant plans and programmes, the review of baseline information, the key sustainability issues identified as well as from consultation. The SA objectives have been used throughout the process to provide an assessment of the Core Strategy proposals as well as reasonable alternatives. Indicators and targets are used subsequently for monitoring (see Chapter 6 and Appendix E). Table 7 below lists the SA Objectives.

Table 7: SA Framework

SA Objective	SA Sub-Objective: <i>will the policy....</i>
<p><b>SA 1 protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect and provide opportunities for improving / enhancing sites designated for their nature conservation value / geodiversity value (local and national levels)?</li> <li>■ Protect the habitats and species protected by International and UK law?</li> <li>■ Help achieve Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets?</li> <li>■ Help to avoid / reduce the loss of / decline in semi natural habitats, agricultural habitats, urban habitats / geological resources?</li> <li>■ Conserve species and protect the districts overall biodiversity?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2 Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect and provide opportunities to enhance the distinctive landscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) within the district?</li> <li>■ Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district – e.g. woodlands, public rights of way etc?</li> <li>■ Will visual aspects / amenity be compromised?</li> <li>■ Provide opportunities to enhance the townscapes within the district – e.g. promotion of the repair and re-use of historic buildings?</li> <li>■ Maintain and enhance the character / distinctiveness of towns and villages (including conservation areas)?</li> <li>■ Protect or enhance known features of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest, including their setting?</li> <li>■ Protect areas associated with a known high risk archaeological resource where actual and / or quality / quantity of finds is not known e.g. features associated with buried archaeology?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3 Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contribute to effective management of water resources (surface and ground waters) via a reduction in water consumption (domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural)?</li> <li>■ Will it contribute to effective management of water resources (surface waters) via storage of excess precipitation?</li> <li>■ Reduce diffuse and point source water pollution (e.g. from STWs, commercial, industrial and agricultural sources) and therefore contribute to 'good ecological status' for all water bodies?</li> <li>■ Protect the habitats and species reliant on the water environment e.g. in rivers, canals, lakes, ponds and adjacent areas of wetland habitats?</li> <li>■ Avoid an increase in light pollutants, particularly in more rural areas and the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB?</li> <li>■ Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	SA Sub-Objective: <i>will the policy....</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Encourage appropriate use of finite resources, waste reduction and re-use and recycling of material for all new developments (construction and operational phases)?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4 Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from rivers and from drainage infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged precipitation?</li> <li>■ Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from coastal inundation e.g. via storm surges?</li> <li>■ Increase flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets downstream of the proposed development?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5 Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote sustainable economic growth?</li> <li>■ Contribute to a low carbon economy in accordance with the principles set out in the Stern Report (October 2006)?</li> <li>■ Provide diversity in the economy and encourage sustainable business development?</li> <li>■ Encourage the rural economy and support farm diversification?</li> <li>■ Assist the provision of appropriate land and premises for business activity?</li> <li>■ Support the growth of sectors that offer scope to reduce out-commuting, e.g. to Lincoln, Grimsby and Boston?</li> <li>■ Improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?</li> <li>■ Improve opportunities for and access to, affordable education and training (basic skills, advanced skills)?</li> <li>■ Promote employment opportunities and the diversification of employment opportunities (including skilled opportunities – professional and managerial occupations) and reduce the outmigration of skilled workers?</li> <li>■ Enable tourism opportunities to be exploited?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6 Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote the efficient re-use of land and buildings for new developments and ensure that more dense developments well designed and are associated with good public transport systems to help achieve the most sustainable pattern and types of development?</li> <li>■ Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7 Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?</li> <li>■ Provide improved and sustainable public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8 Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reduce waste generated as part of all building programmes?</li> <li>■ Reduce household waste?</li> <li>■ Increase waste recovery and recycling (domestic, commercial etc)?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9 Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Help achieve the most sustainable pattern and types of development with a view to developing sustainable communities?</li> <li>■ Improve the quality of life for communities by allowing residents to become actively involved in decision making at a local level?</li> <li>■ Maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets (e.g. green space) across the district accessible to the whole community?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	SA Sub-Objective: <i>will the policy....</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote more diverse and cohesive communities?</li> <li>■ Improve the availability and accessibility of key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc.) that also reduce the need to travel?</li> <li>■ Reduce the fear of crime, the actual levels of crime, antisocial behaviour and improve public safety?</li> <li>■ Promote and encourage design principles that positively reduce crime and antisocial behaviour?</li> </ul>
<b>SA 10 Ensure that local housing needs are met</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?</li> <li>■ Enable first time buyers to purchase a home?</li> <li>■ Ensure the adoption of sustainable construction and design principles in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes?</li> </ul>
<b>SA 11 Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contribute to a reduction in energy/resource consumption (e.g. domestic, commercial, and industrial).</li> <li>■ Lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources e.g. at domestic and commercial scales?</li> <li>■ Ensure all new housing incorporates at least some energy saving measures?</li> <li>■ Lead to local developments built to a high standard of sustainable design?</li> <li>■ Reduce waste generated as part of all building programmes?</li> <li>■ Reduce household waste and increase waste recovery and recycling (domestic, commercial etc)?</li> </ul>
<b>SA 12 Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure that adequate health facilities and infrastructure is available for present and future generations?</li> <li>■ Ensure health facilities are accessible to all sectors of the community?</li> <li>■ Reduce health inequalities across the district?</li> <li>■ Promote healthy and active lifestyles?</li> <li>■ Maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets (e.g. green space, recreation and sports facilities, semi-wild/rural places) across the district accessible to the whole community?</li> </ul>
<b>SA 13 Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from the sea, from rivers and from surface water drainage infrastructure?</li> <li>■ Increase flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets downstream of the proposed development?</li> <li>■ Contribute to effective management of water resources (surface waters) (e.g. storage of excess precipitation)?</li> <li>■ Promote appropriate energy production technologies at the district scale?</li> <li>■ Contribute to a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases within the district?</li> </ul>

## 2.6

### SA of Core Strategy Vision and Objectives

A strategic compatibility analysis of the Core Strategy vision and objectives was carried out using the SA framework in October 2007. The plan's vision and objectives had been subsequently refined and as a result the compatibility analysis has been updated during the assessment of the preferred option.

The detailed results of this analysis can be found in Appendix C at the end of this document.

In general, the Core Strategy vision and objectives perform well against the majority of SA objectives. The most significant concerns are the potential conflicts between housing strategic objectives and environmental sustainability criteria. In particular, the provision of affordable housing could conflict with the protection of natural resources (i.e. biodiversity, water, air, etc)

and the historic environment (SA objective 1, 2 and 3). However this would be mitigated by the environmental strategic objectives which promote the conservation of the natural and historic environment across the District.

SA objective 8, which relates to minimising the production of waste and increasing reuse and recycling, is only covered at a strategic level within the Core Strategy. Waste and reuse-recycling issues in the District are covered in more detailed by other strategies such as Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan<sup>7</sup> and the Council's Corporate Strategy<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Lincolnshire County Council (May 2006). Adopted Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan 2006-2009.

<sup>8</sup> East Lindsey District Council (2007). Corporate Strategy 2007-2012.



# 3 Issues & Options Assessment

## 3.1 SA of Core Strategy Issues and Options: Summary Findings

An initial SA of the alternative options for delivering the Core Strategy was carried out in November 2007<sup>9</sup>. The assessment was based on the thirteen SA objectives, the Sustainability Appraisal framework, the baseline and the review of plans, programmes and policies undertaken during the scoping stage.

The purpose of the assessment was to provide advice and information about the way in which a policy option might affect the environmental, social and economic quality of the East Lindsey District.

The results of this initial SA, which comprise detailed matrix based appraisal, were provided to the ELDC to support the ongoing development of the Core Strategy and can be viewed in the council's website. A summary of the results of options testing is provided below.

Table 8: Summary of Options Testing

Thriving Communities
<i>The Spatial Strategy</i>
<p><b>Option A1 Unrestrained Dispersal: A market-led approach with essential infrastructure and environmental constraints.</b></p> <p>This option does not perform well against the sustainability objectives, being likely to have a negative effect on over half of them and requiring mitigation to ameliorate the impact on the remaining objectives. Particular areas of concern are the impact on accessibility to jobs and services; the effects on landscape and townscape, biodiversity and the wider countryside; the ability to bring affordable housing forward through private development proposals; and the impact on climate change.</p>
<p><b>Option A2 Strong Urban Focus – Rural Restraint: A three-tiered settlement hierarchy with urban extensions and strong rural restraint.</b></p> <p>The only likely negative impact is on agricultural land through the need for large urban extensions around the towns. The remaining impacts could be changed from positive or neutral impacts from negative with mitigation. There is one likely positive effect of this option, which is increased accessibility to employment and other facilities, including increased opportunities to improve public transport and increased economies of scale to bring forward development of services etc.</p>
<p><b>Option A3 Louth and Skegness led hierarchy: Consisting of a Louth and Skegness – dominated settlement hierarchy with urban extensions and some rural restraint.</b></p> <p>This option has the same overall impacts as option A2 but with the more significant effects focused around Louth and Skegness.</p>
<p><b>Option A4 Four Town led hierarchy: Consisting of a settlement hierarchy headed by four towns (Louth, Horncastle, Mablethorpe and Skegness) with urban extensions and some rural restraint.</b></p> <p>This option has the same level of impact as options A2 and A3. However, the impacts will be dispersed across a wider part of the district to these two options, but not as widely as option A1.</p>

<sup>9</sup> ELDC (November 2007). East Lindsey Local Development Framework. Core Strategy Issues and Options. Initial Sustainability Analysis – Summary.

**Option A5 Settlement Hierarchy with Coastal Regeneration: Settlement hierarchy approach as per options 3 and 4 with the exception that accelerated growth will be directed towards Mablethorpe and Skegness.**

This option has similar impacts to options A2 - A4 but in addition, it does not perform well against two additional sustainability appraisal objectives, in relation to flood risk and access to employment being in focused in along the coast and not to the benefit of other parts of the district.

**Option A6 New sub-regional growth points: Selecting three settlements, in the catchment area of the higher order centres of Grimsby, Lincoln and Boston, for accelerated and substantial growth.**

This option has similar impacts to options A2 – A4. However, there are also likely negative impacts in relation to landscape and townscape in relation to the growth points and uncertain outcomes in relation to flood risk objective depending on the location of the growth points.

**Option A7 New Town: Consisting of a new settlement, possibly based on an existing village, developed to provide the role of a town.**

There is quite a degree of uncertainty over the impacts of this option (in relation to the impact on biodiversity, landscape and townscape, pollution, flood risk, economic growth, loss of high quality agricultural land, access to facilities and amenities and supporting communities) largely due to the lack of information about a possible location, size or land use mix of any settlement. For the other objectives (waste production, housing needs, energy efficiency and developing healthy lifestyles) the impacts could be negative, but mitigation could change these to positive or neutral impacts.

### ***Allocating Housing***

**Option B1 Urban Extensions: In the towns and, to a lesser extent, the larger villages, most new development would be provided on extensions of the settlement on to greenfield sites.**

Most of the impacts of this option would require mitigation to make a positive contribution to sustainable development objectives; otherwise impacts would be negative. The ability to create or play a positive role in social, economic and environmental improvement will depend on how these extensions are located and planned. Urban extensions are likely to predominantly occupy agricultural land, so there would be a negative impact on the re-use of land and protection of agricultural land.

**Option B2 Dispersed Sites within a Settlement Boundary: A variety of smaller sites are allocated within the existing built up parts of the towns and larger villages.**

Potential impacts associated with this option cover a range of different outcomes. Positive impacts are likely in relation to landscape and townscape quality. A likely negative impact would be loss of best agricultural land as, although this option has potential to increase the use of previously developed land, there is unlikely to be sufficient brownfield land alone and so urban extension (similar to option B1) will also be likely. Other effects are likely to be neutral.

**Option B3 Criteria-led Development: This option would remove settlement boundaries and adapt the sustainability and sequential criteria of 'PPS3 – Housing' to apply to all planning applications for housing and remove all but the most strategic of housing allocations.**

The impacts of this option are uncertain at this stage until the criteria are determined.

### ***Providing Affordable Housing***

**Option C1 Allocating land Specifically for Affordable Housing: This would allow targeting the areas of greatest need but may also tempt landowners to hold on to the land in the hope that it may be released for higher-value general housing later.**

Half of the impacts of this option are likely to be neutral or have no effect. There is likely to be one positive effect in relation to ensuring affordable housing need is met. Remaining impacts are likely to be negative unless mitigation is introduced to change these to positive or neutral impact.

<p><b>Option C2 Requiring a percentage of general housing developments to be for affordable housing: The current eligibility thresholds and criteria (30% of new houses built on sites over 1ha or 25 dwellings to be affordable) may need re-assessing.</b></p> <p>The impacts of this option are fundamentally the same as option C1.</p>
<p><b>Option C3 Allowing exceptions sites to be developed for affordable housing where general market housing would not normally be permitted.</b></p> <p>The impacts of this option are largely the same as for option C1. The key differences are for the objectives relating to accessibility of services and facilities, there is likely to be a negative impact, and for supporting communities there would need to be further investigation as the location of these sites is unknown.</p>
<p><b>Option C4 Direct Provision by a Housing Association of Registered Social Landlord</b></p> <p>The impacts of this option are similar to C1.</p>
<p><b>Option C5 The re-use of vacant properties.</b></p> <p>The majority of impacts from this option are neutral or there will be no effect. The key difference to this is for meeting housing need, where the impact will be positive, landscape and townscape where the impact will depend on mitigation on design matters and supporting vibrant communities, where further investigation is needed.</p>
<p><b><i>Defining the Role of Our Town Centres</i></b></p>
<p><b>Option D1 Define town centre roles: Define the roles, including the range of uses, for the town centres within each tier of the settlement hierarchy.</b></p> <p>Over half of the impacts of this option are neutral or will have no effect. Exceptions to this are the positive effects on townscape through the enhancement to the robustness of the historic centres. For objectives relating to economic growth, improving accessibility to key services and healthy lifestyles, there are likely to be negative outcomes unless there is mitigation; as this option alone cannot bring that forward.</p>
<p><b>Option D2 Free-market Town Centres: This option would allow town centres to evolve in response to market-led opportunities and not be constrained by defined roles or physical boundaries.</b></p> <p>Over half of the impacts of this option are neutral or will have no effect. Issues requiring mitigation to achieve positive outcomes are similar as to D1, but there may also be negative impacts on biodiversity without mitigation. The impact on townscape is likely to be negative as the historic town centres of the district would be more vulnerable to market influence.</p>
<p><b><i>Protecting the Vitality and Viability of Town Centres</i></b></p>
<p><b>Option E1 Restricting Out of Town Development: This option would require a clear Core Policy statement that the sequential test of PPS6 would be strictly applied throughout the District.</b></p> <p>Most of the outcomes of this option are likely to be neutral. The exceptions are for opportunities to use previously used land, which is likely to have positive impacts and access to key services and facilities where the impacts are likely to be negative.</p>
<p><b>Option E2 Permitting Out of Town Centre Major Retail Development in a Strategic Location: This option would propose the release of land for major retail development outside a town centre.</b></p> <p>Many of the impacts of this option are also likely to be neutral. The impact on biodiversity is unclear at this stage as the sites are not known. The impact avoiding flood risk is also unclear but may require mitigation. Impact on access to services and facilities is likely to be negative unless suitable public transport improvements are made.</p>

### ***Keeping Our Communities Safe***

**Option F1 Giving Community Safety the Highest Priority: This would require public safety to be placed above all other criteria when considering the allocation of land and planning applications for development.**

This option is likely to have a negative impact on townscape and overall design unless mitigation is put in place to address this as design from a crime prevention point of view may not be the most aesthetically appropriate or reflect local distinctiveness. Similarly, the impacts on promoting a healthy lifestyle may be negative if residents are not encouraged to walk or cycle in the layout of new development. There are likely to be positive impacts on the objective to create inclusive, safe and vibrant communities and also to the flood risk if the impact on public safety of flooding has highest priority.

**Option F2 Designing out Crime: This would require all new development to reduce opportunities for anti-social behaviour, environmental crimes, burglaries and street crime in particular in their location, design and layout.**

There are similar impacts for this option as for F1, although the positive impact on flood risk would not accrue, and the concerns about negative impact on healthy lifestyles would be reduced.

### ***Diverse and Regenerated Economy***

#### ***Making and Keeping Communities Prosperous***

**Option G1 Reinforcement of land allocated for employment: Redistribute and / or expand existing allocation to target settlements of greatest need or opportunity, according to their relative role within the settlement hierarchy.**

This option is likely to have neutral impact on most of the objectives. However, there would be need for mitigation within the policy in respect of biodiversity; landscape and townscape; pollution; flood risk; viable and diverse economic growth; loss of agricultural land; and climate change depending on the locations selected.

**Option G2 Coastal Regeneration: This option would require a heavier weighting of Marblethorpe and Skegness, relative to the other towns of similar status, when allocating land for employment.**

The areas of concern for this option are similar to those for G1, although the nature of the impact may vary depending on the location.

**Option G3 Prestige Employment Locations: This option would make provision for the development of a Greenfield site in a location that is attractive to a major new employer and where long term job creation benefits would spread across several communities and would represent a step-change in the District's economic base.**

Impacts of this option are unknown for a number of objectives, because the locations of these sites are not yet known. For encouraging healthy lifestyles and reducing (or planning for) climate change, some mitigation may be required. However, there are potential positive benefits for creating a vibrant and diverse economy; and safe and vibrant communities. For the remaining objectives, there are likely to be no or neutral impacts.

**Option G4 Diversification: This option would promote diversification of the rural economy by increasing the opportunities for more rural business enterprises, attracting more footloose businesses, re-use of buildings and new mixed use development.**

This option is likely to have negative impacts on biodiversity; landscape and townscape quality and natural resources unless there is mitigation to ameliorate these impacts. As with option G3, likely positive impacts would occur in relation to creating a vibrant and diverse economy and safe and vibrant communities. For the remaining objectives, there are likely to be no or neutral impacts.

**Option G5 Working from Home: This option would open the way for policies to allow greater use of domestic properties for business use.**

Most of the impacts of this option are likely to be neutral. The outcome is uncertain for the objective to promote a vibrant and diverse economy, as there is already a high incidence of people working from home in East Lindsey and it is uncertain the degree to which this will increase with this option. There is likely to be a positive impact on inclusive and vibrant communities, through increasing employment opportunities.

***By Widening the Tourism Offer***

**Option H1 Develop a Spatial Tourism Theme Strategy: To develop and support a tourism strategy defined by four spatial themes of the Holiday Coast, the Wild Coast, the Wolds and Fens, and the Historic Market Towns.**

Mitigation would be required in relation to a number of objectives to create positive outcomes; these are biodiversity, landscape and townscape and protection of resources. There is uncertainty about the impact on flood risk, as the tourism strategy is not yet determined and may involve significant development along the coast. Similarly, as the location of development is unknown at this stage, the possible impacts on access to services, facilities and sustainable transport, and therefore on climate change, is uncertain. There is likely to be positive impact on creating a viable and diverse economy.

**Option H2 Developing a Tourism Activity Strategy: This would cut across all of the four themes areas of Option H1 and commit the LDF to support a strategy for attracting and developing specialist interest activities that build on the distinctive properties of the District.**

The impacts of this option are very similar to those of option H1. The exceptions are for flood risk, where the impacts may not be significant, depending on the nature of the activities, but some mitigation for tourist accommodation may be necessary. Also, there may be negative impacts in relation to prioritising the use of previously developed land, as some outdoor leisure activities may require more greenfield sites. The impacts of the option on climate change may also require mitigation.

**Equal and Diverse Society**

***Making Essential Services Accessible to All***

**Option J1 Reducing the Need to Travel to Access Services: This would focus major new development in locations that are accessible by sustainable modes of transport, including public transport, cycling and walking.**

There is uncertainty about the impact of this option on biodiversity and landscape and townscape, as locations for development are not known at this stage. Likely positive impacts would accrue for objectives regarding promoting a viable and diverse economy, access to key services and facilities, safe and vibrant communities and energy efficiency and sustainable design and construction. Some mitigation may be needed to encourage or provide facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.

**Option J2 Catering for the Essential Use of the Car: This option recognises that car dependency is high in deep rural areas and requires that all forms of growth and new development should make due allowance for this.**

Option J2 does not perform as well as option J1. It has none of the potential positive impacts, and instead introduces potential negative impacts in relation to accessibility to key services and facilities; and increasing energy efficiency. Mitigation would be required to make the option acceptable in terms of landscape and townscape as it is likely to increase the amount of car parking needed which may have design impacts. Other impacts are neutral or uncertain at this time.

**Option J3 Developing Cluster Services:** This would group new community services, and redirect existing services wherever possible, into a location that is most convenient for, and easily accessible by, as many people as possible.

This option has a similar performance to Option J1. The main difference is that this option could have a more positive impact on access to healthy lifestyles as facilities may be encouraged in locations that reduce the need to travel.

#### ***By Providing for the Needs of Gypsies and Travellers***

**Option K1 Identifying a Specific Site or Sites for Traveller and Gypsy Accommodation:** The Council would identify a site or sites to satisfy all of the essential locational criteria to be included on the key proposals map.

There are likely positive impacts for this option, in relation to access to key services and facilities and supporting vibrant communities, as allocating a site will allow infrastructure to be put in place to support these developments and integrate them better locally. Mitigation would be needed to meet a number of objectives, namely protecting landscape and townscape; flood risk; use of previously developed land; meeting local housing needs; and providing for healthy lifestyles. Other impacts are likely to be neutral.

**Option K2 Identifying an Area of Search for Traveller and Gypsy Accommodation:** This option would follow the same stages of option K1 but would stop at identifying a broad area of search on the key proposals map for a site or sites for accommodation.

This option does not have the positive impacts of option K1, as there would not be the opportunity to establish infrastructure for development. All other impacts would be the same.

**Option K3 Applying a Criteria-cased Policy:** This option would rely on drawing up appropriate criteria to be applied to planning application for a site.

The impacts of this option are the same as for K2 with the exception of the objective on promoting healthy lifestyles which is likely to be neutral.

#### **High Quality Environment**

##### ***Getting the Best from our Landscapes***

**Option L1 District-wide Landscape Strategy:** This would build on the Landscape Character Assessment to define the different and distinctive urban and rural landscape types and their particular qualities, identifying also their sensitivity to change and development.

There are likely to be positive impacts for this option in protecting the area's landscape and townscape; avoiding flood risk; and supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities. Some mitigation may be needed towards biodiversity and encouraging healthy lifestyles. There is some uncertainty on the impact on planning for climate change, as the full impacts of climate change on the landscape are not yet predictable. Remaining impacts are neutral.

**Option L2 Promoting Market Town Themes:** This option would promote the development of themes, both to preserve and strengthen the town character and to widen the District's appeal to wider and different visitor niche market.

The impacts of this option are likely to be predominately neutral. However, mitigation is likely to be needed for supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities. There are likely to be positive impacts on landscape and townscape.

**Option L3 Balancing Landscape Promotion and Protection:** This option would be an amalgam of options L1 and L2.

The impacts of this option are similar to those for L1. There are also likely positive impacts for supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities, and encouraging and providing infrastructure for healthy lifestyles, as the emphasis will be more on balancing development needs and the landscape.

### ***Protecting and Expanding the District's Biodiversity***

**Option M1 Protect and Conserve the District's existing biodiversity: This option would ensure that new development does not deplete or harm existing biodiversity.**

Almost half of the impacts of this option are positive; other outcomes are mostly neutral. The exceptions are for supporting a viable and diverse economy; support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities and encouraging healthy lifestyles, where mitigation would be needed to make sure that undue constrain wasn't put on bringing forward economic or social infrastructure improvements.

**Option M2 Protect, enhance, expand and promote the District's biodiversity: This option would also require more proactive action to expand the range of biodiversity and to promote it for its educational and health-giving value and for its potential as a visitor attraction.**

There are clear links between options M1 and M2, as M2 starts with the basis of M1 and takes it further to look to expand biodiversity. The impacts then are predominantly the same, although the positive impacts will be greater, and there may be opportunities for job creation based on new green infrastructure and biodiversity related visitor attractions.

### **Sustainable Development**

#### ***Dealing with the Causes and Effects of Climate Change***

##### ***Flooding from Rising Sea Levels and Global Warming***

**Option N1 Phased re-location of communities from areas of greatest flood risk: This would require massive public sector-led investment to transfer the infrastructure, facilities, housing and resident population from the most severely threatened flood risk areas of Marlethorpe, Trusthorpe and Sutton on Sea to a nearby inland location.**

This option would require mitigation to meet the majority of objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. It is likely to have a negative impact on the objective to prioritise the reuse of brownfield land, as it is likely that this would involve a major loss of greenfield land. The impact on flood risk matters would depend on how the vacated areas were reused.

**Option N2 Improved sea defences to permit coastal regeneration: This option would see continues regeneration investment in infrastructure and development to revitalised the local and tourist economy, tackle the causes and effects of social deprivation and raise the quality of life generally in the coastal communities between Mablethorpe and Skegness.**

This option is likely to have a negative impact on flood risk as it would require significant capital expenditure and maintenance in the long term, which may not be viable in the long term. Also, the option may ensure the viability of coastal settlements, but at significant cost and may not constitute a truly sustainable option. Mitigation would be required to prevent negative impacts on biodiversity; pollution; promoting a diverse and viable economy and supporting vibrant communities. There is uncertainty over the impact on landscape and townscape, as the nature of the defences is unclear at this stage. Other impacts would be neutral.

**Option N3 Restrict development in areas at risk from fluvial or flash flooding: Restrictions could range from the requirement for mitigation measures to the total prohibition of development.**

This option is likely to have a positive impact on avoiding the risk of flooding and on planning for the effects of climate change. Some mitigation may be needed to achieve objectives on biodiversity, landscape and townscape. There is uncertainty how this option will impact on objectives towards protecting resources and minimising pollution and supporting safe and vibrant communities.

<b><i>Loss of Non-Renewable Energy Resources</i></b>
<p><b>Option P1 Reducing Carbon Energy Use: This option would see a core policy that required all new development to meet specified energy-saving targets, through its location, design and operation.</b></p> <p>There are a number of positive outcomes to this option in relation to protecting natural resources; improving accessibility to services and facilities; ensuring local housing needs are met; increasing energy efficiency; and planning for climate change. Some mitigation would be needed to improve outcomes for biodiversity; recycling; supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p>
<p><b>Option P2 Promoting and developing sustainable renewable energy sources: This option would actively seek to exploit East Lindsey resources to provide sustainable sources of energy on to the national grid, including the promotion of harvesting energy from waste, off-shore wind and tidal flow.</b></p> <p>Positive impacts may accrue in relation to increasing recycling rates; increasing energy efficiency and planning for climate change. Mitigation will be required to achieve positive outcomes for biodiversity; landscape and townscape; protection of resources; reuse of previously developed land; supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities and ensuring local housing needs are met.</p>
<p><b>Option P3 Restricting sustainable renewable energy development: This policy option would place the protection of local character and amenities above the need to contribute to sustainable energy production.</b></p> <p>There are a number of negative outcomes to this option, in relation to protecting natural resources; increasing reuse and recycling rates; increasing energy efficiency; and planning for climate change. There is some uncertainty as to how this option would impact on landscape and townscape and safe and vibrant communities.</p>
<p><b>Option P4 Promoting the development of a nuclear power station: This option would support and develop the view that nuclear energy can offer a more sustainable contribution to the county's energy supply than many renewable alternatives.</b></p> <p>There are a number of negative impacts to this option, in relation to landscape and townscape; use of greenfield land; supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities. In terms of planning for climate change, this option would reduce carbon emissions but would require a coastal location so issues relating to flood risk would also be key. There is uncertainty over the impacts on natural resources, avoiding flood risk and increasing energy efficiency. Mitigation would be needed in relation to biodiversity.</p>
<b><i>Using Planning Obligations</i></b>
<p><b>Option Q1 Planning Obligations applied consistently across the county: All planning obligations would be drawn up to meet aggregated county-wide needs and be applied consistently around the County.</b></p> <p>Option Q1 does not specify what topics any future planning obligations will relate to but only looks at the possible scope of applications. On this basis, any impacts are likely to be neutral. SA appraisal should be carried out on any future Planning Obligations at the time of preparation.</p>
<p><b>Option Q2 Planning Obligations to meet the needs of East Lindsey: This would take the form of a Core Policy that adapted the criteria of Circular 05/05 to meet East Lindsey's particular needs, including those identified as priority issues in early consultation and through the Community Strategy Action Plan.</b></p> <p>The likely outcomes for this option are the same as for Q1.</p>

### 3.2

#### **Development of the Core Strategy Preferred Option**

East Lindsey District Council has considered the findings of the SA of the Issues and Options report, alongside wider comments received through the various public consultation exercises undertaken, in the development of the preferred option.



Table 9 below shows how the different options have been merged, refined or removed during the development of the Core Strategy Preferred Option. The information contained in this table has been drawn from the minutes of meetings held by the Planning Policy Committee provided by East Lindsey District Council.

Table 9: Development of Core Strategy Preferred Option

Options	Comments
<b><i>The Spatial Strategy</i></b>	
A1 – Unrestrained dispersal	According to minutes of Planning Committee meeting held on 8 <sup>th</sup> May 2008 it was resolved that a hybrid of options A1 and A2 be adopted.
A2 – Strong urban focus with rural restraint	
A3 – Settlement hierarchy led by Louth and Skegness	
A4 -Settlement hierarchy led by	
A5 - Settlement Hierarchy with Coastal Regeneration	
A6 - New sub-regional growth points	
A7 - New Town	
<b><i>Allocating Housing</i></b>	
B1 - Urban Extensions	Following the Sustainability Appraisal and Public consultation, option B2 was found to be the most favourable, providing more opportunities for locating brownfield sites. However, it was noted that brownfield sites would be scarce in the future and therefore there may be a need to extend outside the settlement boundaries.  It was resolved that a hybrid of options B1 and B2 be adopted.
B2 - Dispersed Sites within a Settlement Boundary	
B3 - Criteria-led Development	
<b><i>Providing Affordable Housing</i></b>	
C1 - Allocating land Specifically for Affordable Housing	Options C2 and C3 have been proposed as the most appropriate way forward.
C2 - Requiring a percentage of general housing developments to be for affordable housing	
C3 - Allowing exceptions sites to be developed for affordable housing where general market housing would not normally be permitted	
C4 - Direct Provision by a Housing Association of Registered Social Landlord	
C5 - The re-use of vacant properties	
<b><i>Defining the Role of Our Town Centres</i></b>	
D1 - Define town centre roles	Sufficient space is necessary for the uses required in Town Centres to be within walking distance to residents.  It was resolved that option D1 be adopted.
D2 - Free-market Town Centres	
<b><i>Protecting the Vitality and Viability of Town Centres</i></b>	
E1 - Restricting Out of Town Development	When considering these options reference was made to retaining additional linkages to towns, the use of the sequential test and using Section 106 Agreements to ensure provision of car parking at supermarkets. It was noted that seven towns in East Lindsey were affected.  It was resolved that option E1 be adopted.
E2 - Permitting Out of Town Centre Major Retail Development in a Strategic Location	
<b><i>Keeping Our Communities Safe</i></b>	
F1 - Giving Community Safety the Highest Priority	Option F1 would provide a higher priority than what was currently in place. The design criteria for planning

Options	Comments
F2 - Designing out Crime	<p>applications already included community safety issues.</p> <p>It was resolved that option F2 be adopted.</p>
<b><i>Making and Keeping Communities Prosperous</i></b>	
G1 - Reinforcement of land allocated for employment	It was advised and resolved that all the options G1 to G5 be adopted.
G2 - Coastal Regeneration	
G3 - Prestige Employment Locations	
G4 - Diversification	
G5 - Working from Home	
<b><i>By Widening the Tourism Offer</i></b>	
H1 - Develop a Spatial Tourism Theme Strategy	<p>It was suggested that options H1 and H2 should be amalgamated to enable diversification of the tourism sector. Reference was made to the AONB and suggested that this would be addressed at the Core Strategy stage.</p> <p>It was resolved that options H1 and H2 be adopted.</p>
H2 - Developing a Tourism Activity Strategy	
<b><i>Making Essential Services Accessible to All</i></b>	
J1 - Reducing the Need to Travel to Access Services	<p>Option J2 is against National Policy. However, it was noted that 90% of residents in East Lindsey require a car and therefore J1 was not viable option to pursue.</p> <p>It was resolved that options J2 and J3 be adopted.</p>
J2 - Catering for the Essential Use of the Car	
J3 - Developing Cluster Services	
<b><i>By Providing for the Needs of Gypsies and Travellers</i></b>	
K1 - Identifying a Specific Site or Sites for Traveller and Gypsy Accommodation	<p>It was noted that it is obligatory for the Authority to identify sites suitable for Gypsies and Travellers. Work carried out concluded that sites were required for between 8 and 11 transit pitches in a number of areas throughout East Lindsey. Criteria drawn from Circular 1/2006 was taking into consideration. The inclusion of a criteria relating to landscape was suggested.</p> <p>It was resolved that option K1 be supported.</p>
K2 - Identifying an Area of Search for Traveller and Gypsy Accommodation	
K3 - Applying a Criteria-cased Policy	
<b><i>Getting the Best from our Landscapes</i></b>	
L1 - District-wide Landscape Strategy	<p>It was noted that a Landscape Assessment was being undertaking at the time of developing the preferred option.</p> <p>It was resolved that options L1, L2 and L3 be adopted.</p>
L2 - Promoting Market Town Themes	
L3 - Balancing Landscape Promotion and Protection	
<b><i>Protecting and Expanding the District's Biodiversity</i></b>	
M1 - Protect and Conserve the District's existing biodiversity	<p>ELDC currently supports option M1; however it was considered appropriate to pursue a richer biodiversity through option M2, as it would not disadvantage community or economic development.</p> <p>It was resolved that option M2 be adopted.</p>
M2 - Protect, enhance, expand and promote the District's biodiversity	
<b><i>Dealing with the Causes and Effects of Climate Change</i></b>	
N1 - Phased re-location of communities from areas of greatest flood risk	<p>Option N1 and N2 were both initially considered, however it was finally resolved that option N2 be adopted.</p>
N2 - Improved sea defences to permit coastal regeneration	
N3 - Restrict development in areas at risk from fluvial or flash flooding	<p>It was noted that option N3 related to restricting development in areas at risk of fluvial or flash flooding, and that this was different to coastal flooding.</p> <p>It was resolved that option N3 be adopted.</p>

Options	Comments
<b><i>Loss of Non-Renewable Energy Resources</i></b>	
P1 - Reducing Carbon Energy Use	<p>The reduction of carbon energy had already been implemented and a core policy would be devised relating to new development. It was noted that sustainability standards were set at a national level and were not required to be duplicated in the LDF.</p> <p>It was resolved that option P1 be adopted.</p>
P2 - Promoting and developing sustainable renewable energy sources	It was resolved option P2 be supported with the inclusion of satisfactory clauses to protect landscape.
P3 - Restricting sustainable renewable energy development	
P4 - Promoting the development of a nuclear power station	
<b><i>Using Planning Obligations</i></b>	
Q1 - Planning Obligations applied consistently across the county	It was proposed and resolved that option Q2 be supported.
Q2 - Planning Obligations to meet the needs of East Lindsey	

# 4 Preferred Options Assessment

## 4.1 Development of Core Strategy Policies

The development of the policies contained in the Core Strategy has involved the following stages:

- gathering evidence from surveys and studies to define the District's distinctive character and properties;
- understanding the issues important to stakeholders and communities to identify problems, challenges and opportunities;
- consulting widely on the Issues and Options<sup>10</sup> document in November 2007;
- drawing up and testing a spatial vision, strategic objectives and policy options through pre-submission community stakeholder consultation, Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment; and
- consulting with the community and stakeholders on the submission Core Strategy document.

## 4.2 Assessment of significant effects

The assessment of the preferred options involves predicting the effects of each Core Strategy policy against the thirteen sustainability objectives.

The criteria used in the assessment are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Sustainability Appraisal Criteria

Symbol	Description
++	Potential for a major positive effect
+	Potential for a minor positive effect
0	Neutral / negligible / no significant affect or no relationship
?	Unknown / uncertain effect
-	Potential for a minor negative effect (without mitigation)
--	Potential for a major negative effect (without mitigation)

The SEA Directive requires the appraisal to identify significant effects<sup>1</sup>. Significance is assessed by considering a range of criteria including the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects. The magnitude and the spatial extent of the effects should also be considered, as well as the temporal scale (i.e. short, medium, long-term, permanent, temporary, effects)<sup>2</sup>. In addition, the SEA Directive also requires an assessment of cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects. These are discussed further in section 4.4 below.

Our assessment has been based on the expert opinion of the consultants, supplemented by information from ELDC planners, drawing on the baseline data and analysis of key sustainability issues.

The assessment is presented in a series of matrices, one for each strategic policy. Comments on the reasons for making the individual judgements are provided along with a summary of effects. Recommendations for changes and suggested mitigation (where relevant) are discussed in Chapter 5.

It should be noted that in considering the effect of a policy as a whole, it is not possible to arrive at a single appraisal score. Effects on the different appraisal objectives cannot be aggregated as they each address different issues. The purpose of the appraisal is to provide policy makers with information on the full range of effects and make recommendations for improvement, not to decide whether a policy is sustainable or not.

A summary of the results of the appraisal is provided in Table 11 below, with the detailed matrices provided in Appendix D.

<sup>10</sup> ELDC (November 2007). East Lindsey Local Development Framework. Core Strategy Issues and Options.

Table 11: Policy Appraisal Summary

<b>Key Theme: Sustainable and Thriving Communities</b>
<p><b>SP1 – A Sustainable Hierarchy of Places</b></p> <p>This policy outlines a hierarchy for development in the District, with most development taking place within existing urban centres.</p> <p>The appraisal found that this policy is likely to have a major positive effect on access to services and key facilities and in ensuring that local housing needs, including affordable housing, are met. The policy will also promote economic growth, which in turn will contribute to support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities. The policy is also likely to provide opportunities for healthy lifestyles facilities for urban population as well as the more rural communities.</p> <p>The appraisal has also identified a number of potential negative effects including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Depending on the extent of development along the coast, adverse effect on biodiversity, in particular, on national and international sites of nature conservation importance associated with this area;</li> <li>■ Local changes in landscape or townscape within and adjacent to main towns (i.e. in particular those towns with Conservation Areas and high historic value), as well as effects on unknown or buried archaeology;</li> <li>■ The policy would most likely imply urban extensions onto greenfield sites which may result in a loss of high quality agricultural land;</li> <li>■ With the exception of Spilsby, flood risk areas have been identified in all the major towns in the District.</li> <li>■ Increase production of waste including household, commercial and construction waste;</li> <li>■ Climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SP2 – The Shape of Future Growth</b></p> <p>This policy sets out where development will be directed.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the majority of the potential effects of this policy (positive and negative) would be similar to those described for SP1 above, with the exception of flood risk which has been assessed as neutral as the policy specifies that development will be directed away from those areas of highest flood risk on the coast (unless it contributes to the regeneration of sustainable communities and the local economy).</p>
<p><b>SP3 – Sustainable Community Clusters</b></p> <p>This policy shows the arrangement of settlement clusters within the District.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that this policy will have a major positive impact on supporting economic growth within the District. Most development would concentrate into the towns so as to build up the critical mass and economies of scale necessary to generate a wider range of community facilities, better public transport, business opportunities and wider retail offer that could not only support their own populations but also spread benefits to the surrounding rural communities. Focusing growth and investment into Louth and Skegness may also strengthen the District's resistance to leakage of retail expenditure and jobs to nearby districts.</p> <p>Other potential effects identified for this policy (positive and negative) are similar to those described for SP1 and SP2 above.</p>
<p><b>SP4 – How Places will Grow</b></p> <p>This policy promotes the use of the most sustainable locations (i.e. previously used land) for development.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will have major positive impacts on a number of sustainability issues as it will help minimise the loss of best agricultural land and Greenfield sites; increase accessibility to services / facilities by consolidating development within existing settlements; and ensure the local housing needs are met. Beneficial effects on the communities, energy efficiency and sustainable development have also been identified.</p> <p>However, the policy may also negatively impact upon biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources / pollution, flood risk, waste and climate change. These negative effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP1 above.</p>

**SP5 – Raising the Quality of our Places and Spaces**

This policy aims to maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the District's towns, villages and countryside.

The appraisal has found that the policy will make a positive contribution to the majority of sustainability appraisal objectives. In particular, the policy will have a major beneficial effect on contributing to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.

**SP6 – Providing Infrastructure**

This policy addresses the issue of providing infrastructure within the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute towards economic growth, improving accessibility to key services / facilities and ensuring the housing needs are met. The policy is also likely to contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive and healthier communities.

However, infrastructure projects are also likely to be located within greenfield sites which would result in a loss of high quality agricultural land. The type of infrastructure projects and their location will largely reflect the effects on biodiversity, landscape / townscape. In addition, infrastructure projects have the potential to negatively affect natural resources, and therefore careful consideration will be needed so as to avoid / minimise potential impacts.

Effects on flood risk and climate change are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.

**Key Theme: Housing****SP7 – Housing**

This policy sets out the housing strategy for the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive impact on ensuring that local housing needs are met and on improving accessibility to key services and facilities. The policy is also likely to positively contribute to local economic growth, the creation of inclusive and healthier communities and to sustainable development.

A number of potentially negative effects have also been identified during the appraisal process, which largely reflects those identified for SP1, including adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, flood risk, waste and climate change.

**SP8 – Housing on Other Sites**

This policy addresses housing development in the Towns and Service Villages.

The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive impact on prioritising the re-use of previously developed land and minimising the loss of greenfield site, as it promotes the re-use of sites within urban areas. The policy will also have positive effects upon a number of other sustainability objectives including housing, flood risk and landscape / townscape.

This policy may encourage business opportunities within smaller market towns and villages, at the expense of lower developer interest in the larger towns where economic diversification is most needed.

Supporting development in Service villages may also exacerbate the issue of access to services and facilities across the District, as some locations would be inappropriate to expand because of their detachment. Conversely, there may be opportunities associated with growth in smaller settlements to ensure that local services and facilities are retained.

Supporting small scale development within villages has the potential to generate high house prices in those areas, social exclusion and lack of affordable housing.

Potential negative effects have also been identified in relation to a number of waste, energy efficiency, creating inclusive and healthier communities, sustainable development and climate change.

**SP9 – Delivering Affordable Housing**

This policy addresses the issue of affordable housing within the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive effect on ensuring that local

housing needs are met. Provision of affordable housing also has the potential to positively contribute to create inclusive, vibrant, and cohesive communities.

There may be a conflict with this policy between costs of providing affordable housing and the cost of designing appropriate housing to suite local character that reflects the distinctiveness of an area. This issue is likely to be of greater importance within the more attractive historic market towns and villages but may also apply to specific locations within larger towns e.g. within or adjacent to Conservation Areas.

The appraisal has also identified potential negative effects on biodiversity, flood risk and greenfield sites. These effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.

#### **SP10 – Exception Sites**

This policy supports the provision of affordable housing on land otherwise not considered acceptable for development (exception sites).

The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have a major positive effect on ensuring that the local housing needs are met.

However, this policy is not likely to improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure, especially if affordable housing is located in a remote location, and this could result in a major negative impact.

Other negative impacts identified include on biodiversity, landscape / townscape and greenfield sites.

#### **Key Theme: Diverse Economy**

#### **SP11 – A Strategy for Expanding and Diversifying the District's Economy**

This policy sets out the council's strategy for expanding and diversifying the local economy.

The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute to promoting viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the District. Attracting new business, growing existing ones and increasing employment opportunities, will all contribute to create more sustainable communities e.g. by increasing skills and aspirations, improving access to training.

However, economic growth and business development may have adverse effects on the district's biodiversity as a result of growth and increased disturbance from residents and visitors.

Potential negative effects have also been identified in relation to landscape / townscape, natural resources and use of greenfield sites.

#### **SP12 – Making Land Available for Employment Uses**

This policy aims to make sure that land is made available for development for employment uses.

The policy has been found to contribute positively to economic growth and diversification.

Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Negative effects identified are therefore similar to those described in SP1.

#### **SP13 – How the Economy Will Grow**

This policy sets out how the local economy is expected to grow.

Encouraging a range of employment opportunities, including small scale business and major employment developments, is likely to have a beneficial effect on the local economy. The policy is also likely to improve accessibility to key services and facilities, as well as support the development of sustainable, inclusive and safe communities.

The effects of major employment developments on biodiversity and landscape / historic environment could be significant at a local level and are wholly dependent on the biodiversity and landscape / historic value associated with the specific area.

The appraisal has also identified the potential for negative effects on natural resources, flood risk, greenfield sites, waste and climate change. Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages, and therefore some of the negative impacts identified are

likely to be similar to those described for SP1.
<b>SP14 – Coastal Regeneration</b>
<p>This policy aims to support economic-led regeneration along the East Lindsey's coast, between Marblethorpe and Skegness.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will most likely improve accessibility to services and facilities, in particular for settlements between the two towns. The policy is also likely to contribute to supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities along the District's coast.</p> <p>Although the area identified for development (between Marblethorpe and Skegness) is located between the internationally designated sites along the coast, there still remains the potential for negative impacts upon these sites, as well as upon nationally and locally designated sites located between these two towns. Impacts on biodiversity and designated sites will largely depend on the extent and exact location of development.</p> <p>Encouraging development along the coast may have implications for resource use and protection (including loss of Greenfield sites / high agricultural land, increased demand for potable water supplies, additional discharges to foul sewers and treatment capacity, discharges to water courses, increase pollution etc).</p> <p>Most towns located along the East Lindsey coastline fall within an extensive Rapid Inundation Zone (RIZ). Encouraging development within these towns can potentially have negative effects on flood risk.</p> <p>Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Negative effects identified on climate change are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.</p> <p>Uncertainties remain with regards to the effects on viable economic growth. Further consideration should be given to the benefits of promoting economic growth within areas at high risk of flooding along the coast.</p>
<b>SP15 – Rural Diversification</b>
<p>This policy aims to support rural diversification within the District.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that this policy could make a significant contribution to economic growth and investment across the district (particularly cumulatively). The policy is also likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p> <p>The appraisal also identified a number of potential negative effects on biodiversity, landscape character and historic environment, and natural resources (i.e. land use change).</p>
<b>SP16 – Prosperous Communities</b>
<p>This policy aims to provide support for communities to experience growing economic prosperity and quality of life through the development of a sustainable economy.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute to supporting local communities. It will improve accessibility to key services and facilities and contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p>
<b>SP17 – Town Centre Hierarchy</b>
<p>This policy will support the provision of retail, cultural, financial and professional services and facilities in the town centres of the main towns and service villages.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will contribute to improve the accessibility to key services for communities across the District. It is also likely to encourage the development of better public transport. The policy will help to ensure that the distinctiveness, vitality and viability of town centres, in particular those of conservation or historic value, are protected and enhanced. The policy is also likely to positively contribute to the economic growth of local communities, which in turn will help support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p>
<b>SP18 – Vitality and Viability of Town Centres</b>
<p>This policy will also encourage the provision of additional retail, business and cultural facilities within the main town centres of the district.</p>



As in SP17, this policy has been found to positively contribute to the economic growth of local communities; as well as improving accessibility to key services, including public realm areas that may encourage pedestrian circulation, therefore contributing to promote walking (healthier lifestyles).

#### **SP19 – Historic Market Towns Centres**

This policy aims to support the distinctive historic market town centres of Louth, Horncastle, Alford and Spilsby were key visitor and shopper attractions.

The appraisal has found that this will significantly contribute to the protection and enhancement of these historic environments, whilst contributing towards a more viable and diverse economic growth of these towns. The policy will also improve accessibility to key services and facilities.

#### **SP20 – Local Shopping**

This policy aims to support small rural business and prevent the loss of local shops whenever possible.

The appraisal has found that by protecting local shops and encouraging the provision of new neighbourhood shopping areas as part of new developments, this policy is likely to have a positive impact on supporting the local economy, in particular in rural locations; as well as ensure accessibility to key services (i.e. local village shop) and reducing the need to travel.

New neighbourhood's shops and retailing outlets have the potential to impact upon the quality of the local townscape, in particular in the smaller villages which may have the largest historic interest.

#### **SP21 – Tourism**

This policy aims to promote quality tourism and leisure facilities within the District.

The appraisal has found that promoting a diverse range of tourism opportunities that can be exploited throughout the year would help reduce seasonal employment and support the local economy. The policy will promote sustainable economic growth through building upon an already important and established sector. SP21 is also likely to contribute towards the protection and enhancement of the District's landscape, townscape and historic environment.

Potential adverse effects on biodiversity and designated sites have been identified as a result of growth and increased number of visitors (e.g. pressures on important habitats of national and international importance). In addition, promoting environmentally focused tourism may have implications on greenfield sites i.e. location of new facilities such as nature interpretation centres etc.

The appraisal has also identified potential negative effects upon natural resources and flood risk.

Uncertainties exist with regards to the policy's effects on accessibility to services, communities and climate change.

### **Key Theme: Creating Inclusive Communities**

#### **SP22 – Creating Inclusive Communities**

This policy will support the provision of a range of accessible key community services and facilities in all settlement clusters, sufficient to maintain a high quality of life in all communities.

The appraisal has found that this policy will significantly contribute to improve access to key services and facilities (including health facilities, local nature reserves, community woodland etc) and reduce the need to travel. This is likely to have positive impacts in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities, and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

The appraisal also found that the potential concentration of key community facilities and services within the larger villages of the settlement clusters has the potential to have adverse effects (possibly cumulative) on the existing character and settings of historic market towns and villages.

**SP23 – Accessibility and Transport Strategy**

This policy addresses the issue of accessibility and sustainable transport within the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have major positive effects on a number of sustainability issues, including contributing to improve access to services / facilities, promote sustainable modes of transport and sustainable development, and promoting healthy lifestyles. The policy is also likely to have social and economic benefits.

The locations of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport and this may result in development in areas of high ecological / landscape value and / or historic significance. At this stage, given that such locations are not known, there is considered to be a high degree of uncertainty in predicting impacts upon biodiversity, landscape and historic environment.

It has also been noted that due to the very rural nature of the district, it is unlikely to see significant numbers of its residents avoiding car use. This policy may contribute to the development of sustainable communities but is unlikely to have a positive effect on climate change mitigation.

**SP24 – Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers**

This policy addresses the issue of providing accommodation for gypsies and travellers.

The appraisal has found that the policy makes a major contribution to meeting the needs of this community, in particular in providing access to services and facilities and ensuring housing needs are met.

There is potential for land and water pollution from untreated sewage and other waste, as well as potential impacts on flooding.

Impacts on landscape are uncertain at this stage and will largely depend on the location, size and nature of these sites.

**Key Theme: Protecting our Built and Natural Environment****SP25 – Getting the Best from our Landscapes**

This policy aims to balance the protection and enhancement of the District's high quality landscapes whilst releasing its community and economic potential.

The policy is likely to have a major beneficial impact on maintaining the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, as well as contributing to improve the health and quality of life of rural communities. It is also likely to help strengthen the local rural economy by attracting new employers / visitors to the district.

It has also been noted that the habitats that form the distinctive landscapes across the district may be adversely affected by the encouragement of greater public access into the countryside and the development of designated and historic landscapes (e.g. Lincolnshire Wolds). However, the policy provides inherent protection by not allowing the biodiversity linked to the District's landscapes to be compromised.

There is a high degree of uncertainty and lack of knowledge with regard to the impacts that climate change may have upon landscapes at the local or regional landscape scale.

**SP26 – Biodiversity**

This policy addresses the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the District.

The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have a major positive impact on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, use of previously developed land and climate change objectives. It will also have positive impacts on supporting inclusive, safe and healthy communities. Flood risk is also likely to be reduced.

However, the policy may also constrain new developments designed to encourage and promote economic growth and diversification across the district (including tourism-related development) as a result of potentially negative effects on biodiversity.

<p><b>SP27 – Historic Environment</b></p> <p>This policy addresses the protection of historic environment features within the District.</p> <p>The appraisal found that this policy will have a major positive impact upon the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, and in particular of designated features such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. This policy may also contribute to the local economy by maintaining and enhancing a high quality historic environment which may encourage business and investment in higher value activities.</p>
<p><b>Key Theme: Tackling Climate Change</b></p>
<p><b>SP28 – Reducing Flood Risk</b></p> <p>This policy addresses flood risk in the District.</p> <p>The appraisal found that the policy will have a positive impact on avoiding the risk of flooding where possible (including the increased risk of flooding associated with climate change) and fully mitigating against the impact of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p> <p>However, allowing development, which incorporates adequate mitigation measures (e.g. coastal defences), to take place within areas at risk of flooding, may also have potential negative effects on biodiversity i.e. coastal squeeze and adverse effects on the integrity of designated sites.</p> <p>In addition, flood risk management measures to be incorporated as part of new developments may be unsightly and cause adverse effects on local townscapes and landscape character unless appropriately implemented.</p> <p>At this stage there are many uncertainties with regards to the potential impacts on biodiversity, natural resources, communities and housing needs (see detailed Tables in Appendix D).</p>
<p><b>SP29 – Sustainable Development and Construction</b></p> <p>This policy covers the issue of sustainable development and construction.</p> <p>The appraisal found that it is likely to have a positive impact on East Lindsey's communities and natural resources. Sustainable development can help reduce the environmental impacts of development on water, air and land and help enhance communities. It would help to ensure that measures are put in place to adapt to climate change impacts as well as avoiding / minimising the risk of flooding.</p>
<p><b>SP30 – Renewable Energy</b></p> <p>This policy will support the District's energy contribution from renewable sources.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will have a positive effect on increasing energy efficiency and promoting sustainable communities as it aims to utilise the available resources within the district to promote and develop sustainable renewable energy sources. Promoting the use of renewable energy will help reduce carbon emissions and therefore contribute to minimise the effects of climate change. Other potential positive effects include the protection of natural resources, increasing recycling rates and promoting the development of communities that are more "environmentally friendly" and thereby more sustainable.</p> <p>The appraisal has also found that the policy may have a negative effect upon landscapes and visual amenity, although this will largely depend on the location and siting of renewable energy projects.</p>
<p><b>SP31 – Supporting Action on Climate Change by Local Communities</b></p> <p>This policy will support community-led development projects that tackle the effects of climate change at a local level.</p> <p>The appraisal has found that the policy will significantly contribute towards positively planning for, and minimising the effects of climate change. These development projects are likely to incorporate sustainable design principles and energy efficiency measures. The policy may also benefit the local economy as development that is instigated and managed by the community is likely to carry longer-lasting commitment and is therefore likely to be successful in the long term.</p>

### 4.3

#### **Cumulative, Synergistic and Secondary Effects**

Many environmental problems result from the accumulation of multiple, small and often indirect effects, rather than a few large and obvious ones (e.g. loss of tranquillity, changes in the landscape, economic decline and climate change). These effects are difficult to deal with on a project-by-project basis through EIA. It is at the SA level that they are most effectively identified and addressed<sup>2</sup>. The SEA Directive requires that the assessment of effects include secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects (often referred together as 'cumulative' effects).

- **Secondary** effects are indirect effects that are not a direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original affect or as a result of a complex pathway i.e. development that changes the water table and thus affects the ecology of a distant wetland.
- **Cumulative** effects produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects i.e. where several development each have an insignificant effect, but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects (i.e. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.
- **Synergistic** effects are those which interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects i.e. progressive fragmentation of a wildlife habitat leading to areas too small to support wildlife.

To assist in considering the overall effects of policies within the plan when assessed against the different SA Framework objectives, a summary has been prepared, illustrating how each policy has performed against each SA Objective. This is provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Cumulative Impact of the Core Strategy against the Sustainability Objectives

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
++	Potential for a major positive effect	?	Unknown / uncertain effect
+	Potential for a minor positive effect	-	Potential for a minor negative effect (without mitigation)
0	Neutral / negligible / no significant affect or no relationship	--	Potential for a major negative effect (without mitigation)

Core Strategy Policies	SA Objectives												
	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13
SP1 – A sustainable Hierarchy of Places	-	-	-	-	+	--	++	-	+	++	+	+	-
SP2 – The Shape of future growth	-	-	-	0	+	--	++	-	+	++	+	+	-
SP3 – Sustainable community clusters	-	-	-	0	++	--	++	-	+	++	+	+	-
SP4 – How places will grow	-	-	-	-	0	++	++	-	+	++	+	+	-
SP5 – Raising the quality of our places and spaces	+	++	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
SP6 – Providing infrastructure	-	-	-	-	++	--	++	0	+	++	0	+	-
SP7 - Housing	-	-	-	-	+	+	++	-	+	++	+	+	-
SP8 – Housing on other sites	0	+	0	+	-	++	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
SP9 – Delivering affordable housing	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	++	0	0	0
SP10 – Exceptions sites	-	-	0	-	0	-	--	0	?	++	0	0	0
SP11 – A strategy for expanding and diversifying the district's economy	-	-	-	0	++	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
SP12 – Making land available for employment uses	-	-	-	-	+	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SP 13 – How the economy will grow	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	-	+	0	0	0	-
SP 14 – Coastal regeneration	-	0	-	-	?	--	++	0	+	0	0	0	-
SP 15 – Rural diversification	-	-	-	0	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
SP 16 – Prosperous communities	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
SP 17 – Town centre hierarchy	0	++	0	0	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0
SP 18 – Vitality and viability of town centres	0	+	0	0	+	++	++	0	++	0	0	+	0
SP 19 – Historic Market town centres	0	++	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
SP 20 – Local shopping	0	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP 21 – Tourism	-	+	-	-	++	-	?	0	?	0	0	0	?
SP 22 – Creating inclusive communities	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	+	++	0
SP 23 – Accessibility and transport strategy	?	?	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	0	++	++	0
SP 24 – Accommodation for gypsies and travellers	0	?	-	-	0	-	++	-	+	+	0	0	0
SP 25 – Getting the best from our landscapes	0	++	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	++	?
SP26 – Biodiversity	++	++	++	+	-	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	++
SP27 – Historic environment	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SP28 - Reducing Flood Risk	-	-	?	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	+
SP29 - Sustainable Development and Construction	0	?	+	+	?	0	+	+	+	0	++	0	+
SP30 - Renewable Energy	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	++	0	++
SP31 - Supporting Action on Climate Change by Local Communities	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	0	++

The cumulative impacts of the preferred option policies have been assessed for each SA Objective and those found to be significant are discussed below.

- 4.3.1 *SA Objective 1 – Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area’s biodiversity and geodiversity*  
 Whilst the Spatial Strategy for the District is based on focusing development around existing urban centres and away from the countryside, there is potential for cumulative effects on biodiversity as a result of development of greenfield sites (an associated habitats / species), in particular around the main towns. The cumulative impact on biodiversity will depend on mitigation that occurs when development takes places.  
 The promotion of rural diversification, green tourism and greater access to the District’s high quality countryside (e.g. Lincolnshire Wolds, Wild Coast) may have cumulative adverse effects in the longer term as a result of increased number of visitors e.g. pressures on important habitats and designated sites and loss of habitat for recreation type initiatives.
- 4.3.2 *SA Objective 2 – Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area’s landscape, townscape and historic environment.*  
 Rural diversification needs to be supported with an emphasis on high quality and appropriate renovations of redundant buildings for business use to avoid inappropriate development that may have adverse effects on rural character. Otherwise, cumulative impacts may occur in the longer term including impacts associated with landscape descriptions (particularly at a local level).  
 In addition, the potential concentration of development, including key community facilities and services, within the larger villages of the settlement clusters has the potential to have adverse effects, possibly cumulative, on the existing character and settings of historic market towns and villages.
- 4.3.3 *SA Objective 3 – Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.*  
 Impacts upon natural resources are most likely to be associated with land use change and a loss of land available for arable production or livestock farming e.g. the creation of outdoor sports facilities. Whilst these impacts may be insignificant individually, development as that supported in the spatial and economic policies included in the Core Strategy may result in cumulative impacts in the longer term.
- 4.3.4 *SA Objective 4 – Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.*  
 Reducing flood risk needs to be fully informed by the studies that are currently being updated; Lincolnshire Coastal Study, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and second generation Shoreline Management Plans. These plans will inform the cumulative impact of multiple developments being constructed in an area of flood risk, which individually may not cause alarm. Currently the council will pursue a precautionary approach towards new development in greatest risk but will take into account the wider need to maintain and develop sustainable and regenerated communities. The Council should be mindful to what constitutes a sustainable development and must act on the advice of the Environment Agency.
- 4.3.5 *SA Objective 5 – Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the District.*  
 Policies promoting economic growth and diversification could possibly benefit many smaller communities throughout the District where opportunities for employment, training and re-use of buildings for business purposes may not have previously been actively promoted. This could make a significant contribution to economic growth and investment across the District, particularly cumulatively.
- 4.3.6 *SA Objective 6 – Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.*  
 Brownfield sites are generally insufficient in number and size to accommodate the scale of growth planned for the District, in particular for the towns of Louth, Horncastle and Coningsby / Tattershall. Development within the District, as supported by the Spatial Strategy policies, is likely to include urban extensions onto greenfield sites which may result in the cumulative loss of high quality agricultural land and / or greenfield sites.

- 4.3.7 *SA Objective 8 – Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.*  
Despite policies encouraging sustainable construction and design with recycling and waste collection facilities, a cumulative impact on waste is expected as increase development in East Lindsey will lead to increase production of households and commercial waste, as well as increase waste from demolition and construction,
- There may be a more positive impact on waste reduction when the Core Strategy is looked at synergistically with the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan Development Framework.
- 4.3.8 *SA Objective 13 – Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.*  
Although there are policies in the Core Strategy aimed to tackle climate change by promoting renewable energy (SP30), the use of public transport (SP) and ensuring more energy efficient buildings (SP29); greenhouse gas emissions are expected to rise as a result of increases in traffic from current and new housing and from energy use in new housing and employment development (cumulative effects of increased development).

# 5 Mitigation

## 5.1

### Introduction

The SA process has predicted the significant environmental and wider sustainability effects likely to occur as a result of the implementation of East Lindsey's Core Strategy. The process has also identified mitigation measures that would help prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the plan.

Mitigation measures can take a wide range of forms, including:

- changes to the plan as a whole, including bringing forward new options, or adding or deleting options;
- refining policies in order to improve the likelihood of beneficial effects and to minimise adverse effects e.g. by strengthening policy criteria;
- technical measures to be applied during the implementation stage e.g. application of sustainable design principles;
- proposals in EIA's accompanying planning applications; and
- proposals for changing other plans and programmes.

In addition, opportunities to enhance the positive effects of the plan and recommendations for improving beneficial effects have also been included where possible.

Mitigation and recommendations are shown in Table 13 below. Some of the key points raised include:

- avoiding widespread development across the district will possibly offset widespread impacts on natural resources;
- flood risk mitigation measures, where development in areas of flood risk is deemed unavoidable; and
- identifying ways to minimise or mitigate for the loss of greenfield land which will become developed due to a lack of existing brownfield sites.

## 5.2

### Mitigation

As noted above, impacts can be mitigated by adding, amending or removing policies from the Core Strategy. Table 9 in Chapter 3 shows how the different options have been merged, refined or removed during the development of the Core Strategy preferred option.

In addition to mitigation that can be achieved through refining the Core Strategy, other mitigation measures and recommendation have been identified and are presented in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Proposed Mitigation and Recommendations for Enhancement

Policy	Mitigation and Recommendations
<p><b>SP1 - A Sustainable Hierarchy of Places</b></p>	<p>Potential adverse effects on biodiversity are mitigated through inclusion of policy SP26 – Biodiversity and SP29 – Sustainable Development and Construction.</p> <p>Opportunities to ensure that local distinctiveness and character are maintained and possibly enhanced as a result of new development should be priority. Potential adverse effects on local character and historic environment are addressed by a number of policies within the plan, including SP5, SP18, SP19, SP25 and SP27.</p> <p>Impacts on natural resources including, greenfield sites, high quality agricultural land, and water, would possibly be offset (and geographically contained) by avoiding widespread development across the district.</p> <p>There appears to be significantly more scope to effectively plan for urban extensions around Louth that are outside the floodplain (assuming appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated to ensure flood risk</p>



Policy	Mitigation and Recommendations
	<p>downstream does not increase as a result of any development) than land around Skegness which is within both tidal and fluvial flood risk zones</p> <p>Growth will need to be balanced against flood risk for those settlements in high flood risk areas. This policy may rely on flood risk mitigation measures rather than being driven by the need to avoid flood risk in the first instance and it is important that development should adapt spatially before considering mitigation measures to deal with the residual impacts of climate change. Impacts on flood risk are mitigated by other policies within the plan including SP2, SP3 and SP28.</p> <p>New development areas should ideally be strategically planned and located to ensure that they maximise opportunities to reduce energy and utilise new forms of renewable energy.</p>
<p><b>SP2 – The Shape of Future Growth</b></p>	<p>See comments for SP1 above for proposed mitigation and recommendations with regards to biodiversity, landscape and historic environment, natural resources (inc. greenfield sites), waste and climate change.</p> <p>Policy should also consider restricting development on inland areas of high flood risk.</p> <p>At the moment, the policy lacks clarity and reads as an open statement. It is recommended that further clarification should be provided on the criteria for permitting development within areas of highest flood risk e.g. development that meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception test.</p>
<p><b>SP3 – Sustainable Community Clusters</b></p>	<p>See comments for SP1 above for proposed mitigation and recommendations with regards to biodiversity, landscape and historic environment, natural resources (inc. greenfield sites), waste and climate change.</p>
<p><b>SP4 – How Places Will Grow</b></p>	<p>Development on previously used land will need to incorporate measures to mitigate against the potential presence / removal of contaminated land.</p> <p>The policy would benefit from including a reference to flood risk, and the need to avoid areas of high flood risk.</p> <p>See recommended mitigation for SP1 above, with regards to potential impacts on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources (inc. greenfield sites, high quality agricultural land, and water), waste and climate change.</p>
<p><b>SP5 – Raising the Quality of Our Places and Spaces</b></p>	<p>No adverse effects have been identified and therefore mitigation is not required.</p> <p>It is recommended that new development promotes reuse / recycling by incorporating space for recycling and waste collection facilities.</p> <p>Good design should also incorporate energy efficiency measures within the development.</p>
<p><b>SP6 – Providing Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Consideration should be given at the local level to the most sustainable locations for infrastructure projects in order to avoid/minimise potential impacts on greenfield sites and best agricultural land. Careful consideration will be needed at the project level so as to avoid / minimise potential impacts on natural resources e.g. pollution of watercourses and increase air pollution.</p> <p>Location of specific projects will also need to be balanced against flood risk, in particular in high flood risk areas. See mitigation comments for SP1 above with regards to potential impacts on flood risk and climate change.</p>

Policy	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>SP7 – Housing</b>	Refer to mitigation and recommendations provided for SP1 above.
<b>SP8 – Housing on Other Sites</b>	<p>Spatial strategy policies (e.g. SP1, SP2 and SP3) provide mitigation for potential impacts identified on economic growth.</p> <p>Policies SP6 and SP23 provide mitigation for potential impacts on accessibility to key services and facilities.</p> <p>The volume of waste generated and how this is dealt with is reliant on development policies and policy implementation.</p> <p>Potential social exclusion impacts would be mitigated by policies SP22 and SP9.</p> <p>New development areas should ideally be strategically planned and located to ensure that they maximise opportunities to reduce energy and water use and to promote renewable energy and efficient energy and water supplies.</p>
<b>SP9 – Delivering Affordable Housing</b>	<p>Appropriate design principles, like those contained within the Lincolnshire Design Guide for Residential Areas, should be followed in order to avoid / minimise impacts on local character and historic environment, in particular within the most attractive historic market towns and / or adjacent to Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Potential adverse effects on biodiversity are mitigated through inclusion of policy SP26 – Biodiversity.</p> <p>Development will need to be balanced against flood risk for those settlements in high flood risk areas.</p> <p>Consideration should be given at the local level to the most sustainable locations for affordable housing in order to avoid/minimise potential impacts on greenfield sites and best agricultural land.</p>
<b>SP10 – Exception Sites</b>	<p>Policies SP6 and SP23 provide mitigation for potential impacts on accessibility to key services and facilities.</p> <p>See comments for SP1 above for proposed mitigation with regards to biodiversity and flood risk.</p> <p>See comments for SP9 above for proposed mitigation with regards to landscape / townscape and Greenfield sites.</p>
<b>SP11 – A Strategy for Expanding and Diversifying the District's Economy</b>	<p>Policy SP26 should provide mitigation for the potential impacts identified on biodiversity.</p> <p>Opportunities to ensure that local distinctiveness and character are maintained and possibly enhanced as a result of new development should be priority. Potential adverse effects on local character and historic environment are addressed by a number of policies within the plan, including SP5, SP18, SP19, SP25 and SP27.</p> <p>Consideration should be given at a local level to the most appropriate (sustainable) location for development of new businesses (in particular agricultural / tourism related) in order to avoid/minimise potential impacts on greenfield sites and best agricultural land.</p>
<b>SP12 – Making Land Available for Employment Uses</b>	See comments for SP1 above for proposed mitigation with regards to biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, flood risk, greenfield sites and climate change.
<b>SP13 – How the Economy will Grow</b>	See comments for SP1 for proposed mitigation with regards to biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, flood risk, greenfield sites, waste / recycling and climate change.

Policy	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>SP14 – Coastal Regeneration</b>	<p>SP26 – Biodiversity and SP29 – Sustainable Development and Construction should provide mitigation for potential impacts on biodiversity and designated sites. The policy would benefit from the inclusion of wording considering impacts on international sites.</p> <p>Policy SP29 would provide mitigation for potential impacts on natural resources (air, land, water etc).</p> <p>Growth will need to be balanced against flood risk for those settlements in high flood risk areas. This policy may rely on flood risk mitigation measures rather than being driven by the need to avoid flood risk in the first instance and it is important that development should adapt spatially before considering mitigation measures to deal with the residual impacts of climate change. Impacts on flood risk are mitigated by other policies within the plan including SP2, SP3 and SP28.</p> <p>Consideration should be given at a local level to the most appropriate (sustainable) location for new businesses in order to avoid/minimise potential impacts on greenfield sites and best agricultural land.</p>
<b>SP15 – Rural Diversification</b>	<p>Rural diversification needs to be supported with an emphasis on high quality and appropriate renovations of redundant buildings for business use to avoid potential impacts on rural character and nature conservation. Policy SP29 would help towards mitigating these impacts.</p> <p>Plan policies or associated guidance should ensure that appropriate ecological surveys are carried out prior to granting planning permission for conversion and re-use of rural buildings.</p> <p>Clear design guidelines should be provided on the conversion of rural buildings.</p> <p>Control over traffic generation and noise and light pollution will be required to avoid adverse impacts.</p>
<b>SP16 – Prosperous Communities</b>	No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.
<b>SP17 – Town Centre Hierarchy</b>	No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.
<b>SP18 – Vitality and Viability of Town Centres</b>	No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.
<b>SP19 – Historic Market Town Centres</b>	No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.
<b>SP20 – Local Shopping</b>	Emphasis will be needed to ensure potential new local facilities do not impact upon the quality and distinctiveness of local townscape, in particular in smaller villages which may have the largest historic interest. Mitigation is provided by policies SP5, SP18, SP19 and SP27.
<b>SP21 – Tourism</b>	<p>The proposed tourism strategy should ensure that carefully designed management principles are applied that are adaptable to differing tourism scenarios i.e. green tourism principles should be followed / developed. SP29 would help mitigate this impact.</p> <p>With regards to the protection of natural resources, account needs to be taken of seasonal changes in demand for water resources associated with possibly higher influxes of visitors in the long term.</p>

Policy	Mitigation and Recommendations
	<p>The siting of new visitor facilities e.g. caravan parks and camp sites, should take full account of the associated flood risk for a given area and where possible, avoid high risk locations.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the location of new facilities e.g. nature interpretation centres etc, in order to minimise the loss of the most valuable greenfield land.</p>
<b>SP22 – Creating Inclusive Communities</b>	<p>Urban design principles should be applied which may help to minimise visual impacts on the existing character and setting of historic market towns and villages.</p> <p>SP27 and SP29 will provide mitigation against potential impacts on the historic environment.</p>
<b>SP23 – Accessibility and Transport Strategy</b>	<p>No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.</p>
<b>SP24 – Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers</b>	<p>It should be ensured that measures to tackle run-off / pollution and waste issues are implemented and adequate facilities provided within the chosen location(s).</p> <p>Policy SP28 would provide mitigation in relation to potential flood risk impacts.</p>
<b>SP25 – Getting the Best from our Landscapes</b>	<p>No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.</p> <p>The distinctive landscapes should be promoted in such a way as to ensure that the very reasons why they are attractive are not spoilt by increased disturbance and pressure from visitors. This policy is closely related to policy SP21 Tourism.</p>
<b>SP26 – Biodiversity</b>	<p>Potential impacts on economic growth and regeneration will depend on the location and scale of development, the sensitivity of associated habitats and species and their ability to adapt to change, as well as policy implementation.</p> <p>A key component of any new development if it is to be truly sustainable will be to enhance existing / create new important Green Infrastructure for biodiversity (type will be dependent on locally important habitats and species) and to ensure connectivity between sites of nature conservation value. Principles such as those published in 'Biodiversity by Design'<sup>11</sup> should be taken into account.</p> <p>The need for a Green Infrastructure (GI) strategy for the district should be reviewed that will provide robust direction for growth with GI across the district.</p> <p>Avoiding further development in floodplains may also ensure future initiatives for restoration of floodplain habitats are not compromised. Opportunities to reconnect floodplain habitats (e.g. through green infrastructure strategy) may also reduce the high level of fragmentation of such habitats where they currently exist.</p> <p>Only locally designated sites are mentioned in the context of biodiversity. It is recommended the policy is expanded to include the wider importance of designated species and habitats (particularly internationally and nationally designated sites), which should also be protected.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Town and Country Planning Association (September 2004). Biodiversity by Design: A guide for sustainable communities.

Policy	Mitigation and Recommendations
<b>SP27 – Historic Environment</b>	No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.
<b>SP28 – Reducing Flood Risk</b>	<p>Potential impacts on designated sites could be mitigated by including an explicit mention on the policy that coastal defences will not be implemented where they will affect the integrity of designated sites.</p> <p>Impacts on landscape / townscape and historic environment will be largely dependent on policy implementation. SP27 and SP29 should contribute towards mitigating these impacts.</p> <p>Further consideration should be given to avoiding the risk of flooding by restricting development within the floodplain (i.e. Long term planning and adaptation to the effects of climate change) as opposed to mitigating against increase flood risk.</p>
<b>SP29 – Sustainable Development and Construction</b>	<p>No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.</p> <p>However, this policy would benefit from making explicit reference to the need to conserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the district's biodiversity, landscape, townscape and historic environment.</p>
<b>SP30 – Renewable Energy</b>	Potential impacts of renewable projects on landscape and visual amenity can be avoided / mitigated by appropriate location and siting.
<b>SP31 - Supporting Action on Climate Change by Local Communities</b>	No adverse effects have been identified and therefore no mitigation is required.

# 6 Monitoring

## 6.1 Introduction

The significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan must be monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action, as required by the SEA Directive.

This section discusses the indicators and targets identified to help monitor the sustainability effects of East Lindsey's Core Strategy. Monitoring has a number of benefits as noted on the ODPM Guidance<sup>2</sup>:

- It allows the actual significant effects of the implementation of the plan to be tested against those predicted in the SA.
- It helps to ensure that problems which arise during implementation can be identified and future predictions made more accurately.
- It can be used to collate baseline information for future Local Development Documents (LDD).

## 6.2 Monitoring Framework

Government guidance<sup>12</sup> advises that the monitoring of significant sustainability effects should be integrated with other monitoring of Local Development Frameworks.

An initial list of indicators and targets was included in the Scoping Report. This has been updated to take account of:

- East Lindsey Annual Monitoring Report 2008;
- monitoring identified in Draft Core Strategy 2009; and
- single set of National Indicators 2007.

The monitoring proposals also identify any gaps in monitoring undertaken at present so that consideration might be given to how these could be addressed in the longer term. The Annual Monitoring Report identifies that it has been working to improve its information systems, working together with the County Council and other Lincolnshire Authorities. Further data sources and core output indicators have been identified for inclusion in the 2009 Annual Monitoring Report.

The suggested monitoring framework is given in Appendix E. The indicators in bold text are those to be monitored by East Lyndsey District Council. The remainder of the indicators will be measured by other organisations and ELDC may report on their findings as necessary.

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<sup>12</sup> ODPM (2005). Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide.

## 7 Next Steps

The SA Report will accompany the draft Core Strategy for a public consultation between October and December 2009. Consultation responses received will be used by ELDC to inform the preparation of policies in the Core Strategy document for submission to the Secretary of State. The Core Strategy Submission Document may simply be a refinement of the Preferred Options (as presented in the draft Core Strategy) to provide greater clarity about how it will be delivered in which case further SA would not be needed but an annex to the SA would probably be adequate to explain the position. However, if the submission document contains a strategy which was not included in the draft Core Strategy and there are significant impacts that have not been appraised, the SA Report may need more extensive supplementation or even rewriting.





# Appendix A – Relevant Plans and Programmes

### 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>		
<b>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</b>	<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>	<b>1, 3, 6 and 13</b>
<b>The EC Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992</b>	<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>	<b>1, 3, 6 and 13</b>
<b>The Renewed E.U Sustainable Development Strategy, June 2006</b>	<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> <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>All</b>
<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 set 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 or limestone pavement orders.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4 6 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 and RAMSAR sites).</li> <li>▪ Protection of European protected species (such as bats and great crested newts).</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 13</b>
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides new rights of public access to areas of open land and provisions for extending the right to coastal land.</li> <li>▪ Improves rights of way legislation, by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying existing routes.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 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>▪ Increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> <li>▪ Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.</li> <li>▪ Provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Monuments.</li> </ul>	<b>2, 3 and 4</b>
<b>Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.</li> <li>▪ 'Building preservation notice' Temporary listing.</li> <li>▪ Restriction on work affecting listed buildings.</li> <li>▪ Authorisation of works listed building consent.</li> <li>▪ Applications for listed building consent.</li> <li>▪ Power to impose conditions on grant of listed building consent.</li> <li>▪ Revocation and modification of listed building consent.</li> <li>▪ Rights of owner's compensation.</li> <li>▪ Prevention of deterioration and damage.</li> <li>▪ Conservation Areas designation.</li> <li>▪ Preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 13</b>
<b>Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulation 15 – When preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must have regard to the regional economic strategy (RES), 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 and 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 the national waste strategy</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 an analysis of their character, the impact of human activity on the basin, an economic analysis of water and identification of the use of water for 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> <li>▪ Travel concessions.</li> <li>▪ Road user charges.</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>▪ 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>	<p>The Act aims to increase the amount of household waste recycling and makes further provision regarding the collection, composting and recycling of household waste</p> <p>Requires waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables as well as residual waste by 2010. 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.</p>	<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 2001/77/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 2010.	<b>3, 8, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b>	<p>Section 19 – When preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, the RSS, the local community strategy, any other adopted local development documents, and the resources likely to be available for implementing the proposals in the document. Preparation must also comply with the SCI. Section 39 – Local planning authorities must prepare development documents with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>Section 42 - (amendment to Section 62 of the Town &amp; Country Planning Act 1990) - Requirement for certain planning applications (to be specified in secondary legislation) to be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development, and about how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with. This provision came into effect on 10 August 2006, through Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062 and Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063.</p>	<b>All</b>
<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> </ul>	<b>5, 7, 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.</p> <p>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>Equality Act 2006 (effective from 6 April 2007)</b>	Monitoring of impact of key functions and policies on general duty/ gender equality is a key requirement. The Council has produced a draft <b>Gender Equality Scheme</b> .	<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>Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062: The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006,</b> <b>Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063: The Planning (Applications for Planning Permission, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006, and</b> <b>DCLG Circular 1/2006: Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System</b>	Indicator – number of applications submitted per annum of a type that are required to include a design and access statement, and percentage of such applications not registered because they do not include a design and access statement.	
<b>NATIONAL PLANS/ PROGRAMMES/STRATEGIES</b>		
<b>Crime and Disorder Act 1998</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Section 17 – Local authorities required to exercise functions with due regard to likely effect on crime and disorder.</li> </ul>	<b>5, 9 and 12</b>
<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.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>	<b>5, 7, 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
	<p>impact on statutory duty, and proposals for monitoring impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring of 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>	
<p><b>Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction (April 2000) and Review Documents</b></p>	<p>Strategy aims to provide a catalyst for change in construction, and encourage the construction industry to adopt a more sustainable approach towards development. It identifies ten Themes for Action which the construction industry is urged to adopt. These embrace the principles of sustainable development, such as re-using existing built assets, designing for minimum waste, minimising energy in construction and use, avoiding pollution, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, conserving water resources and respecting people and their local environment. The Strategy is currently under review. Consultation paper <b>Sustainable Construction Strategy Report (2006)</b> embraces broad themes of the existing strategy but highlights need for urgent action. Built environment identified as major consumer of natural resources, and as responsible for serious environmental change. Construction industry advised to “embrace more sustainable forms of building and make better use of resources.” Six areas for improvement identified, one of which is that the design of new buildings should be based on “whole life value,” involving investment of more time and resources in design phase of the construction process, subjection of proposals to independent challenge, business cases that consider the running costs throughout the life of the building, and assessment of wider economic, social and environmental impacts. Identifies Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH), Design Quality Indicators (DQI), Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) and Sustainability Checklists as potential tools that can be used at the design stage to assess the sustainability of buildings, but acknowledges the difficulty of identifying indicators for measuring design quality</p> <p>None directly applicable to a design guide such as the SPD, which can only have an indirect influence on such matters. Review document includes mostly very detailed targets relating to the construction of buildings, therefore not applicable to a design guide. Review document acknowledges difficulty of identifying indicators for measuring design quality. The Design Quality Indicators (DQI) referred to are for assessing the quality of an individual development scheme at different stages during the design process, and they are far too detailed to be of use in assessing the performance of a general design guide. The only practical measure would be the extent to which the SPD is encouraging such tools to be used in the design of new developments. However, collecting information on this is likely to be difficult, as the resources currently available for monitoring planning applications are very limited, and applicants may not necessarily always state that they have used such techniques.</p>	<p><b>All</b></p>
<p><b>UK White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (ODPM, 2000)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vision is of towns, cities and suburbs, which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few.</li> <li>▪ People shaping the future.</li> <li>▪ Attractive, well kept towns and cities.</li> <li>▪ More environmentally sustainable.</li> <li>▪ Create and share prosperity.</li> <li>▪ Good quality services.</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p>
<p><b>The UK Government Rural Strategy (2004)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Economic and social regeneration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas.</li> <li>- Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and the accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of rural areas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Social justice for all. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fair access to public services and affordable housing.</li> <li>- Tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.</li> </ul> </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>▪ Enhancing the value of our countryside.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect and enhance the rural and urban environments.</li> <li>- Enhance the value and natural beauty of the countryside for rural communities and for the benefit of society in general.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>The UK Government Urban White Paper (2000)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To accommodate the new homes we will need by 2021.</li> <li>▪ To encourage people to remain and move back into urban areas.</li> <li>▪ To tackle the poor quality of life and lack of opportunity in certain urban areas.</li> <li>▪ To strengthen the factors in all urban areas which will enhance their economic success.</li> <li>▪ To make sustainable urban living practical, affordable and attractive.</li> </ul>	<b>2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The UK Government Rural White Paper (2000)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas.</li> <li>▪ To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services, which is equitable in all circumstance, for those who live or work in the countryside.</li> <li>▪ To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends).</li> <li>▪ To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and register common land by the end of 2005.</li> <li>▪ To promote government responsiveness to rural, local government, government agencies, and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)</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>Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in England. To ensure biodiversity targets are met in the Habitat and Species Action Plans and that there is clear policy goals and objectives.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (November 2001)</b>	<p>Pre-dates <b>Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future</b> (see below), one of whose goals is ensuring that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase in generation of renewable energy through new proposals per annum is a Core Output Indicator for the LDF.</li> </ul>	<b>8, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Energy White paper, Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (2003)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce UK's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by some 60% by about 2050.</li> </ul>	<b>8, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The Stern Report (October 2006) – The Economics of Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discusses policies to reduce emissions should be based on carbon pricing, technology policy and removal of barriers to behavioural change.</li> </ul>	<b>8, 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>Climate Change: The UK Programme (2000)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<b>8, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>UK Climate Change Programme 2006 (March 2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out the Government's proposals for tackling climate change. Chapter 8, paragraph 15 acknowledges that the planning system has an important role to play in this, given that "the location, design, construction and siting of built development and economic and social activity can significantly affect the level of greenhouse gas emissions."</li> <li>▪ No indicators directly applicable to a design guide such as the SPD, which can only have an indirect influence on such matters.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy Future – Power From the People (May 2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Main objective - to create the conditions under which renewable energy generation becomes a realistic alternative or supplementary source of energy supply for householders, community groups and small businesses. Estimates that these technologies could provide up to 40% of the UK's energy needs by 2050. Acknowledges that local authorities can be more pro-active in promoting this through "sensible use of planning policies," but main emphasis is on the barriers created by the regulatory constraints of the planning system, which is unfortunate. Energy Review (see below) indicates that the Strategy is to be implemented "aggressively" by the Government.</li> <li>▪ Increase in generation of renewable energy through new proposals per annum is a Core Output Indicator for the LDF. However, the proposed removal of domestic Microgeneration from planning control will make it impossible to monitor the amount of renewable energy generated from such sources. Core Output Indicator will also not necessarily be directly applicable to the SPD, which can only have an indirect influence on such matters.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (December 2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultation on the Code for Sustainable Homes took place during 2004-05 and the final version was published in December 2006 alongside consultation papers on a proposed <b>Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change, Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development</b> (see below), and Water Efficiency in New Buildings. The Code for Sustainable Homes will complement the requirement for all new homes (and subsequently, all homes that are sold or leased) to have an Energy Performance Certificate, which is due to be introduced in July 2007. The Code relates to new homes only, and measures the sustainability of the homes according to a set of criteria which have been developed from the Building Research Establishment (BRE) EcoHomes Standard. The new Code has six levels, which are set by a scoring system, whereby points are given for achieving certain levels of sustainability. Compliance with the Code requires meeting minimum standards for energy efficiency and water efficiency, with additional points awarded for meeting standards relating to materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution, health and well being, management and ecology. The levels range from Level 1, which requires slight improvements in energy efficiency over and above compliance with Part L of the Building Regulations, through to Level 6, which would be a "zero carbon home" and would also achieve significant water efficiency savings as well as scoring high points for meeting other sustainability standards. Compliance with the Code is at present voluntary but the Government is considering making it mandatory.</li> <li>▪ None that can be specifically related to planning policy. In theory, it would be possible to monitor the number of housing developments complying with the Code, if the resources could be made available to monitor this. However, in practice it would only be appropriate to do so if adherence to the Code was made a requirement in the LDF.</li> </ul>	<b>7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultation on a package of measures to tackle climate change, through proposed <b>Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change</b>, amendments to Building Regulations and <b>Code for Sustainable Homes</b> (see above).</li> </ul>	<b>8, 9, 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>Development – Consultation (December 2006)</b>	<p>Overall aim is to achieve zero carbon housing by 2016, i.e. that by 2016, net carbon emissions from domestic energy consumption will be zero.</p> <p>Proposes the following stepped targets towards zero carbon housing by 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 25% improvement by 2010;</li> <li>▪ 44% improvement by 2013;</li> <li>▪ Zero carbon by 2016.</li> </ul> <p>However, as it is proposed that these targets be set through the Building Regulations rather than through planning policy, it would not be appropriate to do more than refer to these targets in the SPD.</p>	
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air(2000)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	<b>3, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Home Energy Conservation Act, 7<sup>th</sup> Progress Report, 1995</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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). Also to include an assessment of the cost of the measures, an assessment of the extent to which emissions of carbon dioxide will be reduced as a result of the measures and include a statement of any policy the authority has for taking into account the personal circumstances of any person.</li> </ul>	<b>8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The countryside in and around towns. A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To make the countryside in and around towns readily accessible to most people.</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the health, wealth and well being of urban and rural communities.</li> <li>▪ Underpin more sustainable living.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen biodiversity in both town and country.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, May 2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 13</b>
<b>Power of Place. The Future of the Historic Environment (2000)</b>	<p>Makes recommendations to ensure the protection of the historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Put conservation at the heart of renewal and regeneration.</li> <li>▪ Encourage the repair and use of neglected buildings.</li> <li>▪ Clear the back log of repairs.</li> <li>▪ Provide more support for rural, coastal and marine environments.</li> <li>▪ Promote good design that enhances its context.</li> <li>▪ Encourage better maintenance.</li> <li>▪ Promote conservation training and craft skills.</li> <li>▪ Place the historic environment at the heart of education.</li> <li>▪ Remove barriers to access.</li> <li>▪ Enable more people to participate.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3 and 4</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>▪ Support the voluntary sector.</li> <li>▪ Make more use of character appraisal.</li> <li>▪ Make the regulatory system work better.</li> <li>▪ Encourage research and scholarship to underpin conservation.</li> <li>▪ Publish regular 'State of the Historic Environment' reports.</li> <li>▪ Create an historic environment information network.</li> <li>▪ Support local leaders.</li> <li>▪ The government should lead by example.</li> </ul>	
<b>Accessible Natural Green-space Standards, English Nature</b>	<p>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:</p> <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>Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Foods, DEFRA, 2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products.</li> <li>▪ Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities.</li> <li>▪ Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits.</li> <li>▪ Respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity).</li> <li>▪ Achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ Ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain.</li> <li>▪ Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare.</li> <li>▪ Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.</li> </ul>	<b>3, 4, 6, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protection for all elements of the historic environment, so it is sustained for the benefit of our own future generations.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3 and 4</b>
<b>Streets for All</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out principles of good practice for street management such as reducing clutter, co-ordinating design and reinforcing local character.</li> </ul>	<b>2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 12</b>
<b>Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper and Reducing Health Inequalities, An Action Report, 2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The White Paper sets out the Government's strategy for health: To improve the health of the population as a whole by increasing the length of life and the number of years people spend free from illness and to improve the health of the worst off in society and to narrow the health gap.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Health White Paper - Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier (November 2004)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acknowledges links between good health, the quality of the environment in which people live, and the choices open to them. Recognises that to encourage people to take healthy exercise, they need access to high quality green spaces, streets where they can walk safely, and more routes that are designed with cyclists and pedestrians in mind.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003)</b>	<p>This Program for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over a period of three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across</p>	<b>5, 7, 9, 10 and 12</b>

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	<p>social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.</p> <p>Strategy Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ supporting families, mothers and children – reflecting the high priority given to them in the Acheson inquiry report</li> <li>▪ engaging communities and individuals – strengthening capacity to tackle local problems and pools of deprivation, alongside national programmes to address the needs of local communities and socially excluded groups</li> <li>▪ preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – by tobacco policies, improving primary care and tackling the “big killers” of coronary heart disease (CHD) and cancer. The NHS has a key part to play in contributing to the national health inequalities targets at the local as well as the national level</li> <li>▪ addressing the underlying determinants of health – emphasising the need for concerted action across Government at national and local level up to and beyond the 2010 target date</li> </ul> <p>Strategy Principles</p> <p>The themes of the strategy are underpinned by five principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ preventing health inequalities worsening</li> <li>▪ working through the mainstream</li> <li>▪ targeting specific interventions</li> <li>▪ supporting action from the centre and through the regions</li> <li>▪ delivering at local level</li> </ul> <p>National PSA Target - By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.</p> <p>Two underpinning targets are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole</li> <li>▪ starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole</li> </ul> <p>National Headline Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to Primary care</li> <li>▪ Accidents</li> <li>▪ Child poverty</li> <li>▪ Diet – 5-a-day</li> <li>▪ Education</li> <li>▪ Homelessness</li> <li>▪ Housing</li> <li>▪ Influenza Vaccinations</li> <li>▪ PE &amp; School Sport</li> <li>▪ Smoking Prevalence (manual groups &amp; in pregnancy)</li> <li>▪ Teenage Conceptions</li> <li>▪ Mortality from the Major Killer Diseases</li> </ul>	
<b>Directing the flow – Priorities for</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of Water Framework Directive objectives and EU directive in water quality.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, and 13</b>

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<b>future water Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improvements in water environment as part of broader enhancement of the water related ecology.</li> </ul>	
<b>National Cycling Strategy (1996)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To increase cycle use.</li> <li>▪ To achieve convenient cycle access to key destinations.</li> <li>▪ Improve cycle safety.</li> <li>▪ Provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic managed schemes.</li> <li>▪ Cycle parking facilities to be available at all major destinations, including town centres, shopping developments, education establishments, hospitals, and leisure facilities.</li> <li>▪ Reduce cycle theft – by improving cycle safety.</li> <li>▪ Raise awareness and expertise amongst transport providers, service providers and employees.</li> <li>▪ Unlock financial resources to meet strategy objectives.</li> <li>▪ Progress to National Cycling Strategy.</li> </ul>	<b>3, 7, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Waste Strategy (2000) England and Wales</b>	<p>Government's vision for managing waste and resources. Sets out the changes that are needed to deliver more sustainable development including the targets for reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill and for increasing recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste.</p> <p>Guiding principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO).</li> <li>▪ The Waste Hierarchy.</li> <li>▪ The Proximity Principle.</li> <li>▪ Self Sufficiency.</li> </ul> <p>Targets for local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste land filled to 85% of 1998 levels.</li> <li>▪ To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005.</li> <li>▪ To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010.</li> <li>▪ To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015.</li> <li>▪ Recover value from 40% of MSW by 2005.</li> <li>▪ Recover value from 45% of MSW by 2010.</li> <li>▪ Recover value from 67% of MSW by 2015.</li> </ul>	<b>2, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (February 2003)</b>	<p>Long-term action plan for delivering sustainable communities; quality of environment seen as integral to delivery. Investment being targeted towards a range of measures, including the regeneration of deprived areas, protecting the Green Belt, and improvements to parks and other public spaces. Most important requirements for sustainable communities considered to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space;</li> <li>▪ Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land);</li> <li>▪ Buildings – both individually and collectively – that can meet different needs over time and minimise use of resources;</li> <li>▪ Well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes; and</li> <li>▪ Sense of place.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable Communities Plan for the West Midlands sets out a number of policies for the region, building on the RSS.</p>	<b>All</b>

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	<p>Key issues to be addressed through planning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Making more efficient use of land and better use of previously developed land and buildings;</li> <li>▪ Improving urban design, with increased accessibility and reduced crime; and</li> <li>▪ Provision of well designed and safe open spaces, close to communities, for formal and informal recreation.</li> </ul> <p>Also aims to tackle health inequalities by improving access to exercise facilities, including leisure and sport. Subsequent report <b>Delivering Sustainable Communities: The Role of Local Authorities in the Delivery of New Quality Housing</b> (2005) was launched at Sustainable Communities Summit in Manchester in February 2005, this document sets out how Government expects local authorities to deliver high quality new housing to support the Sustainable Communities Plan. Emphasises the need for effective planning services, and the need for quality as well as meeting supply and demand for new homes. Highlights the need for efficient development control services, including the need for access to design advice, and for staff to have the right skills to focus on the delivery of strategic outcomes and "high quality, well-designed residential environments." Use of "design champions" is recommended.</p> <p>Although need for monitoring of housing delivery is given particular emphasis in the <b>Delivering Sustainable Communities</b> document, no indicators are identified that could be used to measure quality of schemes.</p>	
<p><b>Equality and Diversity in Planning: A Good Practice Guide (January 2005)</b></p>	<p>General guidance on equality and diversity. Key messages relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need to understand equality and diversity – ensure that use and development of land recognises, respects, values and harnesses different needs;</li> <li>▪ Equality is not possible without proper understanding of issues – policies and plans that do not address different needs may discriminate even if this was not the intention;</li> <li>▪ Planning for diversity means being inclusive – need to engage with all relevant parts of the community, and be aware of "barriers" that may prevent some people from participating;</li> <li>▪ Diversity and equality are integral to sustainable communities – should not be regarded as "add on" but should be embedded in planning process;</li> <li>▪ Need to recognise that some forms of discrimination are more subtle than others – any disability or racial discrimination is unlawful whether intentional or not;</li> <li>▪ Main aim of mainstreaming diversity issues is to improve quality of results – outcome is more likely to benefit the community if the process is right.</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring essential to ensuring that the new planning system is working – including assessing benefits of planning on different people within the community. Comments on the emerging SPD will be monitored to ensure that they are broadly representative of the community as a whole, and if necessary, efforts will be made to engage with groups not represented to ensure that their views are taken into account. Monitoring systems are already in place for assessing gender, age, race and disability of those submitting planning applications. Impacts of UDP design policies and SPD on these groups could therefore be measured in theory if measurable indicators relating to design and layout of new developments could be identified.</p>	<p><b>5, 7, 9, 10 and 12</b></p>
<p><b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (March 2005)</b></p>	<p>Has replaced previous 1999 UK Sustainable Development Strategy: <b>A Better Quality of Life</b>. Relevant to all plans. New goal for sustainable development – to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Strategy underpinned by five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>▪ Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>▪ Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>And four shared priority issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>▪ Climate change and energy;</li> <li>▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>▪ Sustainable communities.</li> </ul> <p>Strategy also includes definition of “sustainable communities” which differs from list of requirements set out in Sustainable Communities Plan (see above). Two of the eight components identified relate directly to the quality of the environment and urban design: <b>Environmentally sensitive communities</b>, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actively seek to minimise climate change, including through energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy;</li> <li>▪ Protect the environment, by minimising pollution on land, in water and in the air;</li> <li>▪ Minimise waste and dispose of it in accordance with current good practice;</li> <li>▪ Make efficient use of natural resources, encouraging sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>▪ Protect and improve biodiversity (e.g. wildlife habitats);</li> <li>▪ Enable a lifestyle that minimises negative environmental impact and enhances positive impacts (e.g. by creating opportunities for walking and cycling, and reducing noise pollution and dependence on cars); and</li> <li>▪ Create cleaner, safer and greener neighbourhoods (e.g. by reducing litter and graffiti, and maintaining pleasant public spaces).</li> </ul> <p><b>And Well designed and built communities</b>, which have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sense of place (e.g. place with positive “feeling” for people &amp; local distinctiveness);</li> <li>▪ User-friendly public and green spaces with facilities for everyone including children and older people;</li> <li>▪ Sufficient range, diversity, affordability and accessibility of housing within a balanced housing market;</li> <li>▪ Appropriate size, scale density, design and layout, including mixed-use development, that complements the distinctive character of the community;</li> <li>▪ High quality, mixed-use, durable, flexible and adaptable buildings, using sustainable construction materials;</li> <li>▪ Buildings and public spaces which promote health and are designed to reduce crime and make people safe; and</li> </ul> <p>Accessibility of jobs, key services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.</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>	
<b>Transport 2010: the 10 Year Plan (2000)</b>	<p>The vision is that by 2010 we will have a transport system that provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modern, high quality public transport, both locally and nationally. People will have more choice about how they travel, and more will use public transport</li> <li>▪ more light rail systems and attractive bus services that are fully accessible and integrated with other types of transport</li> <li>▪ high quality park and ride schemes so that people do not have to drive into congested town centres</li> <li>▪ easier access to jobs and services through improved transport links to regeneration areas and better land use planning</li> <li>▪ a modern train fleet, with reliable and more frequent services, and faster trains cutting inter-city journey times</li> <li>▪ a well-maintained road network with real-time driver information for strategic routes and reduced congestion</li> <li>▪ fully integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the</li> </ul>	<b>5, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13</b>

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	<p>whole journey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ safer and more secure transport accessible to all</li> <li>▪ a transport system that makes less impact on the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Overarching objective is to promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry and to reduce the impact of transport on the environment.</p> <p>Indicators and targets include the DETRs PSA targets and indicators. Additional measurable targets for the 10 Year Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By 2010, to triple the number of cycling trips compared with a 2000 base</li> <li>▪ To achieve a one-third increase in the proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service by 2010.</li> </ul>	
<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</p> <p><i>Roads</i> - a road network that provides a more reliable and free-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.</p> <p><i>Rail</i> - 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.</p> <p><i>Bus</i> - 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.</p> <p><i>Walking &amp; Cycling</i> - offering a healthy and enjoyable alternative, particularly for short trips. Need to encourage more people to choose to walk and cycle more often.</p> <p><i>Freight, Aviation &amp; Shipping</i> - 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 are those covered by the departmental Public Service Agreements (PSA) targets. E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets.</li> <li>▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>5, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</b></p>	<p>Proposes reforms to heritage protection regime. Main aims are to develop a more unified approach towards the historic environment, to maximise opportunities for inclusion and involvement, and putting the historic environment at</p>	<p><b>1, 2, 3 and 6</b></p>

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(March 2007)	<p>the heart of the planning system. Key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unified approach towards legislation, designation and consents, e.g. single register with details of all historic assets, propose to merge Listed Building Consent and Scheduled Monument Consent, and to consult on merging Conservation Area Consent with Planning Permission</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Heritage Counts indicators may be relevant</p>	
<b>Planning White Paper – Planning for a Sustainable Future (May 2007)</b>	<p>Proposes further reforms to the planning system in an effort to address problems (many of which were created by the 2004 reforms). Wants to see a more responsive, streamlined, efficient and predictable system, but with full opportunities for public consultation and community engagement, transparency and accountability and with decisions being made at the right level. Key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Produce national policy statements for key infrastructure sectors, setting out the national need for development and how this relates to other policies</li> <li>▪ Remove many minor householder developments from planning control and streamline decision-making process for “significant” infrastructure projects</li> <li>▪ Greater flexibility over consultation and engagement at early stages in plan-making/ greater integration between Core Strategies and Sustainable Community Strategies</li> <li>▪ Improve delivery of nationally important infrastructure projects by taking them out of the control of local planning authorities, to be determined by a Planning Commission, having regard to national policy statements</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations also include one relating to high design standards (Recommendation 24) – suggests that this should be given a higher priority by decision makers with greater use of design coding, pre-application discussions, design champions, and design review panels. Consultation papers also published on proposed reforms to householder applications/ permitted development.</p>	<b>All</b>
<b>National Waste Strategy – Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007)</b>	<p>Supersedes Waste Strategy 2000. Overall objectives – decouple waste growth from economic growth with 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.</p> <p>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 applicable to the SPD, which can only have an indirect influence on such matters.</p>	<b>2, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 13</b>



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<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 (2005-2008)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Developing strategic plan for delivering waterway regeneration.</li> <li>▪ Protecting groundwater by enforcing the Groundwater and Nitrate Directives monitoring programme.</li> <li>▪ Restoring sites affected by unsustainable abstraction.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring Catchment Abstraction Management Plans are in place for all catchments by 2007/08.</li> <li>▪ Making a positive contribution to preparatory work for the Water Framework Directive in the first instance characterising and quantifying the pressures and impacts on all surface waters.</li> <li>▪ Making progress towards the Government's AMP4 2010 targets.</li> <li>▪ Regulating and influencing agriculture to reduce diffuse pollution.</li> <li>▪ Improving compliance with River Quality Objectives.</li> <li>▪ Increasing participation in angling evidenced by a 10% increase in fishing licences on 2003 figures.</li> <li>▪ Developing the Fens Waterways Link.</li> <li>▪ Delivering the Nar-Ouse project.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>The Wash Estuary Management Plan 2<sup>nd</sup> Revised Edition, The Wash Estuary Strategy Group, 2004</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To foster widespread recognition of the wild, distinctive land and seascapes of The Wash, its wildlife and historic features.</li> <li>▪ To respect The Wash as a place where people can continue to live safely, prosperously and in harmony with their natural environment.</li> <li>▪ To work in partnership with businesses and industries, who depend on The Wash for their prosperity, in ways that are sympathetic to this special environment.</li> <li>▪ To encourage sensitive use of The Wash as a place to enjoy; and make the most of its educational potential.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>

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<p><b>The Humber Estuary Shoreline Management Plan, the Environment Agency, September 2000.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To develop a coherent and realistic plan for the estuary's flood defences that is compatible with natural estuary processes and compatible with adjacent developments, including preferred options for adjoining lengths of frontage and sustainable, taking into account future changes in the environment (human, built or natural), in sea levels and in the climate.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that all proposals are technically feasible, economically viable, environmentally appropriate and socially acceptable.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy, Sustainable Development Framework, January 2005</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Social</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region.</li> <li>○ To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services.</li> <li>○ To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.</li> <li>○ To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.</li> <li>○ To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region.</li> <li>○ To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure.</li> <li>○ To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals.</li> <li>○ To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.</li> <li>○ To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge.</li> <li>○ To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish.</li> <li>○ To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <u>Spatial</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>○ To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings.</li> <li>○ To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p>

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<b>East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, Jan 2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016.</li> <li>▪ To reduce the amount of waste sent to land fill in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive.</li> <li>▪ To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting.</li> <li>▪ To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery.</li> </ul>	<b>2, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8) 2005-2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Address social exclusion, through the regeneration of disadvantaged areas.</li> <li>▪ To protect and where possible enhance the quality of the environment in urban and rural areas.</li> <li>▪ To improve the health of the region's residents.</li> <li>▪ To promote and improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness.</li> <li>▪ To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services across the region.</li> <li>▪ To achieve effective protection of the environment by avoiding significant harm and securing adequate mitigation where appropriate.</li> <li>▪ To adopt the principle of no net loss of priority habitats and wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ To promote the prudent use of resources.</li> <li>▪ To take action to reduce the scale and impact of future climate change.</li> <li>▪ To promote good design in development.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>The State of the Region Report, East Midlands Regional Assembly, 2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region.</li> <li>▪ To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services.</li> <li>▪ To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities.</li> <li>▪ To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region.</li> <li>▪ To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region.</li> <li>▪ To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals.</li> <li>▪ To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.</li> <li>▪ To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.</li> <li>▪ To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge.</li> <li>▪ To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish.</li> <li>▪ To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>▪ To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings.</li> <li>▪ To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</li> <li>▪ To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and</li> </ul>	<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
	reducing traffic growth and congestion.	
<b>The Integrated Regional Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce inequalities in the region.</li> <li>▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment.</li> <li>▪ Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region.</li> <li>▪ Improve economic performance and competitiveness.</li> <li>▪ Use natural resources more efficiently and reduce the impacts on climate change.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>East Midlands Draft Regional Economic Strategy, 2006</b>	<p>The Strategy aims to recognise and address the economic needs of the County and achieve the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A more diversified industrial structure.</li> <li>▪ More enterprise through start-up.</li> <li>▪ Addressing the dispersed, peripheral and largely rural nature of Lincolnshire.</li> <li>▪ Building on our strengths in education and addressing the weaknesses.</li> <li>▪ Addressing the social and economic aspects of disadvantage.</li> </ul>	<b>5, 6, 7, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Destination 2010: Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands, 2003 - 2010</b>	<p>By 2010, the East Midlands will be one of Europe's Top 20 regions. It will be a place where people want to live, work and invest because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A vibrant economy.</li> <li>▪ A healthy, safe, diverse and inclusive society.</li> <li>▪ Quality environment.</li> </ul>	<b>All</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> <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>	<b>All</b>

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<b>Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes Natural Area Profile, English Nature, 1997 Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To maintain the extent and quality of the characteristic semi-natural habitats in the Natural Area, particularly the grasslands, coastal, freshwater and woodland habitats.</li> <li>▪ To increase the semi-natural and characteristic habitats in the Natural Area particularly wet grassland, salt marsh and woodland habitats.</li> <li>▪ To survey and monitor species and habitats effectively.</li> <li>▪ To maintain and enhance important species and populations which are characteristic of the Natural Area.</li> <li>▪ To increase awareness and encourage appropriate use of our natural heritage to ensure that the countryside can be enjoyed by all, including future generations without damaging the Natural Area.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that the important physical features of the Natural Area are maintained for future research and enjoyment.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2006 – Public Review Draft</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that biodiversity is considered to be an essential part of all elements of life in the historic county of Lincolnshire.</li> <li>▪ To conserve and to enhance the biodiversity resource throughout the county, recreating habitats on a large scale and encouraging networks of interlinked natural areas – a 'living landscape' in which wildlife is an integral part, not confined to specially protected sites.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that every person in the County has the opportunity to appreciate and understand biodiversity and its importance in the modern world.</li> <li>▪ To provide biodiversity information and an advisory service to individuals and organisations</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>A Sustainable Community Strategy for Lincolnshire, The Lincolnshire Assembly, 2006 - 2009</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase inclusively of learning opportunities</li> <li>▪ Reduce proportion of young people leaving the county</li> <li>▪ Raise the aspirations of children and young people in Lincolnshire</li> <li>▪ Improve the health, education and employment outcomes for looked after children and young people</li> <li>▪ Increase number of young people progressing to HE/FE</li> <li>▪ Reduce health inequalities between looked after young people and those cared for by birth parents.</li> <li>▪ Reduce youth offending in looked after young people</li> <li>▪ Provide a comprehensive range of support to help families contribute fully to their children's emotional, physical and social development including early intervention/ child protection, multi-agency support for families, particularly disadvantaged/ disabled children, extended schools, parent education/ skills programmes and lifelong learning.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the number of people with life-limiting illnesses, promoting social and economic inclusion develop opportunities for social/ economic inclusion</li> <li>▪ Reduce incidences of life threatening/ life-limiting conditions and improve survival rates</li> <li>▪ Reduce incidences of alcohol and drug related conditions Increase life expectancy and reduce disparity in life expectancy between different areas of the County Develop activities to promote health through positive lifestyle choices</li> <li>▪ Reduce proportion of babies born with low birth weight</li> <li>▪ Increase access to primary care for all residents, ensuring physical and social factors impeding inclusion are minimised</li> <li>▪ Increase transport provision linking rural areas with primary health care units</li> <li>▪ Deliver targeted health promotion activities to hard-to-reach communities</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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the establishment of new medical and dental services</li> <li>▪ Review and develop jointly-owned health improvement targets</li> <li>▪ Reduce the under-18 conception rate through development of multi-agency approaches</li> <li>▪ Continue to support and develop the range of opportunities to enable single mothers to access learning and personal development</li> <li>▪ Deliver targeted support to reduce the teenage pregnancy rate in areas of multiple deprivation</li> <li>▪ Reduce the incidence of homelessness among teenage mothers</li> <li>▪ Reduce abortion rates</li> <li>▪ Provide comprehensive support for the specific needs of an ageing population by ensuring access to services, promoting independent living, providing support for carers, maximising community involvement, reducing the demand placed on healthcare services and developing opportunities for older people to contribute to economic growth of the county.</li> <li>▪ To reduce residents fear of crime across the county and increase their feelings of reassurance</li> <li>▪ To reduce levels of crime, particularly in areas where levels are highest</li> <li>▪ To tackle anti-social behaviour, responding to the issues that are of most concern to local residents, particularly behaviour of young people and to alcohol and drug related problems in town centres.</li> <li>▪ To raise the profile of the police in local communities and foster closer community relations</li> <li>▪ Involve local people in crime prevention</li> <li>▪ To reduce the level of road traffic accidents across the county and address issues of congestion</li> <li>▪ Tackle the causes and reduce levels of domestic violence</li> <li>▪ To build links between diverse communities in Lincolnshire and foster a greater sense of community spirit</li> <li>▪ Developing a coordinated approach to integrating ethnic minorities, recent asylum seekers and economic migrants into the community in order to reduce the negative impact on individuals and communities</li> <li>▪ Develop innovative approaches to reduce the impact of rural isolation and ensure that people feel a part of their local community</li> <li>▪ To ensure that there are adequate, convenient and acceptable waste disposal facilities for all local people.</li> <li>▪ Reduce levels of waste produced</li> <li>▪ Expand recycling facilities so that they are accessible for all local residents and businesses</li> <li>▪ Support sustainable solutions to environmental issues, through increased use of renewable resources.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that planning services support the improvement in quality of life and economic development</li> <li>▪ Ensure housing developments meet a diverse range of needs, particularly in terms of affordable housing</li> <li>▪ Support the County's changing economy</li> <li>▪ To promote knowledge economy to build closer links between business and Further and Higher Education</li> <li>▪ Encourage alternative land use and reduce the risk of dereliction. Develop the knowledge-base in agriculture and food production.</li> <li>▪ Raise aspirations and opportunities for all people across the county</li> <li>▪ To tackle the problems of a low wage economy</li> <li>▪ To create more high wage, high skilled jobs and train and educate people for those jobs</li> <li>▪ To target deprived areas to help people into employment</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To tackle problems of benefit dependency</li> <li>▪ To promote tourism in the county, particularly in rural areas</li> <li>▪ To build a transport infrastructure to support economic growth</li> <li>▪ To attract more businesses and provide greater support for existing businesses</li> <li>▪ To encourage and support an entrepreneurial spirit for local businesses</li> <li>▪ To promote a greater diversity of businesses</li> <li>▪ To build stronger partnership links between businesses and public agencies</li> </ul>	
<b>The Environment Agency: Louth Coastal Catchment Flood Management Plan – Scoping Report, February 2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, the natural, historic and built environment caused by floods.</li> <li>▪ To maximise opportunities to work with natural processes and to deliver multiple benefits from flood risk management and make an effective contribution to sustainable development.</li> <li>▪ To support the implementation of the E.U directives, the delivery of government and other stakeholder policies and targets and the Environment Agency's Environmental Vision.</li> <li>▪ To promote sustainable flood risk management.</li> <li>▪ To inform and support planning policies, statutory land use plans and implementation of the Water Framework Directive.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Beauty Management Plan 2004-2009</b>	<p>The five key aims of the Management Plan are to sustain and enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Lincolnshire Wolds' natural beauty and its landscape character.</li> <li>▪ Farming and land management in the Wolds as the primary activities in maintaining its character, landscape and biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Recreational, tourism and interpretive activities and opportunities appropriate to the area.</li> <li>▪ The economic and social base of the Wolds including the development and diversification of enterprises appropriate to the area.</li> <li>▪ Partnerships between organisations, the local community, landowners and others with an interest in the Wolds.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>

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<b>Lincolnshire County Structure Plan, adopted Sept 2006</b>	<p><b>A more sustainable Lincolnshire would include the following characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the promotion of city living to achieve more socially-balanced communities and patterns of development in the City of Lincoln and other large settlements, offering a choice and range of housing, employment opportunities, access to services and leisure facilities.</li> <li>• a network of thriving small and medium sized towns, capable of acting as key service centres for surrounding rural areas, and driving local economic development.</li> <li>• village communities which can provide a range of affordable housing options and community services;</li> <li>• a more productive and broadly based economy, less reliant on primary production;</li> <li>• a viable and diverse agricultural sector, which meets the requirements of consumers, provides local jobs, protects and improves the environment and is less dependent on public subsidy;</li> <li>• an attractive countryside with greater biodiversity, to be valued both as an asset in its own right, and for the quiet enjoyment of visitors and local people alike.</li> <li>• a well-managed historic environment that contributes to the regeneration and quality of life of both residents and visitors.</li> </ul> <p>and be a place where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those who already suffer some form of social exclusion are not further disadvantaged by their rural location;</li> <li>• there are greater opportunities for people to improve their skills and advance their careers without having to move out of the County;</li> <li>• geographic isolation or lack of access to the private car does not unduly restrict the ability to travel or to access key services and markets;</li> <li>• new development is of a high standard of design, makes efficient use of resources, and minimises greenhouse gas emissions so impacts of climate change are addressed</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>West Lindsey Local Plan First Review –Revised Deposit Draft, 2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work to increase the wealth and quality of life of the District and its residents.</li> <li>▪ Work to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ Work to improve the built and natural environment.</li> <li>▪ Work to raise the skills base in the District.</li> <li>▪ Continuously seek to improve services and access to them across the District.</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>▪ translate the broad policies of the Structure Plan into specific planning policies and proposals relevant to the East Lindsey District.</li> <li>▪ Make policies against which all planning applications will be judged.</li> <li>▪ Direct and control the development and use of land so that it is in the best interests of the public and the environment and also to highlight and promote the type of development which would benefit the District from a social, economic or environmental point of view.</li> <li>▪ Emphasise the economic growth potential of the District; and</li> <li>▪ bring local planning issues to the public's attention.</li> </ul> <p><u>Development</u></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</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>



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	<p>be acceptable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ make sure that development proposals are considered against relevant and up-to-date planning policies.</li> </ul> <p>- <u>Protection and enhancement of the countryside and environment</u></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> <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><u>Conservation</u></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>-</p> <p><u>Development in the countryside</u></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>- <u>Employment</u></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> <li>▪ make the best use of incentive schemes and available funding.</li> </ul> <p>-</p> <p><u>Tourism</u></p>	

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	<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><u>Housing</u></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><u>Shopping</u></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 harm the viability or vitality of existing centres or cause environmental problems.</li> </ul> <p>-</p> <p><u>Sport and Recreation</u></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>-</p> <p><u>Community Facilities</u></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> </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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ make community facilities more available and accessible to everyone, including disadvantaged people.</li> </ul> <p><u>Transport</u></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 not conflict with other objectives and policies of the Plan;</li> <li>▪ promote efficiency in the transport needs of local services and businesses</li> </ul>	
<p><b>East Lindsey District Council's (ELDC), Housing Strategy, 2005-2010</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Enabling more affordable Homes:</u> Increasing the sustainable development of high quality, affordable housing, which addresses demand, makes best use of available resources, encourages innovation and ensures that added value is incorporated, to achieve this and other housing and corporate objectives.</li> <li>▪ <u>Improving Housing Quality:</u> To provide safe, secure, resource efficient and decent homes across tenures by providing high quality new build housing, improving the quality of homes in the private sector and regulating and enforcing legislative quality standards.</li> <li>▪ <u>Improving the Accessibility of Housing:</u> To ensure that everyone has access to an appropriate home, either new build or through adaptation of existing homes, financial support and the provision of information, irrespective of his or her age, gender, ethnicity, sexuality or special needs.</li> <li>▪ <u>County homelessness strategy:</u> To prevent homelessness through the provision of a high quality service that provides preventative advice and options. To provide suitable and decent accommodation for those who become homeless and to provide effective support to prevent the loss of tenancy.</li> <li>▪ <u>Young Person's Housing Strategy:</u> Under formulation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>9, 10 and 12</b></p>
<p><b>East Lindsey District Council Corporate Strategy, 2004 -2007</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achieve high standards of cleanliness.</li> <li>▪ Improve sport and leisure provision and usage.</li> <li>▪ Improve the quality of housing and enable more affordable homes.</li> <li>▪ Minimise waste and maximise recycling.</li> <li>▪ Promote healthier lifestyles and improve the availability of health services.</li> <li>▪ Develop sustainable quality employment opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Tackle crime and disorder.</li> </ul>	<p><b>5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>East Lindsey Corporate Strategy – 2007 - 2012</b></p>	<p><u>District</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Healthy, prosperous, vibrant people and places</li> </ul> <p><u>East Lindsey</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve our economic prosperity</li> <li>▪ To nurture our distinctive and vibrant communities</li> <li>▪ To reduce inequality to improve quality of life</li> </ul> <p><u>Council</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To put residents at the heart of all we do</li> <li>▪ To be green, open and ethical</li> <li>▪ To be an aspirational, high performing Council</li> </ul>	<p><b>5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</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><u>By 2012</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More and better jobs in the District</li> <li>▪ Better skill levels</li> <li>▪ Broader range of tourists visiting the area</li> <li>▪ Improved health, especially amongst the most disadvantaged</li> <li>▪ More responsive Council services</li> <li>▪ Higher rated performance and resident satisfaction</li> </ul>	
<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 District Council (ELDC) Transport Strategy 2004-2006</b></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>▪ To make conditions safer for cycling and walking.</li> <li>▪ To cater effectively for the transport needs of disadvantaged people including those without cars.</li> <li>▪ To promote a wide range of safe travel choices.</li> <li>▪ To promote efficiency in the transport needs of local services and businesses.</li> </ul>	<p><b>7, 11 and 13</b></p>
<p><b>East Lindsey Community Strategy, June 2004 (the objectives of the Community Strategy described are currently being reviewed but will not be formally amended before consultation on this report)</b></p>	<p><u>Community Development and Regeneration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the development and regeneration of local communities.</li> <li>▪ Support the development of a local integrated approach to meet local need.</li> <li>▪ To enable every child and young person to develop to their full potential.</li> <li>▪ Achieve and maintain a balanced sustainable housing market, which meets the current and future needs of the population of East Lindsey.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the well being of the natural, cultural and historic heritage in East Lindsey.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the wider environment is managed in a sustainable way for current and future generations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Employment and Lifelong Learning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote learning in the community.</li> <li>▪ Increase participation and achievement in post-statutory education.</li> <li>▪ Increase participation rates in Higher Education Celebrate achievement.</li> <li>▪ Address the issues of childcare provision for learning.</li> <li>▪ Enable all households to have access to the latest information communication technology.</li> <li>▪ Maximise the potential of the local labour market.</li> <li>▪ Engage more employers in workforce development.</li> <li>▪ Encourage business start-ups through managed workspace Provide interactive support for employers in East Lindsey.</li> </ul> <p><u>Community Safety</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce Crime and the Fear of Crime</li> <li>▪ Develop a proactive, preventative strategy to tackle youth crime and victimisation</li> <li>▪ Tackle Substance Misuse</li> <li>▪ Develop effective partnership working</li> </ul> <p><u>Health and Well-being</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote and raise awareness of positive health and the prevention of ill-health</li> <li>▪ Ensure information on health and well-being is easily available to all by communicating effectively</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>▪ Promote easy and equal access to professionals and service; ensure that the total needs of individuals are met though effective joined up services.</li> </ul> <p><u>Leisure, Sport and Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote the benefits of leisure, sport and cultural activity;</li> <li>▪ Improve community involvements in the development of local initiatives in leisure, sport and culture;</li> <li>▪ Sustain and develop high quality, accessible, inclusive and affordable venues and programmes of activity;</li> <li>▪ Support economic, environmental and social regeneration through integration of leisure, sport and culture activities in wider schemes;</li> <li>▪ Support a coordinated approach to leisure, sport and cultural provision in East Lindsey;</li> <li>▪ Promote opportunities for taking part at all levels.</li> </ul> <p><u>Transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve accessibility to key services in consideration of East Lindsey's specific needs;</li> <li>▪ Improve the safety and security of travel for all;</li> <li>▪ Improve information for all;</li> <li>▪ Encourage alternative methods of travel;</li> <li>▪ Develop the local economy through improved transport services and infrastructure without harming the environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cross-cutting themes:</b></p> <p><u>Accessibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all communications, information and local services aim to offer easy access, in order to address and support the diverse needs of local communities within East Lindsey, through alternative formats; language; opening hours; and points of access.</li> </ul> <p><u>Affordability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working towards the full range of local services and other opportunities being affordable for all local people to participate in and access.</li> </ul> <p><u>Communications/Information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all communications and information relevant to the provision of local services, is available, clear, co-ordinated and openly shared.</li> </ul> <p><u>Co-ordination of Organisation/Plans/Partnerships</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all proposals have been developed in conjunction with, or reference to, other appropriate and related partnerships, organisations, plans and priorities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Equal Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all people and communities within East Lindsey receive fair and equal opportunities and treatment in the provision of local services.</li> </ul> <p><u>Funding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all activities have been evaluated against realistic opportunities for funding support whether from existing mainstream monies or through external sources.</li> </ul> <p><u>Rural Proofing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all initiative and local services planned to take account, consider and address the needs of the rural nature and rural communities of East Lindsey.</li> </ul> <p><u>Social Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all local people and communities within East Lindsey are given an opportunity and feel able to</li> </ul>	

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	<p>contribute, participate and benefit from the development and provision of local services.</p> <p><u>Sustainability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all initiatives and new service provision within East Lindsey, where necessary, consider and agree a plan of action for continued growth and self-supported development.</li> </ul> <p><u>Quality of the Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensuring that all initiatives and services planned within East Lindsey have a positive impact on the local environment (economic and social aspects as well as the physical environment).</li> </ul>	
<b>Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy and Implementation Plan, East Lindsey District Council, 2002-2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve the quality of life and safety of local residents and visitors to the East Lindsey Area.</li> <li>▪ To develop a proactive, prevention strategy to tackle youth crime and victimisation.</li> <li>▪ To tackle substance misuse.</li> <li>▪ To develop effective partnership working.</li> </ul>	<b>9</b>
<b>Access Policy, East Lindsey District Council</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achieve high standards of cleanliness.</li> <li>▪ Improve sport and leisure provision and usage.</li> <li>▪ Improve the quality of housing and enable more affordable homes.</li> <li>▪ Minimise waste and maximise recycling.</li> <li>▪ Promote healthier lifestyles and improve the availability of health services.</li> <li>▪ Develop sustainable quality employment opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Tackle crime and disorder.</li> </ul>	<b>5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Planning Obligations and the Provision of Affordable Housing: Supplementary Planning Guidance, East Lindsey District Council, February 2005</b>	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.	<b>6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>The Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, East Lindsey District Council,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To protect human health, important ecological sites, the water environment, buildings (including historic sites).</li> <li>▪ To have a transparent decision making process wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ To demonstrate the Council's commitment to this aim, the Council will assess land where it may be the appropriate person as a priority (i.e. land owned by the Council, formerly owned or leased by the Council, or where the Council was responsible for the site condition/activities). The duties of the Council in this strategy will be kept separate from the responsibilities of the Council as a landowner.</li> <li>▪ To have a body of information for contaminated land that is useful and accessible.</li> <li>▪ To be efficient, consistent and rational in carrying out all inspection work.</li> </ul>	<b>6, 8, 12 and 13</b>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance</b>		
<b>PPG 2: Green Belts (January 1995)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advises that visual amenities of the Green Belt should not be injured by proposals that "might be detrimental by reason of their siting, materials or design" (paragraph 3.15). Also includes guidance on assessing proposals for the retention and re-use of existing buildings, whose form, bulk and general design are expected to be in keeping with their surroundings (paragraph 3.8).</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>PPG4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (November 1992)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Although it does not include any specific policy towards design or visual amenity, guidance highlights link between economic growth and high quality environment, and advises that the two objectives should be pursued together in development plans.</li> </ul>	<b>5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 13</b>
<b>PPG8: Telecommunications (August 2001)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advises that visual intrusion is an important consideration when determining planning applications for telecommunications equipment, and that high priority should be given to the need to safeguard areas of particular</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6 and 7</b>

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	environmental importance (paragraphs 14 - 16).	
<b>PPG 13: Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrate planning and transport.</li> <li>▪ Promote sustainable transport choices.</li> <li>▪ Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping leisure facilities and public services.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul>	<b>7, 12 and 13</b>
<b>PPG 15: Planning and the historic environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment.</li> </ul>	<b>2 and 3</b>
<b>PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifies Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.</li> <li>▪ Provides advice on the handling or archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems.</li> </ul>	<b>2 and 3</b>
<b>PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure there are sufficient spaces and that they are in the right place.</li> <li>▪ Ensure they are high quality, attractive and well managed and maintained.</li> <li>▪ Meet the needs of residents/visitors.</li> <li>▪ Are fit for purpose and economically/environmentally sustainable.</li> <li>▪ Balance between new and enhancement of provisions.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13</b>
<b>PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (March 1992)</b>	<p>Provides guidance on all advertisements that are subject to control, such as shop fascia signs, pole signs, sign boards, highway signs and poster hoardings. Notes that all advertisements affect appearance of building, structure or place where they are displayed, and that appearance of a good building can easily be spoiled by a "poorly-designed or insensitively-placed sign or advertisement, or by a choice of advertisement materials, colour, proportion or illumination which is alien to the building's design or fabric." Acknowledges that respect for supplementary design guidance on outdoor advertisements and shop fronts can help to ensure that signs and advertisements are in harmony with the built environment, although such guidance should not be "excessively prescriptive." Also advises that designers of advertisements should be prepared to compromise on matters of "corporate" design in sensitive areas, but not necessarily elsewhere. For all outdoor advertisements, powers of control may only be exercised in the interests of amenity and/or public safety. When assessing impact on <b>amenity</b>, should consider effect on appearance of building or immediate neighbourhood, having regard to local characteristics, including scenic, historical or architectural features which contribute to distinctive character of locality. Assessment of all proposals should be consistent. When assessing impact on <b>public safety</b>, should have regard to effect on safe use and operation of traffic or transport, such as behaviour of drivers, possible confusion with traffic signs and signals, or possible interference with navigational light or beacon. When considering safety issues, relevant organisations should be consulted. Annex relating to <b>poster hoardings</b> sets out the following criteria for assessing applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Scale</b> – should always be appropriate to surrounding area;</li> <li>▪ <b>General Location</b> – considered acceptable in predominantly commercial areas, but out-of-place in open countryside (unless temporary) and residential areas (unless mix of uses, provided that appropriate scale);</li> <li>▪ <b>On Commercial Buildings</b> - should be of appropriate scale to building and should not cut across architectural features, on flank wall, should not be unduly dominant and should be positioned so as to be seen as integral part of building;</li> <li>▪ <b>Commercial Areas - Free-Standing</b> - should be in scale with buildings on either side and in surrounding area, and if on back of pavement effect on pedestrians should not be overwhelming;</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Conservation Areas/ Other Historically Sensitive Areas</b> – presentation should be compatible with area's architectural or historic features, in some cases, smaller sized posters may be more appropriate to scale of buildings;</li> <li>▪ <b>Open Space and Civic Buildings</b> – can be appropriate except in areas where any form of commercial activity would detract from dignity or character of area.</li> </ul>	
<b>PPG 20: Coastal Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conservation of the natural environment.</li> <li>▪ Development, particularly that which requires a coastal location.</li> <li>▪ Risks, including flooding, erosion and land instability.</li> <li>▪ Improving the environment, particularly of urbanised or despoiled coastlines.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 13</b>
<b>PPG 24: Planning and Noise</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimise the adverse impact of noise.</li> </ul>	<b>9 and 12</b>
<b>PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management and reduction of flood risk in the land use planning process (precautionary process, taking account of climate change).</li> <li>▪ Help ensure flood plains are used for their natural purpose.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4 and 13</b>
<b>Planning Policy Statements</b>		
<b>PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</b>	<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life.</li> <li>▪ Contributing to sustainable economic development.</li> <li>▪ Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resource.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>Consultation – Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (December 2006)</b>	<p>Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change, which is intended to supplement the guidance in <b>PPS1</b> (see above). Draft PPS includes guidance on LDFs, such as the criteria to be used for the identification of new site allocations, guidance on policies towards renewable energy, and interim guidance on the issues that should be taken into account when considering new development proposals.</p> <p>No objectives are specified, although the draft PPS advises that local monitoring should focus on the "key actions and outcomes that underpin delivery."</p>	<b>All</b>
<b>PPS 3: Housing</b>	<p>Strategic housing policy objectives: The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community.</li> <li>▪ To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need.</li> <li>▪ To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing.</li> <li>▪ To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>



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	<p>Planning for housing policy objectives: The planning system should deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</li> <li>▪ A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> <li>▪ A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice.</li> <li>▪ Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>PPS6: Planning for Town Centres</b>	<p>Promote town centres vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning for the growth and development of existing centres.</li> <li>▪ Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</li> <li>▪ Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups.</li> <li>▪ Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity.</li> <li>▪ Improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>	<b>2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13</b>
<b>PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas.</li> <li>▪ To promote more sustainable patterns of development.</li> <li>▪ Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential.</li> <li>▪ To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conservation of our natural heritage.</li> <li>▪ Commitment to sustainable development.</li> <li>▪ Conserving the diversity of our wildlife and geology.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3 and 13</b>
<b>PPS 10: Planning for sustainable waste management</b>	<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</li> </ul>	<b>7, 8, 11 and 13</b>

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	considered.	
<b>PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Giving more weight to what is currently Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) by replacing it with a statutory Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), with which the new Local Development Documents (LDDs) have to be in general conformity, and by making it part of the development plan.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring that future changes to RSSs are produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement.</li> <li>▪ Making the RSS more regionally and sub-regionally specific with a focus on implementation, and subject to a statutory annual monitoring report which has to identify any necessary remedial action.</li> <li>▪ Better integration of the RSS with other regional strategies.</li> <li>▪ Assisting in delivering the Government's statutory purpose for a plan making by requiring the regional planning body (RPB) to ensure that any draft RSS revision is prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>PPS12: Local Development Frameworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plans should be flexible. Local planning authorities can respond to changing local circumstances and ensure that special plans are prepared and reviewed more quickly than development plans under the old system.</li> <li>▪ Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement in the development of local communities. Local communities and all the stakeholders will be involved from the outset and throughout the preparation of local development documents.</li> <li>▪ Front loading. Local planning authorities should take key decisions early in the preparation of local development documents. The aim will be to seek consensus on essential issues early in the preparation of local development documents and so avoid late changes being made.</li> <li>▪ Sustainability Appraisal. To ensure that local development documents are prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.</li> <li>▪ Programme management. The efficient management of the programme for the preparation of a range of local development scheme.</li> <li>▪ Soundness. Local development documents must be soundly based in terms of their content and the process by which they are produced. They must also be based upon a robust, credible evidence base.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
<b>PPS 22: Renewable Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</li> <li>▪ RSS and LDDs should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict the development of renewable energy resources. LPAs should recognise the full range of renewable energy sources, their differing characteristics, locational requirements and the potential for exploiting them subject to appropriate environmental safeguards.</li> <li>▪ At the local level, planning authorities should set out the criteria that will be applied in assessing applications for planning permission for renewable energy projects.</li> <li>▪ The wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects need to be considered when determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission.</li> <li>▪ Planning authorities should not make assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects.</li> <li>▪ Planning authorities should not reject planning applications simply because the level of output is small. Small-scale projects can provide a valuable contribution to overall renewable energy output.</li> <li>▪ LPA, regional stakeholders, and Local Strategic Partnerships should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects and seek to promote knowledge of and greater acceptance by the public of prospective</li> </ul>	<b>8, 11 and 13</b>

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	<p>renewable energy developments that are appropriately located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures.</li> </ul>	
<b>PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any consideration of the quality of land, air and water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use.</li> <li>▪ The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution.</li> <li>▪ The controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other.</li> <li>▪ The presence of contamination in land can present risks to human health and the environment, which adversely affect or restrict the beneficial use of land but development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully.</li> <li>▪ Contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial uses, it can occur on Greenfield as well as previously developed land and it can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities.</li> <li>▪ Where pollution issues are likely to arise, intending developers should hold informal pre-application discussions with the LPA, the relevant pollution control authority and/or the environmental health departments of local authorities (LAs and other authorities and stakeholders with a legitimate interest.</li> <li>▪ Where it will save time and money, consideration should be given to submitting applications for planning permission and pollution control permits in parallel and co-ordinating their consideration by the relevant authorities.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11 and 13</b>
<b>Minerals Planning Statement 1 (MPS1): Planning and Minerals (November 2006)</b>	<p>Aims include ensuring prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, securing working practices that prevent or reduce as far as possible impact on the environment, and protecting and seeking enhancement of the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased through high standards of restoration. Local/ mineral planning authorities are advised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To have regard to the advice in PPS9 and ODPM Circular 6/2005 when considering impact of mineral workings on European sites;</li> <li>▪ Not to grant permission for mineral workings in or adjacent to SSSIs if it is likely to have an adverse effect;</li> <li>▪ To ensure that impacts on statutorily protected species are fully taken into account;</li> <li>▪ To consider carefully impacts upon regional and local sites of biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, historical and cultural heritage;</li> <li>▪ To have regard to the advice in PPG2 on proposals in the Green Belt;*</li> <li>▪ Not to permit proposals that would lead to the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland unless the benefits outweigh the impacts;</li> <li>▪ To seek to use poor quality agricultural land in preference to higher quality land; and</li> <li>▪ To take account of the value of the wider countryside and landscape, minimise the impact of minerals operations on its quality and character, and consider the cumulative effects of local developments.</li> </ul>	<b>1, 2, 3 and 4</b>
<b>Minerals Planning Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the</b>	<p>Advises mineral planning authorities to “ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations...are kept to an acceptable minimum” (MPS2, paragraph 4). Development plan policies are expected to take into account</p>	<b>1, 2, 3 and 4</b>

<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>
<b>Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England (March 2005)</b>	issues such as visual intrusion and impacts on landscape (MPS2, paragraphs 11 - 12).	
<b>National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001 – 2016 (June 2003)</b>	Assumes that a proportion of each region's aggregate needs will be met from secondary or recycled aggregates. The Government is also actively promoting and encouraging greater use of re-used and recycled aggregates through the Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP).	<b>1, 2, 3 and 4</b>

# Appendix B – Baseline Information

### 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.</b></p> <p>(See Figure 5.1 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)</p>	<p><b>RAMSAR Protected Sites</b></p> <p>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 salt marsh 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>The total area designated as RAMSAR sites is needed</p>
	<p><b>Special Areas Conservation (SACs)</b></p> <p>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 has been submitted as a candidate SAC; the decision is pending.</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>The status of the two designated SACs has not been updated on the East Lindsey website. The total area designated is needed.</p>
	<p><b>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</b></p> <p>The Humber Flats, Coast and Marshes, The Wash and Gibraltar Point are designated as SPAs under the 'Birds' Directive 1989.</p>	<p>G.I.S data for East Lindsey.</p>	<p>The total area designated is needed.</p>
	<p><b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</b></p> <p>There are 76 SSSIs within East Lindsey. 57.9% are in a favourable condition, 27.6% are in unfavourable condition but recovering, 7.9% are in an unfavourable condition with no change and 6.6% are in an unfavourable condition and declining. However, it should be noted that information from East Lindsey District Council states that there are currently 44 SSSIs due to smaller sites merging (pers comm.).</p>	<p>G.I.S data for East Lindsey, pers comm. (East Lindsey District Council), <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk">www.english-nature.org.uk</a></p>	<p>The total area designated is needed. There is a discrepancy in the number of SSSIs between sources; as such the %of SSSIs in each condition may not be accurate.</p>
	<p><b>National Nature Reserves (NNRs)</b></p> <p>There are four NNRs, covering approximately 970 Hectares of the district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Donna Nook, dunes, slacks, salt marsh 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>	<p>G.I.S data for East Lindsey, English Nature's website <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk">www.english-nature.org.uk</a></p>	<p>-</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
2. To protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the			
	<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>	Pers. Comm. (East Lindsey District Council)	-
	<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.</p> <p>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> Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (May, 2000), East Lindsey AMR, 2005.	% of BAP targets met is not known.
	<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>	<a href="http://www.ukbap.co.uk">www.ukbap.co.uk</a> Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (May, 2000).	% of BAP targets met is not known.
	<p><b>Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)</b> There are 326 designated Sites of Nature Conservation Interest within East Lindsey. All existing SNCI are currently being reassessed against new 'Local Wildlife Site' criteria as part of a countywide reclassification. 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.</p>	G.I.S data for East Lindsey.	SNCI information in East Lindsey is out of date.
	<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>	English Nature website <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk">www.english-nature.org.uk</a>	This data may be out of date.
	<p><b>Local Wildlife Trust Reserves (LWT)</b> There are 38 covering 19.9Km<sup>2</sup>.</p>	The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust website <a href="http://www.lincstrust.org.uk">www.lincstrust.org.uk</a>	This data may be out of date.
	<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,</p>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey. Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Services ( <i>Pers Comm</i> )	-

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment</b></p> <p>(See Figure 5.2, 5.3 and 5.7 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)</p>	<p>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><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>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey.	-
	<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>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey District, East Lindsey AMR Report 2005.	-
	<p><b>Tree Preservation Orders</b> East Lindsey District Council has around 310 Tree preservation orders at present.</p>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey District, pers. Comm. (East Lindsey District Council).	-
	<p><b>Scheduled Monuments</b> There 151 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) registered in the District of East Lindsey.</p>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey. Updated with Heritage Counts, 2006 (East Midlands Regional Indicators) <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC_2006_EastMidlands_DATA.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC_2006_EastMidlands_DATA.pdf</a>	-
	<p><b>Scheduled Monuments at risk</b> Of the 151 Scheduled Monuments in the District, 30 have been classed at 'high risk', 24 at 'medium risk' and 97 at 'low risk'.</p>	English Heritage website – LBAR Register <a href="http://www.english-heritage.co.uk">www.english-heritage.co.uk</a> COSMIC Project	-
	<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, Binbook, Burgh-le-Marsh, Horncastle, Hundleby, Louth, North Thoresby, Old Bolingbroke, Raithby, Revesby, South Willingham, Spilsby, Tattershall, Thimbleby, Wainfleet, Woodhall Spa and Wragby.</p>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey.	-
	<p><b>Coastal Conservation Areas</b> The East Lindsey coastline has three Coastal Conservation Areas: CCA1 – Tetley to Mablethorpe, CCA2 – Sutton-on-Sea to Chapel St Leonards and CCA4 - Skegness to Friskney.</p>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey.	-
	<p><b>Listed Buildings</b> There are 1,428 Listed Buildings in the District of East Lindsey. The listed building grade criteria, as produced by English Heritage, is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grade I = buildings of exceptional interest.</li> <li>▪ Grade II* = particularly important buildings of more than special interest.</li> <li>▪ Grade II = buildings of special interest warranting every effort to protect them.</li> </ul>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey, East Lindsey AMR Report 2005.  Updated with Heritage Counts, 2006 (East Midlands Regional Indicators) <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC_2006_EastMidlands_DATA.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC_2006_EastMidlands_DATA.pdf</a>	-



SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	There are 79 Grade I Listed Buildings which include mediaeval churches, Alford Windmill, Tattershall Castle, Gunby Hall, Harrington Hall and Bolingbroke Castle and there are 113 Grade II* listed buildings and 1228 Grade II listed buildings including Alford Manor House, Tattershall College and Alvingham Watermill.		
	<b>Listed Buildings at Risk</b> English Heritage 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 Martin's 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.	The English Heritage website <a href="http://www.english-heritage.co.uk">www.english-heritage.co.uk</a> (LBAR Register).	-
	<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.	Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, 1985.	-
	<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.	English Heritage website <a href="http://www.english-heritage.co.uk">www.english-heritage.co.uk</a>	Area of the Battlefield is not known.
	<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 Lincolnshire County Council's Planning Department.	Pers. Comm. (Lincolnshire County Council)	Data is held by Lincolnshire County Council.
<b>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</b>	<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.  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 PM <sub>10</sub> 24 hour mean objective was not exceeded in 2005. The NO <sub>2</sub> 24-hour objective was exceeded 3 times in 2005.  The annual mean concentration for NO <sub>2</sub> 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 PM <sub>10</sub> 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.	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">www.e-lindsey.gov.uk</a> , 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.	NO <sub>2</sub> monitoring was not continuous; therefore seasonal variations may not be accounted for.
<b>Emissions</b> Information on the emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> for the District of East Lindsey was obtained from the National	NAEI website 2004 <a href="http://www.naei.org.uk">www.naei.org.uk</a> ,	-	

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p>Atmospheric Emission Inventory (NAEI) website, sponsored by DEFRA.</p> <p>Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> 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)</p> <p>In 2004 6736.881 tonnes/year of CO, 2677.426 tonnes per year of NO<sub>x</sub> and 724.3743 tonnes per year of Pm<sub>10</sub> were emitted by East Lindsey.</p>		
	<p><b>Surface Water Quality and Pollution Events</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The 2005 figures from Defra for East Lindsey reveal that the majority of rivers have a low to moderately low phosphate concentration (&gt;0.02 – 0.1 mg/l) which has shown a general decreasing trend from 1990. The 2005 figures for nitrate concentrations revealed that 92% of all rivers in East Lindsey had high to excessively high (&gt;20 – 40 mg/l) concentrations of nitrates. 92% were also identified as having a high natural nitrate content (&gt;30mg/l). However, 36% of all East Midlands rivers were recorded as having nitrate levels over 40mg/l.</p> <p>The 2005 figures indicate that 51% of rivers are classified as good in terms of water chemistry, 33% as fair and 16% as bad. This follows a broadly improving trend from 1990 to 2005. An improvement in biology is evident since 1990 with 2005 figures revealing 90% to be good and 10% as fair. 190Km of watercourse was assessed by the Environment Agency.</p>	<p>Environment Agency website <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p>	-
	<p><b>Groundwater Quality</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>Environment Agency website <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>, East Lindsey AMR 2005.</p>	Data is sparse regarding quality of groundwater.
	<p><b>Water Framework Directive</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p>Environment Agency website <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p>	-

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p>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.</p> <p>The majority of the district's groundwater is classified as being at 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> In a 2001 study, 2607 people were recorded as being very or fairly satisfied with the cleanliness of streets and relevant land in their local area. This comprised 77% of the population.</p>	<p>The Office of National Statistics, <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>, 2001</p>	<p>No or limited information on water, noise, odour and light information is currently available.</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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> with a tranquillity score of 6.04, this compares favourably with North East Lincolnshire with has a score of -16.7 and is ranked 48<sup>th</sup>.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk">www.cpre.org.uk</a></p>	<p>Data is not district specific</p>
<p><b>4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.'</b></p> <p>(See Figure 5.4 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)</p>	<p><b>Floodplain Areas</b> Flood Zone 3, areas of high risk where only certain forms of development will be appropriate, is extensive around East Lindsey. Flood zone 3 covers all coastal areas from the far north of the District to the border with Boston, extending between 8 and 12km inland. The Fens in the far south are also covered by a category 3 flood zone. Rivers in the district with significant zone 3 floodplains are the Great Eau, Steeping River and the Old River Bain.</p> <p>The Flood Zone 2 moderate risk areas are predominantly distributed in the far south west of the district in the Fenlands. Flood Zone 2 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.</p> <p>There were 15 planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality between the period 1st September 2005 to 1st September 2006.</p>	<p>G.I.S information for East Lindsey, East Lindsey AMR, 2005.</p>	<p>-</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.</b></p>	<p><b>Unemployment</b> In March 2005 an unemployment rate of 5% was recorded for persons of working age residing within East Lindsey for the period between December 2004 and March 2005. This represented an increase from a rate of 4.7 recorded in the previous year between January and December 2004. Unemployment rates for East Lindsey were higher than both the Lincolnshire rates of 4.0 and 4.2 respectively for the periods January to December 2004 and December 2004 to March 2005. In 2004 the unemployment rate for East Lindsey compared favourably to the national rate of 4.8 but rose above the national rate which stood at 4.8 in March 2005.</p> <p><b>Economically Active/Inactive</b> Of all economically active people in 2001, 72.5% were full time employees and 27% were part time employees. 40% of the total population were economically inactive which compared unfavourably to the East Midlands where only 33% of the population were economically inactive. Of these 50% were retired, 6.7 were students, 17.5 were homemakers and 19% were permanently sick or disabled.</p> <p><b>Benefits Claimants</b> In August 2005, 1350 people in the district were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance payments. Of these, 31% were between 16 and 24, 49% between 25 and 49 and 20% were 50 or over. Claimants were predominantly male (72%). 4260 people were Income Support claimants; 56% of these were female and 44% male. Of the working age statistical group, 65% were incapacity benefit claimants, 26% were claiming lone parent benefits and 9% were claiming carers or other benefits. The majority of people claiming Income Support were in the 25 to 49 age range (61%).</p> <p><b>Weekly Earnings</b> Gross average weekly earnings of residents in East Lindsey in 2005 were revealed as being £352.7 per week, far lower than the national figure for England of £437.6 and falling slightly below the average weekly earnings for Lincolnshire residents which stood at £383.3.</p> <p><b>Vacant Units</b> The proportion of vacant enterprise property units in 2004/05 was estimated to be 3% This compares favourably to a proportion of 8% for the East Midlands and 9% nationally.</p> <p><b>VAT Based Enterprises</b> The number of VAT based enterprises in the district (March 2006) was 4360. 28.1% are urban based enterprise units; 71.9% are rural based.</p> <p><b>Employment by Sector</b> In 2005, 19.8% of residents were self-employed which was significantly higher than the proportions recorded nationally and for Lincolnshire County which were 12.4 and 12.5 respectively. In 2004, 6149 people were recorded as being employed in the tourism industry which made up 15.4% of total employment in the district.</p> <p>In 2004, the percentages of people were employed in the following sectors: 32.4 in hospitality, 27.4 in public administration, education and health, 17.4 in construction and manufacturing, 15.4 in tourism, 7.1 in finance and I.T, 5.4 in general services and 3.5 in transport and communications.</p>	<p>This data was obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics (Census 2001) <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>, Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics <a href="http://www.nomisweb.com">www.nomisweb.com</a></p>	<p>Data is only as recent as 2004/05.</p>
<p><b>6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the</b></p>	<p><b>Vacant and Previously Developed Land</b> Vacant land in East Lindsey comprises 22.92Ha. There are approximately 9Ha of Vacant buildings and 2.5Ha of derelict land and buildings within the district. There is 3.3Ha of previously developed land currently in use which is allocated for development in the local plan or with planning permission. This accounts for only 8.65% of previously developed land and approximately 1.85% of the whole district area.</p> <p>The percentage of homes built on previously developed land followed an upward trend from 20% in 2000/01 to 39% in 2004/05. Almost half the national average of 73.5%</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 data set.</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
<p><b>best agricultural land and greenfield sites.</b></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.</p> <p>Approximately 75% of East Lindsey is designated as being a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). The non-designated area is located around the north of the district, the coast and Louth. Farmers operating in the NVZ are required to adhere to guidelines brought into practice in December 2002.</p> <p>There are 246 holdings predominantly grazing livestock, 270 for general cropping and 108 mixed holdings in East Lindsey (Defra, 2004)</p> <p>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><a href="http://www.magic.gov.uk">www.magic.gov.uk</a>, the 1976 Agricultural Land Classification System, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, The Agricultural Census 2004 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> The Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes Project leaflet.</p>	<p>2004 data may now be inaccurate. No data regarding agricultural land use could be obtained.</p>
<p><b>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.</b></p> <p>(See Figure 5.5 and 5.6 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)</p>	<p><b>Travel to work Data</b> The percentage of East Lindsey residents working from home was 13% or 6922 people in 2001. This was noticeably higher than 9.2% for England and Wales. There were also a higher proportion of people travelling less than 2 kilometres to work 28.5% compared with the national percentage of 20%. The number of people travelling distances between 2km to &lt;20km is lower than the national and regional figures in all bands, especially in the 2 - &lt;5km bands where only 8.1% of people fall compared with 20% and 20.4% for the national and regional figures respectively. The percentage of East Lindsey residents travelling 20 km or more to work is higher than the national figure for England and Wales as well as the figures for the East Midlands region in the case of all distance bands (20-&lt;30, 30-&lt;40, 40-&lt;60 and 60+).</p> <p>In 2001 63.7% of people in East Lindsey in employment travelled to work by car; 2.8% used public transport and 18.3% of people walked or cycled to work.</p> <p><b>Bus Patronage</b> In 2001 966 people predominantly travelled by bus to work. This comprised only 2.5% of the total commuter population. This compares unfavourably to the East Midlands where bus patronage was 4.48% of the total population (131,060 people).</p> <p><b>Car Ownership</b> In 2001 19.6% of households had no car, the majority at 49.8% owned one car, 24% had 2 cars and 6.6% of households had more than two cars.</p> <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>37% have a commuter bus service, 26% have an occasional bus service and 6% have no bus service. For those with no access to public transport Boston Dial and Ride scheme provides access to other parts of the district and Lincolnshire through Interconnect. Callconnect Plus offers a pre-booking bus service to any</p>	<p>The Office of National Statistics website <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a> Census 2001. The Office of National Statistics website <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a> Census 2001, Interconnect website <a href="http://www.lincsinterconnect.com">www.lincsinterconnect.com</a>, East Lindsey District Monitoring Report, 2005, The National Health Service website <a href="http://www.nhs.uk">www.nhs.uk</a> G.I.S information for East Lindsey.</p>	<p>This data may be outdated. No information of numbers of school travel plans or businesses with green travel plans. The data obtained from the 2001 census is outdated.</p> <p>No information on the total length of footpaths and other rights of way has been determined.</p> <p>The % of authority buildings with facilities for disabled people has not been</p>

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
	<p>settlement in Lincolnshire on request.</p> <p>The south east of the district is connected to the UK rail network via a link running fairly regularly from Skegness to Peterborough serviced by Central Trains. This link services 4 stations: Skegness, Haverhouse, Wainfleet and Thorpe Culvert. There are no other rail link stations within East Lindsey.</p> <p><b>Indices of Deprivation</b> In the Indices of Deprivation (IMD) 2004, East Lindsey was given an average ranking of 89 (of 1 to 354, 1 being the most deprived), a rank of 98 for Employment, 101 for local concentration and a rank of 111 for Income. The English Indices of Deprivation (2004) 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. Both have 2 star ratings. There are 23 doctors distributed in the main towns and larger service villages. There are 15 dentists located in the main towns and some service villages. There are 62 primary schools and 14 secondary schools. There are 7 fire stations all located in the main towns and evenly distributed (all fire stations are retained and are not full time) There are 46 Post Offices.</p> <p><b>Tourism</b> The average annual occupancy was 32.2% for serviced accommodation, 22% for self catering and 12% for camping. Caravans proved to be the most popular accommodation type with 56% average annual occupancy for the district's pitches. Assessment of the number of establishment inspections carried out in 2004 revealed that only 51% of the establishments surveyed had been inspected.</p> <p><b>Blue Flag Beaches</b> Three beaches have Blue Flag Awards (2005). These are Mablethorpe, Skegness on Sea Tower Esplanade and Sutton on Sea Central.</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 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 12 runs along the coastline from the Wash to Grimsby. Route 1 runs in the Southeast corner along the River Witham. Off Road: There are 4 sections. 2 in Mablethorpe and 2 promenade sections. Local signed routes: C1 to C7 are located around Spilsby, Alford and Burgh-le-Marsh. There are 5 off road routes within highway corridors.</p>		determined.
		This data was obtained from the NOMIS website <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> , EnCams website <a href="http://www.encams.org">www.encams.org</a> , G.I.S information for East Lindsey. Cycling Maps: Mablethorpe and the Surrounding Area, The North Wolds, The South Wolds, Lincolnshire County Council, 2005/06.	<p>Information for tourism is currently limited.</p> <p>Satisfaction with cultural and recreational activities needs to be ascertained.</p> <p>The total length of footpaths and cycle ways within East Lindsey needs to be ascertained.</p>
<b>8. Increase reuse and recycling</b>	<p><b>Landfill Sites</b> There are 76 former landfill sites and 21 active landfill sites within the district.</p> <p><b>Waste</b></p>	G.I.S information for East Lindsey, The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website	Currently no information on the amount of

SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
rates and minimise the production of waste.	<p>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 72 towns and villages in the district with recycling facilities. This totals 101 recycling facilities with 16 of these being glass only.</p> <p>In 2004, the recycling rate of waste in the district was 9.84%. Recycling and composting combined was 10.3%. A 3.05% improvement was made during this year.</p>	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> , 2001 Census.	secondary/ recycled aggregates used in construction or the amount of construction waste going to landfill.
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	<p><b>Crime</b> From 2003 to 2004, the overall crime rate in East Lindsey was 78/1000 population. There were 9.76 burglaries per 1000 population, 7.16 instances of vehicle crime per 1000 population and 16 instances of violent crime per 1000 population.</p> <p>Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the overall rate of crime from increased from 72 /1000 population to 91/1000 population. Theft and handling stolen goods and criminal damage made up over half of all recorded crime. The peak crime rate areas were concentrated around the Skegness and Louth wards with smaller areas of concentration around Mablethorpe and Horncastle. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the overall crime rate fell to 78/1000 population. The high points in crime rate across the three year period from April 2001 to April 2004 were all recorded between the months of June and August inclusively.</p> <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>	East Lindsey Crime and Disorder Audit 2004, Office of National Statistics website, East Lindsey AMR, 2005.	-
	<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.</p> <p>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 2003 3.3% of fatalities were cyclists, 6.67% were pedestrians, 8% were elderly and 6% children. Overall rates for traffic accident fatalities were consistently higher than the regional and national statistics however; pedestrian and cyclist fatalities were similar or slightly lower.</p> <p><b>Fires</b> In 2004 there were 389 fires reported. These resulted in 34 casualties none of which were fatal. Fires in the East Midlands resulted in a 0.28% fatality rate; 6.6% of fires resulted in non-fatal casualties.</p> <p><b>Safety Perception</b> 40% of residents feel safe in all areas whether in hours of light or darkness, 65% of residents feel safe in all areas in hours of daylight and approximately 20% feel unsafe in all areas regardless of whether in light or darkness.</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.	This data may be outdated.

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 December 2000 cost £69,800; this increased to £146,140 in December 2005 (£106,886 for a terraced house and £120,828 for a semi-detached house). An increase of more than 100%.</p> <p><b>Affordability Ratio</b> The house price affordability ratio (based on the Joseph Rowntree Foundation calculation of average household incomes for people aged 20 – 39 against average wage) increased from 3.37 in 2002 to 4.55 in 2003.</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> In 2002/03 the number of housing completions in East Lindsey was 745. This decreased to 583 in 2004/05. Between March and September 2005, 272 dwellings were built in East Lindsey.</p> <p>The projected net additional dwellings in the district (to 2021) based on current completions, is predicted to be 11870. The annual net additional need outlined in the District's Structure plan is predicted to be 520 new dwellings per annum.</p> <p><b>Unfit Homes</b> Approximately 2.5% of the district's housing was deemed unfit which compared favourably to 3.0% of homes in Lincolnshire (2005).</p> <p>In East Lindsey (2001) 3.8% of households were overcrowded. This was typical of the Lincolnshire figure which stood at 3.4% in 2001.</p> <p>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 2.46% in East Lindsey as reported by the 2004 Indices of Deprivation. In 2004/05 205 households were accepted as being homeless. This comprised a 4.1% rate of homeless acceptances for East Lindsey comparing favourably with 6.6% for the East Midlands.</p> <p><b>Tenure</b> Statistics for 2001 showed that 73.7% of the districts housing was privately owned, 13.1% was privately rented and 10.7% of the housing stock was allocated for social housing. 2.3% of people were living rent free.</p> <p>94.3% of all household spaces were occupied, 5.7% were unoccupied. Of these 3.6% were classed as being vacant and 2.1% were second residence spaces or holiday home.</p>	<p>Office of National Statistics Census Website, the Land Registry's website, Housing Trajectory, East Lindsey District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005), Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Annual Monitoring Report 04/05, EMRA, East Lindsey District Council Housing Strategy, 2005 – 2010.</p>	<p>This data may be outdated.</p>
<p><b>11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and</b></p>	<p>No specific baseline Information currently available re sustainable design, construction and operation.</p> <p>The government target is to produce 10% of the UK's electricity from renewables by 2010 in line with the EU Renewables Directive.</p> <p>A major expansion has been made to an onshore wind farm in Lincolnshire. Eight new turbines, each standing more than 200ft (61m) high, have been added to two existing masts at Mablethorpe. The farm, owned by energy firm Ecotricity, is expected to be able to generate enough power for the equivalent of 5,000 homes.</p> <p>The company has an application under consideration for another wind farm - with a planned 20 turbines - at a</p>	<p>East Lindsey District Council website <a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk">www.e-lindsey.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>No specific baseline Information currently available.</p> <p>Direct comparators not found for SAP</p>



SA Objective	Baseline Information	Baseline Source	Baseline Limitations and Gaps
operation of new developments.	site about 20 miles away at Fen Farm.		ratings.
	<b>Capacity</b> The capacity of the onshore wind farm renewable energy unit is 14.08GWh (potential output).	East Lindsey Community Needs Analysis, 2003.	
	<b>SAP Ratings</b> 8 wards in the district (16.7%) have SAP ratings lower than the national averages of 33; 4 wards (8.3%) are rated below 30. 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.	East Midlands Draft Regional Housing Strategy, 2004 – 2010.	
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles”  (see Figure 5.5 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)	<b>Long Term Illness and Disability</b> In 2001, the number of people suffering from a limiting long-term illness in East Lindsey was 30951; 23.7% of households contained at least one resident with a limiting long term illness. 7% of the population had a permanent, registered disability.	The Office of National Statistics website <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a> , East Lindsey AMR, 2005. East Lindsey Rural Facilities Survey, 2005.	This data may be outdated.
	<b>General Health</b> The number of those who defined their general health as “not good” was 15058 (11.5% of the total population); the number of people who defined their general health as “good” was 62.5% of the population.		
	<b>Health Services</b> There were 14846 people providing unpaid care for another; of these 4250 were providing unpaid care for 50 hours or more per week.  There are 23 doctor’s surgeries, 15 dentist’s surgeries and 6 health centres located in the main towns and some service villages of East Lindsey. There are also 2 hospitals in Louth and Skegness that also have accident and emergency facilities.		
	<b>Life Expectancy</b> Male life expectancy in East Lindsey has risen steadily from 73.6 years (1991-1993) to 76.5 (2002-2004). In July 2003 male life expectancy at birth stood at 76.50 years; female life expectancy at birth stood at 80.70 years. These were identical to the regional figures but both slightly lower than national life expectancy.		
	<b>Standard Mortality Rates</b> Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) (from all causes) has fallen from 127 (1993) to 102 (2004). This rate has been consistently slightly higher than the national average which stood at 100 in 2004. The SMR for coronary heart disease has fallen steadily from 196 in 1993 to 100 in 2004 to the same SMR as the national value. SMRs regarding cancers also fell from 114 (1993) to 92 (2003). However the trend discontinued with an increased SMR of 102 in 2004, which was slightly higher than the national value of 100.		
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	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 (e.g. wind farms), which has been reported elsewhere within this table.	See sources of information for flooding, emissions, and renewable energy for the district.	Data gaps may exist but nothing specific has been identified at this stage.
	<b>Current Climate</b> According to the Met office website, data from the Waddington station (68 m AMSL) in Lincolnshire indicates that average rainfall (between 1971 and 2000) was 598.7mm for the year. The 1971- 2000 average for days of rainfall (>=1mm) was 112.7 for the year. The average maximum temperature was 13.1 degrees Celsius (°C) for the year, with the month with the highest average temperature being July (21°C). The average annual minimum temperature for this region is 5.9°C, with January and February having an average temperature of 1°C.	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>	

# Appendix C – Core Strategy and SA Objectives Compatibility Matrix

**Key:**

✓ = SA/SEA objective compatible with Core Strategy Objective i.e. has the potential for positive effects and / or to maximise opportunities and / or help to address current (and future) issues
I = Compatibility of SA/SEA objective with Core Strategy Objective depends upon implementation i.e. there is both the potential for positive and / or adverse effects
* = SA/SEA objective potentially incompatible with Core Strategy Objective i.e. has the potential for adverse effects on existing issues without appropriate measures in place
0 = SA/SEA objective appears to have no clear link with Core Strategy Objective i.e. no effects predicted
? = Uncertainty between the SA/SEA objective and relationship with Core Strategy Objective i.e. link exists but degree of positive / adverse effect is unclear

SA Objectives / Core Strategy Objectives	1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	10. Ensure that local housing needs are met	11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles"	13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.
<b>A network of thriving, safer and healthy sustainable communities where people can enjoy a high quality of life and an increased sense of well-being and where all new development simultaneously addresses the needs of the economy, communities and the environment.</b>													
Define a hierarchy of settlements and identify broad areas for growth within a spatial strategy	I	I	I	I	I	X	✓	I	✓	✓	I	I	I
Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of our town centres	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0
Protect and improve essential community facilities in towns and villages	I	I	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0
Help to keep communities safe and reduce the fear of crime	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	I	0	✓	I	I	I	0
Require new development to contribute to improving the environmental quality of towns and villages	I	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	I	0	0
Create economies of scale in urban development to extend benefits to villages and rural areas	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ensure that service infrastructure is capable of accommodating planned growth	I	I	I	I	✓	X	✓	0	✓	✓	0	I	I
Development where possible on previously-used land in preference to greenfield sites	I	✓	✓	I	I	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Affordable and good quality housing to satisfy the differing needs of East Lindsey residents</b>													
Provide land and opportunities for housing development, sufficient to meet the full range of housing needs throughout the district until 2026	X	X	X	I	0	I	0	0	I	✓	I	I	0
Enable the provision of affordable homes in sustainable locations to meet local needs and reduce the current shortfall in supply	0	X	0	I	0	I	0	0	I	✓	✓/X	0	0
<b>A regenerated and diversified economy that builds on, and extends, the important agricultural and tourism base</b>													
Reduce reliance on seasonal employment	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encourage and enable businesses to locate and expand within the district	I	I	0	I	✓	I	0	0	0	0	I	0	0
Encourage and enable appropriate rural and farm diversification schemes	I	I	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widen the opportunities for high quality, sustainable tourism development throughout the district	I	I	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protect, diversify and build up the seaside holiday role of the coastal resorts	I	I	0	I	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
<b>An inclusive, equal and diverse society that has addressed the issues of rural isolation and deprivation</b>													
Make essential facilities and service accessible to all	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0
Cater for the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers	0	?	I	I	0	I	I	0	I	✓	0	0	0
Cater better for the transport needs of disadvantaged people, including those without access to cars or public transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0
Help tackle the causes of coastal deprivation	0	0	0	I	✓	X	✓	0	✓	I	0	0	I
<b>A high quality environment that makes the most of its special qualities, particularly the coast, the Lincolnshire Wolds and historic market towns</b>													
Reflect and respect the districts local distinctiveness in the quality and design of new development	✓	✓	✓	0	X	0	0	0	0	X	I	0	?
Conserve and enhance areas of natural history or landscape importance, in particular, the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB	✓	✓	✓	I	X	✓	I	0	0	X	I	0	I
Conserve and enhance buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, including	0	✓	0	I	X	I	0	0	0	I	I	0	0

SA Objectives  Core Strategy Objectives	1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	10. Ensure that local housing needs are met	11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles	13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.
archaeological sites													
<b>New development that successfully balances the needs of the economy, communities and environment</b>													
Direct development away from areas of most severe flood risk	✓	✓	✓	I	I	I	O	O	I	I	O	O	✓
Maintain and enhance the districts biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	O	I	I	O	O	O	I	✓	O	✓
Require new development to be increasingly energy-efficient and carbon neutral	✓	I	✓	O	O	O	✓	O	O	I	✓	O	✓
Plan development to enable more travel by public transport, cycling or walking	O	O	✓	O	✓	I	✓	O	O	O	✓	✓	✓

# Appendix D – Assessment Tables

## Sustainability Appraisal Key

++	Potential for a major positive effect
+	Potential for a minor positive effect
0	Neutral / negligible / no significant affect or no relationship
?	Unknown / uncertain effect
-	Potential for a minor negative effect (without mitigation)
--	Potential for a major negative effect (without mitigation)

## Key Theme 1 – Sustainable and Thriving Communities

Policy SP1 – A Sustainable Hierarchy of Places		
<p>East Lindsey is made up of six types of place, each with a different role. The distribution, scale and nature of future development shall be guided by their respective roles pending the outcome of the Lincolnshire Coastal Study and the East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Level 1 - Main Towns (or District Centres), comprising Louth and Skegness;</li> <li>■ Level 2 - Small Towns, comprising Alford, Coningsby/Tattershall, Horncastle, Mablethorpe and Spilsby;</li> <li>■ Level 3 - Service Villages, comprising Binbrook, Burgh le Marsh, Chapel St Leonards, Grimoldby/Manby, Holton le Clay, Ingoldmells, North Somercotes, North Thoresby, Stickney, Wainfleet (All Saints and St Mary), Woodhall Spa and Wragby.</li> <li>■ Level 4 - Larger Rural Villages, comprising Bilsby, Croft, Donington on Bain, East Barkwith, Eastville/New Leake, Friskney (Village), Fulstow, Gipsey Bridge, Grainthorpe, Hagworthingham, Hogsthorpe, Hundley, Huttoft, Kirkby on Bain, Legbourne, Ludford, Maltby le Marsh, Mareham le Fen, Marshchapel, Mumby, New Bolingbroke, North Cotes, Partney, Saltfleet, Saltfleetby, Sibsey, South Reston, Stickford, Tetford, Tetney, Theddlethorpe, Willoughby and Withern;</li> <li>■ Level 5 - Hamlets and Small Rural Villages;</li> <li>■ Level 6 - Open Countryside.</li> </ul>		
SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1		<p>Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Whilst development focus around existing urban centres may increase the adverse effects (without mitigation) for biodiversity within the immediate geographical locations around the main towns, much of the district is expected to remain unaffected particularly rural areas. This will depend on the extent of development along the coast, e.g. at Skegness and Mablethorpe (associated with national and international sites of nature conservation importance) and outwards in more rural areas such as from Louth and Horncastle.</p>
2		<p>Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.</p> <p>Development focus around urban centres will help protect the districts distinctive landscapes (e.g. Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) and rural character.</p> <p>However, the increased focus for development within towns with Conservation Areas (Alford, Horncastle, Louth, Spilsby and Tattershall) needs to ensure that their historic value (including that of individual buildings and their settings) is maintained (both within and adjacent to these areas). In addition, development adjacent to these towns associated with greenfield sites may have implications or edge effects (e.g. between Louth and the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) with resultant local changes in landscape or townscape character. Opportunities to ensure that local distinctiveness and character are maintained and possibly enhanced as a result of new development should be priority. The effects of unknown or buried archaeological value, particularly associated with known areas of archaeological and historic importance should not be overlooked.</p>
3		<p>Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p> <p>This policy is based on the assumption that the most sustainable places will appear higher up the settlement hierarchy and that sustained growth could be achieved within these places that would not compromise / have minimal impact on natural resources.</p> <p>This policy would most likely imply urban extensions onto greenfield sites which may result in a loss of high quality agricultural land.</p> <p>However, any impacts would possibly be offset (and geographically contained) by avoiding widespread development across the district (which could lead to other factors such as water quality and water resources been significantly affected across the district).</p>
4		<p>Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p> <p>This policy proposes to promote most development within the largest towns across the district; in particular development will focus in Louth and Skegness.</p>

			<p>The coastline to the east of the district is low lying land and the towns of Skegness and Mablethorpe are located in an extensive Rapid Inundation Zone (RIZ) i.e. extensive areas would be subject to coastal flooding in the event of a breach of existing sea defences. Both towns are also at risk of flooding from inland fluvial sources.</p> <p>Flood risk in Louth is primarily associated with the River Lud that runs through the centre of the town. This is a fairly narrow and linear flood risk zone and it may be possible to avoid developing within the flood zone at this location (consideration will need to be given to the potential of increasing flood risk downstream).</p> <p>In Horncastle flood risk is primarily associated with the Rivers Bain and Waring (these also meet within the town). The flood zone is more extensive within the town compared with Louth and also south of the town where urban extensions should be avoided. In Alford, flood risk is primarily associated with the Wold Grift Drain. Whilst the zone of risk is fairly limited within the town centre, more extensive floodplains are located to the north and east of the town and urban extensions should be avoided in these locations. Tattershall/Coningsby has a fairly extensive flood zone lying between the two settlements in a northeast to southwest direction. The zone is quite extensive to the northeast and the southwest and urban extensions should be avoided in these areas. There is no flood risk zone associated with Spilsby.</p> <p>There appears to be significantly more scope to effectively plan for urban extensions around Louth that are outside the floodplain (assuming appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated to ensure flood risk downstream does not increase as a result of any development) than land surround Skegness which is within both tidal and fluvial flood risk zones.</p> <p>Growth will need to be balanced against flood risk for those settlements in high flood risk areas.</p>
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	<p>This policy defines the current relative roles of settlements across the District and will help guide the scale, nature and distribution of future development, The proposed strategy would concentrate most development into the towns so as to build up the economies of scale necessary to generate a wider range of service and facilities, public transport and business opportunities that could not only support their own population but also spread benefits to the surrounding rural communities.</p> <p>The proposed spatial strategy together with the Council's Economic Development Strategy 2006-2010 should allow the successful diversification of local industries away from agriculture and tourism, and the creation of more employment opportunities (including skilled and professional jobs) with accessible high quality (re)training.</p> <p>However, careful consideration needs to be given to promoting economic diversification and growth in the coastal towns of Skegness and Mablethorpe. The risk of coastal inundation in the longer term) may merit these towns as unsustainable (perhaps more so than the risks of fluvial flooding in Louth – prediction uncertain and needs to be clarified). However, it is these coastal towns where levels of deprivation are highest in the district and which would probably benefit most from the delivery of economic diversification. The Lincolnshire Coastal Study (expected by 2010) and the East Midland Regional Plan Partial Review (expected by 2012) should clarify where future housing development can be directed in the District.</p>
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	- -	<p>This policy will promote development within the largest towns, in particular Louth and Skegness. It would include urban extensions onto greenfield sites which would result in the loss of either high quality agricultural land and / or greenfield sites.</p>

			Consideration should be given at a local level to the most appropriate locations for urban extensions.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	An urban focus for new development would generate a wide range of community facilities, better public transport allowing better access to these facilities and more business and employment opportunities. Housing and improved local services and facilities in larger villages would have a positive impact on smaller villages surrounding it as they would be able to utilise these facilities to their benefit. In addition, increased volumes of traffic may encourage use of public transport although the improvement and how sustainable it may be cannot be detailed at this stage and is uncertain.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	<p>The volume of waste generated, and how this is dealt with is reliant on development control policies and policy implementation. The increase in recycling and reuse of materials, particularly household, is largely dependent on individuals although additional measures could encourage more positive effects.</p> <p>Urban extensions are likely to increase household waste because of the increase in number of households in a given area, however it may also be easier to implement additional recycling and re-using measures within and urban context.</p>
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	<p>An urban focus on Louth, Skegness, Horncastle, Mablethorpe, Alford, Spilsby and Coningsby/Tattershall would allow affordable housing to be provided in these towns. This may be beneficial as the lack of affordable housing and 'appropriate' housing' (e.g. a lack of mixed use housing) has characterise the district and made it difficult for first time-buyers to purchase property resulting in young adults moving away from their natal towns and villages and in many cases away from the district. (This in turn has a negative impact on economy and may lead, in some cases, to deprivation and increased crime in some areas).</p> <p>Although East Lindsey does not suffer from large scale social deprivation, there are localised 'pockets' where this issue is key and impacts on the quality of life for many residents. The Skegness and Mablethorpe areas have been identified as the most deprived areas within the district and development in these areas which includes increased business development and subsequent economies of scale which is necessary to generate more inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p> <p>This option will lead to increased new housing, which should be well designed. Poor quality housing and inappropriate design (currently an issue in parts of East Lindsey) can lead to a loss of social cohesion, community engagement, increased crime and safety fears and loss of character/local distinctiveness. Thus during the design phase of this option, principles that make routes, streets and public spaces safe and welcoming can be incorporated, including promoting building fronts that look over routes and streets so as to create natural surveillance, designing windows and doors that face onto streets, and ensuring well lit routes.</p>
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	<p>This policy proposes to promote most development within the seven largest towns across the district. Thus development would be directed towards those areas of most need in the larger towns, and would restrain development towards smaller settlements across the district (only essential local needs housing essential to support the local rural economy). This would allow for the right types and tenures of housing in the right places, and most affordable housing would be provided in the towns which would benefit the district, as currently there is a lack of affordable or 'appropriate' housing. To build up critical mass and subsequent economies of scale would necessitate the right housing types and tenures within towns, benefiting first time buyers.</p> <p>This policy also offers development in the larger more sustainable villages with some affordable</p>



			housing.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	<p>This policy focus on development on key locations which lends itself to the concept of developing 'sustainable communities'.</p> <p>During the planning stages there is the potential to incorporate significant sustainable design and building of new developments which will increase energy efficiency. With a focus on large scale development in an area, there is scope to contribute to entire communities that are carbon neutral by incorporating components such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), resource efficiency, (of land, infrastructure and energy for e.g. control negative wind effects and optimise the benefits of sunlight, daylight and solar gain) and recycling facilities etc.</p>
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	<p>This policy would promote most development within the seven largest towns across the district – Louth, Skegness, Horncastle, Mablethorpe, Alford, Spilsby and Coningsby/Tattershall (and possibly some of the larger villages). This scenario has the potential to build up critical mass and subsequent economies of scale necessary to generate the facilities and infrastructure crucial for healthy lifestyles (including green infrastructure). Access to quality green infrastructure is an existing issue facing the district and is linked to quality of life as a lack of appropriate facilities can also result in anti-social behaviour. This option is likely to provide opportunities for healthy lifestyle facilities for local populations as well as surrounding rural communities.</p>
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	<p>Planning for climate change:  SP1 would potentially help to maximise future opportunities (existing and new) for effective implementation of climate change adaptation measures such as forms of energy provision and more sustainable water management. For example, larger developments (or urban extensions) that are concentrated within the vicinity of urban centres and existing energy infrastructure (e.g. Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness) may increase opportunities for the provision of economically viable forms of renewable energy to be incorporated and to harness localised energy sources. New development areas should ideally be strategically planned and located to ensure that they maximise opportunities to reduce energy and utilise new forms of renewable energy.</p> <p>Larger scale developments may also provide more opportunity for 'landscape scale' opportunities to plan for the maintenance and enhancement of the districts biodiversity resource including connectivity of important habitats and the development of existing and new green infrastructure assets e.g. wildlife may need to migrate within the landscape to stay within their climatic requirements, or risk extinction. Development should minimise impact within areas identified as important for the ability of species to adapt and/or move to more suitable habitats and where possible contribute to these areas.</p> <p>SP1 should also allow for account to be taken of water constraints and flood risks. 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. This option includes promoting development at Skegness and Mablethorpe. Both of these towns are within rapid coastal inundation zones The need for development in areas of flood risk inland may also be a real possibility. This option may rely on flood risk mitigation measures rather than being driven by policies to avoid flood risk in the first instance and it is important that development should adapt spatially before considering mitigation measures to deal with the residual impacts of climate change. Whilst we are fully aware of the principle of a joint strategy for the regeneration of the Lincolnshire Coast (i.e. an initiative to help local communities and government work in partnership to address social inequality, improve the coastal economy and recognise environmental limits to achieve sustainable development) the outputs of study (which will include the coastal Lincolnshire authorities of East Lindsey, Boston</p>

			<p>and South Holland, along with a number of other local and regional partners) will not be available until 2010 and therefore at this stage cannot be taken into account in this appraisal.</p> <p>The spatial relationship between new developments (including the scale of development) and future adaptation opportunities such as links to energy infrastructure should be reflected in resource-efficient settlement patterns. A strong urban focus would most likely compliment this type of sustainable approach and may lead to more effective adoption and implementation of climate change adaptations that could help avoid or reduce adverse impacts upon communities, the economy and environmental resources/assets across the district.</p> <p>Minimising the effects of climate change: With regard to reducing carbon emissions, the concentration of development into the towns would most likely provide the best opportunities for promoting sustainable modes of travel and reducing (at least locally) the use of private cars. This option of larger scale and strategically planned developments may also allow for economically viable forms of sustainable energy (see above for further detail), particularly local energy networks through low carbon micro-generation at a local scale and utilisation of localised energy sources e.g. small scale community energy schemes that could incorporate measures to provide small combined heat and power (CHP) plants in urban locations, supplying district heating networks and electricity, using energy crops and waste. Other possible opportunities may arise through the development of distributed energy schemes, as presented in the latest Government Energy Review (DTI, July 2006), which seeks to generate energy near to the source of demand, and can potentially lower greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy outlines a hierarchy for development in the District, with most development taking place within existing urban centres. The appraisal found that this policy is likely to have a major positive effect on access to services and key facilities and in ensuring that local housing needs, including affordable housing, are met. The policy will also promote economic growth, which in turn will contribute to support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities. The policy is also likely to provide opportunities for healthy lifestyles facilities for urban population as well as the more rural communities.</p> <p>The appraisal has also identified a number of potential negative effects including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Depending on the extent of development along the coast, adverse effect on biodiversity (in particular, on national and international sites of nature conservation importance associated with this area);</li> <li>■ Local changes in landscape or townscape within and adjacent to main towns (e.g. in particular those towns with Conservation Areas and high historic value), as well as effects on unknown or buried archaeology;</li> <li>■ The policy would most likely imply urban extensions onto greenfield sites which may result in a loss of high quality agricultural land;</li> <li>■ With the exception of Spilsby, flood risk areas have been identified associated with all the major towns in the District;</li> <li>■ Increase production of waste including household, commercial and construction waste;</li> <li>■ Climate change.</li> </ul>			

Policy SP2 – The Shape of Future Growth		
<p>Most growth will be directed to the existing Towns and Service Villages and away from those areas of highest flood risk on the coast. Development in the areas of highest flood risk on the coast will be restricted to that which contributes to the regeneration of sustainable communities and the local economy.</p> <p>Limited development in larger villages will support local sustainable communities. This will be balanced by restraint in smaller settlements and the more rural areas.</p>		
SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
2	-	There is no planned growth for development in the countryside. Maintaining, and where possible, enhancing the open and distinctive character of the countryside, and the attractive features within it, will be a priority.  However, there still remain potential impacts on historic environment and greenfield sites adjacent to urban areas as per SP1.
3	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
4	0	Growth will be directed away from those areas of highest flood risk on the coast.  Development in areas of highest flood risk on the coast will be restricted to that which contributes to the regeneration of sustainable communities and the local economy.
5	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
6	--	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
7	++	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
8	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
9	+	See comments for SP1 above.  In addition, SP2 will support development in smaller settlements where this adds to the quality of life village/community and are essential for the future viability of the village/community.
10	++	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
11	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
12	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
13	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.  In addition, SP2 specifically mentions development being directed away from those areas of highest flood risk on the coast.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy sets out where development will be directed. The appraisal has found that the majority of the potential effects of this policy (positive and negative) would be similar to those described for SP1 above, with the exception of flood risk which has been assessed as neutral as the policy specifies that development will be directed away from those areas of highest flood risk on the coast (unless it contributes to the regeneration of sustainable communities and the local economy)</p>		

<b>Policy SP3 – Sustainable Community Clusters</b>			
<p>Within each of the following cluster groups of settlements, the Council will provide development opportunities to grow and maintain a range of essential and readily accessible employment, retail, housing and social facilities and services for the benefit of all communities in the cluster group. Higher order services and facilities will normally be directed, first, to the higher order settlements unless they are in the areas of highest flood risk.</p>			
<p><u>Louth cluster (Sub-regional centre - Grimsby)</u>  District centre – Louth  Service villages – Binbrook, Grimoldby/Manby, North Somercotes  Larger rural villages – Donington on Bain, Grainthorpe, Legbourne, Ludford, Saltfleet, Saltfleetby, South Reston.  <u>Skegness cluster (Sub-regional centre - Boston)</u>  District centre - Skegness  Service villages - Burgh le Marsh, Chapel St Leonards, Ingoldmells, Wainfleet.  Larger rural villages - Croft, Hogsthorpe.  <u>Horncastle cluster (Sub-regional centres - Lincoln, Boston; District centre - Louth)</u>  Small town - Horncastle  Larger rural villages - Hagworthingham, Tetford. Mablethorpe cluster (Sub-regional centre - Grimsby; District centres -Louth/Skegness)  Small town - Mablethorpe (including Trusthorpe and Sutton on Sea)  Larger rural villages - Huttoft, Maltby le Marsh, Theddlethorpe, Withern.  <u>Alford cluster (Sub-regional centre - Boston; District centre - Louth)</u>  Small town - Alford  Larger rural villages - Bilsby, Mumby, Willoughby.</p>		<p><u>Spilsby cluster (Sub-regional centre - Boston, District centre - Skegness)</u>  Small town - Spilsby  Larger rural village - East Kirkby, Hundleby, Partney.  <u>Coningsby - Tattershall cluster (sub-regional centres - Lincoln, Boston)</u>  Small town - Coningsby - Tattershall  Service village - Woodhall Spa  Larger rural village - Kirkby on Bain, Mareham le Fen.  <u>Grimsby catchment cluster (sub-regional centre - Grimsby)</u>  Service Villages - Holton le Clay, North Thoresby.  Larger rural villages - Fulstow, Marshchapel, North Cotes, Tetney.  <u>Lincoln catchment cluster (sub-regional centre - Lincoln)</u>  Service village - Wragby  Larger rural village - East Barkwith.  <u>Boston catchment cluster (sub-regional centre - Boston)</u>  Service Village - Stickney  Larger rural villages - Eastville/New Leake, Friskney, Gipsy Bridge, New Bolingbroke, Sibsey, Stickford.</p>	
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP2.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	++	<p>SP3 will promote the provision of development opportunities to grow and maintain a range of essential and readily accessible employment, retail, housing and social facilities and services for the benefit of all communities within each cluster group.</p> <p>The proposed strategy would concentrate most development into the towns so as to build up the critical mass and economies of scale necessary to generate a wider range of community facilities, better public transport, business opportunities and wider retail offer that could not only support their own populations but also spread benefits to the surrounding rural communities.</p> <p>Focusing growth and investment into Louth and Skegness will strengthen the District's resistance to leakage of retail expenditure and jobs to nearby districts.</p>
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	--	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green	++	See comments for SP1 above.

	infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.		<p>Higher order services will continue to be provided in the higher order centres which will reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The Council will monitor the provision of community facilities and services to ensure that no set of communities in one cluster falls behind those in another.</p> <p>Elevating Louth and Skegness to higher order centres at either end of the district will increase the potential for improving public transport and facilities for walking and cycling essential in order to reduce reliance on private car use.</p>
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	<p>Within each cluster group, development opportunities for the necessary services and facilities will be provided for the benefit of all communities in the cluster group.</p> <p>See also comments for SP1/SP2</p>
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	<p>See comments for SP1 above.</p> <p>SP3 also recommends directing higher order facilities and services first to the higher order settlements, unless they are in the areas of highest flood risk.</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy shows the arrangement of settlement clusters within the District. The appraisal has found that this policy will have a major positive impact on supporting economic growth within the District. Most development would concentrate into the towns so as to build up the critical mass and economies of scale necessary to generate a wider range of community facilities, better public transport, business opportunities and wider retail offer that could not only support their own populations but also spread benefits to the surrounding rural communities. Focusing growth and investment into Louth and Skegness will strengthen the District's resistance to leakage of retail expenditure and jobs to nearby districts.</p> <p>The other potential effects identified for this policy (positive and negative) are similar to those described for SP1 and SP2 above.</p>			

<b>Policy SP4 – How Places Will Grow</b>			
<p>In selecting or approving locations for development the Council will always prefer the most sustainable option, including the re-use or redevelopment of previously-developed land (brownfield sites) within an existing settlement, recognising the limited amount of brownfield land in sustainable locations within the District. We shall aim for at least 40% of all new housing developments to be on previously used sites.</p> <p>Most new growth will be directed to Louth, Skegness, Horncastle and Coningsby/Tattershall. Limited growth on greenfield sites abutting and beyond the existing settlement limits of the other Small Towns and Service Villages will be planned to accommodate affordable housing, community and employment uses where insufficient brownfield sites are available within the settlement.</p> <p>Exceptions to this shall be where the scale or operational nature of a proposed development requires a specific location and its strategic contribution to the District's economy or community is so significant as to warrant special consideration.</p>			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	SP4 will favour development on previously-developed land (brownfield sites), whenever possible. Whilst it is recognised that these can be ecologically valuable, focusing on these areas is likely to reduce impacts on biodiversity and sites of nature conservation value.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	See comments for SP1/SP2 above.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	<p>Although the aim is for at least 40% of all new housing developments to be on previously developed land, SP4 still recognises the limited amount of brownfield sites in the district and plans for development to be located on greenfield sites where insufficient brownfield sites are available within settlements.</p> <p>Development on previously-used land will need to incorporate measures to mitigate against the potential presence / removal of contaminated land.</p> <p>Impacts identified in SP1 still apply.</p>
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	It is understood by the accompanying text that SP4 aims to prioritise previously used sites within settlements for development unless flood risk necessitates an alternative approach. However, flood risk is not specifically mentioned on the policy wording.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	++	SP4 will promote development (at least 40% of all new housing) to take place on previously developed land, whilst recognising the limited amount of Brownfield sites available in sustainable locations within the district.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	By prioritising development within brownfield sites SP4 not only aims to protect the countryside but also to consolidate development within existing settlements which will increase accessibility to key services and reduce car travel.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	<p>See comments for SP1 above.</p> <p>In addition, SP4 allows for limited growth on greenfield sites abutting and beyond existing</p>

			settlement limits to accommodate affordable housing.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	SP4 will favour development within previously used sites within settlements and therefore comments for SP1 apply.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
<p><b>Summary</b>  This policy promotes the use of the most sustainable locations (e.g. previously use land) for development. The appraisal has found that the policy will have major positive impacts on a number of sustainability issues as it will help minimise the loss of best agricultural land and Greenfield sites; increase accessibility to services / facilities by consolidating development within existing settlements; and ensure the local housing needs are met. Beneficial effects on the communities, energy efficiency and sustainable development have also been identified.</p> <p>However, the policy may also negatively impact upon biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources / pollution, flood risk, waste and climate change. These negative effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP1 above.</p>			

<b>Policy SP5 – Raising the Quality of Our Places and Spaces</b>			
The Council will maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the District's towns, villages and countryside by supporting proposals that enhance their location and context, through their scale, design, sitting and choice of materials.			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	+	Good design, including sitting / scale / choice of materials, can contribute to protect and enhance biodiversity by incorporating planting, open spaces etc into developments.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	++	SP5 aims to maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the district's towns, villages and countryside.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	+	By promoting the use of high quality design for new development, SP5 is likely to have a positive effect on protecting natural resources from pollution i.e. use of SUDS.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	+	Although not explicit within SP5 wording, good design should also involve the use of measures to reduce flood risk i.e. SUDS.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	By raising the quality of the district places and spaces, these are likely to become more attractive to new residents / businesses.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	+	SP5 promotes good design including incorporating or connecting development to roads, cycleways and footways that would provide safe, attractive and convenient access to community facilities e.g. shops, job, schools etc.  Structural and strategic landscaping would also contribute to the Green Infrastructure capacity of the district.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	+	New development should promote reuse / recycling by incorporating space for recycling and waste collection facilities
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	SP5 (although not explicit on the policy text) would promote development that incorporates features and layouts that reduce crime and the fear of crime.  People want to live, and are happy, where they feel safe. As the main issues in the District are anti-social behaviour, petty crime and vandalism, designing new developments to reduce opportunities for anti-social behaviour, environmental crimes, burglaries and street crime will benefit communities.

10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	SP5 encourages the use of sustainable construction techniques, layouts and design concepts that reduce local and global impacts on climate change. Good design should also incorporate energy efficiency measures within the development.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	+	SP5 encourages the use of sustainable construction techniques, layouts and design concepts that reduce local and global impacts on climate change.
<b>Summary</b>			
This policy aims to maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the District's towns, villages and countryside. The appraisal has found that the policy will make a positive contribution to the majority of sustainability appraisal objectives. In particular, the policy will have a major beneficial effect on contributing to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.			

<b>Policy SP6 – Providing Infrastructure</b>			
The Council will work with providers, partners and developers to ensure that infrastructure is provided at a time, pace and level necessary to enable development to proceed within the phasing set out in the Core Strategy.			
Availability of infrastructure and community facilities will be secured through:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protecting and enhancing existing facilities where possible;</li> <li>■ Partnership working with services providers; and</li> <li>■ Developer contributions and planning obligations.</li> </ul>			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Infrastructure projects have the potential to negatively affect biodiversity e.g. Designated sites. The type of infrastructure projects and their location will largely reflect the effects on biodiversity.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Infrastructure projects have the potential to negatively affect the quality and character of an area's landscape / townscape and historic environment. The type of infrastructure projects and their location will largely reflect the effects on these aspects.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Infrastructure projects (in particular major strategic infrastructure projects) have the potential to negatively affect natural resources e.g. Land intake, pollution of watercourses, increase air pollution. Careful consideration will be needed so as to avoid / minimise potential impacts.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	++	This policy will promote the provision of infrastructure and community facilities which in turn will support development and economic growth within the district.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	--	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	This policy will have a positive effect on improving accessibility to key services by securing the provision of appropriate levels of infrastructure and community facilities.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Helping to support and protect the integrity of existing infrastructure and supporting community



			infrastructure initiatives e.g. extra care facilities is likely to positively contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	The inability of current infrastructure to accommodate changes in amount of or pattern of usage can slow and even prevent development.  SP6 aims to ensure that infrastructure is provided at a time, pace and level necessary to enable development to proceed in the district.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy addresses the issue of providing infrastructure within the District. The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute towards economic growth, improving accessibility to key services / facilities and ensuring the housing needs are met. The policy is also likely to contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive and healthier communities. However, infrastructure projects are also likely be located within greenfield sites which would result in a loss of high quality agricultural land. The type of infrastructure projects and their location will largely reflect the effects on biodiversity, landscape / townscape. In addition, infrastructure projects have the potential to negatively affect natural resources, and therefore careful consideration will be needed so as to avoid / minimise potential impacts.</p> <p>Effects on flood risk and climate change are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.</p>			

## Key Theme 2 – Housing

Policy SP7 – Housing			
New housing in the District will be guided to Towns and Service Villages identified in the settlement hierarchy (Spatial Strategy 1) to support the principles of sustainable development and to meet the specific needs of the community.			
Until 2016 existing housing commitments, made up of planning permissions and undeveloped allocations, will provide for the majority of the Districts' housing needs.			
	SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	+	Past annual housing completions are running at 48% on brownfield land. It appears current commitments on brownfield land are approximately 46%, although a final figure cannot be assured as part of these commitments is made up of allocated sites with no planning permission and so exact numbers of dwellings on site are not yet determined.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.

8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	SP7 - New housing within the district will aim to meet the specific needs of the community.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	SP7 - New housing in the district will support the principles of sustainable development.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy sets out the housing strategy for the District. The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive impact on ensuring that local housing needs are met and on improving accessibility to key services and facilities. The policy is also likely to positively contribute to local economic growth, the creation of inclusive and healthier communities and to sustainable development.</p> <p>A number of potentially negative effects have also been identified during the appraisal process, which largely reflects those identified for SP1, including adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, flood risk, waste and climate change.</p>			

<b>Policy SP8 – Housing on Other Sites</b>			
<p>Outside areas of high flood risk, the Council will support the redevelopment of small scale previously developed sites for housing in the Towns and Service Villages. In Service Villages, such development will normally be restricted to infill development on street frontages where this reflects the existing pattern and character of development.</p> <p>Outside Towns and Service Villages housing will only be allowed where it provides for accommodation for agricultural workers and other rural occupations whose operations depend upon on-site living accommodation.</p>			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	SP8 will support redevelopment of small scale previously developed sites within settlement boundary, therefore effects on biodiversity are considered to be negligible.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	+	SP8 will support development in unallocated sites which do not harm and contributes to the character of the area.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	SP8 will support redevelopment of small scale previously developed sites within settlement boundary. Effects on natural resources are considered to be negligible.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	+	SP8 will support development in unallocated sites outside areas of flood risk.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	-	This policy may encourage increased business opportunities within the smaller market towns and villages, but this could be at the expense of lower developer interest in the larger towns where economic diversification is most needed.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	++	SP8 promotes the re-use of sites within Town and Services Villages
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	-	The district is characterised by fragmented and dispersed settlements, physical isolation for those without private transport or who are housebound and is 95% rural. The issue of access across the district (e.g. to local and district wide services and facilities) by residents is a significant issue, particularly as the provision of public transport is absent in many areas. SP8 will support development in Service Villages (smaller settlements). This may exacerbate the

			<p>problem as some locations are inappropriate to expand because of their detachment. This may mean further reduced access to facilities as more people will be living in smaller settlements where existing village facilities may not be adequate for an increasing volume of people, and the likely increased reliance on the use of the car (and the need for additional car parking in town centres), which is not supportive of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Conversely, there may be opportunities associated with growth in smaller settlements to ensure that local services and facilities are retained.</p>
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	The volume of waste generated, and how this is dealt with is reliant on development control policies and policy implementation. The increase in recycling and reuse of materials, particularly household, is largely dependent on individuals although additional measures could encourage more positive effects.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	-	SP8 supports the redevelopment of small scale previously developed sites in Towns and Services Villages. Supporting small scale new development within villages has the potential to generate high house prices in those areas, social exclusion and lack of affordable housing where it is most needed.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	+	By supporting development in unallocated sites, SP8 will contribute to ensure that local housing needs within the district are met, including within Service Villages.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	-	<p>Small scale development within Service Villages is likely to provide fewer opportunities to create truly sustainable buildings and communities as opposed to larger developments within bigger towns.</p> <p>There may be opportunities, however, on a small scale, such as with individual houses, to contribute to sustainable development (e.g. incorporation of energy / water saving efficiency measures), but there may not be scope to go above and beyond those requirements.</p>
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	-	SP8 may encourage growth within small settlements across the district and areas of particular need, for example community health facilities, may not initially be able to attract developer interest. This policy may fail to achieve the economies of scale necessary to attract facilities such as those that promote healthy lifestyles. This would not benefit a District that already has an aging population with poor or limited access to healthcare facilities (e.g. as a result of fragmented and dispersed settlements, inadequate public transport facilities and physical isolation for those without private transport or who are housebound). Access to green infrastructure (e.g. public parks, nature reserves, public footpaths, children's play areas/parks etc) is also a key challenge for the district. Access to 'green space' has an important role to play in delivering health benefits and opportunities for additional health, leisure, recreation and green-space resources are required to maintain/enhance the health of residents.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	<p>Planning for climate change: The location of new developments is a fundamental way of adapting to the impacts of climate change. Small scale development within small Services Villages would potentially reduce future opportunities (existing and new) for effective implementation of climate change adaptation measures such as forms of energy provision and more sustainable water management. For example, larger developments that are concentrated within the vicinity of urban centres and existing energy infrastructure (e.g. Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness) may increase opportunities for the provision of economically viable forms of renewable energy to be incorporated and to harness localised energy sources.</p> <p>Larger scale developments may also provide more opportunity for 'landscape scale' opportunities to plan for the maintenance and enhancement of the districts biodiversity resource including connectivity of important habitats and the development of existing and new green</p>

			<p>infrastructure assets e.g. wildlife may need to migrate within the landscape to stay within their climatic requirements, or risk extinction. Development should minimise impact within areas identified as important for the ability of species to adapt and/or move to more suitable habitats and where possible contribute to these areas.</p> <p>New development areas should ideally be strategically planned and located to ensure that they maximise opportunities to reduce energy and water use and to promote renewable energy and efficient energy and water supplies. This should include taking account of increased temperatures, water constraints and flood risks.</p> <p>Small scale development within Services Villages may lack these opportunities due to their rural location away from key energy infrastructure assets and their potentially smaller scale. In addition, with regard to flood risk, the existing infrastructure within some of the smaller villages may not be capable of providing effective drainage as a result of more intense precipitation events (these events are becoming more common).</p> <p>The spatial relationship between new developments (including the scale of development) and future adaptation opportunities such as links to energy infrastructure should be reflected in resource-efficient settlement patterns.</p> <p>Minimising the effects of climate change:          With regard to reducing carbon emissions, SP8 may contribute to a more dispersed development across the district (in many cases in East Lindsey's rural areas) which is likely to contribute to a reduction on the reliance on private modes of transport and may provide limited opportunities to increase the use of other modes of access such as public transport, cycling and walking. It should be noted that East Lindsey residents are heavily reliant on private transport by car due to the very rural nature of the district and that this situation is unlikely to change in the longer term. Therefore, it is unlikely that carbon emissions would be significantly reduced alone by reducing the need to travel and encouraging more sustainable travel.</p>
<p><b>Summary</b>          This policy addresses housing development in the Towns and Service Villages. The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive impact on prioritising the re-use of previously developed land and minimising the loss of greenfield site, as it promotes the re-use of sites within urban areas. The policy will also have positive effects upon a number of other sustainability objectives including housing, flood risk and landscape / townscape.</p> <p>This policy may encourage business opportunities within smaller market towns and villages, at the expense of lower developer interest in the larger towns where economic diversification is most needed.</p> <p>Supporting development in Service villages may also exacerbate the issue of access to services and facilities across the District, as some locations would be inappropriate to expand because of their detachment. Conversely, there may be opportunities associated with growth in smaller settlements to ensure that local services and facilities are retained. Supporting small scale development within villages has the potential to generate high house prices in those areas, social exclusion and lack of affordable housing.</p> <p>Potential negative effects have also been identified in relation to a number of waste, energy efficiency, creating inclusive and healthier communities, sustainable development and climate change.</p>			

Policy SP9 – Delivering Affordable Housing			
<p>The Council will support the delivery of affordable housing in sustainable locations across the District to meet the differing needs of the community and to reduce the number of households in affordable housing need. To that end it will seek developer contributions towards the provision of affordable housing, of up to 40% of the number of new houses proposed on all sites using the following thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ in the towns where 5 or more dwelling units are proposed;</li> <li>■ in the villages, on sites for 2 or more dwellings</li> <li>■ the Council will consider development viability in all cases and will normally expect affordable housing to be delivered as an integral part of general market developments. However, on smaller sites, a financial contribution or the provision of land may be considered in lieu of onsite provision.</li> </ul>			
SA Objective	Impact	Comment	
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	There may be a conflict with this policy between costs of providing affordable housing and the cost of designing appropriate housing to suite local character that reflects the distinctiveness of an area. This issue is likely to be of greater importance within the more attractive historic market towns and villages but may also apply to specific locations within larger towns e.g. within or adjacent to Conservation Areas. Appropriate design principles, like those contained within the Lincolnshire Design Guide for Residential Areas, should be followed in order to avoid / minimise impacts on local character and historic environment, in particular within the most attractive historic market towns and / or adjacent to Conservation Areas.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	-	It is not known whether affordable housing will be located on brownfield or greenfield sites. Most new development will need to be provided using greenfield sites due to a lack of existing brownfield sites to accommodate the scale of growth required within the district. Attention should be focused on how the impacts of losing this type of land can be minimised or mitigated for.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Provision of affordable housing has previously been lacking resulting in young adults moving away from towns and villages and in many cases the district as they cannot afford to buy. This often results in a negative impact on the economy and may lead, in some cases, to deprivation and increased crime in some areas. Provision of affordable housing thus has the potential to positively contribute to inclusive, vibrant, and cohesive communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	Scale and location of allocation unknown but generic effect would be positive on local housing needs as the areas of greatest need would be targeted. This policy attempts to meet the current and projected needs of all sectors of the community and may enable first time buyers to purchase a home.

11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy addresses the issue of affordable housing within the District. The appraisal has found that the policy will have a major positive effect on ensuring that local housing needs are met. Provision of affordable housing also has the potential to positively contribute to create inclusive, vibrant, and cohesive communities.</p> <p>There may be a conflict with this policy between costs of providing affordable housing and the cost of designing appropriate housing to suite local character that reflects the distinctiveness of an area. This issue is likely to be of greater importance within the more attractive historic market towns and villages but may also apply to specific locations within larger towns i.e. within or adjacent to Conservation Areas.</p> <p>The appraisal has also identified potential negative effects on biodiversity, flood risk and greenfield sites. These effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.</p>			

Policy SP10 – Exception Sites			
Where local affordable housing need is proven, the development of small-scale, affordable housing sites, on land not otherwise considered acceptable for development, will be supported.			
SA Objective	Impact	Comment	
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	There may be a conflict with this policy between costs of providing affordable housing and the cost of designing appropriate housing to suite local character that reflects the distinctiveness of an area. This issue is likely to be of greater importance within the more attractive historic market towns and villages but may also apply to specific locations within larger towns i.e. within or adjacent to Conservation Areas. A Supplementary Planning Document to aid appropriate design would be a useful tool to provide direction for developers.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	-	It is not know whether affordable housing will be located on brownfield or greenfield sites. Most new development will need to be provided using greenfield sites due to a lack of existing brownfield sites to accommodate the scale of growth required within the district. Attention should be focused on how the impacts of losing this type of land can be minimised or mitigated for.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	--	This policy is not likely to improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure. If anything, it may have a negative impact if the affordable housing is situated in a remote location where public transport and essential services are lacking, resulting in high living costs while those living in affordable housing may be on a low income.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	?	The effects on this policy require further investigation.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	++	Scale and location of allocation unknown but generic effect would be positive on local housing needs as the areas of greatest need would be targeted. This policy attempts to meet the current and projected needs of all sectors of the community and may enable first time buyers to purchase a home.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy supports the provision of affordable housing on land otherwise not considered acceptable for development (exception sites). The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have a major positive effect on ensuring that the local housing needs are met. However, this policy is not likely to improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure, especially if affordable housing is located in a remote location, and this could result in a major negative impact.</p> <p>Other negative impacts identified include on biodiversity, landscape / townscape and greenfield sites.</p>			

## Key Theme – Diverse Economy

Policy SP11 – A Strategy for Expanding and Diversifying the District's Economy		
<p>The Council will support growth and diversification of the District's economy by attracting new business, growing existing ones and increasing employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Council will particularly encourage businesses that are able to operate primarily through electronic communication, businesses that value the District's high environmental quality and quality of life, and businesses that widen employment opportunities in the agricultural and tourism sectors of the economy.</p>		
SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1		<p>Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>Economic growth and business development may have adverse effects on the District's biodiversity as a result of growth and increased disturbance from residents and visitors e.g. land intake by business parks / industrial estates, pressures on important habitats of national and international importance as a result of increase tourism etc.</p> <p>However, economic growth and diversification may also create opportunities in the longer term for the recreation of important and historically declining habitats (e.g. wet fens) and also play an important part in delivering / enhancing existing Green Infrastructure and green tourism initiatives.</p>
2		<p>Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.</p> <p>Effects on landscape and the historic environment are likely to be similar to those in SP1.</p>
3		<p>Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p> <p>Effects on natural resources are likely to be similar to those in SP1.</p>
4	0	<p>Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
5	++	<p>Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.</p> <p>This policy will support economic growth and diversification within the district therefore positively contributing towards SA5.</p>
6		<p>Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.</p> <p>Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages; however this policy also aims to support the creation of employment opportunities in the agricultural and tourism sectors. - Effects on greenfield sites and high quality agricultural land are likely to be similar to those outlined for SP1.</p>
7	0	<p>Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
8	0	<p>Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
9	+	<p>Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p> <p>Attracting new business, growing existing ones and increasing employment opportunities, will all contribute to create more sustainable communities e.g. by increasing skills and aspirations, improving access to training.</p>
10	0	<p>Ensure that local housing needs are met.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
11	0	<p>Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
12	0	<p>Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
13	0	<p>Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy is not likely to have an effect.</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy sets out the council's strategy for expanding and diversifying the local economy. The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute to promoting viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the District. Attracting new business, growing existing ones and increasing employment opportunities, will all contribute to create more sustainable communities e.g. by increasing skills and aspirations, improving access to training.</p>		



However, economic growth and business development may have adverse effects on the district's biodiversity as a result of growth and increased disturbance from residents and visitors. Potential negative effects have also been identified in relation to landscape / townscape, natural resources and use of greenfield sites.

### Policy SP12 – Making Land Available for Employment Uses

The Council will ensure that a minimum of 87 hectares of land, with sufficient infrastructure available to service it, are reserved and made available for development for employment uses up to 2026. This shall be distributed as follows:

Wolds market area: Louth - 26 hectares (65 acres)

Central market area: Horncastle - 12 hectares (29 acres), Alford - 7 hectares (17 acres), Spilsby - 3.5 hectares (8.5 acres), Coningsby/Tattershall - 4 hectares (10 acres), Wragby - 10 hectares (24 acres)

Coastal market area: Skegness - 21 hectares (51 acres), Mablethorpe - 3.5 hectares (8.5 acres).

SA Objective		Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on biodiversity are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on landscape and the historic environment are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on natural resources are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on flood risk are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on economic growth are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	--	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on brownfield sites are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design,	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

	construction and operation of new developments.		
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on climate change are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy aims to make sure that land is made available for development for employment uses. The policy has been found to contribute positively to economic growth and diversification. Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Negative effects identified are therefore similar to those described in SP1.</p>			

#### Policy SP13 – How the Economy will Grow

Most new employment development will be within Towns and Service Villages.

Small scale businesses will be encouraged in all settlements where they contribute to the local economy without harming the quality of life for local residents.

Home-based businesses, particularly those based on electronic communication, shall be encouraged in rural areas.

The re-use of redundant rural buildings for business uses shall be supported.

Existing businesses will be encouraged to expand within the environmental constraints of their location. Where this is not possible, the Council will help in their relocation to a more suitable location.

The Council will, exceptionally, support major employment developments that, because of their unique locational requirements, their overriding national importance or their essential contribution to the District's economy, must be located outside Towns or Service Villages.

	SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages – therefore effects on Biodiversity are likely to be similar to those for SP1. Encouraging Home-based business is unlikely to negate the need for the allocation of employment land elsewhere. The effects of major employment developments outside towns or service villages could be significant at a local level and are wholly dependent on the biodiversity and nature conservation value associated with the specific area.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages – therefore effects on landscape/townscape and historic environment are likely to be similar to those outlined for SP1. Encouraging Home-based business is unlikely to negate the need for the allocation of employment land elsewhere. The effects of major employment developments could be significant at a local level and are wholly dependent on the landscape / historic environment value associated with the specific area.

			The re-use of redundant rural buildings for business uses may have negative impacts upon designated features e.g. listed buildings / scheduled monuments.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages – therefore effects on natural resources / pollution are likely to be similar to those outlined for SP1.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages - therefore effects on flood risk are likely to be similar to those outlined for SP1
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	++	SP13 will encourage a range of employment opportunities, including small scale business in all settlements where they would contribute to the local economy without harming the quality of life for local residents.  In addition, major employment developments are likely to play an important role in promoting sustainable economic growth by attracting inward investment into the district.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	-	Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages - therefore effects on greenfield sites and high quality agricultural land are likely to be similar to those outlined for SP1.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	+	An urban focus for new employment development may encourage the provision of other associated community facilities and better public transport allowing better access to these facilities and jobs.  Employment and improved local services and facilities in larger villages would have a positive impact on smaller villages surrounding it as they would be able to utilise these facilities to their benefit. In addition, increased volumes of traffic may encourage use of public transport although the improvement and how sustainable it may be cannot be detailed at this stage and is uncertain.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages – therefore effects on recycling rates and waste are likely to be similar to those outlined for SP1.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	By improving the economy, reducing unemployment increasing household incomes and reducing reliance on benefits, which are currently issues for the District, this policy is likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP1.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy sets out how the local economy is expected to grow. Encouraging a range of employment opportunities, including small scale business and major employment developments, is likely to have a beneficial effect on the local economy. The policy is also likely to improve accessibility to key services and facilities, as well as support the development of sustainable, inclusive and safe communities.</p> <p>The effects of major employment developments on biodiversity and landscape / historic environment could be significant at a local level and are wholly dependent on the biodiversity / landscape / historic value associated with the specific area.</p> <p>The appraisal has also identified the potential for negative effects on natural resources, flood risk, greenfield sites, waste and climate change. Most new employment development will be within the Town and Service Villages, and therefore some of the negative impacts identified are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.</p>			

<b>Policy SP14 – Coastal Regeneration</b>		
<p>The Council will give high priority to economic-led regeneration of the coastal settlements between Mablethorpe and Skegness. In particular, new businesses that extend and diversify the tourism market, offer all-year round employment opportunities and contribute directly to the local economy shall be supported.</p> <p>The Council's Neighbourhood Management initiative shall increase community contribution and commitment to coastal regeneration projects.</p>		
<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1		
Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Although the area identified for development (between Marblethorpe and Skegness) is located between the internationally designated sites along the coast, there still remains the potential for negative impacts upon these national and local designated sites located between these two towns. Impacts on biodiversity and designated sites will largely depend on the extent and exact location of development.
2	0	
Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	0	The area between Marblethorpe and Skegness is considered to be less sensitive to development with regards to landscape / historic environment value than other locations within the district. No significant effects upon landscape / townscape and historic environment are expected as result of implementing SP14.
3	-	
Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Encouraging development along the coast may have implications for resource use and protection (e.g. increased demand for potable water supplies, additional discharges to foul sewers and treatment capacity, discharges to water courses, increase pollution etc).
4	-	
Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	Most towns located along the East Lindsey coastline fall within an extensive Rapid Inundation Zone (RIZ). Encouraging development within these towns can potentially have negative effects on flood risk.
5	?	
Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	?	<p>This policy will promote economic regeneration and diversification along the coast.</p> <p>However, careful consideration needs to be given to promoting economic diversification and growth in the coastal towns between Skegness and Mablethorpe. The risk of coastal inundation in the longer term) may merit these towns as unsustainable (perhaps more so than the risks of fluvial flooding in Louth – prediction uncertain and needs to be clarified). However, it is these coastal towns where levels of deprivation are highest in the district and which would probably benefit most from the delivery of economic diversification. The Lincolnshire Coastal Study (expected by 2010) and the East Midland Regional Plan Partial Review (expected by 2012) should clarify where future housing development can be directed in the District.</p> <p>Further consideration should be given to the benefits of promoting sustainable economic growth in the short term versus promoting development in areas at high risk of flooding in the long term.</p>
6	--	
Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	--	<p>Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey.</p> <p>Effects on brownfield sites are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.</p>
7	++	
Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	Land allocated for employment purposes concentrated within Skegness and Mablethorpe is considered to be integral to ELDC Spatial Strategy.

			Effects on accessibility to key services are likely to be similar to those of SP1.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Land allocated for employment purposes concentrated within Skegness and Mablethorpe is considered to be integral to ELDC Spatial Strategy. Effects on communities are likely to be similar to those of SP1.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	-	Land allocated for employment purposes concentrated within Skegness and Mablethorpe is considered to be an integral Part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Effects on climate change are therefore likely to be similar to those in SP1.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy aims to support economic-led regeneration along the East Lindsey's coast, between Marlethorpe and Skegness. The appraisal has found that the policy will most likely improve accessibility to services and facilities, in particular for settlements between the two towns. The policy is also likely to contribute to supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities along the District's coast.</p> <p>Although the area identified for development (between Marlethorpe and Skegness) is located between the internationally designated sites along the coast, there still remains the potential for negative impacts upon these sites, as well as upon nationally and locally designated sites located between these two towns. Impacts on biodiversity and designated sites will largely depend on the extent and exact location of development.</p> <p>Encouraging development along the coast may have implications for resource use and protection (including loss of Greenfield sites / high agricultural land, increased demand for potable water supplies, additional discharges to foul sewers and treatment capacity, discharges to water courses, increase pollution etc).</p> <p>Most towns located along the East Lindsey coastline fall within an extensive Rapid Inundation Zone (RIZ). Encouraging development within these towns can potentially have negative effects on flood risk.</p> <p>Land allocated for employment purposes is considered to be an integral part of the Spatial Strategy for East Lindsey. Negative effects identified on climate change are likely to be similar to those described for SP1.</p> <p>Uncertainties remain with regards to the effects on viable economic growth. Further consideration should be given to the benefits of promoting economic growth within areas at high risk of flooding along the coast.</p>			

Policy SP15 – Rural Diversification			
The Council will support development proposals on farms and other rural businesses that are important to the East Lindsey economy where they will make a long term contribution to sustaining the business and can operate within environmental policy constraints.			
SA Objective	Impact	Comment	
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	The promotion of rural diversification may have cumulative adverse effects in the longer term as a result of barn conversion for business use (e.g. important roosting habitat for bat and barn owl), loss of habitat for recreation type initiatives etc.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Rural diversification needs to be supported with an emphasis on high quality and appropriate renovations of redundant buildings for business use to avoid inappropriate development that may have adverse effects on rural character. Otherwise, cumulative impacts may occur in the longer term including impacts associated with landscape descriptions (particularly at a local level). Diversification should not be at the expense of farming practices continuing. The rural district has been largely shaped by the needs of farming and forestry. Even the most traditional features such as hedgerows and pastures have been created and maintained by farmers and their continuing survival still depends on those farmers being able to work the land. Agricultural systems have previously also caused a loss in some of these features. Diversification should be complimentary to farming, not a replacement.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Rural diversification needs to take account at a local level, the impacts upon natural resources. They are most likely to be associated with land use change and a loss of land available for arable production or livestock farming e.g. the creation of outdoor sports facilities. Whilst these impacts may be insignificant individually, the promotion of this option may result in cumulative impacts in the longer term.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	++	This option would support the rural economy and farm diversification (and perhaps even green tourism). This is an important option with a declining agricultural sector and could possibly benefit many smaller communities throughout the district where opportunities for employment, training and re-use of buildings for business purposes may not have previously been actively promoted. This option could make a significant contribution to economic growth and investment across the district (particularly cumulatively).
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Assuming that small business enterprises will be located within existing buildings or will re-use vacant property for business purposes e.g. the need to utilise greenfield sites or high quality land is considered unlikely, this policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	This policy is unlikely to have any effect on accessibility to services and facilities; however it is designed to improve the economy and associated access to jobs.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	++	By improving the economy, reducing unemployment, increasing household incomes and reducing reliance on benefits, which are currently issues for the district, this policy is likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

	lifestyles.		
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Whilst opportunities for domestic / business retrofit of farm buildings could be encouraged to ensure that buildings become more energy efficient, this policy alone is unlikely to have an effect with regard to climate change.
<p><b>Summary</b>  This policy aims to support rural diversification within the District. The appraisal has found that this policy could make a significant contribution to economic growth and investment across the district (particularly cumulatively). The policy is also likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p> <p>The appraisal also identified a number of potential negative effects on biodiversity, landscape character and historic environment, and natural resources (e.g. land use change).</p>			

<b>Policy SP16 – Prosperous Communities</b>			
The Council will help communities to experience growing prosperity and quality of life by:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building a sustainable economy through increased commitment to development, including employment, in public services, infrastructure, sustainable construction and renewable energy;</li> <li>• providing for increased community participation in development projects; and</li> <li>• developing within environmental limits.</li> </ul>			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	++	This policy aims to provide support for communities to experience growing economic prosperity and quality of life through the development of a sustainable economy.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	+	This policy will support investment in sustainable development projects, including the provision of services and facilities for the local communities.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	This policy will support economic growth and increased quality of life for communities across the district. This will positively contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Although this policy express the Council's commitment to development, this policy alone is not likely to have a significant effect on SA10.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	This policy expresses the Council's commitment to sustainable construction and renewable energy. However, this policy alone is not likely to have a significant effect on SA11.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<b>Summary</b>			
This policy aims to provide support for communities to experience growing economic prosperity and quality of life through the development of a sustainable economy. The appraisal has found that the policy will positively contribute to supporting local communities. It will improve accessibility key services and facilities and contribute to create more sustainable, inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.			



<b>Policy SP17 – Town Centre Hierarchy</b>			
<p>The Council will establish a balanced hierarchy of town centres that will meet the retail, cultural, business and leisure needs of East Lindsey residents and improve the town centre experience for residents and visitors alike; and we will pursue policies that will protect and enhance town centres' distinctiveness, vitality and viability.</p> <p>The hierarchy of centres, reflecting the relative strengths of their catchment areas (or spheres of influence) is as follows:</p> <p><u>District town centres:</u> Louth, Skegness  <u>Main town centre:</u> Mablethorpe, Horncastle  <u>Local town centre:</u> Alford, Spilsby, Coningsby/Tattershall  <u>Local service centres:</u> Burgh le Marsh, Chapel St Leonards, Ingoldmells, Sutton on Sea, Wainfleet, All Saints, Woodhall Spa, Wragby.  <u>Local neighbourhood centres.</u></p> <p>The majority of new growth in retail, cultural and financial and professional services (generally Use Classes A1 – A5) shall be directed towards the District, Main and Local town centres. Any growth shall be in scale with the status of the centre within the hierarchy and shall add to its vitality and viability.</p>			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	++	SP17 would help to ensure that the distinctiveness, vitality and viability of town centres, in particular those of conservation or historic value, are protected and enhanced.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	This policy is likely to have a neutral effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	The increased focus on the provision of more diverse services and facilities in some of the larger town centres may result in increase employment opportunities.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	++	This policy would have a positive effect as a result of avoiding the use of greenfield sites for retail development.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	This policy will support the provision of retail, cultural, financial and professional services and facilities in the town centres of the main towns and service villages, making them more accessible. This is also likely to encourage the development of better public transport.  Employment and improved local services and facilities in larger villages would have a positive impact on smaller villages surrounding it as they would be able to utilise these facilities to their benefit. In addition, increased volumes of traffic may encourage use of public transport although the improvement and how sustainable it may be cannot be detailed at this stage and is uncertain
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	By supporting the provision of retail, cultural and financial and professional services; as well as protecting and enhancing town centres, this policy is likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

	lifestyles.		
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	While this policy may have a positive effect at a very local level in helping to reduce the need to travel by private modes of transport and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport i.e. Keeping businesses etc within the town centre, the policy in its own is considered to have no effect with regard to climate change.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy will support the provision of retail, cultural, financial and professional services and facilities in the town centres of the main towns and service villages. The appraisal has found that the policy will contribute to improve the accessibility to key services for communities across the District. It is also likely to encourage the development of better public transport. The policy will help to ensure that the distinctiveness, vitality and viability of town centres, in particular those of conservation or historic value, are protected and enhanced. The policy is also likely to positively contribute to the economic growth of local communities, which in turn will help support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p>			

#### Policy SP18 – Vitality and Viability of Town Centres

The town centres of Louth, Skegness, Mablethorpe, Horncastle, Alford, Spilsby and Coningsby/Tattershall will be encouraged to expand to contain additional retail, business and cultural development serving the town's catchment area.

Any proposed retail development that would harm town centre vitality or viability will not be supported.

By 2016, Louth should have expanded its convenience shopping floor space by some 2,200 square metres, Skegness by 2,500 square metres and Mablethorpe by 1,550 square metres.

Principal Shopping Frontages will be defined in each town centre, which will be reserved primarily for ( Use Class A1) retail uses to preserve the retail character, shopper interest and investment confidence in the town centre.

Public realm areas in the town centres will be designed to ensure safe pedestrian circulation and to generate public interest and enjoyment.

	SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	+	SP18 will not support any proposed retail development that would harm town centre vitality and viability. This will have a positive effect on protecting and enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of the districts townscapes.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP17.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	++	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP17.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	This policy will also encourage the provision of additional retail, business and cultural facilities within the main town centres within the district.  General effects are likely to be similar to SP17.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	++	See comments for SP17.

			In addition, by ensuring that public realm areas in town centres are designed to provide safe pedestrian circulation and enhanced enjoyment, this policy is likely to further contribute to create inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	SP18 encourages the provision of accessible services and public realm areas within the main town centres that encourage pedestrian circulation, therefore contributing to promote walking (healthier lifestyles).
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	While this policy may have a positive effect at a very local level in helping to reduce the need to travel by private modes of transport and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport i.e. Keeping businesses etc within the town centre, the policy in its own is considered to have no effect with regard to climate change.
<b>Summary</b>			
This policy will also encourage the provision of additional retail, business and cultural facilities within the main town centres of the district. As in SP17, this policy has been found to positively contribute to the economic growth of local communities; as well as improving accessibility to key services, including public realm areas that may encourage pedestrian circulation, therefore contributing to promote walking (healthier lifestyles).			

#### Policy SP19 – Historic Market Town Centres

The distinctive historic market town centres of Louth, Horncastle, Alford and Spilsby will be supported as key visitor and shopper attractions. Their characters will be protected and will be enhanced by encouraging more specialist and independent retail outlets within a healthy mix of town centre uses, by a requirement for high quality design in new buildings and refurbishments, and through environmental improvements.

SA Objective		Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	++	This policy aims to protect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of historic market town centres, thus positively contributing to SA2.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	Promoting historic town centres will contribute towards a more viable and diverse economic growth, in particular within the towns of Louth, Alford, Horncastle and Spilsby.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	+	Supporting the provision of retail and cultural facilities within historic town centres will contribute towards improving accessibility to services, facilities and amenities, as well as help promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	General effects are likely to be similar to those described for SP17 and SP18.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<b>Summary</b>			
This policy aims to support the distinctive historic market town centres of Louth, Horncastle, Alford and Spilsby was key visitor and shopper attractions. The appraisal has found that this will significantly contribute to the protection and enhancement of these historic environments, whilst contributing towards a more viable and diverse economic growth of these towns. The policy will also improve accessibility to key services and facilities.			

<b>Policy SP20 – Local Shopping</b>			
In the towns and service villages existing local and neighbourhood shopping areas will be protected where they are important to the local community and will be encouraged to expand to keep pace with growing demand. The Council will require new neighbourhood shops to be provided as part of any new development that generates a local demand that cannot be met by existing shops.			
Elsewhere, the loss of village shops to alternative uses will be seen as a last resort.			
New retailing outlets will be encouraged to contribute to the local economy in rural locations where they meet a clear local need (such as a village shop); or where they are selling by-products from, and incidental to, an established commercial use (such as business premises or farm).			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	New neighbourhood's shops and retailing outlets have the potential to impact upon the quality of the local townscape, in particular in the smaller villages which may have the largest historic interest.  Emphasis will be needed to ensure potential new local facilities do not impact upon the quality and distinctiveness of these areas.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	Protecting local village shops and encouraging the provision of new ones will contribute to the local economy in rural locations, therefore supporting local communities.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	+	Protecting local shops and encouraging the provision of new neighbourhood shopping areas as part of new developments, will help ensure that the needs of the local community are met i.e. accessible services, as well as reducing the need to travel by car.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

	lifestyles.		
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The appraisal has found that by protecting local shops and encouraging the provision of new neighbourhood shopping areas as part of new developments, this policy have a positive impact on supporting the local economy, in particular in rural locations; as well as ensure accessibility to key services (e.g. local village shop) and reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>New neighbourhood's shops and retailing outlets have the potential to impact upon the quality of the local townscape, in particular in the smaller villages which may have the largest historic interest.</p>			

<b>Policy SP21 – Tourism</b>			
<p>The Council will promote quality tourism and leisure facilities and seek to extend the holiday season by supporting proposals that:</p> <p>a. diversify holiday tourism and visitor facilities across the District;</p> <p>b. add to and improve existing visitor attractions and accommodation in the market towns and inland villages;</p> <p>c. provide opportunities for the enjoyment of the District's Wild Coast and the countryside;</p> <p>d. promote the Lincolnshire Wolds; or</p> <p>e. add to the green and eco-tourism offer of the District and capitalise on its environmental assets.</p>			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	<p>The redevelopment of the more traditional 'coastal holiday areas' in itself may have adverse effects as a result of growth and increased numbers of visitors (e.g. pressures on important habitats of national and international importance). However, investment and growth may create opportunities in the longer term for the recreation of important and historically declining habitats (e.g. wet fens) and also play an important part in delivering / enhancing existing Green Infrastructure and green tourism initiatives.</p> <p>The environment of East Lindsey is one of its major assets and whilst this should be effectively utilised by residents and visitors alike, any strategy does need to ensure that carefully designed management principles are applied that are adaptable to differing tourism scenarios.</p> <p>Green tourism principles should be followed / developed.</p>
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	+	SP21 aims to promote the distinctive character of specific areas such as the wild coast, the Lincolnshire Wolds, and the historic market towns; therefore measures to ensure that such distinctive character is protected and enhanced should be a high priority. Green tourism principles should be followed / developed.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	Account needs to be taken of seasonal changes in demand for water resources associated with possibly higher influxes of visitors in the long term.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	<p>Promotion of coastal resorts in areas at high risk from both fluvial and coastal inundation (Mablethorpe / Sutton on Sea, Chapel St Leonards, Ingoldmells and Skegness), in principle, may allude to a commitment of long term coastal protection along areas of East Lindsey's coastline that may not be sustainable.</p> <p>In addition, the siting of new visitor facilities i.e. caravan parks and camp sites, should take full account of the associated flood risk for a given area and where possible, avoid high risk locations.</p> <p>Potential effects may be similar to those documented for SP1.</p>
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports	++	Promoting a diverse range of tourism opportunities that can be exploited throughout the year

	communities within the district.		would help reduce seasonal employment and support the local economy. This policy would promote sustainable economic growth through building upon an already important and established sector.  Promoting tourism away from the coast, within historic market towns and the countryside may provide significant employment opportunities that could support smaller fragmented rural communities.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	-	Promoting environmentally focused tourism may have implications for greenfield sites i.e. location of new facilities such as nature interpretation centres etc. It is unlikely that any new developments that may be required as part of this strategy can be accommodate on brownfield sites and therefore, careful consideration should be given to their location to minimise the loss of the most valuable greenfield land.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	?	The effects of this policy are uncertain at this stage. Tourism will strengthen the economy and provide jobs which in turn could result in investment in access strategies; however, an increased number of tourists could negatively impact in current accessibility to key services / facilities.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	?	Increase tourism could be associated with an increase in low level crime rates as previously crime rates have increased during the 'high' or holiday season. On the other hand, as above, an increase in tourism would result in an increase in jobs. By increasing household incomes and reducing reliance on benefits, which are currently issues for the district, this policy is likely to have a positive influence in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	?	There is a degree of uncertainty with regard to the effects of climate change on or from tourism, sport and recreation. At this stage therefore, the effects of this policy are considered to be uncertain. However, with regard to spatial planning, it is most likely that there will be no effects.

#### Summary

This policy aims to promote quality tourism and leisure facilities within the District. The appraisal has found that promoting a diverse range of tourism opportunities that can be exploited throughout the year would help reduce seasonal employment and support the local economy. The policy will promote sustainable economic growth through building upon an already important and established sector. SP21 is also likely to contribute towards the protection and enhancement of the District's landscape, townscape and historic environment. Potential adverse effects on biodiversity and designated sites have been identified as a result of growth and increased number of visitors (e.g. pressures on important habitats of national and international importance). In addition, promoting environmentally focused tourism may have implications for greenfield sites i.e. location of new facilities such as nature interpretation centres etc.

The appraisal has also identified potential negative effects upon natural resources and flood risk.

Uncertainties exist with regards to the policy effects on accessibility to services, communities and climate change.

## Key Theme – Inclusive Communities

Policy SP22 – Creating Inclusive Communities			
<p>All settlement clusters in the settlement hierarchy will be served by a range of accessible key community services and facilities, sufficient to maintain a high quality of life in all communities. Additional services and facilities, especially where they reduce the need to travel, will be encouraged on a scale appropriate to the status and role of the town or village within the settlement hierarchy. Preference will be given to those proposals that will serve a cluster of rural communities.</p> <p>Unless there is an overwhelming justification for their removal, services and facilities that are key to the well-being of the local community should be retained.</p>			
SA Objective	Impact	Comment	
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	The potential concentration of key community facilities and services within the larger villages of the settlement clusters has the potential to have adverse effects (possibly cumulative) on the existing character and settings of historic market towns and villages.  Urban design principles should be applied which may help to minimise visual impacts.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	SP22 will support the provision of accessible key community services and facilities for as many people as possible, as well as trying to reduce the need to travel.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	++	Improvements in lifestyle by reduction in the need to travel to key local services and facilities may result from this policy. This is likely to have positive impacts in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	Providing accessible key community services and facilities will reduce the need for longer or multiple car trips, thus contributing positively to promoting energy efficiency and sustainable development.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	++	SP22 encourages the development of new facilities that would add to the quality of life of the community as a whole. Key services may include health facilities, local nature reserves, community woodlands etc.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Clustering services would promote reduction in long or multiple trips, perhaps increase travel by public transport, cycling and walking, particularly in the larger urban centres. The links of such initiatives with reductions on carbon emissions is clear. However, the significance of any carbon emissions reductions would probably be minimal and would not be addressed by this policy alone.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy will support the provision of a range of accessible key community services and facilities in all settlement clusters, sufficient to maintain a high quality of life in all communities. The</p>			

appraisal has found that this policy will significantly contribute to improve access to key services and facilities (including health facilities, local nature reserves, community woodland etc) and reduce the need to travel. This is likely to have positive impacts in supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities, and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

The appraisal also found that the potential concentration of key community facilities and services within the larger villages of the settlement clusters has the potential to have adverse effects (possibly cumulative) on the existing character and settings of historic market towns and villages.

### Policy SP23 – Accessibility and Transport Strategy

By continuing to work in partnership with all transport agencies, the Council will improve accessibility throughout the District, providing more sustainable transport choices to reduce for car dependency but without disadvantaging any sector of the community. In particular, we will:

- focus most new development in sustainable settlements accessible by a range of transport modes;
- pursue the greater provision and use of integrated public transport services, especially bus routes linking villages to their nearest towns;
- provide town centre car parking at a level that strikes a balance between maintaining healthy town centres, enabling access to town centres from those communities not served by public transport and encouraging greater use of public transport, cycling and walking;
- give preference to those development proposals that generate fewer and shorter trips;
- encourage the development and use of community transport schemes to cater for the special needs of disadvantaged people and communities, including those without cars or access to public transport, and to improve access to healthcare facilities;
- support the provision of infrastructure for increased cycling and walking, especially giving access to town centres, schools and centres of employment;
- through the Local Transport Plan pursue improvements to the road infrastructure, which are necessary to alleviate congestion or environmental problems or which are essential for successful economic regeneration.

SA Objective		Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	?	The location of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport and this may result in development within areas of, or near to, high ecological value.  Whilst the links associated with promoting travel by public transport, cycling and walking and reductions in carbon emissions are clear (assuming transport by private car would be reduced), the benefits to the districts biodiversity re mitigating predicted climate change effects would not be addressed by this policy alone. The very rural nature of the district is unlikely to see significant numbers of its residents avoiding car use. At this stage, given that such locations are not known, there is considered to be a high degree of uncertainty in predicting any impacts.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	?	The locations of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport and this may result in development in areas of high landscape value and / or historic significance. At this stage, given that such locations are not known, there is considered to be a high degree of uncertainty in predicting any impacts.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Reducing the need to travel may contribute in the longer term to reducing carbon emissions within the district. However, this needs to be balanced against the very rural nature of the district and the high dependency on private modes of transport.  Air quality across the district is generally good and most quality thresholds are not exceeded. This policy alone is unlikely to contribute further to improving local air quality, but may have a limited effect on reducing carbon emissions. Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.



5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	The locations of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport. This may have important benefits for residents without private transport in the form of better access to employment and possibly (re)training. This in turn will have economic benefits for the local communities.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	This policy meets the requirements of this objective.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Generic effects likely to be similar to those in SP22.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	++	The locations for major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport. This may have important benefits for residents without private transport in the form of better access to employment and possibly (re)training. The reduction of car usage and the more sustainable transport modes will have a positive impact on the sustainable operation of new developments.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	++	This policy is likely to have a positive effect as it will directly support the provision of facilities for healthy lifestyles e.g. cycling / walking routes, as well as focusing major new developments (which may include health facilities) in locations that are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. This in itself will promote more active and healthy lifestyles due to the mode of travel. If the need to travel long distances by car in order to access services is reduced, then people will no longer need to drive but can be encouraged to be active.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	The locations of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport. Whilst the links associated with promoting travel by public transport, cycling and walking and reductions in carbon emissions are clear (assuming such an option would reduce transport by private car), the significance of any carbon emission reductions would probably be minimal and would not be addressed by this option alone. The very rural nature of the district is unlikely to see significant numbers of its residents avoiding car use. This policy may contribute to the development of sustainable communities but is unlikely to have a positive effect on climate change.
<p><b>Summary</b>  This policy addresses the issue of accessibility and sustainable transport within the District. The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have major positive effects on a number of sustainability issues, including contributing to improve access to services / facilities, promote sustainable modes of transport and sustainable development, and promoting healthy lifestyles. The policy is also likely to have social and economic benefits.</p> <p>The locations of major new development would be primarily driven by accessibility of sustainable modes of transport and this may result in development in areas of high ecological / landscape value and / or historic significance. At this stage, given that such locations are not known, there is considered to be a high degree of uncertainty in predicting impacts upon biodiversity, landscape and historic environment. It has also been noted that due to the very rural nature of the district, it is unlikely to see significant numbers of its residents avoiding car use. This policy may contribute to the development of sustainable communities but is unlikely to have an effect on climate change.</p>			

<b>Policy SP24 – Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers</b>			
The Council will ensure the delivery of sufficient good quality, appropriately located residential and transit pitches to meet the on-going need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. In particular, a minimum of seven pitches will be provided on a site within or alongside a town or service village, located to provide easy access to community services and facilities.			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	The site(s) will be provided within or alongside a town or service village in order to provide easy access to community services and facilities. It has been assumed that the site(s) will be allocated on brownfield sites rather than greenfield locations and that any site would be relatively restricted in its size.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	?	Sites would most likely be associated with urban centres or market towns to ensure adequate provision to essential services. Location will be key and should take full account of how such sites can be integrated into their surroundings to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on visual amenity.  If sites are to be allocated on brownfield sites rather than greenfield locations and that any site would be relatively restricted in its size the impact is likely to be negligible. However if greenfield sites are used there is potential for negative impacts on biodiversity. Further clarification on the location of these sites is required.  Impacts at the landscape scale or on historic assets are unlikely.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	-	There is potential for land and water pollution from untreated sewage and other waste, unless adequate facilities are provided on site.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	-	The potential effect to and from flood risk will depend on location of sites.  See comments for SP1.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	-	It is not known whether Traveller and Gypsy accommodation will be located on brownfield or greenfield sites (it is assumed that the most likely scenario would be brownfield to ensure good links to local services and facilities).
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	++	Site(s) will be provided within or alongside a town or service village, located to provide easy access to community services and facilities.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	-	Due to the transient nature of residents of the sites there is unlikely to be a regulated waste and recycle collection. Unless waste and recycling facilities are provided in close proximity to the site, it is unlikely that this policy will contribute to SA objective 8.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Policy SP24 may potentially promote safer, more diverse and cohesive communities by allowing resources planners to allocate the site(s) in future safety and security plans.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	+	This policy would ensure that the housing needs of travellers and gypsy's are met by enabling them to access land for accommodation and any facilities necessary.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<b>Summary</b>			

This policy addresses the issue of providing accommodation for gypsies and travellers. The appraisal has found that the policy makes a major contribution to meeting the needs of this community, in particular in providing access to services and facilities and ensuring housing needs are met.

There is potential for land and water pollution from untreated sewage and other waste, as well as potential impacts on flooding.

Impacts on landscape are uncertain at this stage and will largely depend on the location of these sites.

## Key Theme – Protecting Our Built and Natural Environment

### Policy SP25 – Getting the Best from Our Landscapes

The District's landscapes will be protected, enhanced, used and managed to provide an attractive and healthy working and living environment to help strengthen the rural economy, by attracting new employers/employees and visitors into the District, and to add to the health and quality of life of rural communities. In particular, we will encourage greater public access into the countryside landscapes and to the naturalistic coast to allow for their wider appreciation and enjoyment and to help sustain healthy communities.

We will encourage the development of designated and historic landscapes (Winceby Battlefield, Lincolnshire Wolds, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens) as focal points for widening and improving the visitor experience. In so doing, we shall not allow the distinctive character of the landscapes, or their biodiversity, cultural or historic significance, to be compromised.

SA Objective		Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	The habitats that form the distinctive landscapes across the district may be adversely affected by the encouragement of greater public access into the countryside and the development of designated and historic landscapes i.e. Lincolnshire Wolds. However, the policy provides inherent protection to by not allowing the biodiversity linked to the District's landscapes to be compromised. In addition the protection and enhancement of the District's landscapes is likely to have a positive effect on its biodiversity.  Consideration should be given to identifying areas that may have low landscape sensitivity e.g. suitable for development, but which may have a high biodiversity value.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	++	The distinctive landscapes should be promoted in such a way as to ensure that the very reasons why they are attractive are not spoilt by increased disturbance and pressure from visitors.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	The district's landscapes will be protected, enhanced, used and managed to provide attractive working environment to help strengthen the local economy by attracting new employers/employees and visitors to the district.  The protection of the district's landscapes is paramount to future tourism (and green tourism) initiatives and opportunities. An attractive environment may attract new business and investment and aid economic growth.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	+	SP25 will encourage greater public access into the countryside landscapes (green infrastructure).

8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	This policy provides for promotion of the local economy and thereby potentially reducing unemployment, increasing household incomes and reducing reliance on benefits. It also promotes the protection of green resources and sustainable development in the district. The combination of these two themes is likely to have a positive influence, in particular among rural communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	++	Protecting, enhancing, using and managing the district's landscapes will provide an attractive and healthy working and living environment and will add to the health and quality of life of rural communities.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	?	<p>The landscapes of East Lindsey are varied and are composed of many elements, both living and non-living, natural and man-made. Climate is one of a suite of drivers of change operating both directly and indirectly. For example, direct impacts of climate change on landscape character include flooding events, longer growing seasons or low river flows. Although climate change impacts such as increased summer temperatures may not influence landscape character directly, there could be downstream effects on landscape components such as agricultural land use. In some cases the resultant change in landscape will be dramatic such as the loss of whole landscapes through rising sea levels, whilst in other cases the change will be more subtle and gradual.</p> <p>This policy will aid the conservation of valued landscapes within the East Lindsey district and should take full account of the additional stresses that climate change may have on landscapes that are already under pressure from a range of uses (e.g. renewable energy projects such as wind farms). There is still a high degree of uncertainty and lack of knowledge with regard to the impacts that climate change may have upon landscapes at the local or landscape scale.</p>
<p><b>Summary</b>  This policy aims to balance the protection and enhancement of the District's high quality landscapes whilst releasing its community and economic potential. The policy is likely to have a major beneficial impact on maintaining the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, as well as contributing to improve the health and quality of life of rural communities. It is also likely to help strengthen the local rural economy by attracting new employers / visitors to the district.</p> <p>It has also been noted that the habitats that form the distinctive landscapes across the district may be adversely affected by the encouragement of greater public access into the countryside and the development of designated and historic landscapes i.e. Lincolnshire Wolds).</p> <p>There is a high degree of uncertainty and lack of knowledge with regard to the impacts that climate change may have upon landscapes at the local or landscape scale.</p>			

Policy SP26 – Biodiversity		
The distinctive quality of East Lindsey's natural environment will be sustained by protecting, enhancing and linking sites designated locally for their biodiversity importance, species populations and habitats identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan.		
SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	++	A key component of any new development if it is to be truly sustainable will be to enhance existing / create new important Green Infrastructure for biodiversity (type will be dependent on locally important habitats and species) and to ensure connectivity between sites of nature conservation value.  Principles such as those published in 'Biodiversity by Design' should be taken into account.
2	++	This policy will help ensure that new development does not harm or deplete existing biodiversity. Biodiversity is inextricably linked to the habitats / distinctive landscapes across the district. The promotion of policies to protect and conserve biodiversity should therefore help protect the landscapes for wildlife to thrive.
3	++	Biodiversity and natural resources are inextricably linked. This option clearly promotes the protection and conservation of the district existing biodiversity and therefore, would be considered to have a positive effect on natural resources (e.g. water resource abstractions will be constrained through abstraction licences and through the published Catchment Abstraction Management Plans, these licence thresholds will be set to ensure 'good ecological status' can be achieved (Water Framework Directive objective).
4	+	This policy may have significant benefits for biodiversity in the longer term.  Many floodplain wetland habitats within the district have been altered over many decades through drainage (e.g. the fenland areas) and flood risk management measures (e.g. floodplain associated with urban and semi-rural areas).  The confinement of rivers within fixed channels altered ground water levels has resulted in many wetland floodplain habitats being lost (including the associated wildlife). This option may provide opportunities for restoring functioning floodplain habitats in certain areas where the need for defences may no longer be necessary. Avoiding further development in floodplains may also ensure future initiatives for restoration of floodplain habitats are not compromised. Opportunities to reconnect floodplain habitats (e.g. through a Green Infrastructure Strategy) may also reduce the high level of fragmentation of such habitats where they currently exist (which are potentially unsustainable).  It should also be noted that the ability to maintain or improve the ecological quality and hydrological functions of floodplain ecosystems is a key principle in the EU Water Framework Directive.
5	-	This policy may constrain new developments designed to encourage and promote economic growth and diversification across the district as a result of potentially negative effects on biodiversity. Any effects will depend on the location and scale of development, the sensitivity of associated habitats and species and their ability to adapt to change. The importance of the tourism sector and the opportunities for economic growth have already been noted (see SP21). Similarly, this policy may constraint economic growth associated with tourism. However, any effects will be largely dependent on policy implementation.
6	++	Biodiversity is an important element of both greenfield and brownfield sites (this is dependent on

	the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.		site specific characteristic and some sites will clearly have a higher conservation value in comparison to others). Greenfield sites will be required. This policy clearly promotes the protection and conservation of the districts existing biodiversity and therefore, would be considered to have a positive effect on ensuring that only those greenfield sites are chosen for development that are least sensitive to change with regard to biodiversity.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	Protection of biodiversity indirectly promotes the maintenance and enhancement of green infrastructure assets across the district. The availability of these facilities to people and the possibility of job creation through the development of visitor attractions to specific sites would contribute to the promotion of vibrant and inclusive communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	It is considered that SP26 does not contribute to the achievement of SA11. However biodiversity is an important component of sustainable development, by promoting the use of green roofs and landscape planting SP26 could contribute to SA11.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	+	Biodiversity is an important element of sites (this is dependent on site specific characteristic and some sites will clearly have a higher conservation value in comparison to others). This policy clearly promotes the protection and conservation of the districts existing biodiversity which may contribute to the character and distinctiveness of certain green spaces. This in turn may attract people to these sites to walk / jog / cycle, which could be considered to have a positive effect on healthy lifestyles.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	++	This policy should allow appropriate spatial planning to aid the protection, conservation and enhancement of the districts biodiversity resources. Connectivity of habitats at a landscape scale will be key to ensuring that species can adapt to climate change by allowing migration and dispersal.  A key component of any new development if it is to be truly sustainable will be to enhance existing / create new important Green Infrastructure for biodiversity (type will be dependent on locally important habitats and species) and to ensure connectivity between sites of nature conservation value. Principles such as those published in 'Biodiversity by Design' should be taken into account. The need for a Green Infrastructure strategy for the district should be reviewed that will provide robust direction for growth with GI across the district.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy addresses the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the District. The appraisal has found that the policy is likely to have a major positive impact on biodiversity, landscape / townscape, natural resources, use of previously developed land and climate change objectives. It will also have positive impacts on supporting inclusive, safe and healthy communities. Flood risk is also likely to be reduced.</p> <p>However, the policy may also constrain new developments designed to encourage and promote economic growth and diversification across the district (including tourism-related development) as a result of potentially negative effects on biodiversity. Any effects will depend on the location and scale of development, the sensitivity of associated habitats and species and their ability to adapt to change, as well as policy implementation.</p>			

<b>Policy SP27 – Historic Environment</b>			
The Council will maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of East Lindsey's historic environment by supporting only those proposals that:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ preserve or enhance the special character, appearance and setting of the District's Conservation Areas, and Historic Landscapes;</li> <li>■ respect and preserve the special architectural or historic interest and setting of the District's Listed Buildings;</li> <li>■ do not harm the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument; any unscheduled nationally important archaeological site or monument; or any locally important archaeological site deemed worthy of preservation in situ.</li> </ul>			
<b>SA Objective</b>		<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	++	This policy will have a major positive impact upon the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment within the district.  The policy specifically requires the protection of designated sites and locally important archaeological areas.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	This policy may contribute to the local economy by maintaining and enhancing high quality historic environment which may encourages business and investment in higher value activities.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
<b>Summary</b>			
This policy addresses the protection of historical environment features within the District. The appraisal found that this policy will have a major positive impact upon the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, and in particular of designated features such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Schedule Monuments. This policy may also contribute to the local economy by maintaining and enhancing high quality historic environment which may encourages business and investment in higher value activities.			

## Key Theme – Tackling Climate Change

### Policy SP28 – Reducing Flood Risk

Where development is necessary in an area of flood risk the Council will require mitigation measures to ensure that flood risk is minimised to the development itself and that it does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

The Council will not normally allow development :

- that would materially impede the flow of flood water, or increase the risk of flooding, or increase the number of people or properties at risk unless adequate measures have been put in place to alleviate the risks;
- in the areas of greatest risk in flood zone 3 unless it is essential in that location and has been shown in a Flood Risk Assessment to pose no additional risk from flooding or can incorporate sufficient mitigation measures to reduce the risk to an acceptable level;
- on land to the seaward side of the outermost sea defences unless it is necessary in that location or where it would reduce the effectiveness of tidal or fluvial defences; or
- in any tidal or fluvial flood zone unless the standard of defence or mitigation measures are appropriate and sufficient to safeguard the development.

Where development is necessary in flood zone 3 and it can be demonstrated that it will be safe and provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, it will be directed away from the most hazardous locations including areas of rapid inundation.

	SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Avoiding / reducing development that would 'materially impede the flow of flood water' (e.g. within floodplain), may contribute in the long term towards more naturally functioning river systems that should benefit biodiversity.  Policies that could potentially restrict development in areas at risk of flooding may lend themselves to reducing the need for unsustainable investment in existing defences allowing in the long term, more natural / diverse habitats to evolve within river corridors.  However, allowing development, which incorporates adequate mitigation measures e.g. coastal defences, to take place within areas at risk of flooding, may also have potential negative effects on biodiversity e.g. coastal squeeze and adverse effects on the integrity of designated sites.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Flood risk management measures to be incorporated as part of new developments may be unsightly, and cause adverse effects on local townscapes and landscape character unless appropriately implemented.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	?	The need to incorporate adequate mitigation measures (to reduce the risk of flooding) for development to be allowed in areas at risk of flooding may also have positive effects in helping to reduced the risk of pollution events. However, it is not clear at this stage whether this would compensate for the higher risk of pollution that comes with building within flood risk areas (particularly during construction phases).
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	+	This policy promotes the implementation of mitigation measures to ensure that flood risk is minimised.  Further consideration should be given to reducing the existing use of the floodplain whenever possible.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.



7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	?	The effects of this policy require further investigation, as they will either be neutral or possibly positive by providing the community with a greater sense of safety from flood risk.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	?	The effects of this policy require further investigation. Development in areas of flood risk will be conditioned by the implementation of (potentially costly) mitigation measures. This may reduce the number of housing developments within the district. However, allowing development within areas of flood risk would positively contribute to meet local housing needs.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	+	SP28 would contribute to reducing the increasing risk of flooding associated with climate change. Further consideration should be given to avoiding the risk of flooding by restricting development within the floodplain (i.e. Long term planning and adaptation to the effects of climate change) as opposed to mitigating against increase flood risk.
<p><b>Summary</b> This policy addresses flood risk in the District. The appraisal found that the policy will have a positive impact on avoiding the risk of flooding where possible (including the increase risk of flooding associated with climate change) and fully mitigating against the impact of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p> <p>However, allowing development, which incorporates adequate mitigation measures (e.g. coastal defences), to take place within areas at risk of flooding, may also have potential negative effects on biodiversity i.e. coastal squeeze and adverse effects on the integrity of designated sites.</p> <p>In addition, flood risk management measures to be incorporated as part of new developments may be unsightly and cause adverse effects on local townscapes and landscape character unless appropriately implemented.</p> <p>At this stage there are many uncertainties with regards to the potential impacts on biodiversity, natural resources, communities and housing needs.</p>			

Policy SP29 – Sustainable Development and Construction		
<p>New development should adhere to the principles of sustainable development, sustainable construction and energy efficiency; and will be expected to have a net benefit on the local and global environment.</p> <p>This means that new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ will not discriminate against any group of people by its location, design, access arrangements or operation;</li> <li>■ minimises the need to travel, ensuring convenient access between homes, jobs, shops, and services by cycling, walking or public transport;</li> <li>■ will not result in an unacceptable level of water, air, noise or light pollution;</li> <li>■ can be served adequately by essential local services or infrastructure;</li> <li>■ will not irreversibly harm or deplete resources or features required for essential or planned development in the future;</li> <li>■ will employ sustainable construction techniques and aim to be carbon neutral;</li> <li>■ will employ the principles of water conservation and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)</li> <li>■ poses no avoidable risk to public health and safety;</li> <li>■ will be energy efficient, minimising the consumption of energy and production of waste; and</li> <li>■ would cause no lasting damage to the environment.</li> </ul>		
SA Objective	Impact	Comment
1	0	Any development is likely to have some impact on biodiversity. Sustainable design and construction will help to reduce the impact on biodiversity and may even help to enhance the ecological value of an area.
2	?	This policy would support development that does not cause lasting damage to the environment. However, it does not specifically mention the need to conserve and enhance the district's distinctive landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.
3	+	This policy aims to ensure that new development does not result in water / air / noise or light pollution. This will positively contribute towards SA3.
4	+	This policy will help to minimise the risk of flooding by ensuring new development poses no avoidable risk to public health and safety (including risk of flooding), as well as supporting the use of sustainable urban drainage systems to reduce the impacts.
5	?	This policy may help support the local economy through the provision of high quality designed residential and commercial buildings for businesses and employees. This may in turn encourage the growth of higher value industries within the district.  This issue needs further investigation.
6	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	+	This policy will encourage development that minimises the need to travel, ensuring convenient access to services and facilities, promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport.
8	+	This policy will require developers to minimise the production of waste from new development.
9	+	This policy will encourage development that poses no avoidable risk to public health and safety.  In addition, it will support development that does not discriminate against any group of people by

			location, design, access etc. All this would have a positive effect in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and will contribute towards supporting safer communities.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	This policy is not likely to promote mixed used and mixed tenure development, either the provision of affordable housing.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	++	This policy specifically supports the principles of sustainable development, sustainable construction and energy efficiency.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	+	Sustainable design would help to ensure that measures are put in place to adapt to climate change impacts e.g. Including appropriate ventilation and insulation in buildings.
<b>Summary</b>			
This policy covers the issue of sustainable development and construction. The appraisal found that it is likely to have a positive impact on East Lindsey's communities and natural resources. Sustainable development can help reduce the environmental impacts of development on water, air and land and help enhance communities. It would help to ensure that measures are put in place to adapt to climate change impacts as well as avoiding / minimising the risk of flooding.			

<b>Policy SP30 – Renewable Energy</b>			
The Council will support the District's energy contribution from renewable sources.			
Renewable energy projects will be supported where they help to meet the national and regional targets for power generation and where they respect the capacity and sensitivity of the landscape and communities to accommodate them. In particular, they will be assessed on their impact on landscape quality, sites or features of natural history importance, sites or buildings of historic or cultural importance, residential amenity, and the local economy.			
Major development (14) will be required to provide a minimum of 10% of its operational energy requirements from a renewable energy source.			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	+	The type of renewable energy source and its location will largely reflect the effects on biodiversity. However, this policy is generally considered to have a positive effect on biodiversity, in particular in the long term.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	-	Renewable energy projects will have different effects on landscapes and visual amenity depending on their location. Effects may include increased visibility and their intrusiveness e.g. Windfarms.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	+	Natural resources can also include 'flow resources' i.e. Wind, geothermal, tidal and solar energy. However, these resources cannot be depleted but do require other resources to exploit them e.g. Energy, materials and space are needed to build wind turbines.  This policy may reduce the reliance on fossil fuels within the district and have a positive impact on reducing the exploitation of some natural resources in the long term assuming appropriate implementation of renewable energy projects.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	+	This policy has the potential to have a positive effect as it will promote the development of communities that are more environmentally friendly and thereby sustainable. This may in turn influence people's attitudes and contribute to an increase in recycling rates.
9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	+	This policy has the potential to have a positive effect as it will promote the development of communities that are more environmentally friendly and thereby sustainable.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	++	This policy would have a positive effect on increasing the energy efficiency and promoting sustainable communities as it aims to utilise the available resources within the district to promote and develop sustainable renewable energy sources.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	++	This policy will contribute positively to minimise the effects of climate change by promoting the use of renewable energy and therefore reducing carbon emissions
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy will support the District's energy contribution from renewable sources. The appraisal has found that the policy will have a positive effect on increasing the energy efficiency and promoting sustainable communities as it aims to utilise the available resources within the District to promote and develop sustainable renewable energy sources. Promoting the use of renewable energy will help reduce carbon emissions and therefore contribute to minimise the effects of climate change. Other potential positive effects include the protection of natural resources, increasing recycling rates and promoting the development of communities that are more environmentally friendly and thereby sustainable.</p> <p>The appraisal has also found that the policy may have a negative effect upon landscapes and visual amenity, although this will largely depend on the location and siting of renewable energy projects.</p>			

<b>Policy SP31 – Supporting Action on Climate Change by Local Communities</b>			
The Council will support Community-led development projects that effectively and appropriately tackle the effects of climate change at a local level.			
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Comment</b>
1	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
2	Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscape, townscape and historic environment.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
3	Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
4	Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
5	Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	+	Development that is instigated and managed by the community is likely to carry longer-lasting commitment and is therefore likely to be successful in the long term. This would contribute to create viable local economy and help support communities across the district.
6	Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and Greenfield sites.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
7	Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
8	Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.

9	Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	?	The effects of this policy require further investigation, as they will either be neutral or may be positive by encouraging community participation whilst also tackling the effects on climate change.
10	Ensure that local housing needs are met.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
11	Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	+	Supporting development projects that tackle the effects of climate change will have a positive effect on increasing energy efficiency and the use of sustainable design techniques.
12	Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles.	0	Policy is not likely to have an effect.
13	Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of climate change.	++	This policy will support community-led development projects that tackle the effects of climate change at a local level.
<p><b>Summary</b>  This policy will support community-led development projects that tackle the effects of climate change at a local level. The appraisal has found that the policy will significantly contribute towards positively planning for, and minimise the effects of climate change. This type of development projects is likely to incorporate sustainable design principles and energy efficiency measures. The policy may also benefit the local economy as development that is instigated and managed by the community is likely to carry longer-lasting commitment and is therefore likely to be successful in the long term.</p>			

# Appendix E – Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Questions Will the policy:	Indicator	Targets	Organisation responsible for monitoring	Comments
<b>1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.</b>  (See Figure 5.1 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect and provide opportunities for improving / enhancing sites designated for their nature conservation value / geodiversity value (local and national levels)?</li> <li>Protect the habitats and species protected by International and UK law?</li> <li>Help achieve Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets?</li> <li>Help to avoid / reduce the loss of / decline in semi-natural habitats, agricultural habitats, urban habitats / geological resources?</li> <li>Conserve species and protect the districts overall biodiversity?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of nationally designated sites in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bringing into favourable condition, by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</li> </ul>	Natural England Monitor	Natural England does not monitor all sites on an annual basis.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Local Wildlife Sites (SNCI, CWS, SINC etc) changed due to new development.</li> <li>Percentage of RIGS changed due to new development.</li> <li>Number of new developments involving protected species mitigation schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero proposals resulting in the potential loss or damage to designated sites.</li> <li>All Local Development Frameworks relevant to Lincolnshire including policies that promote net gain for biodiversity and sufficiently robust Local Wildlife Site policies by 2010.</li> </ul>	ELDC	ELDC have recently commissioned a review of all SINCS, this review is likely to alter the number of sites designated as LWS.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in area of BAP habitats as a result of development requiring planning permission.</li> <li>Contribution of local BAP targets through habitats created by developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collate existing information on BAP habitats and species – producing an audit by 2010.</li> <li>Update the 2010 audit for 2015 to inform the next BAP review.</li> <li>Ensure that 50 events per year promoting the Lincolnshire BAP are organised by BAP partners by 2015.</li> </ul>	Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership	Target is to produce an audit of Lincolnshire's Biodiversity by 2010
<b>2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.</b>  (See Figure 5.2(a) and (b) and 5.3 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect and provide opportunities to enhance the distinctive landscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas, Lincolnshire Wolds AONB) within the district?</li> <li>Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green infrastructure within the district – e.g. woodlands, public rights of way etc?</li> <li>Will visual aspects / amenity be compromised?</li> <li>Provide opportunities to enhance the townscapes within the district – e.g. promotion of the repair and re-use of historic buildings?</li> <li>Maintain and enhance the character / distinctiveness of towns and villages (including conservation areas)?</li> <li>Protect or enhance known features of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest, including their setting.</li> <li>Protect areas associated with a known high risk archaeological resource where actual and / or quality / quantity of finds is not known e.g. features associated with buried archaeology?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Joint Character Areas showing no change or showing change consistent with character area descriptions.</li> <li>% of new developments in areas of land designated for its landscape quality or amenity value (AONB).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake review of Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan.</li> </ul>	Lincolnshire Wolds AONB (2004)	Review of management currently in progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Conservation Areas with up to date Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.</li> <li>Area of green space per 1000 population.</li> <li>Number of new green infrastructure projects associated with new developments.</li> <li>Number of Listed Buildings on the Listed Buildings at Risk Register (LBAR).</li> <li>% of ancient woodland lost to development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in number of conservation area appraisals and management plans.</li> <li>An urban resident should be able to enter a natural greenspace of at least one 2 hectare site within 0.5 kilometres of their home; at least one 20 hectare site within 2 kilometres of all residents; at least one 100 hectare site within 5 kilometres of all residents; and at least one 500 hectare site within 10 kilometres of all residents.</li> <li>National Playing Fields Association standard: 2.4ha per 1000 population.</li> <li>0% of ancient woodland lost to development.</li> </ul>	ELDC	No of listed buildings are reported via the AMR. At Risk Register covers buildings, conservation areas, monuments, parks and gardens, ship wrecks and battlefields.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of SMs (Scheduled Monuments) and other archaeological sites and % at risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change in % at risk.</li> </ul>	English Heritage	
<b>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to effective management of water resources (surface and ground waters) via a reduction in water consumption (domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural)?</li> <li>Will it contribute to effective management of water resources (surface waters) via storage of excess precipitation?</li> <li>Reduce diffuse and point source water pollution (e.g. from STWs, commercial, industrial and agricultural sources) and therefore contribute to 'good ecological status' for all water bodies.</li> <li>Protect the habitats and species reliant on the water environment e.g. in rivers, canals, lakes, ponds and adjacent areas of wetland habitats?</li> <li>Avoid an increase in light pollutants, particularly in more rural areas and the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB?</li> <li>Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> <li>Encourage appropriate use of finite resources, waste reduction and re-use and recycling of material for all new developments (construction and operational phases)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of water abstraction applications agreed / rejected by the Environment Agency.</li> <li>Number of pollution incidents reported to and dealt with by the Environment Agency. Annual biological and chemical water quality data from the Environment Agency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biological and chemical targets for rivers as defined by the Environment Agency.</li> <li>To reduce the levels of nitrate and phosphate in river water from agricultural sources to contribute to meeting the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive by 2015.</li> </ul>	Environment Agency	Review of management currently in progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NUMBER / proportion of new buildings / developments meeting BREEAM / Code for Sustainable Homes standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New housing to be built to Sustainable code Standards 3, 4 and 5.</li> <li>Monitor the % of new developments that incorporate grey water recycling technology. (This should increase over time).</li> <li>For all new development to reduce its water consumption by 25% through such measures, in line with government objectives.</li> </ul>	ELDC	Waste Local plan (2006) Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) Action Plan to be prepared to provide specific targets for monitoring.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of household waste which is recycled or composted</li> <li>Percentage of business waste which is recycled or composted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables as well as residual waste by 2010.</li> <li>Waste Strategy 2000 national targets to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.</li> </ul>	Lincolnshire County Council	
<b>4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from rivers and from drainage infrastructure e.g. resulting from intense or prolonged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of new dwellings in the floodplain following the sequential approach to the vulnerability of development (as advocated in PPS25).</li> <li>Number of new developments within the floodplain.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The % of new dwellings permitted where the application of the Exception Test has been required.</li> <li>Zero applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.</li> </ul>	ELDC	

SA Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Questions Will the policy:	Indicator	Targets	Organisation responsible for monitoring	Comments
<p><i>mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</i></p> <p>(See Figure 5.4 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>precipitation?</li> <li>Will it minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from coastal inundation e.g. via storm surges?</li> <li>Increase flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets downstream of the proposed development?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency's advice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The % of new dwellings permitted where the application of the Exception Test has been required.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable economic growth?</li> <li>Contribute to a low carbon economy in accordance with the principles set out in the Stern Report (October 2006)?</li> <li>Provide diversity in the economy and encourage sustainable business development?</li> <li>Encourage the rural economy and support farm diversification?</li> <li>Assist the provision of appropriate land and premises for business activity?</li> <li>Support the growth of sectors that offer scope to reduce out-commuting, e.g. to Lincoln, Grimsby and Boston?</li> <li>Improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?</li> <li>Improve opportunities for and access to, affordable education and training (basic skills, advanced skills)?</li> <li>Promote employment opportunities and the diversification of employment opportunities (including skilled opportunities – professional and managerial occupations) and reduce the out-migration of skilled workers?</li> <li>Enable tourism opportunities to be exploited?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of VAT registered businesses.</li> <li>Average annual earnings.</li> <li>% local jobs by employment sector</li> <li>Growth in GVA per head of local population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet the regional average for skills by 2020.</li> <li>Have 400 new businesses operating by 2020.</li> <li>Number of VAT registered businesses to have increased by 3.15% by 2020.</li> <li>1,400 additional FTE jobs created through direct and indirect visitor spending by 2020.</li> </ul>	ELDC (Economic Development Strategy)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vacancy levels (shops/Offices).</li> <li>Unemployment level.</li> <li>Indices of deprivation in Mablethorpe and other market towns.</li> </ul>		ELDC	
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the efficient re-use of land and buildings for new developments and ensure that more dense developments well designed and are associated with good public transport systems to help achieve the most sustainable pattern and types of development?</li> <li>Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ha of brownfield land used for new housing developments.</li> <li>Number of ha of other land types used for new housing developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the percentage of new housing development on previously developed land to meet with national sustainability objectives on a year on year basis with the aim of reaching a target of 40% by 2016 (local plan target)</li> <li>60% of additional homes should be on previously developed land (national target)</li> </ul>	ELDC	
<p><b>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.</b></p> <p>(See Figure 5.5 and 5.6 in Appendix A of Scoping Report)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to local services, facilities, places of employment and green infrastructure for all residents throughout the district?</li> <li>Provide improved and sustainable public modes of transport in both urban and rural areas and reduce the need to travel by car?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport from GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, employment and major retail centre.</li> <li>Length of footpaths/rights of way/greenways</li> <li>Mode of transport of people travelling to work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum development of 1 additional community facility per community cluster by 2016.</li> <li>Net increase in length of footpaths/rights of way/greenways.</li> </ul>	ELDC	
<p><b>8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce waste generated as part of all building programmes?</li> <li>Reduce household waste?</li> <li>Increase waste recovery and recycling (domestic, commercial etc)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of household waste recycled/composted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables as well as residual waste by 2010.</li> <li>Waste Strategy 2000 national targets to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.</li> </ul>	Lincolnshire County Council	Waste Local Plan (2006) Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) Action Plan to be prepared to provide targets for monitoring.
<p><b>9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Help achieve the most sustainable pattern and types of development with a view to developing sustainable communities?</li> <li>Improve the quality of life for communities by allowing residents to become actively involved in decision making at a local level?</li> <li>Maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets (e.g. green space)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of green space per 1000 population.</li> <li>Number of new green infrastructure projects associated with new developments.</li> <li>% people worried about crime.</li> <li>Number of main offences committed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An urban resident should be able to enter a natural greenspace of at least one 2 hectare site within 0.5 kilometres of their home; at least one 20 hectare site within 2 kilometres of all residents; at least one 100 hectare site within 5 kilometres of all residents; and at least one 500 hectare site within 10 kilometres of all residents.</li> <li>National Playing Fields Association standard: 2.4ha per 1000 population.</li> </ul>	ELDC	Data on crime statistics available from <a href="http://homeoffice.gov.uk">homeoffice.gov.uk</a> and <a href="http://crimestatistics.org.uk">crimestatistics.org.uk</a>



SA Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Questions Will the policy:	Indicator	Targets	Organisation responsible for monitoring	Comments
	<p>across the district accessible to the whole community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote more diverse and cohesive communities?</li> <li>Improve the availability and accessibility of key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc.) that also reduce the need to travel?</li> <li>Reduce the fear of crime, the actual levels of crime, antisocial behaviour and improve public safety?</li> <li>Promote and encourage design principles that positively reduce crime and antisocial behaviour?</li> </ul>				
<b>10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?</li> <li>Enable first time buyers to purchase a home?</li> <li>Ensure the adoption of sustainable construction and design principles in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net additional dwellings for the current year.</li> <li>Numbers, types, tenures and locations of new houses.</li> <li>Density of dwellings (e.g. nos. at less than 30 per ha; nos. between 30 and 50 per ha; and nos. above 50 per ha).</li> <li>Affordable housing completions.</li> <li>Number of sustainable homes with 'very good' or 'excellent' ratings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New housing to be built to Sustainable code Standards 3, 4 and 5.</li> <li>Contribution of up to 40% affordable homes (of the total number of homes) on new sites.</li> </ul>	ELDC	Subject to the Gross Development Value Calculation model to determine contribution.
<b>11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to a reduction in energy/resource consumption (e.g. domestic, commercial, and industrial).</li> <li>Lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources e.g. at domestic and commercial scales?</li> <li>Ensure all new housing incorporates at least some energy saving measures?</li> <li>Lead to local developments built to a high standard of sustainable design?</li> <li>Reduce waste generated as part of all building programmes?</li> <li>Reduce household waste and increase waste recovery and recycling (domestic, commercial etc)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number / proportion of new buildings / developments meeting BREEAM / Code for Sustainable Homes standards.</li> <li>Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New housing to be built to Sustainable code Standards 3, 4 and 5.</li> </ul>	ELDC	Waste Local Plan (2006) Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) Action Plan to be prepared to provide specific targets for monitoring.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% household waste recycled / composted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires WCA's waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables as well as residual waste by 2010.</li> <li>Waste Strategy 2000 national targets to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.</li> </ul>	Lincolnshire County Council	
<b>12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for healthy lifestyles"</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that adequate health facilities and infrastructure is available for present and future generations?</li> <li>Ensure health facilities are accessible to all sectors of the community?</li> <li>Reduce health inequalities across the district?</li> <li>Promote healthy and active lifestyles?</li> <li>Maintain, enhance and create green infrastructure assets (e.g. green space, recreation and sports facilities, semi-wild/rural places) across the district accessible to the whole community?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy.</li> <li>Prevalence of smoking.</li> <li>Prevalence of obesity (children / adults).</li> <li>Area of green space per 1000 population.</li> <li>Physically active children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An urban resident should be able to enter a natural greenspace of at least one 2 hectare site within 0.5 kilometres of their home; at least one 20 hectare site within 2 kilometres of all residents; at least one 100 hectare site within 5 kilometres of all residents; and at least one 500 hectare site within 10 kilometres of all residents.</li> <li>National Playing Fields Association standard: 2.4ha per 1000 population.</li> </ul>	ELDC	Health statistics available from Association of public health observatories Annual Report from the director of public health for Lincolnshire.
<b>13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets from the sea, from rivers and from surface water drainage infrastructure?</li> <li>Increase flood risk to people, property, agricultural land and other assets downstream of the proposed development?</li> <li>Contribute to effective management of water resources (surface waters) (e.g. storage of excess precipitation)?</li> <li>Promote appropriate energy production technologies at the district scale?</li> <li>Contribute to a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases within the district?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of properties at risk of flooding.</li> <li>Number of new development within the floodplain.</li> <li>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency's advice.</li> <li>Renewable energy capacity installed by type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring through effective flood awareness campaigns that 75% of residents in flood risk areas will take effective action to protect themselves from the risk of flooding.</li> <li>Zero applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.</li> <li>The % of new dwellings permitted where the application of the Exception Test has been required.</li> <li>Renewables to supply 10% of UK electricity in 2010, subject to the costs being acceptable to the consumer. Moving to 20% by 2020. To hit the 10% target the UK will need to install approximately 10,000MW of renewables by 2010.</li> <li>By 2010 12% of energy consumption, on average, and 21% of electricity consumption, as a common but differentiated target, should be met by renewable sources, considering raising their share to 15% by 2015.</li> </ul>	ELDC	