

APPENDIX 2 – POLICY APPRAISAL SHEETS

Strategic Policy 1 – A Sustainable Pattern of Places

Policy Title: Settlement Pattern						
<p>Any Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has long used a tiered approach to the development of the District, through a Settlement Pattern or Settlement Hierarchy, matching settlements to the most appropriate tier depending on the function they play in relation to other settlements and based on the services and facilities they offer. This approach is used across the country and is recognised nationally as providing a sound basis for development in Local Plans. In order to assign settlements to a tier, the minimum range of facilities each type of village would be expected to have are set out, the points are worked out and this becomes the threshold for each part of the pattern. The Council will have a pattern that incorporates some smaller villages where they are on or very near the main strategic road network. 						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	There is no direct link with this objective. The policy does not indicate the development potential attached to these settlements, that is for the options for growth to identify. The biodiversity policy will deal more specifically with this issue.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	None directly attributable to this policy. The landscape policy will work in combination with other policies to achieve this aim. Any impact on the	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	This is dealt with through other policies. The Council will expect development, even in all the settlements named in the Settlement Pattern not to impact on natural resources or cause pollution.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	This policy does not determine the amount of development that is accommodated in each of these settlements. In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development in the named settlements in the pattern to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk worse in surrounding areas. In the coastal flood hazard zones, housing will be restricted and in some coastal settlements named in the pattern there will be no housing growth, thus avoidance of the risk is the main mechanism for delivery. There are other	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	policies of the plan that deal specifically with this issue.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	<p>By identifying the role of settlements, the Council can start to see how settlements relate to each other. This forms a clear baseline from which we can guide new growth based on capacity to provide and sustain a pattern of viable communities as set out. However, that is dealt with through other policies.</p> <p>Towns - They provide a range of higher order district-wide services and facilities that because of economies of scale cannot, reasonably be expected in other settlements.</p> <p>Large Villages - These provide a range of facilities for their own needs and provide for some of the needs of smaller villages within their immediate sphere of influence. Typically, the facilities available include at least one convenience store, a primary school, rural</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>workshops and/or a range of premises for business use, a doctor and/or dentist, affordable housing, mains drainage, on the strategic road network, commuter bus service available and a range of community facilities.</p> <p>Medium Villages - These provide some essential services such as shop, post office and primary school, and some job opportunities for their residents, and may provide basic services for neighbouring hamlets and smaller villages, but look to towns and larger service villages to provide a greater range of community facilities. They can also provide suitable locations for affordable housing to meet local needs close to essential services such as schools, they are on mains drainage and have a shopper bus service, etc.</p> <p>Small Villages - There is a large number of smaller villages of differing sizes,</p>					
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	<p>which have a limited range of services or facilities. Very few have schools, food shops, or employment opportunities although most have places of worship, village halls and a public house and look to higher order settlements to meet the vast majority of their needs. The majority do not have access to public transport or the main road network and consequently are not considered suitable for major housing or employment growth.</p>					
<p>6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.</p>	<p>The Settlement Pattern provides the starting point within the Plan and provides the Council with a picture of how settlements relate to one and other. The prioritisation of brown field land and minimisation of the loss of agricultural land falls within the remit of other policies within the plan.</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
<p>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable</p>	<p>The decision on where to place growth and how much is still subject to consultation through another policy, however,</p>	✓	Low	Local	Long Term	Permanent

modes of access.	<p>East Lindsey is a large rural district and therefore the use of the car is extremely difficult to reduce. The location of services and facilities is the driving force in creating the Settlement Pattern. Linking in with the settlement pattern will be the transport policy, this will advocate locating development near to services and facilities and improving accessibility both in the design of buildings and accessibility around settlements.</p> <p>The nearness of the Strategic road network (these are also often the routes of scheduled bus services) to those settlements selected to be in all named tiers of the Settlement Pattern is key to ensuring there remains accessibility to key services and facilities, even for those in smaller villages.</p>					
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None, dealt with through other policies of the plan.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe	The policy is aiming to	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Medium Term

and vibrant communities.	provide the basis for a network of thriving, healthy and sustainable communities and recognising the importance of communities working in clusters to this end. The acknowledgement of the role of services and facilities in providing the building blocks for these communities is recognised through this policy.					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	This is dealt with by other policies of the plan. This policy has no role in ensuring needs are met, however, this policy is cross referred to in the affordable housing policy so forms part of the strategy underpinning it.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Medium Term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	None – this is dealt with through other policies of the plan.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	None, although the background work to the policy recognises the availability of health care facilities and infrastructure	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

	for healthy lifestyles such as recreation space.					
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	None – this is dealt with through other policies of the plan.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
<p>Summary :</p> <p>The Local Plan should have a settlement pattern. This key policy sets the scene for the Local Plan and forms a clear baseline from which we can guide new growth based on capacity to provide and sustain a pattern of viable communities across the District. As a result of its strategic nature, the majority of the direct impacts of the policy on the objectives are neutral. However, it forms a positive baseline for a number of other policies and therefore potential positive impact on a couple of the sustainability objectives – improving access to services and facilities and supporting vibrant communities.</p>						

THE OPTIONS - Option 1 – Concentrate growth into the five inland towns

Policy Title: Option – 1; Concentrate growth into the five inland towns						
<p>Any Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38% of East Lindsey is in an area of high coastal flood risk. In order to meet our objectives of having a network of thriving, safer and healthy communities and try and tackle the causes and effects of global climate change, the Council believe it must address this issue head on. To this end, it is not realistic or practical to promote an option of large-scale housing growth in the coastal flood hazard zones, when it will clearly be out of conformity with national planning policy and key consultees have already indicated that they will object. There are four options to consider, each assume a proportion of the required housing will be provided within the five main towns of the District Louth, Horncastle, Spilsby, Alford and Coningsby/Tattershall. The amount of development distributed between the villages varies between options based on their role as defined by the settlement pattern. Option 1 - Concentrate growth in the Districts five key inland towns of Louth, Alford, Coningsby/Tattershall, Horncastle, and Spilsby. The proportions of development will be calculated based on existing populations. Housing in the villages will be permitted only using the exceptions policies. 						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	More greenfield sites would be required in each town to accommodate the level of growth. They would be carefully selected to ensure that areas of biodiversity importance were not compromised. Until the sites are known, the impact on biodiversity cannot be quantified. However, the Biodiversity policy will work in combination with other policies and will protect	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	local, national and internationally protected sites. This policy will not be affected if all the Districts growth were to be put into the five inland towns as listed above.					
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	<p>The option to concentrate development in the district's towns will lead to greater levels of urban extension. This will lead to impacts on the landscape in these areas.</p> <p>The protection of the district's landscapes is considered a key priority, and mitigation will be put in place through design and landscaping requirements. The landscape policy will work in combination with other policies to achieve this aim.</p> <p>There may be a small amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.</p>	X	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term

<p>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p>	<p>Large scale development will inevitably put pressure on natural resources, water quality; air quality etc. The level of potential impact cannot be quantified at this stage until the level of development in each location is determined. However, the Council will expect development, even if it all has to be accommodated in the five main towns not to impact on natural resources or cause pollution.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>
<p>4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p>	<p>In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development in the five main towns to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk worse in surrounding areas. The inland flood risk policy does not support housing development in areas of high flood risk and in seeking sites in the five main towns the Council would look outside those flood risk areas identified. This applies to Louth, Horncastle, Alford and Coningsby/Tattershall.</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

<p>5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.</p>	<p>By identifying the role of settlements, the Council can start to see how settlements relate to each other. This forms a clear baseline from which we can guide new growth based on capacity to provide and sustain a pattern of viable communities as set out. The five inland towns provide a range of higher order district-wide services and facilities that because of economies of scale cannot, reasonably be expected in other settlements.</p> <p>This option itself will not promote economic growth but it will increase a town's vitality and viability by protecting and enhancing employment opportunities and because each town serves a wider hinterland they will draw in rural populations to use the services employment provided in the towns.</p>	<p>O</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long term</p>
<p>6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss</p>	<p>The Settlement Pattern provides the starting point within the Plan and</p>	<p>XX</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

<p>of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.</p>	<p>provides the Council with a picture of how settlements relate to one and other. The prioritisation of brown field land and minimisation of the loss of agricultural land falls within the remit of other policies within the plan. When sites are allocated, brownfield sites will be sequentially preferable. If Option 1 is chosen, then inevitably more Greenfield sites will have to be looked at for development because the District does not have many large brownfield sites within the existing main town boundaries.</p>					
<p>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.</p>	<p>Option 1 enables growth to be placed in the five main towns where there are already good levels of services and facilities, retail land and employment land and transport links.</p> <p>The nearness of the Strategic road network, which are also primary bus routes, to the five main towns is key to ensuring there remains accessibility</p>	<p>✓/X</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	<p>to key services and facilities.</p> <p>On the negative side, having no growth in any of the other settlements could mean more vehicle journeys between settlements as the smaller settlements contract and continue to lose what facilities they have.</p>					
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	The scale of growth via Option 1 will require urban extensions. This will enable the design and layout of those new developments to include the elements that create safe and vibrant communities, such as local shopping and services and facilities.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	On balance, the impact is a negative overall. Although local housing will be met through this option, placing all the growth into the five main inland towns will leave housing need to be met in	✗	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>other settlements only by exception. The reality of this because of affordable housing funding mechanisms now will mean very little housing being developed in settlements under the main towns and therefore any general market housing needs will also not be met. This could also push up house prices in the District, thus increasing the affordability gap between housing costs and wages in the more rural parts of the District.</p>					
<p>11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.</p>	<p>Appropriate sustainable design and construction will be required, but this option itself does not secure that. There may be greater opportunity, with the larger development that this option will bring forward, to include greater sustainable operation to the development such as public transport route, cycleways etc but this is only part of the objective.</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
<p>12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy</p>	<p>Economies of scale mean that improved facilities in connection with healthy</p>	√	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

lifestyles”	lifestyles can be provided in the five main towns. This includes health service providers as well as green infrastructure and sport and recreation facilities for healthy lifestyles.					
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	Focusing development in the five towns will reduce the need to travel by private car, provide greater opportunities for access to services by sustainable means of travel. It will also ensure that growth is not distributed in such a way as to see it being situated in areas of high flood risk, particularly along the coast of the District and enable comprehensive use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).	√	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

Summary :

Option 1 has a number of positive impacts in relation to the sustainability objective. However, there is likely to be a significant negative impact on local landscapes and lead to significant development of greenfield land. There are positive benefits to the towns in terms of access to services and facilities but this would also lead to a negative impact on other settlements as facilities would tend to be concentrated in the towns. The option could also lead to a shortage of housing in the other settlements, especially affordable housing provision and if facilities contract in the other settlements because of a lack of growth it could lead to an increase in vehicle journeys as those in the rural parts of the district try to access the services and facilities in the main towns. There are also uncertainties in respect of biodiversity and impact on natural resources.

THE OPTIONS - Option 2 – Moderately dispersed distribution of growth

Policy Title: Option – 2; Moderately dispersed distribution of growth						
<p>Any Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% of East Lindsey is in an area of high coastal flood risk. In order to meet our objectives of having a network of thriving, safer and healthy communities and try and tackle the causes and effects of global climate change, the Council believe it must address this issue head on. To this end, it is not realistic or practical to promote an option of large-scale housing growth in the coastal flood hazard zones, when it will clearly be out of conformity with national planning policy and key consultees have already indicated that they will object. • There are four options to consider, each assume a proportion of the required housing will be provided within the five main towns of the District Louth, Horncastle, Spilsby, Alford and Coningsby/Tattershall. The amount of development distributed between the villages varies between options based on their role as defined by the settlement pattern. • Option 2 - This option proposes a spread of development across the Districts five inland towns and the large villages outside the Coastal Flood Hazard Zones. The proportions of development will be calculated based on existing populations. Housing in the medium and small villages will be permitted only using the exceptions policies. 						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	More greenfield sites would be required in each town to accommodate the level of growth. They would be carefully selected to ensure that areas of biodiversity importance were not compromised. Until the sites are known, the impact on biodiversity cannot be quantified. The council will not support development on sites with protected species on it. The Biodiversity policy will work	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	in combination with other policies and will protect local, national and internationally protected sites. There will be less impact on this policy if all the Districts growth were to be put into the five inland towns and large villages.					
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	<p>The option to concentrate a high proportion of development in the district's towns will lead to greater levels of urban extension. A greater proportion of development would also be seen in the large villages and this could also lead to a number of village extensions. This will lead to impacts on the landscape in these areas.</p> <p>Protection of the district's landscapes is considered a key priority and mitigation will be put in place through design and landscaping requirements. The landscape policy will work in combination with other policies to achieve this aim.</p> <p>There may be a small</p>	X	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	Large scale development will inevitably put pressure on natural resources, water quality; air quality etc. The level of potential impact cannot be quantified at this stage until the level of development in each location is determined. However, the Council will expect development, not to impact on natural resources or cause pollution.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development in the five main towns to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk worse in surrounding areas. The inland flood risk policy does not support housing development in areas of high flood risk and in seeking sites in the five main towns and large villages the Council would	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	look outside those flood risk areas identified.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	<p>By identifying the role of settlements, the Council can start to see how settlements relate to each other. This forms a clear baseline from which we can guide new growth based on capacity to provide and sustain a pattern of viable communities as set out. As with Option 1, the five inland towns and large villages provide a range of higher order district-wide services and facilities that because of economies of scale cannot, reasonably be expected in other settlements.</p> <p>This option does not itself promote economic growth but it will increase a town or large village's vitality and viability by supporting and enhancing employment opportunities and because each settlement serves a wider hinterland they will draw in rural populations to use the services and employment provided in the</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	towns and large villages.					
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	<p>The Settlement Pattern provides the starting point within the Plan and provides the Council with a picture of how settlements relate to one and other. The prioritisation of brown field land and minimisation of the loss of agricultural land falls within the remit of other policies within the plan but when sites are allocated, brownfield sites will be sequentially preferable.</p> <p>If Option 2 is chosen, then inevitably more Greenfield sites will have to be looked at for development because the District does not have many large brownfield sites within the existing main town and large village boundaries.</p>	X	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	Option 2, as with Option 1, enables growth to be placed in the five main towns and large villages where there are already good levels of services and facilities, and employment land and transport links.	√/X	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>The nearness of the Strategic road network, which are also primary bus routes, to these settlements is key to ensuring there remains accessibility to key services and facilities.</p> <p>On the negative side, having no growth in any of the other settlements could mean more vehicle journeys between settlements as the smaller settlements contract and continue to lose what facilities they have. This is as applicable with Option 2 and with Option 1 though this Option does allow housing in the large villages and this will help with the delivery of affordable housing in these settlements.</p>					
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	The scale of growth via Option 2 will require urban extensions. This will enable the design and layout of	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>those new developments, especially in the towns, to include the elements that create safe and vibrant communities, such as local shopping and services and facilities. The large villages will grow and development will support existing services and the larger sites will enable more opportunities to support this objective through new design and layout.</p>					
<p>10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.</p>	<p>On balance, the impact is a negative overall. Although local need in the towns and large villages will be met, placing all the growth into the five main inland towns and large villages will leave housing need to be met in other settlements only by exception policy. Affordable housing funding mechanisms now will mean very little housing being developed in medium and small settlements and therefore any general market housing needs will also not be met. This could also push up house prices in the District, thus</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	increasing the affordability gap between housing costs and wages in the more rural parts of the District.					
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	Appropriate sustainable design and construction will be required, but this option itself does not secure that.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	Economies of scale mean that improved health facilities can be delivered in the towns and facilities in connection with healthy lifestyles, such as green infrastructure and sport and recreation opportunities can be provided in the five main towns and large villages.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	Focusing development in the five towns and the larger villages will reduce the need to travel by private car, provide greater opportunities for access to services by sustainable means of travel. It will also ensure that growth is not distributed in such a way as to see it being situated in areas of high flood risk, particularly along the coast	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	of the District and enable comprehensive use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).					
<p>Summary :</p> <p>Option 2 provides a number of positive impacts in terms of the sustainability objectives. However, there are likely to be negative impacts on local landscape, although the degree of impact may be less than option 1, and this will lead to significant development of greenfield land. There are positive benefits to the towns in terms of access to services and facilities but this would also lead to a negative impact on other settlements as facilities would tend to be concentrated in the towns. The option could also lead to a shortage of housing in the medium and small settlements, especially affordable housing provision and if facilities contract in the other settlements because of a lack of growth it could lead to an increase in vehicle journeys as those in the rural parts of the district try to access the services and facilities in the main towns. Ultimately this could lead to an increase in house prices in the more rural parts of the District, pushing up the affordability gap between houses prices and wages. There are potential positive benefits for access to healthy lifestyles and the ability to respond to climate change issues. However, there are uncertainties in respect of biodiversity and impact on natural resources.</p>						

THE OPTIONS - Option 3 – More dispersed pattern of growth

Policy Title: Option – 3; More dispersed pattern of growth						
Any Assumptions:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38% of East Lindsey is in an area of high coastal flood risk. In order to meet our objectives of having a network of thriving, safer and healthy communities and try and tackle the causes and effects of global climate change, the Council believe it must address this issue head on. To this end, it is not realistic or practical to promote an option of large-scale housing growth in the coastal flood hazard zones, when it will clearly be out of conformity with national planning policy and key consultees have already indicated that they will object. There are four options to consider, each assume a proportion of the required housing will be provided within the five main towns of the District Louth, Horncastle, Spilsby, Alford and Coningsby/Tattershall. The amount of development distributed between the villages varies between options based on their role as defined by the settlement pattern. Spread development across the five inland towns, (23) large and (38) medium villages outside the Coastal Flood Hazard Zones, in order to give a more widespread pattern of growth throughout the District. The proportions of development will be calculated based on existing population. Housing in the small villages will be permitted only through the use of the exceptions policy. 						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	This option would require sites across a greater number of villages to accommodate the level of growth, into more rural parts of the district. They would be carefully selected to ensure that areas of biodiversity importance were not compromised. Until the sites are known, the impact on biodiversity cannot be quantified. The council will not support	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	development on sites with protected species on it. The Biodiversity policy will work in combination with other policies and will protect local, national and internationally protected sites. This policy will not be affected if all the Districts growth were to be put into the five inland towns, large and medium villages.					
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	<p>By increasing the number of settlements receiving development, the size of sites needed in each settlement will be smaller and there may be more opportunity to assimilate the development.</p> <p>The impact has been put as both a positive and a negative. Option 3 is likely to have less of an impact than the previous two options, as explained above, but cannot be stated to be wholly positive as some degree of impact can be expected in more locations.</p> <p>The protection of the</p>	√/X	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>district's landscapes are considered a key priority, it is unlikely that development that affects adversely on them will be supported. The landscape policy will work in combination with other policies to achieve this aim.</p> <p>There may be a small amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.</p>					
<p>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p>	<p>Large scale development in the towns will inevitably put pressure on natural resources, water quality; air quality etc. Increased development in the rural parts of the district may also have a local impact. The level of potential impact cannot be quantified at this stage until the level of development in each location is determined. However, the Council will expect development, not to impact on natural resources</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	or cause pollution.					
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	None – In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development in settlements to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk worse in surrounding areas. The inland flood risk policy does not support housing development in areas of high flood risk and in seeking sites in the five main towns, large and medium villages the Council would look outside those flood risk areas identified.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	By identifying the role of settlements, the Council can start to see how settlements relate to each other. This forms a clear baseline from which we can guide new growth based on capacity to provide and sustain a pattern of viable communities as set out. Option 3 – would focus development in the towns, large and medium villages and help to promote development and thus employment and economic development in more settlements across the	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>District.</p> <p>This option does not itself promote economic growth but it can increase a town, large and medium village's vitality and viability and support and enhance employment opportunities and because each settlement serves a wider hinterland they will draw in rural populations to use the services and employment provided.</p>					
<p>6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.</p>	<p>The Settlement Pattern provides the starting point within the Plan and provides the Council with a picture of how settlements relate to one and other. The prioritisation of brown field land and minimisation of the loss of agricultural land falls within the remit of other policies within the plan but when sites are allocated, brownfield sites will be sequentially preferable. If Option 3 is chosen, then inevitably Greenfield sites will have to be looked at for development because the</p>	X	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	District does not have many large brownfield sites within the existing main towns, large and medium village boundaries.					
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	<p>Option 3 places growth in the five main towns, large and medium villages where there are services and facilities, and employment land and transport links. Whilst the level of services is not so high in the medium villages, they do still retain an adequate level of services and facilities, which if supported by adequate amounts of growth should reduce the level of vehicle journeys around the District.</p> <p>The nearness of the Strategic road network, which are also primary bus routes, to these settlements is key to ensuring there remains accessibility to key services and facilities.</p>	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

<p>9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p>	<p>Option 3 will still enable the highest percentage of growth in the towns where the scale of new developments will enable elements that create safe and vibrant communities, such as local shopping and services and facilities. The large villages will grow and development will support existing services and the larger sites will enable more opportunities to support this objective through new design and layout. By putting growth into the medium villages this can assist in supporting the existing facilities and services.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>
<p>10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.</p>	<p>This option ensures that housing needs are met across a broader range of settlements which have services and facilities and continues to support those into the future.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>
<p>11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.</p>	<p>Appropriate sustainable design and construction will be required, but this option itself does not secure that.</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	Facilities in connection with healthy lifestyles, such as sport and recreation, may be provided in the five main towns, large and medium villages. There may be some	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	<p>Distributing development across a wider range of settlements will reduce the size of sites and mean that in some locations, there is not the opportunity to fully integrate climate change mitigation, such as SUDS, wildlife corridors, renewable energy etc. It will also not be as efficient as the other options in reducing the need to travel, although there may be a small offset by supporting existing facilities in medium villages.</p> <p>Option 3 ensures that growth is not distributed in such a way as to see it being situated in areas of high flood risk, particularly along the coast of the District.</p>	✗	low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

Summary :

Option 3 supports open market and affordable housing across a wide range of settlements throughout the District, encourages the role of the medium settlements to be enhanced. This option also continues to provide a choice for both the rural and urban residents of the District in the place where they wish to live. Option 3 provides a number of positive impacts in terms of the sustainability objectives. However, there are likely to be negative impacts on local landscape, although the degree of impact may be less than previous options and so this is balanced by the positive opportunities to assimilate smaller sites into the landscape. Another negative impact is development of greenfield land. There are positive benefits in terms of access to services and facilities which would be supported in smaller communities. There are also greater opportunities to ensure local housing need is met. There are less opportunities for the effects of climate change to be mitigated with this option. The same uncertainties in respect of biodiversity and impact on natural resources exist.

THE OPTIONS - Option 4 – Dispersed pattern of growth including the small villages.

Policy Title: Option – 4; Dispersed pattern of growth including the small villages.						
<p>Any Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% of East Lindsey is in an area of high coastal flood risk. In order to meet our objectives of having a network of thriving, safer and healthy communities and try and tackle the causes and effects of global climate change, the Council believe it must address this issue head on. To this end, it is not realistic or practical to promote an option of large-scale housing growth in the coastal flood hazard zones, when it will clearly be out of conformity with national planning policy and key consultees have already indicated that they will object. • There are four options to consider, each assume a proportion of the required housing will be provided within the five main towns of the District Louth, Horncastle, Spilsby, Alford and Coningsby/Tattershall. The amount of development distributed between the villages varies between options based on their role as defined by the settlement pattern. • This option proposes that development is spread across the five inland towns, and the large, medium and small villages outside the Coastal Flood Hazard Zones. 						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	This option would require sites across a greater number of villages to accommodate the level of growth, into more rural parts of the district, with greater potential for impact on biodiversity. Sites will be carefully selected to ensure that areas of biodiversity importance are not compromised. Until the sites are known, the impact on biodiversity cannot be quantified.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>The council will not support development on sites with protected species on it. The Biodiversity policy will work in combination with other policies and will protect local, national and internationally protected sites.</p>					
<p>2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.</p>	<p>By increasing the number of settlements receiving development, the size of sites needed in each settlement will be smaller and there may be more opportunity to assimilate the development. However the number of settlements receiving development is increased and the small village tend to be more landscape dominated and therefore often more sensitive to change. For these reasons, the impact has been put as positive and negative.</p> <p>Protection of the districts' landscapes are considered a key priority, it is unlikely that development that affects adversely on them</p>	<p>✓/X</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	will be supported. The landscape policy will work in combination with other policies to achieve this aim. There may be a small amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	Large scale development in the towns will inevitably put pressure on natural resources, water quality; air quality etc. Increased development in the rural parts of the district may also have a local impact. The level of potential impact cannot be quantified at this stage until the level of development in each location is determined. However, the Council will expect development, not to impact on natural resources or cause pollution.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	None – In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development in settlements to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	worse in surrounding areas. The inland flood risk policy does not support housing development in areas of high flood risk and in seeking sites in the five main towns, large, medium and small villages the Council would look outside those flood risk areas identified.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	<p>Minor - By identifying the role of settlements, the Council can start to see how settlements relate to each other. This forms a clear baseline from which we can guide new growth based on capacity to provide and sustain a pattern of viable communities as set out.</p> <p>Option 4 will permit development in the towns, large, medium and small villages and help to support employment and economic development in more settlements across the District.</p> <p>This option will increase towns, large and medium</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>villages vitality and viability by supporting and enhancing employment opportunities and because each settlement serves a wider hinterland they will draw in rural populations to use the services and employment provided. It will most likely not have an affect on the smaller villages because the amount of growth would not overly increase their size and therefore not attract large levels of economic growth.</p>					
<p>6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.</p>	<p>The Settlement Pattern provides the starting point within the Plan and provides the Council with a picture of how settlements relate to one and other. The prioritisation of brown field land and minimisation of the loss of agricultural land falls within the remit of other policies within the plan but when sites are allocated, brownfield sites will be sequentially preferable. If Option 4 is chosen, then inevitably more Greenfield sites will</p>	X	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	have to be looked at for development because the District does not have many large brownfield sites within the existing main towns, large, medium and small village boundaries.					
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	Option 4 places growth in the five main towns, large, medium and small villages. In the towns and large villages there are already good levels of services and facilities, and employment land and transport links. Whilst the level of services is not so high in the medium villages, they do still retain an adequate level of services and facilities, which if supported by adequate amounts of growth should reduce the level of vehicle journeys around the District. Through work on the settlement pattern has identified the small villages. Whilst they have a very low level of services they are all connected to the strategy road network so can link in with larger settlements nearby for services and	√/X	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>facilities, including public transport as these are main routes for bus services.</p> <p>The impact has been identified as mixed, as putting development into small villages provides some support for their limited services, it may be reducing the amount of development in the large and medium villages and reducing support for a wider range of services and facilities.</p>					
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	Option 4 will enable still enable the highest percentage of growth in the towns where the scale of new developments will enable elements that create safe and vibrant communities, such as local shopping and services and facilities. The large villages will grow and development will support existing services and the larger sites will enable more opportunities to support	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>this objective through new design and layout. By putting growth into the medium villages this can assist in supporting the existing facilities and services. Growth in the small villages will provide a small level of open market and affordable housing thus continuing support for smaller rural settlements.</p>					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	<p>This option ensures that housing needs are met in all the settlements in the settlement pattern.</p>	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	<p>None</p>	○	low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	<p>Economies of scale mean that improved facilities in connection with healthy lifestyles can be provided in the five main towns, large and medium villages. However, a dilution of housing in the settlements higher up the settlement pattern may mean that key facilities will not be able to</p>	✓/X	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	provided through developer contributions and opportunities to improve lifestyles may be undermined.					
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	<p>Distributing development across a wider range of settlements will reduce the size of sites and mean that in some locations, there is not the opportunity to fully integrate climate change mitigation, such as SUDS, wildlife corridors, renewable energy etc. It will also not be as efficient as the other options in reducing the need to travel, although this may be a small offset by supporting existing facilities.</p> <p>Option 4 ensures that growth is not distributed in such a way as to see it being situated in areas of high flood risk, particularly along the coast of the District.</p>	X	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

Summary :

Option 4 provides the widest choice of housing across the District providing both market and affordable housing in a wide range of settlements. The option provides a number of positive impacts in terms of the sustainability objectives. However, there are likely to be negative impacts on local landscape, although the degree of impact may be less than previous options and so this is balanced by the positive opportunities to assimilate smaller sites into the landscape. This dispersal of development could also undermine the ability of development to support the provision of key infrastructure, services and facilities. The option could also increase the number of vehicle movements across the District as those in the small villages try to access services and facilities in the larger settlement not available to them. Another negative impact is development of greenfield land. There are less opportunities for the effects of climate change to be mitigated with this option. However, there are greater opportunities to ensure local housing need is met and the option could bring support for inclusive and vibrant communities to more places. The same uncertainties in respect of biodiversity and impact on natural resources exist.

Strategic Policies 2, 3 and 4 – AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Policy Title: AFFORDABLE HOUSING						
Any Assumptions:						
The Council needs to support a range of choices in the delivery of affordable housing and given the rural nature of East Lindsey; it must support rural affordable housing.						
As at the 30th September 2011, there were 7614 households on the Councils Housing Register. Whilst housing registers provide valuable information on the current need for affordable housing, particularly in relation to specific locations, they are not normally considered good tools for strategic analysis of need. This analysis is carried out through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The Councils assessment has calculated that the social rented sector should provide 38% of the total housing provision in the District. What is apparent from both sources of information that need for affordable and low cost housing in the District constitutes a significant part of demand.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	Other policies of the plan deal specifically with biodiversity The council is unlikely to support housing on sites with protected species on and only where adequate mitigation can be provided. However, until it is known where the sites will come forward, the impact on biodiversity cannot be quantified. The Council is unlikely to support development that has an adverse affect on a local, national or	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	internationally designated site. There are other policies in the Plan that cover this issue.					
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	<p>The development of affordable housing will have some landscape impact but this is difficult to quantify without knowing the sites. The policies of the plan should be looked at as a whole. There are other policies that address landscape impacts. The council is unlikely to support housing if it affects the districts sensitive landscapes including the Lincolnshire AONB.</p> <p>There may be some minor impact on the townscapes and historic environment but, the design policy will compliment the affordable housing policy and good design will mitigate against any effects.</p>	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	Development of affordable housing has the potential to impact on natural resources, as any other development would. The policy on design includes	o	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term

	<p>sustainable development matters. Water is a valued and scarce resource in the District. Development that will unacceptably deplete water resources or pose a risk to the quality of underlying groundwater will not be supported. Neither will development located around water sources be supported unless it includes adequate measures for their protection from pollution. This is to prevent any contamination of the public water supply and to avoid having to deal with the consequences of water pollution. May be some temporary effects during construction.</p>					
<p>4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p>	<p>The policy itself does not have impact on flood risk, it is when the policy is sought to be applied through the coastal policy and in areas of inland flood risk that there is potential for conflict. The outcomes are uncertain at present, as amount and location of development is unknown. Where there is</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	<p>development of affordable housing in areas of flood risk this is housing for an existing local need and passes the sequential and exceptions test as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>Flood mitigation would still have to be undertaken and flood risk should not be made worse by the development in surrounding areas.</p>					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	None – This policy concerns housing not economic growth.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	<p>The design policy advocates the prioritisation of brown field land for development.</p> <p>In line with national planning policy, the Council has an exceptions policy for rural affordable housing but this should be used in conjunction with the design, biodiversity, and landscaping policies. This is to ensure that development built on exception sites (which will</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	inevitably be greenfield) does not impact on the character of settlements, sensitive landscapes or sites of local, national or international significance					
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	<p>The majority of affordable housing will be built in the towns, large and medium villages where there is access to services and facilities.</p> <p>East Lindsey is, however, predominantly rural with many small rural communities – providing local needs housing in these communities is a priority for the Council – if there is no evidence of need then there will be no affordable housing built. The villages to which the policy applies will be those which have been deemed to have sufficient degree of services to enable a proportionate amount of development to occur. Therefore, in those circumstances, the policy seeks to satisfy the objective.</p>	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long term

8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	This policy would need to be used in conjunction with the design policy. In that policy development that includes measures to regenerate, recycle, re-use or reduce the demand for, finite resources will be preferred.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	Affordable housing is for those that cannot access normal open market housing. It allows a wide variety of the community to access good quality housing and it also provides a vehicle for those who wish to stay in their communities but may not be able to afford to.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	This policy includes a choice of options for developers and a self-help policy in the single plot exceptions section. This should provide across the District every available opportunity for the delivery of affordable housing. This policy is not just aimed at those on low incomes but on all sections of the community including those that have the ability to help	✓✓	High	Local	Permanent	Long term

	themselves.					
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	Registered providers have to include energy efficiency measures in their construction of housing it is connected to their funding. This policy is connected to the design policy, in that development that includes measures to regenerate, recycle, re-use or reduce the demand for, finite resources will be preferred.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	None directly, although the policy does ensure affordable housing is available to help those who may be living in substandard accommodation or living conditions, or who are homeless. Providing good quality affordable housing can improve the health and well being of people.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	None - This issue is dealt with through other policies of the Plan.	○	low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
<p>Summary :</p> <p>Given the high need for affordable housing across the district, it is important to have a policy that offers the maximum opportunities and the widest choice for its delivery, including a choice for those that can help themselves. The suite of affordable housing policies offers that choice. The policy "Delivering Affordable Housing" is aimed at providing affordable homes, predominantly on sites for full market housing. These homes</p>						

will come forward alongside market housing and so will be in locations deemed, through the settlement proposals document, to be suitable for housing. The other two elements "Rural Exceptions" and "Single Plot Exceptions" will come forward as independent planning applications. While their location will be judged in accordance with these policies, it will also have to comply with other parts of the plan that may influence sites selection, such as biodiversity, landscape or flood risk.

Overall, there are a number of positive impacts on the objectives and only one negative impact as a result of possible building in flood risk areas. To a degree, this impact could be identified as uncertain, as it is not known exactly where these sites will emerge yet. However, as some of the areas of greatest need appear along the Coast, in the flood risk area, it is likely that there will be a degree of conflict to be addressed. Development in areas of flood risk will be subject to the sequential and exceptions tests, through the appropriate policies, and will require mitigation if it passes. Every effort has therefore been made to mitigate the impact, while still allowing development in the District's highest areas of need. There are a number of other issues, such as biodiversity, landscape quality etc, where development of affordable housing may have an impact but this cannot be quantified until such time as the settlement proposals considers site selection, or planning applications are received for exception sites. However, other policies of the plan deal with these issues specifically and will be used to mitigate potential impact.

Strategic Policy 5 – DESIGN

Policy Title: Design						
Any Assumptions:						
Good sustainable design will be given a high priority in the District.						
To try and facilitate good design all planning applications other than minor (as set out in the policy) must be accompanied by a completed place making check list.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	This policy itself does not itself refer to biodiversity, although the text refers to the role that landscaping can have in providing habitats for wildlife. The Biodiversity policy will work in combination with the design policy and will protect local, national and internationally protected sites. The council will not support development on sites with protected species on it.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	Protection of the districts' landscapes are considered a key priority, it is unlikely that development that affects adversely on them will be supported. The term landscape also covers the	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>townscapes and historic environment of the district. The design policy requires development to consider the sense of place and the shaping of streets and spaces, which are all important elements of landscape.</p> <p>The landscape policy will work in combination with the design policy to achieve this aim, especially in terms of wider landscape impact.</p>					
<p>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p>	<p>The design policy is the primary policy in the plan for considering the impacts of development on natural resources. The policy itself makes no reference to natural resources, nor does the place making check list, beyond sustainable features. Water resources are specifically mentioned in the text to the policy, as this is a valued and scarce resource in the District. There is also mention of the need to reduce the demand for finite resources, minimise light pollution. So although the tools are</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Temporary</p>	<p>Medium Term</p>

	provided, that this could be strengthened by a criteria within the policy itself that draws these paragraphs together and increases their prominence in the policy.					
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	Other policies of the plan deal with this issue.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	Good design that improves the surroundings where people live, work and take their leisure will by default improve the economy of an area and encourage economic growth.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Medium Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	<p>There are settlements in the District which do not have any brownfield land, then inevitably they will have to seek development on green field sites.</p> <p>The text of the policy advocates the priority reuse of brownfield land before greenfield land. However, there is only a brief reference in the text and there is no reference to the need to protect the best</p>	✓/X	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>and most versatile agricultural land which is a key issue for one of the District's primary employers. This is an issue that will cut across other policies of the plan, in relation to exceptions sites, for affordable housing, rural diversification, business extensions, gypsy and travellers sites, widening the tourism and leisure economy, Coastal East Lindsey, Open Space and Sport and Recreation and Renewable Energy. As such a cross cutting matter, the policy would benefit from a discrete criterion to increase its prominence in the Plan.</p>					
<p>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.</p>	<p>The policy advocates the provision of open space within new development and the safe access to services and facilities including by foot and cycle. Broader issues of access to services are dealt with through the policies on location of development.</p>	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long term
<p>8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise</p>	<p>The policy advocates that development that includes</p>	√	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

the production of waste.	measures to regenerate, recycle, re-use or reduce the demand for, finite resources will be preferred.					
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	High quality sustainable design and planning to "design out crime" will assist in providing inclusive, safe and vibrant communities	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	None –other policies of the plan deal specifically with this issue. However, design is an important consideration in affordable housing.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	The place making check list incorporates a section which asks does a development incorporate sustainable features and/or renewables	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	The policy states that it is particularly important that housing developments create a positive living environment by integrating landscaping and open space with the built development. The policy also deals with designing out crime, as fear of crime can have a negative impact on people's	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>health and well being. The text of the policy also seeks to separate people from potential hazardous installations, which can have an effect on people's health. Due to the diverse nature of East Lindsey, the size, location and type of residential development across the district will vary considerably. It is important that the approach to landscaping and open space reflects this, incorporating space for amenity landscaping, recreation and circulation</p>					
<p>13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.</p>	<p>Minimal - Where there is a choice, development sites should be selected where they would generate fewest car movements and be within comfortable walking distance of essential facilities. The use of brownfield sites within existing settlements should always be given priority over more distant greenfield sites.</p> <p>Development that includes measures to regenerate,</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long term</p>

	recycle, re-use or reduce the demand for, finite resources will be preferred. Water is a valued and scarce resource in the District.					
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Summary :

There a number of positive impacts emerging from this policy and no negative ones. The design policy working in conjunction with most of the other policies within the plan will assist in providing safe, inclusive communities in the District. Designing out crime will help to provide a safe environment for residents. Having design as a high priority will improve the character and vibrancy of the district. The policy text seeks to address the issues of light pollution, recycling, protection of water resources etc, however, this could be strengthened by a criterion within the policy itself that draws these paragraphs together and increases their prominence in the policy. Similarly, the matter of the prioritisation of brownfield land is a cross cutting theme that is only mentioned in the text and would benefit from direct reference in the policy. There is no mention made of the need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land in the text. This is an important issues for a rural area, where agricultural is identified as one of the key employers. It cuts across many other policy areas and this needs to be addressed by this policy. The alternative would be to being these matters together in a discrete policy on natural resources, as agricultural land is also an important natural resource.

Strategic Policy 6 – GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND SHOW PEOPLE

Policy Title: Gypsies, Travellers and Show People						
<p>Any Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council needs to make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • The Council needs to ensure that it works collaboratively, to develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites – which it will do through the Settlement Proposals DPD. • The Council needs to ensure that its local plan and policies with regard to Gypsies, Travellers and Show People are fair, realistic and inclusive • To increase the number of traveller sites, if there is a need, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure 						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	None – other policies of the plan deal specifically with biodiversity and will be taken into account at an application stage. Biodiversity will be considered when a site is allocated.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	There are other policies of the plan that deal more specifically with this issue, however, Gypsy, Traveller and Show Peoples policy does include criteria relating to the integration of development into its surroundings and character of the area.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

<p>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p>	<p>None – there are other policies of the plan that deal more specifically with these issues.</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Temporary</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.</p>	<p>It is uncertain at the moment where the sites are going to emerge. The policy does not support permanent sites in areas of high flood risk because the Council does not support living in caravans all year round in areas of high flood risk.</p> <p>Development will have to mitigate against flood risk.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Temporary</p>	<p>Short Term</p>
<p>5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.</p>	<p>None - the policy supports sites linked with business use in towns, large and medium villages because Gypsies, Travellers and Show People do operate their businesses from their sites in the same way that the settled community do. To exclude this from the policy would be discriminatory.</p> <p>Supporting working from home reduces vehicle movements and can assist</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	with the growth of the rural economy.					
6. Prioritise appropriate reuse of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The policy does not prioritise the reuse of previously developed land because it supports new sites close to or alongside towns, large and medium villages – the likelihood of there being brownfield land for such sites available is slim. However, these are the preferred locations for these communities and this should not be a barrier to providing accommodation for these minority groups.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	The policy is predicated on easy safe access to services and facilities including health and education. Supporting business use from sites would reduce vehicle movements.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None – The policy supports development provided there are on-site services for the provision of water, power, drainage, sewage disposal and refuse/waste disposal.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	The policy supports the accommodation needs of	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>Gypsies, Travellers and Show People and like all development, by ensuring that it integrates into its surroundings and does not harm the character of a settlement will assist in the overall integration of both the travellers and the settled community.</p> <p>Transit sites if they are required will only be permitted for the occupancy period as set out in the coastal policy for caravans. However, this period of occupation varies slightly from the period set out for other holiday users and could be viewed as adopting a different approach for this group and therefore discriminatory.</p>					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	This policy is designed to support those residents of the District who choose to live in a traditional nomadic way other than bricks and mortar housing to find suitable sites.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable	None – it is difficult to have an energy efficient caravan or mobile home but sites	✗	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

design, construction and operation of new developments.	must be provided with on-site services for the provision of water, power, drainage, sewage disposal and refuse/waste disposal.					
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	None – this policy supports sites in or within safe walking distance of towns, large and medium settlements facilities, these would include any health and education facilities, but I not intended to provide the facilities themselves.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	None – this policy does not support traveller sites in areas of flood risk, excepting transit sites which would be subject to a restricted occupancy period	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term

Summary :

The Local Plan must have a policy in it covering Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. There is a difficulty in that, the number of pitches will not be known until the Gypsy, and Traveller Needs Assessment is complete, but that has not been seen as a reason not to have a policy. The policy that has been drafted therefore sets out the Councils policy position in order to provide a basis for decision making both prior to the allocation of sites and to ensure that if sites come forward there is not a policy vacuum with regard to Gypsies and Travellers. It will allow consultees an opportunity to comment on the criteria ahead of the Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment.

The policy supports sites within safe walking distance or alongside towns, large and medium villages to reduce the need to travel to access services. It also supports mixed use of the sites with employment. There are a number of positive benefits accruing from the policy in terms of the Sustainability objectives but one negative impact in relation energy efficiency. It is considered that the impact on energy efficiency is unavoidable and difficult to mitigate against due to the inherent nature of the preferred accommodation of this group. There are also two areas of uncertainty in respect of flood risk and prioritising brownfield land. While brownfield sites will be prioritised, the nature of and the location

requirements for these sites is such that some loss of greenfield land may occur. An anomaly has also been identified between this policy and the Coastal Policy in terms of the period of occupation allowed for gypsy and traveller accommodation differs from that for other caravans on the coast and this could be viewed as discriminatory.

Strategic Policy 7 – INLAND EMPLOYMENT

Policy Title: INLAND EMPLOYMENT						
Any Assumptions:						
The Council wants a strong and diverse inland economy built on the strengths of its traditional industries but also supporting new economic opportunities.						
There should be growing employment sites in and alongside towns and large villages.						
A rural economy that is diverse and contributes to sustaining villages or networks of villages						
A skilled workforce that is able to meet the needs of an expanding economy, in a District that has good access to modern communications.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	Increased development in rural parts of the District has the potential to have an impact on the biodiversity, and the policy is not locationally specific. However, this policy does refer to the environmental constraints of the location for rural businesses and this would include issues of biodiversity. There are other policies of the Plan that deal specifically with these issues.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of	Apart from the amount of additional land needed in	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

<p>the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.</p>	<p>each town, the inland employment policy does not have a locational element to it. Increased development in rural parts of the District has the potential to have an impact on the landscape, although the policy does refer to the environmental constraints of the site. The extensions to the industrial land provision in the towns may also have landscape impacts but these will need to be addressed at the time of allocation and when the detailed permissions are given for their development.</p> <p>The landscape policy will work in combination with the inland employment policy to achieve this aim.</p> <p>There may be a small amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.</p>					
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3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	These issues are cross cutting and always important for any development. They are dealt with through the design policy.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development associated with the inland employment policy to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk worse in surrounding areas, this is addressed through other policies of the Plan.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	The Council supports development that supports growth and diversification of the economy; supports the rural economy; and supports sustainable businesses including home working.	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Long term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	This is a cross cutting issue. The design policy advocates the reuse of previously developed land and this will work in conjunction with the inland employment policy. There are settlements in the District which do not have any brownfield land, in these	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	cases, then inevitably development will take place on green field sites.					
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	<p>The policy is seeking to encourage development within identified villages, within the settlement pattern, to off-set the rurality of the District. Linking in with the inland employment policy will be the transport policy; this will advocate locating development near to services and facilities and improving accessibility both in the design of buildings and accessibility around settlements.</p> <p>East Lindsey is a large rural district and therefore the use of the car is extremely difficult to reduce. The inland employment policy supports working from home and this will assist in reducing vehicle journeys.</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	There is some potential for re-use of buildings, which is potentially more environmentally sound.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
9. Support inclusive, safe	The aim of the policy, to	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Medium Term

and vibrant communities.	bring new and enhance economic development to communities is a key element of supporting vibrant community life, creating jobs and earning potential.					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	None	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	The design policy working in conjunction with the inland employment policy will assist in supporting development that increases energy efficiency and sustainable design.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	No direct impact.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	The inland employment policy supports the use of new communication technologies and changing work patterns and this will result in opportunities for an increase in remote working and the likely growth in home working. The Council is supporting the County Council in assisting with funding for broadband in the District	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>and will support businesses in all the named settlements that take advantages of these working practices including mixed-use development (shared employment/residential development).</p>					
<p>Summary : The policy has a number of positive impacts in respect of viable and diverse economic growth; and supporting inclusive and vibrant communities. It can also help in positively planning for climate change by supporting home working and the use of new technologies this should reduce the number of vehicle journeys and assist with the sustainability of settlements. Uncertainty of impacts centres on biodiversity and landscape as there is no locational aspect to the policy beyond the towns where additional employment land is needed.</p>						

Strategic Policy 8 – TOWN/VILLAGE CENTRES AND SHOPPING

Policy Title: SP8 Town / Village Centres and Shopping						
Any Assumptions: There will be continued pressure for out of town centre development that will undermine their role. Continued population growth will underpin the expansion of town centres, however there may be an impact from electronic shopping.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	No definable impact is expected on bio-diversity or geodiversity. The biodiversity policy would deal with any localised issues.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	None expected on wider landscape. But any major development would potentially impact on townscape and local environment, both with either damaging or beneficial consequences.	○	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	Changing shopping trends may have influence pollution levels depending on the nature of changes.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	Flood avoidance and mitigation needs to be balanced against site availability options and the need to deliver in locations that will maintain existing town centres. In addition, it is expected that	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	large scale retailers will undertake their own flood risk assessments as part of their business plans.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	Policy aims to improve viability of the local retail offer. However, its implementation is often dependant on external influences and the likely impact is uncertain, although the policy seeks a positive outcome.	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The majority of scenarios covered by the policy are likely to come forward within Town/village centres, or within existing buildings. Impact on virgin land is likely to be small scale and re-use of land is likely.	√	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	Aims to strengthen access to key services and reduce travel distances for the majority.	√	Low	District	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None.	○	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	Fundamental aim of policy.	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	The policy does seek to support town centre housing, including over the shop accommodation in town centres.	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	N/A, this is dealt with though the design policy.	○	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	N/A	○	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	The policy seeks to provide shopping facilities in town centres, where they will reduce the need to travel and enable the development to be more access by means of travel other than the car. It also seeks to sustain and support shopping facilities in the villages, will also reduce people's need to travel to meet day to day shopping needs.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
<p>Summary :</p> <p>The Policy aims to promote the role of town centres as the focal point of community activity, maintaining their distinctiveness and their economic vitality. As a consequence, its impacts will be of greatest benefit to the community elements of the sustainability spectrum. There is one unquantifiable impact, in respect of natural resources.</p>						

Strategic Policy 9 – WIDENING THE TOURISM AND LEISURE ECONOMY

Policy Title: INLAND TOURISM						
Any Assumptions: The Council will support tourism inland across a range of locations						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	There is no specific reference to biodiversity in this policy, although the inland tourism policy will work in combination with the Biodiversity policy in assessing proposals.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	The policy seeks to promote the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which is a landscape protected at the highest level. The policy itself is silent on the issue of landscape character, although the ext of the policy does refer to the special character of the AONB. The landscape policy will work in combination with the inland tourism policy to achieve this aim. However, there is a concern	✘	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>that there may be a tension between those two policies.</p> <p>The policy does not contain any location criteria for tow elements of the policy; new tourist attractions and change of use of buildings to holiday accommodation. This could mean that development could be located in the open countryside with potential landscape impact. The text to the policy does reinforce the character of the area and there is reference to conversion of buildings being capable of integration into their surroundings. Again, there could be a tension between the potential for development in the open countryside and the need to protect and enhance landscape quality.</p> <p>The policy does, however, refer to the consider landscape impact – including cumulative impact – in respect of short let caravan development.</p>					
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	There may be a small amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	This issue is dealt with by other policies which will seek to minimise impacts. There may be some temporary effects during construction.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	Flood risk issues are dealt with through other policies of the Plan, this policy sets out the broad strategy for inland tourism development. In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development associated with the inland tourism policy to mitigate against flood risk and not to make the risk of flooding worse in surrounding areas.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	The policy promotes quality tourism and leisure facilities by giving a high priority to development that extends and diversifies the tourism economy and visitor	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>facilities and provides additional employment opportunities.</p> <p>Adding to and improving existing visitor attractions and accommodation including providing opportunities for the enjoyment of the District's wider Countryside; or Promoting the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.</p>					
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	<p>The design policy advocates the reuse of previously developed land and this will work in conjunction with the inland tourism policy. There are settlements in the District which do not have any brownfield land, then inevitably they will have to seek development on green field sites</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	<p>The policy focuses new build development on the District's towns, large and medium sized villages so aiming to enable access to local service on foot by visitors. Only in the case of conversion is the policy less restrictive. East Lindsey is a large rural</p>	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	district and therefore the use of the car is extremely difficult to reduce. Linking in with the inland tourism policy will be the transport policy; this will advocate locating development near to services and facilities and improving accessibility both in the design of buildings and accessibility around settlements.					
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None – other policies of the plan deal with this issue.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	None – other policies of the plan deal with this issue. The policy should bring benefits to communities through employment opportunities and supporting rural facilities but its primary aim is not targeted at this objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	None – other policies of the plan deal with this issue.	○	N/A	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	The design policy will work to assist in supporting development that increases energy efficiency and sustainable design.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
12. Encourage and provide	The policy seeks to provide	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	opportunities to enjoy the wider countryside and this could involve the provision of new facilities for walking, cycling and other outdoor activities. Although this objective is not the prime intention behind this policy, there may be some knock of benefits resulting from it.					
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	Although by its very nature, tourism involves the movement of large numbers of people, the policy has a location element that seeks to minimise the need to travel once tourist arrive in the District.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
<p>Summary :</p> <p>The inland tourism policy will support the diversification of tourism. Used in conjunction with the other policies in the plan, there should be reduced journey times and high quality sustainable development which does not harm the biodiversity or landscapes of the District. There are some positive aspects to the policy, judged against the sustainability objectives, in respect of economic development and access to services and facilities. There is one tension in the policy, showing as a potential negative impact, in respect of the policy seeking to promote the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB as a tourism resource, while the landscape policy seeks to give this area the highest level of protection. Using the landscape policy in conjunction with this policy should afford additional protections and seek to maintain the quality of intrinsic landscape quality of the AONB.</p>						

Strategic Policy 10 – INLAND FLOOD RISK

Policy Title: INLAND FLOOD RISK						
Any Assumptions:						
The council will not support housing development in areas of high inland flood risk unless sites cannot be used for any other purpose and evidence has been supplied to support the case.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	This policy is mainly intended to deal with the potential flood risk consequences of development. It does however, support new flood defences and these, along river courses may have impact on biodiversity but there are other policies of the plan that deal with this issue. The council is unlikely to support housing on sites with protected species on it or development that affects local, national or internationally protected sites.	?	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic	There may be some minor impact on the townscapes and historic environment if a site comes forward for	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

environment.	<p>development or new flood defence measures are put in place but, the design policy will compliment housing policy and good design will mitigate against any effects.</p> <p>The council is unlikely to support development if it affects the districts sensitive landscapes including the Lincolnshire AONB. Other policies of the plan deal with this issue.</p>					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	<p>This policy only deals with the flood risk aspect of development; other policies will determine the overall suitability and other policies of the Plan deal with this issue. There may be some impact on natural resources from the building of new flood defences, although more likely are some temporary effects during construction.</p>	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	<p>This policy only allows development of housing in particular circumstances. However, there is still an overriding tension between the policy and the</p>	X	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	objective.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	The policy seeks to allow business and commercial uses in flood risk areas where suitable mitigation can be applied. This could increase the likelihood of economic development coming forward as returns for housing development are not available.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The policy does refer to redevelopment sites and so there may be some development on previously developed land as a result of this policy but this is uncertain at the moment.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	The policy is not spatially specific, other policies of the plan will determine where development should be located.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	There is a balance to be struck through the implementation of this policy in respect of this objective. By allowing development, the Council is	X/✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>seeking to promote economic development which can help achieve vibrant communities. However, has to be balanced with the fact that it allows, in certain circumstances, housing development which could be at odds with community safety.</p>					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	<p>The policy allows for housing in certain circumstances and this meet local housing need but it is not a key driver of the policy.</p>	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	<p>Other policies of the plan deal with this issue.</p>	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	<p>Development of this nature may come forward under this policy but it is not a key driver of the policy.</p>	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	<p>This policy is seeking to plan for the effects of climate change in the shape of flood risk in the inland parts of the district.</p>	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term

Summary :

The plan needs to balance the need to see economic development and housing development to meet the future needs of its communities, with the presence of flood risk in a number of its towns and villages. The policy seeks to prioritise economic development in these areas and only allow housing in exceptional circumstances and, in all cases, only where appropriate mitigation can be put in place.

There are a number of positive impacts from this policy but there are also some uncertainties. On impact on natural resources it is unclear what the impact will be at this stage, similarly, work on flood defences could have an impact on biodiversity if work is undertaken in river courses, but it may be that this can be mitigated. In the case of supporting inclusive, safe and vibrant communities the impact has been recorded as a mixed positive and negative, due to the breadth of the objective; the policy can meet some parts but not others, although flood mitigation measures will help offset this.

Strategic Policy 11 – COASTAL EAST LINDSEY

Policy Title: THE COAST

Any Assumptions:

The coast is defined as the area covered by the Environment Agencies Coastal Flood Hazard Maps.

The Council sees that it must, in policy terms, achieve the following in order to support the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the coast:

- In order to ensure that the numbers of people at risk from flooding does not dramatically increase; strategic housing growth in the coastal zone would not be considered acceptable. That does not mean nil housing growth; it means growth should be restricted to that which would keep the existing population broadly stable.
- There should be no restriction on major housing development. It does not matter how large a site is, it is the mitigation measures taken against flood risk that are important.
- The Council need to ensure that housing for specified vulnerable or minority groups are catered for, particularly affordable housing.
- The Council need to ensure that the caravan occupancy period runs from **15th March to 31st October**. This is to ensure the continued vitality of this important industry in the coast.
- The Council must give a high priority to employment and tourism uses.
- The Council need to find a way that allows applicable development to pass the exceptions test. This particularly relates to the test around delivering wider community benefits.
- There is a need to support the Skegness and Mablethorpe Foreshores.
- Give support for the Coastal Country Park.
- Support new hotel and Bed and Breakfast accommodation in suitable, sustainable locations.
- Supports improvements to the flood defences and the creation of new defences.

The draft Coastal Policy takes on board all these key drivers.

Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals)	The coast contains some of the District's most highly protected natural areas. The policy is not spatially	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

<p>and geodiversity.</p>	<p>specific about there development is likely to come forward, and therefore, there is uncertainty at the moment about the impacts on biodiversity. The picture will become clearer at the settlement proposals stage, and the Habitats Regulations Assessment will help understanding of the situation with regard to the European protected sites. The Biodiversity policy will work in combination with the coastal policy and will protect local, national and internationally protected sites. However, the Council is supporting the coastal country park and the wild coast as an alternative tourist destination and these sensitive environments will need careful consideration.</p>					
<p>2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.</p>	<p>There may be some minor impact on the townscapes and historic environment if a site comes forward for development or new flood defence measures are put in place but, the key</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long term</p>

	<p>characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.</p> <p>Most of the development supported by this policy will be in relation to settlements, but there are initiatives, such as the coastal country park, that have a more rural aspect to them. Protection of the district's rural and coastal landscapes are considered a key priority. At present, until the location and scale of such projects are known, it is difficult to judge the extent of any impact. However, the landscape policy will work in combination with the coastal policy to seek to mitigate any impact.</p>					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	These issues are cross cutting and are dealt with through the design policy. May be some temporary effects during construction.	O	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot	The Council is adopting a policy of restricting housing growth along the coast in the spirit of the coastal	X	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term

<p>be avoided.</p>	<p>study. Any housing approved will have to fulfil the criteria set out in the coastal policy in that it should mitigate against flood risk, not only on the site itself but it should not make flood risk worse around the site.</p> <p>The coastal study supported economic growth and the Council has taken this as its key driver for the coastal area.</p> <p>In supporting further development in these high risk flood areas, the Sustainability Appraisal has to recognise that there is a tension here and a potential negative impact on this objective. However, the Council believes that it is seeking to achieve the best balance between supporting its existing communities in the coastal area and recognising the flood risk issues that exist.</p> <p>The policy is supporting improvements to the</p>					
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	existing flood defences, the creation of new flood defences and infrastructure associated with emergency planning.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	<p>Economic growth is the Councils key driver for the coastal area. It is in line with the spirit of the coastal study.</p> <p>The policy gives a high priority to development that extends and diversifies all-year round employment opportunities and contributes directly to the local economy.</p> <p>The policy supports an occupancy period for caravans that take in both Easter and the October half term break, both of which are important for the continued economic buoyancy of this industry along the coast.</p>	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	Other policies will prioritise the development of brownfield land.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

<p>7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.</p>	<p>The Coast contains two of the Districts towns and a number of large villages. The Council is, through this policy, seeking to improve service and facilities in these areas, including employment, within the constraints of flood risk issues. East Lindsey is a large rural district and therefore the use of the car is extremely difficult to reduce. Linking in with the coastal policy will be the transport policy, this will advocate locating development near to services and facilities and improving accessibility both in the design of buildings and accessibility around settlements.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>
<p>8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.</p>	<p>None – other policies of the plan deal with this issue.</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.</p>	<p>The policy is aiming to balance the needs of our communities in the highest flood risk area. This balance is always going to be a difficult one to achieve. Through this policy, the Council is seeking to</p>	<p>✓/X</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	<p>improve service and facilities in these areas, including employment, to create more vibrant and inclusive communities; meeting part of this objective. However, the fact that the coast contains some of the highest category areas of flood risk means that safety is a strong concern and there is an inherent tension there that the Council has sought to address through the policy.</p>					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	<p>Through this policy, housing for vulnerable groups including affordable housing has been removed from the housing restriction so the council still has an adequate opportunity to ensure these groups housing needs are met in the coastal area. The policy also ensures evidenced local need, due to the flood risk issues at its heart.</p>	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Medium Term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new	<p>None – the design policy working in conjunction with the coastal policy will assist in supporting development that increases energy</p>	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

developments.	efficiency and sustainable design.					
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	The coastal policy should ensure that the community facilities which support a healthy lifestyle, such as health care facilities and recreation uses, can be brought forward. Supporting the coastal country park will also encourage walking and cycling in the coastal area.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	The council is positively planning for the effects of climate change in the shape of increasing flood risk by restricting housing growth along the coast and ensuring that all development in the coastal area must be designed to mitigate against flood risk, take into account emergency planning and evacuation procedures. The Council will support improvements to the existing flood defences, the creation of new flood defences and infrastructure associated with emergency planning.	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	<p>The coastal policy is predicated on the Environment Agencies coastal flood hazard maps, which are the most up to date information based on breach and overtopping modelling for the coast.</p>					
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Summary :

The coastal policy is neutral or has a positive impact on many of the objectives set out in the appraisal in that it supports development that will enable continued sustainable growth of the coastal area. Housing is limited to that which maintains the present population at a broadly stable rate, but housing for vulnerable groups and affordable housing has been taken out of the restriction, reflecting the high need for this type of housing along the coast and the fact that many parts of it are in areas of deprivation. There is some uncertainty over the impacts of the policy on biodiversity and landscape, as the location and volume of development being supported through this policy is not yet known. Protection through other policies of the plan is afforded to areas of landscape sensitivity and key protected areas of biodiversity importance, whilst still meeting the Councils key driver of supporting development that extends and diversifies all-year round employment and directly contributes to the local economy. There are considered to be two negative impacts on the objectives. Objective 4 – Avoiding Flood Risk (where possible) and the safety element of Objective 9. The Council considers that it has struck a balance between the needs of communities and the concerns over flood risk issues. This balance is clearly demonstrated by the fact that a number of the impacts of the policy are also positive and these would then become negative if a more restrictive framework were put in place for the coast.

Strategic Policy 12 – TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

Policy Title: Transport and Accessibility						
Any Assumptions: In urban locations pedestrian and cycle routes take priority over vehicular traffic. Smaller settlements will provide transport hubs for residents and local business.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	The impact on biodiversity is uncertain as, beyond development in towns and large and medium villages, there is no spatial element to the policy so it is uncertain where development complying with the policy will come forward. However, the Plan should be looked at as a whole and the Biodiversity policy will work in combination with the transport policy to protect local, national and internationally protected sites and species.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	The impact on landscape is uncertain as, beyond development in towns and large and medium villages, there is no spatial element to the policy so it is	?	low	Local	Permanent	Long term

	<p>uncertain where development complying with the policy will come forward, and no indication of the type of development that will come forward to predict the impact. Protection of the districts' landscapes are considered a key priority, it is unlikely that development that affects adversely on them will be supported. The transport policy will work in combination with the landscapes policy to achieve this aim.</p> <p>There may be a small amount of impact on the townscapes through development but the key characteristics of the towns and villages will be protected by the Design policy.</p>					
<p>3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.</p>	<p>Reducing the need to travel and seeking alternative modes of transport may help to reduce emissions and potential pollutants, thus helping maintain good air quality. However, this has to be balanced against</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>

	the very rural nature of the district and the high dependency on the private car in terms of the degree of impact that can be made.					
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	There are other policies that deal specifically with flood risk. In areas of flood risk the Council will expect development associated with transport infrastructure to mitigate against it and not to make flood risk worse in surrounding areas	○	low	Local	permanent	Long term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	The policy tries to ensure that the need to travel is minimised, this should ensure that new economic growth is accessible to potential staff and customers and can bring knock on benefits to the wider community.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The design policy advocates the reuse of previously developed land and this will work in conjunction with the transport policy. There are settlements in the District which do not have any brownfield land, then	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	inevitably they will have to seek development on green field sites					
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	The transport policy advocates locating development near to services and facilities and improving accessibility both in the design of buildings and accessibility around settlements. East Lindsey is a large rural district and therefore the use of the car is extremely difficult to reduce.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	None	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	One of the key criteria in the transport policy is that development should be accessible; this is complemented in the design policy with development being easy to get around. The text includes reference to safety of design. These factors will assist in creating inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	None	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

<p>11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.</p>	<p>None. Although the policy would reduce energy usage in terms of vehicle movements, this objective is more linked to energy of buildings themselves. If the objective was widened out to include vehicle movements, the impact would be positive.</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"</p>	<p>The transport policy tries to ensure access to facilities, which would include health and education, by means other than the private car. By minimising the need to travel, it should encourage people to either walk or cycle and will therefore lead to more healthy lifestyles. The policy also refers specifically to the needs of disabled people and other groups with specific accessibility requirements.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent</p>	<p>Long Term</p>
<p>13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.</p>	<p>Minimising the need to travel potentially reduces the amount of carbon residents are using and therefore assists in a small way in mitigating against the effects of climate change. However, this has to be balanced against the</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>

	very rural nature of the district and the high dependency on the private car in terms of the degree of impact that can be made.					
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Summary :

The transport policy tries to work toward minimising car journeys, especially in the urban settlements. In rural East Lindsey this will be problematic but it does try and locate development near to the centre of rural settlements, this will also assist in continuing to support rural services and facilities. As a result, the impacts are positive or neutral. Some of these neutral scores come from a balance between the positive aspiration of the policy and the reality of the situation in terms of car use and the rural nature of the District.

Strategic Policy 13 – OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION

Policy Title: Open Space Sport and Recreation						
Any Assumptions:						
None						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	There is no direct connection between the policy and the objective. Some greenspace used for sport, and particularly informal recreation, may have some biodiversity value. However, areas that are a haven for wildlife, such as hedges, rough grass areas etc may well be cleared in the interests of the sports use, which is normally managed for its primary use and any biodiversity value is a by-product. New areas for sport and recreation may take place on existing greenfield land, but any possible biodiversity interest would be assessed under the biodiversity	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term

	policy.					
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	The provision of sport and recreation facilities may have a limited impact on this objective. Informal recreation facilities may add to the overall character of the landscape but formal sports facilities are frequently functional in appearance and manicured in character rather than reflecting the local landscape. New built facilities in communities may have an impact on townscape but this will be mitigated through the design policy.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	The use of land for sport and recreation purposes is unlikely to have a significant impact on natural resources and pollution; unless the sport is motor sport related. Any associated buildings may have a limited impact in respect of the materials used during construction.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts	This policy is not directly related to the objective, unless the site is a building	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	within an area of flood risk. However, protection and provision of any green areas for spot and recreation can play a role in Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) or indeed in flood alleviation in the wider countryside.					
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective, although there may be commercial opportunities linked to some sport and recreation provision.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective. However, some sport and recreation uses may well be in rural or edge of settlement locations. There is a chance that this could take place on agricultural land, but this is unquantifiable at present.	?	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	The policy and objective are wholly compatible. Protecting additional facilities and seeking provision of additional sport and recreation facilities is a key part of improving	√√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	access to services and facilities. Sport and recreation facilities also have a role to play in green infrastructure.					
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	The provision of sport and recreation facilities will help to support the vibrancy of communities through the range of activities and clubs and societies that are available.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective. New buildings required for these uses will need to comply with the design policy that refers to sustainable design and construction.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	The policy and the objective are wholly compatible. Protection of and additional sport and recreation facilities will have a vital role in helping to support healthy lifestyles, be that	✓✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	through formal sport or through increased opportunities for walking and children's play.					
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	Outdoor sports facilities, incorporating large areas of greenspace can play a role in providing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). They can also play a role in urban cooling, carbon sequestration and other effects of climate change.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The effects of the policy on the sustainability appraisal objectives are largely neutral or positive. There is one uncertainty and this is in respect of use of greenfield land. Some sport and recreation uses can have a large land take and this often requires rural or edge of centre location and this may well require the use of greenfield land and possibly agricultural land. At this stage, proposals under this policy cannot be predicted and the impact cannot be quantified.</p>						

Strategic Policy 14 – LANDSCAPE

Policy Title: Landscape						
Any Assumptions:						
No assumptions made.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	The policy is silent on biodiversity, as this is dealt with by another policy in the plan, although the biodiversity of the District plays a part in the shape of the landscape.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	The policy sets out the Plan's approach to the protection of landscape character.	√√	High	District Wide	Permanent	Long Term
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	There are some natural resource elements to landscape character in terms of trees and geology etc, however, the policy itself is unlikely to impact on these.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot	Protecting landscape quality is unlikely to have a direct link to flood risk.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

be avoided.						
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	There are some potential economic benefits to be gained from a high quality landscape. There may be commercial opportunities in relation to green tourism and a high quality of landscape and overall environment can make the District a more attractive place to invest overall.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The policy is not directly related to this objective. Whilst reuse of previously developed land can improve local landscape quality, the issue is referred to in other policies of the plan.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	The policy is seeking to improve access to the landscape as well as enhancing its quality. This may improve the availability of green infrastructure. However, access is often dependent on individual landowners and this cannot always be guaranteed in the long term.	✓	Medium	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise	The policy is not directly related to this objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

the production of waste.						
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	A high quality environment can help to support a vibrancy by enhancing community pride and involvement.	✓	Low	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	The policy is not directly related to this objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	There is no direct relationship between the policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	The policy is seeking to improve access to the landscape as well as enhancing its quality. This may improve the availability of greenspace that can contribute to healthy lifestyles in terms of exercise. However, access is often dependent on individual landowners and this cannot always be guaranteed in the long term. Also, an improved quality of environment can improve overall health and well being.	✓	Medium	Local	Temporary	Medium Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of,	Protecting and enhancing landscape quality extends	✓	Low	District Wide	Permanent	Long Term

climate change.	to individual elements of the landscape, which may help minimise the effects of climate change through carbon sequestration, it can also assist in terms of species migration in the face of climate change.					
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The impacts of the policy are positive or neutral as the policy does not in itself proposed development but sets requirements for consideration as part of other proposals.</p>						

Strategic Policy 15 – GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy Title: Green Infrastructure						
Any Assumptions: Non made						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	The policy has a positive impact on biodiversity as it protects, enhances and creates links between greenspace that can provide a habitat for biodiversity and also provide migratory routes for species.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	Green infrastructure can be an important part of landscape and townscape quality.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	Some protection of natural resources can take place via this policy and it can assist with relieving pollution by providing green lungs. However, there are broader issues of natural resources such as water quality and sources of fuel	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	that the policy cannot impact on. On balance the impact is neutral.					
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure can play a role in Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and help mitigate against potential flood risk.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	Green infrastructure can play a role in overall environmental quality. There may be commercial opportunities in relation to green tourism and a high quality of landscape and overall environment can make the District a more attractive place to invest overall.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The policy is about seeking to protect and enhance greenspace, but this is not necessarily related to agricultural land. Although access to agricultural land may be part of this, for example through Stewardship schemes or similar, it is not necessary to take that land out of permanent production.	○	Low	Local	Temporary	Short Term

7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	The policy is wholly compatible with this objective.	√√	High	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	There is no direct connection between the policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	Access to quality greenspace and improved environmental quality are valuable aspects of supporting inclusive and vibrant communities and a high quality environment can also engender feelings of safety.	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	Green infrastructure can play a role in providing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and in providing walkways and cycleways for sustainable modes of transport. It can also play a role in urban cooling and help tackle some of the effects of climate change.	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
12. Encourage and provide	Green infrastructure can	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	provide a valuable source of outlets for exercise. It can also contribute to general health and well being through improvements to the quality of the environment, and reducing pollution by providing green lungs.					
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	Green infrastructure can play a role in providing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). It can also play a role in urban cooling, carbon sequestration and other effects of climate change.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The impacts of the green infrastructure policy on the SA objectives are all positive or neutral. The policy is does not actively promote development, aside from additional green infrastructure initiatives, but is helping to shape new development and so is less likely to have negative impacts on sustainable development.</p>						

Strategic Policy 16 – BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

Policy Title: Biodiversity						
Any Assumptions: None Made						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	The policy is wholly compatible with the objective.	√√	High	District Wide	Permanent	Long Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	Protecting and enhancing the District's biodiversity can also have a positive impact on landscape quality, particularly in the rural parts of the District. This is especially true where networks of habitats are protected which can then have a landscape scale impact.	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	The District's habitats form part of its natural resource, both in terms of their own sake as local assets and, in the case of woodland, watercourses etc as a natural resource in the	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

	traditional sense. This policy will help to protect those that are designated or which form a valuable habitat for protected species.					
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	This policy is not directly related to the objective, although protection and provision of green areas can play a role in Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) or indeed in flood alleviation in the wider countryside.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	There is no direct link between the policy and the objective, although biodiversity can contribute to a high quality of environment which can make the District a more attractive place to invest overall. There may also be tourism related commercial opportunities linked to such sites, although these would be small scale so as not to damage the asset.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land	The policy is about seeking to protect and enhance biodiversity. Although access to agricultural land	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term

and greenfield sites.	may be part of this (for example through Stewardship schemes or similar) it is not necessary to take that land out of permanent production and the impacts are limited.					
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	There may be some opportunities for access to some of the protected sites which will improve opportunities for exercise and to get out into the countryside and greenspace with associated benefits for well being but these will be limited, as the biodiversity is the priority in this policy, not the public access.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	There is no direct link between this policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	Protecting and enhancing areas of environmental quality can provide assets that add vibrancy to a community.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	There is no direct link between this policy and the objective.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable	There is no direct link between this policy and objective, although	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

design, construction and operation of new developments.	sustainable design and construction should always take account of its setting and its impact on any habitats or species.					
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	There may be some opportunities for access to some of the protected sites which will improve opportunities for exercise and to get out into the countryside and greenspace with associated benefits for well being but these will be limited, as the biodiversity is the priority in this policy, not the public access.	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Long Term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	The policy aims to protect and enhance individual sites and networks of sties. This will help species adapt to climate change through migration. The protection and provision of green areas can play a role in SUDS or indeed in flood alleviation in the wider countryside and can also play a role in urban cooling, carbon sequestration, species migration and other effects of climate change.	✓	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term

Summary:

The impacts of this policy are all neutral or positive, as the policy does not in itself proposed development but sets requirements for consideration as part of other proposals.

Strategic Policy 17 – RENEWABLE ENERGY

Policy Title: RENEWABLE ENERGY						
Any Assumptions:						
The District will continue to attract interest from potential, commercial scale, renewable energy development and therefore the Council needs to clearly state its policy for such development.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	The policy refers to the need to consider the impact on sites and features of natural history significance and protected species. The impact has been recorded as District wide, as effects could have implications beyond the local area due to the integrated nature of the habitats, in particular migratory birds that are particularly of concern with wind energy developments.	√	Medium	District	Permanent	Long Term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	The policy also requires consideration of surrounding distinctive landscape qualities, townscapes and historic landscape character. Again, landscape scale considerations are wider than local and large	√	Medium	District	Permanent	Long Term

	renewable energy developments have the potential to be seen at some considerable distance and to have potentially cumulative effects.					
3. Protect natural resources from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	The policy requires specific consideration of water quality and the water environment. Other policies of the plan cover other natural resources. Disruption to water resources can soon extend to a wide area, either from pollution or flow disruption. Any negative effects can potential by addressed but can sometimes take time to be satisfactorily resolved.	✓	Medium	District	Permanent	Medium Term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	Other policies of the plan deal more specifically with this issue. Renewable energy development is unlikely in itself to increase the risk of flooding, nor be particularly susceptible to it with the possible exception of biomass plants.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	Although commercial scale renewable energy development is an income generator, it rarely	○	Low	Local	Permanent	Local Term

	supports economic growth in the local area. The policy is more supportive of micro and small scale generation with can help support local businesses and community groups.					
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	Some forms of renewable energy, by their very nature, require a rural location. Others can be located in centres of population and the text to the policy reflects that. Other policies specifically deal with prioritising the use of previously developed land.	○	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long Term
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities, amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	This objective is not particularly relevant to the policy. Communities generally do not need access to the energy development (as opposed to the energy it produces which will enter the National Grid) or vice versa. There may be a small benefit in terms of community energy projects.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	This objective is not relevant to the policy. Other policies of the plan	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A

	deal with this issue.					
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	This objective is not relevant to the policy. Other policies of the plan deal with this issue.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	This objective is not relevant to the policy. Other policies of the plan deal with this issue.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	This objective is not directly relevant to the policy. While renewable energy forms part of a broader response to climate change, along with the approaches in the objective; it does not contribute to these aspects directly.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for “healthy lifestyles”	This objective is not relevant to the policy. Other policies of the plan deal with this issue.	○	Low	Local	N/A	N/A
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	The policy acknowledges the role of renewable energy in climate change. However, it also has to balance the other sustainability, and local, objectives in respect of the impact of such proposals. The policy has a more positive approach to small and micro schemes that	✓	Medium	District	Permanent	Long Term

	support local communities and businesses.					
<p>Summary: The renewable energy policy tries to strike a balance between the needs of climate change and government support for the renewables sector, and the need to protect local character and environment. The policy is generally more supportive of small and micro energy production that is likely to have a lesser impact on its surroundings. There are no negative impacts predicted for the policy, as it contains a number of mitigating criteria, and there are some positive outcomes, although the majority of predicted impacts are neutral.</p>						

Strategic Policy 18 - INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy Title: SP 18 INFRASTRUCTURE						
Any Assumptions: The assumptions underpinning this policy are that the different services, utilities and facilities that are needed to support or sustain development are, or will be made available to meet the projected levels of growth in the plan. This policy excludes green infrastructure.						
Objectives	Likely Impact	Degree of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Scale	Permanence	Duration
1. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the areas' biodiversity (native plants and animals) and geodiversity.	Policy seeks to ensure that where development occurs the necessary infrastructure is in place to service its needs and avoid damaging impacts. The policy itself does not mention biodiversity, although it does state that development under this policy should contribute to sustainable development, which should include biodiversity. This should be used alongside the discrete policy for biodiversity.	√	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
2. Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, townscapes and historic environment.	The availability of adequate infrastructure will be essential to protect the environment. The policy refers specifically to the impact of proposed development on the character of the landscape.	√	Low	District wide	Permanent	Long term
3. Protect natural resources	One of the aims of the	√√	Medium	District	Permanent	Medium to

from avoidable losses and pollution and minimise the impacts of unavoidable losses and pollution.	policy is to ensure that surface and foul water systems are in place to help avoid pollution.			wide		Long term
4. Avoid the risk of flooding (where possible) and fully mitigate against the impacts of flooding where it cannot be avoided.	One of the objectives of the policy is to ensure that systems are in place to prevent flooding as a result of development.	√	Medium	District wide	Permanent	Medium to Long term
5. Promote viable and diverse economic growth that supports communities within the district.	Policy will ensure that infrastructure that is essential is in place or can be provided to facilitate development, which will support economic growth in the District.	√√	Medium	District wide	Permanent	Medium to Long term
6. Prioritise appropriate re-use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of the best agricultural land and greenfield sites.	The policy does not contribute directly to achieving this objective.	○	Low	District wide	N/A	N/A
7. Improve accessibility to key services, facilities amenities and green infrastructure including the promotion of sustainable modes of access.	Aims to support delivery of key services and utilities.	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long term
8. Increase reuse and recycling rates and minimise the production of waste.	It is likely that the policy will have an indirect impact on reducing the levels of waste that is produced.	○	Low	District wide	Temporary	Long term
9. Support inclusive, safe and vibrant communities.	Will support the maintenance of vibrant	√	Medium	Local	Permanent	Long term

	communities by ensuring the necessary infrastructure are provided within the bounds of economic constraints and supports services within communities.					
10. Ensure that local housing needs are met.	The policy will only have an indirect impact on the delivery of affordable housing but the requirements of the policy will be essential to ensuring delivery of the objective.	✓	High	District wide	Permanent	Long term
11. Increase energy efficiency and ensure appropriate sustainable design, construction and operation of new developments.	Will provide essential services to ensure development can occur, within the bounds of sustainable development.	✓	Medium/High	Local	Permanent	Long term
12. Encourage and provide the facilities and infrastructure for "healthy lifestyles"	Supports development of community facilities, which can include health related infrastructure.	✓	Low	Local	Permanent	Long term
13. Positively plan for, and minimise the effects of, climate change.	Climate change will shape the provision of the waste and foul water systems identified in this policy, that are essential to the delivery of new development. The policy seeks to plan for this by seeking appropriate solutions.	○	Low	District wide	Permanent	Long term

Summary : Infrastructure planning and delivery, either to enable development to occur or, to service the needs of the inhabitants of new development, is fundamental to sustaining communities whether in the shape of utilities or social infrastructure. This policy seeks to ensure that necessary provision is made at the outset by establishing through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan what deficiencies exist and how they will be met. The impacts of the policy are largely positive on the sustainability objectives as the policy is seeking to achieve positive outcomes for communities through infrastructure but also makes reference to sustainable development and landscape character in delivering the infrastructure.