

Appendix: 1 Requirements of Relevant Plans and Programmes

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the DPDs and AAPs	Relevant SA Objective)
International			
Kyoto Protocol			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit emissions of 6 greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12. UK agreement to reduce emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12 National goal of 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements Identify locations for development where they provide an opportunity to reduce the need to travel Consider multi trip destinations 	SA Objective D
EU Directive 2001/42/EC [the SEA Directive]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for a high level of protection of the environment To promote sustainable development by: The integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes UK government extended SEA to encompass economic and social concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents must have a Sustainability Appraisal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents must have a Sustainability Appraisal. 	
European Directive 92/43/EEC [the Habitats and Species Directive]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve flora and fauna and natural habitats of EU importance. To safeguard species needing strict protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of wildlife-designated areas 	SA Objectives A, B & C
European Directive 79/409/EEC [the Wild Birds Directive]			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of wildlife-designated areas 	SA Objectives A, B & C
Water Framework (2000)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure a safe future water supply. To improve, and control, the quality of water by identifying, and ultimately eliminating, hazardous substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements Protect and improve water quality 	SA Objective F
National			
PPG4 Industrial, commercial development and small firms			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is sufficient land available which is capable of development and is well served by infrastructure Ensure that there is a variety of sites available to meet differing needs Encourage the re-use of urban land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate suitable, available sites in locations which reflect the spatial strategy Policies should have regard to the Employment Land Review Review existing allocations and consider re-use of urban land 	SA Objectives N, S, T & U

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PPG8 Telecommunications			
• Overall objective is to facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum	• No targets	• Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on telecommunications	SA Objective T
PPG13 Transport			
• Promote more sustainable choice for people and freight • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car • Locate new development in places which can be served by public transport	• No targets	• In identifying sites for allocation promote development which can be served by public transport and existing infrastructure • ensure the availability of alternative means of transport to the private car • Reduction in private car use and accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure and other facilities to be balanced	SA Objectives D, N & V
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment			
• Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and the wider historic environment • Plans should set out broad criteria for designation of new conservation areas and for the review of existing conservation area boundaries	• No targets	• Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on the historic environment. • Site allocations should avoid historic assets and seek to protect, enhance and preserve the wider historic environment	SA Objective K
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning			
• Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology. Policies should include those for protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings	• No targets	• In identifying sites for allocation should protect, enhance and preserve sites of archaeological interest and their settings • Identify key areas/sites for protection	SA Objectives K
PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation			
• Supporting an urban renaissance • Supporting a rural renewal • Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion • Health and well-being • Promoting more sustainable development	• No targets	• Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on open spaces, sport and recreation • Consider the PPG17 open space assessment for the quantity and quality of open space and range of types of open space in the District • include relevant policy and standards to ensure open spaces are provided as part of a development where needed and that these are attractive and accessible to all	SA Objectives N, M, R, & Q
PPG24 Planning and Noise			
• Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise through the use of contributions or planning obligations	• No targets	• Plan policies should protect noise-sensitive land uses, eg SSSIs, from noisy development	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses 			
PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone Effective protection of the environment The prudent use of natural resources The maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sustainable sites for development which meets identified needs. 	SA Objectives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, N, S & T
PPS1 supplement: Planning and Climate Change			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure climate change considerations are integrated into all spatial planning concerns Promote and encourage renewable and low-carbon energy generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for % energy in new developments from renewable or low-carbon sources to be set locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Strategy policies provide strategic policy coverage. Consider site specific implications 	SA Objectives G, H, I, J & L
PPS3 Housing			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise the re-use of previously-developed land (including vacant and derelict sites) within urban areas, in preference to greenfield sites Make more efficient use of land by reviewing planning policies and standards Mix of housing, to include range of tenures, prices and types and in all locations, both rural and urban Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions Identify locations/specific sites to enable continuous delivery of housing for at least 15 years from adoption Identify further supply of specific sites for 6-10 years, + if possible 11-15years, OR where above not possible, identify broad locations for future growth Minimum Affordable Housing threshold is 15 dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare plan target for delivery of housing on previously developed land with national target (CURRENTLY 60%) Identify Sites which promote redevelopment of brownfield sites over greenfield, but not to compromise employment and opens space needs. provide for a mix of housing types to meet the needs of ALL the local population Set overall target for provision of affordable housing, especially in rural areas Have regard to Strategic Housing Market Areas Assessment when determining allocations 	SA Objectives D, N, O
Emerging PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is sufficient land available which is capable of development and is well served by infrastructure Ensure that there is a variety of sites available to meet differing needs Encourage the re-use of urban land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance Site allocations should reflect the spatial strategy of the Core Strategy Land allocations should have regard to the Employment Land Study and update 	SA Objectives S, T & U
PPS6 Town Centres			
Key national objective is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for growth of existing centres, Promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development, Enhancing consumer choice by making provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify town and other local centres to enable development to be focused to continue to support the vitality and viability of existing town centres, improve accessibility and enhance choice of shopping, leisure and services 	SA Objectives D, N, V

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for a range of shopping, leisure and local services to meet the needs of the entire community		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use retail capacity study to identify need for additional retail/leisure development • Work with Town Centre Management Partnerships in preparing Action Area Plans for the towns of Grantham, Stamford and Bourne 	
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas • To promote more sustainable patterns of development by focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages • To promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify suitable sites for housing development • Identify service centres where new retail, leisure and services should locate • Promote rural diversification and local employment opportunities to assist the rural economy. 	SA Objectives D, N, O, S, T, U & V
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance • To contribute to rural renewal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In identifying sites seek to protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife and geological sites. 	SA Objectives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H & M
PPS22 Renewable Energy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050 • To ensure real progress towards target by 2020 • To maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 • Government aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020 • Targets will be set at regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core strategy policies provide the strategic policy consider detailed guidance for specific sites 	SA Objectives G, H, I, J, & L
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deal with the risks to human health and environment posed by contaminated land • Ensure controls under planning and pollution control regimes complement, rather than duplicate, each other • To prevent harmful development and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting development • Minimise conflict between necessary, but potentially polluting development and other land uses • Ensure that land, after development, is not capable of being determined as contaminated • Make suitable provision for the drainage of surface water • Prioritise the re-use of previously-developed land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification should consider the location of polluting developments and keep them apart from pollution sensitive developments such as housing • promote the re-use of contaminated land • Consider the potential for the remediation of contamination, and for dealing with the implications of contamination 	SA Objectives E, F, G, J

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in preference to greenfield sites			
PPS25 Development and Flood Risk			
• Government policy is to reduce the risks to people and the developed and natural environment from flooding	• No targets	• Site selection should avoid Floodzones 3 • liaise with EA or IDBs for potential sites. • Plans should protect floodplains, washlands and important wildlife sites from inappropriate development	SA Objectives H & F
A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK			
• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • effective protection of the environment • prudent use of natural resources • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment	• The strategy includes a range of baseline information and indicators	• DPDs should look to implement core strategy and RSS policies	SA Objectives: All
Delivering Affordable Housing			
• Provision of high quality homes in mixed communities for those in need • Widen opportunities for home ownership • Offer greater quality, flexibility and choice to renters	• Targets set by reference to Strategic Housing Market Assessment	• Joint approach with Housing • Core Strategy policy for affordable housing • Identify target for affordable housing on each potential allocations • Identify rural exceptions sites • Consider other methods of widening housing options	SA Objectives O
Regional			
East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy: Our Sustainable Development Framework			
• Reduce inequalities in the region • Conserve and enhance the natural environment • Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region • Improve economic performance and competitiveness • More efficient use of natural resources	• Range of targets covering main topics	• Core Strategy policies provide overarching framework • Site allocations should deliver to these objectives	SA Objectives: All
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8)			
Five main topic based priorities: • Housing • Economy and regeneration • Natural and cultural resources • Regional Transport Strategy • Monitoring and Review	• Range of targets covering main topics	• Core Strategy policies provide overarching framework • Site allocations should deliver to these objectives	SA Objectives: All
Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands 2003-2010			
• To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	• By 2010 the East Midlands will be one of Europe's top 20 regions • Range of additional regional	• Identify sustainable deliverable and variety of employment allocations to enable delivery of targets	SA Objectives: R, S, T, U & V

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class businesses can flourish To create high-quality employment opportunities and to bring about excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge 	targets covering main topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify town and local centres to provide focus for retail, service and leisure developments across the district 	
Regional Environment Strategy for the East Midlands			
Overall objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to integrate considerations of the environment in all decision-making as part of a move towards a sustainable region 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site allocations avoid identified, protected species and habitats and promotes the inclusion of wildlife enhancement/ creation opportunities on specific sites. 	SA Objectives: A - H
East Midlands Regional Plan			
Five main topic based priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Economy and regeneration Natural and cultural resources Regional Transport Strategy Implementation, Monitoring and Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of targets covering main topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider implications of the Eastern Area Spatial Strategy for housing, employment and other development land allocations 	SA Objectives: All
Local			
Lincolnshire Structure Plan (to be replaced when emerging RSS8 is adopted)			
Overall aim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustain and improve the quality of life for present and future generations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of targets covering main policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider policies in the plan that are in line with the structure plan objectives, targets and policies 	SA Objectives: All
Local Transport Plan			
Overall vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a well managed and safe road network good inter and intra-regional access to support a growing economy our streets and built-up areas constitute a pleasant environment sensitive rural areas are managed in ways that retain, and where possible enhance, the value of the natural environment good access by a choice of modes to services, jobs and for leisure 	Feasibility studies to address: Grantham town centre congestion Stamford town centre congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDF will be prepared in the context of liaison with the County Council on strategic transport issues, including the review of the Local Transport Plan Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the Local Transport Plan Consider allocation sites which may deliver LTP objectives. 	SA Objectives: D & V
Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote waste minimisation and recycling and reuse Ensure the provision of an adequate range of waste management and disposal facilities to meet identified needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a range of national targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard identified sites for construction of Household waste recycling centres Consider the suitability of allocated sites for the promotion of waste recycling and reduction schemes 	SA Objectives: J

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the siting of waste management facilities does not result in an unacceptable risk to the environment, human health or the amenity of the area Promote the proximity principle for the recovery and treatment of waste and, where possible, self-sufficiency in Lincolnshire in dealing with waste 			
South Kesteven Community Strategy/ Action Plan 2006-2011			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of Rural affordable housing on exception sites Promote Grantham Canal Basin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy to make provision for affordable housing Policy allocations to ensure delivery of identified projects 	SA Objectives: O & N
Emerging South Kesteven Sustainable Community Strategy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibrant communities where people enjoy life Opportunities for good health One of the healthiest and most sustainable economies in Europe Good connections between people, services, communities and places Rich diverse environments, heritage and cultures that residents and visitors enjoy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential sites for allocation which help to support these objectives 	SA Objectives: All
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance biodiversity in Lincolnshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a range of targets for species and habitat action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In identifying sites for allocation ensure they contribute to the objectives and targets of the Biodiversity Action Plan 	SA Objectives: A - H
South Kesteven District Council Housing Needs Survey			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the future requirements for both affordable and market housing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sites to deliver the required housing Ensure sites provide for a mix of housing types, sizes and locations, including affordable housing needs of the local population Identify affordable housing target for each allocated site 	SA Objectives: N & O
Peterborough Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of housing requirements of all sections of the market 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides evidence base (including need, size and type) to inform sites choice. 	SA Objectives: N & O
South Kesteven District Council Housing Strategy			
The Key Priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to achieve a more balanced housing market to provide choice in accommodation type and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sites to deliver the required housing Ensure sites provide for a mix of 	SA Objectives: N & O

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> location to ensure high standards of both public and private housing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing types, sizes and locations, including affordable housing needs of the local population Identify affordable housing target for each allocated site 	
South Kesteven District Council District Sports Facilities Assessment			
Identifies shortfalls in the provision of specific sports facilities such as sports hall and pitches		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether site allocations for appropriate sports facilities where there is an identified need Consider the relationship of need with the provision of development sites. 	SA Objectives: Q & R
South Kesteven District Council Anti-Social Behaviour and Enforcement Policy			
Community Safety obligations under Section 17 of Crime & Disorder Act 1998		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider issues for site allocations and policies 	SA Objectives: P
South Kesteven District Council Landscape Character Assessment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies distinctive Landscape Character Areas within the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidance to ensure successful integration of future development within the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider policy guidance to reflect the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape 	SA Objectives: M
South Kesteven District Council Urban Capacity Study			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies amount of previously developed land which may be expected to come forward for development Estimates of number of new dwellings within the urban area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites identified should be considered as part of the allocation process 	SA Objectives: D, O, S, T, U & V
South Kesteven District Council Employment Land Review			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies level of need for employment land Identifies suitable sites for employment development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sufficient deliverable and developable land is identified to meet need of economy for plan period. Consider protecting existing employment sites where they are well located. 	SA Objectives: D, S, T, U, & V
Local Plans of neighbouring authorities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peterborough Local plan Newark and Sherwood Local Plan South Holland Local Plan Rutland Local Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the implications of neighbouring authorities' plans on specific site allocations Include issues such as : wildlife / biodiversity; landscape character; accessibility / transport implications; social infrastructure; flood risk 	SA Objectives: All
Strategic Housing Land Availability (SKDC, SHDC, RCC)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses all sites suggested to the council for housing development against a standard set of criterion 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites assessed as suitable for development should be considered as part of the allocation process 	SA Objectives: D, O, S, T, U & V
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considers the level of risk of flooding across the district, from all potential known sources. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure potential allocations are not located in areas at risk of flooding 	SA Objectives: D, F ,H & I

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies areas within the district suitable for sustainable drainage systems 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that allocated sites contribute positively to reducing the impact of surface water runoff Consider suitability of potential allocations for SUDs 	
PPG17 Open Space Assessment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assesses the quantity and quality of open space, recreation and sports facilities in the district Provides local standard for new provision Provides technical advise on existing provision 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate the local standard into policy to ensure new provision Identify appropriate open space provision as part of site allocation 	SA Objectives: N, Q & R
Green Infrastructure Strategy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps existing green infrastructure Highlights shortfalls in provision and suggests means to rectify shortfalls 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to protect, improve and increase green infrastructure provision as part of new development- 	SA Objectives: A, B, C, M, N, Q & R
Grantham Growth Point Programme of Delivery (POD)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out the delivery mechanisms for the proposed increase of about 8500 new homes in Grantham, including the timetable for the delivery of homes on an annual basis. Sets out associated, highway improvement, employment and town centre regeneration schemes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site allocations are made to support the objectives of the growth point including housing development and employment allocations, site protection and relocation packages Ensure the infrastructure and essential linkages are planned of rto enable the town to fulfil its role as a sub-regional centre. 	SA Objectives: N, O, S,U & V

APPENDIX 2: BASELINE

Baseline data about the District's environmental, social and economic condition:

- helps to identify key issues and problems that the LDF should deal with
- suggests trends which may affect the implementation of the LDF
- helps to determine how significant the LDF's impacts will be
- sets a baseline against which the LDF's impacts can be monitored.

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Portrait of the District

The District of South Kesteven is located in the southwest of Lincolnshire. It comprises the market towns of Grantham, Stamford, Bourne and The Deepings, as well as over 100 villages and hamlets. The main town and administration centre, Grantham, has an estimated population of 45,000 and a travel-to-work population of over 60,000. A significant proportion of the residents also commute to work outside the district, especially to Peterborough, Nottingham, Newark and London. Grantham and Stamford are adjacent to the A1, and have, therefore, easy access to both London and the north of England. The other major roads in the district (A52, A607, A15 and A16) provide links with the major industrial cities of the East Midlands and costal parts of Lincolnshire and East Anglia.

South Kesteven is served from Grantham by the East Coast Mainline railway, which provides a fast link to London. East Midlands Airport is 35 miles from Grantham, and the ports of Boston, Hull, Harwich and Felixstowe are all accessible from the district.

South Kesteven contains a large number of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. In addition, all the towns, and many of the villages within the district, contain Conservation Areas. These have been designated because of their special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The market town of Stamford, described as "the finest stone town in England", has the distinction of being the UK's first Conservation Area.

The District of South Kesteven is predominantly rural, with areas of open farmland and small towns and villages, encompassing both the fens to the east and the gently undulating landscape to the centre and west. Seven distinct Landscape Character Areas have been identified which reflect the changing nature of the district and its topography.

POPULATION

The 2001 Census shows a total population in South Kesteven of 125,000. The table below shows the breakdown by age and gender:

Total Population	125,000
- Male	62,000
- Female	63,000
Aged 0 to 15	20%
Aged 16 to 74	71.6%
Aged 75 and over	7.9%
Total population % change 1991-2001	+14.6%
Average age	39.5 years

source: National Statistics

According to the mid-2006 population estimates, the population of South Kesteven had risen to 130,100, of whom 19.1 per cent were children under 15 and 20 per cent were of retirement age (65 and over for males or 60 and over for females). The equivalent figures for England and Wales overall were 19 per cent under 15 and 18.75 per cent of retirement age.

In the twenty years between 1981 and 2001 the population of South Kesteven grew by 27 per cent, compared with an increase of 10 per cent for the East Midlands region as a whole. Despite the higher than regional average population growth, the District remains largely rural. The population density of South Kesteven in 2005 averaged 136 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 270, for the region and 380 people per square kilometre for England overall.

Likely future conditions

In the UK as a whole the population is projected to increase from 60.5 million (mid-2006) to 71 million by 2031 (Source: National Statistics population projections). South Kesteven is expected to increase in population to a projected 140,600 by 2021 (Source: ONS). This represents an increase of 7.5% over the mid-2006 population.

The mid-2006 population estimates indicate that since 2001, the district's population of retirement age has increased, both in numbers and as a percentage of the population. It is anticipated that this trend will continue, and the working age population is expected to fall in size as the 'baby boomers' move into retirement and are replaced by the relatively smaller generations of people who have been born since the mid-1970s.

ECONOMY / EMPLOYMENT

Lincolnshire is among England's foremost agricultural counties, with some 87% of the land being given over to agriculture. [Eurostat - Office for National Statistics] However, the county's agriculture and horticulture is highly efficient,

with a high degree of mechanisation, which means that the industry provides little direct employment: data from the ONS for 2001 shows that only 3% of the workforce of the district is employed in the agricultural industries.

The major industries of the district are the traditional ones, such as manufacturing and construction. These, together with the distribution and hospitality sectors, employ approximately half of the district's workforce. This more traditional employment is, however, synonymous with a lower skilled workforce, and this is reflected in the under-representation in "higher knowledge" industries within the District, such as finance (which as a sub-category rates at 3% of the workforce). Accordingly, the supply of higher level skills is low in comparison to other areas.

The majority of local employment-generating development is located in the four towns. Grantham has a long association with the engineering industry, and the manufacturing base continues to expand and diversify. Stamford has a thriving economy based on tourism. The District as a whole has seen recent growth with companies based on new technology.

Workforce by employment sector (percentage of total) (2001)

Sector	Workforce		
	South Kesteven	East Midlands	England & Wales
Agriculture & Fishing	3%	2%	1.5%
Manufacturing	19%	20%	15%
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Construction	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%
Wholesale & Retail	19%	18%	17%
Hotels & Catering	4.5%	4.5	4.7%
Transport, Storage & Communications	6.22%	6.25%	7%
Banking, Financial Services & Business	13%	13.5%	18%
Public Administration, Education & Health	23.3%	23.3%	24%
Other Services	4.5%	4.2%	5.2%

source: National Statistics (Neighbourhood Stats, ONS) (figs rounded)

Data from the 2001 Census reveals that, at 66.3%, a higher percentage of the district's population is employed than is the case nationally (60.6%), regionally (61.3%) and in Lincolnshire generally (60.7%). The overall level of unemployment in the district, 1.9% pa (as at July 2008), is among the lowest in Lincolnshire: only North Kesteven has a lower rate, while in most districts it is around 2%. Overall unemployment in South Kesteven is also lower than both the national and regional rates of 2.3% and 2.2% respectively (as at July 2008). Youth unemployment in South Kesteven is slightly less than the national and regional rate. South Kesteven has a significantly lower level of long-term unemployment than its neighbours: 6% of the workforce has been

unemployed for over a year, compared with the national rate of 12% and 10% for the East Midlands region.

The percentage of pupils gaining more than 5 GCSE passes at Grades A* to C in the District is consistently higher than the regional and national averages. The percentage of residents having GCSEs is higher than the regional and national figures. The percentage of residents with A Levels is considerably above the regional average, although it is slightly above the national average. Fewer residents have degrees in South Kesteven than either regionally or nationally. However, this may be because there are relatively few higher knowledge industries in the District and students who go to university do not always return to find employment in Lincolnshire.

Much of the employment within the district is in the lower knowledge sector, and is consequently low paid. The average income of South Kesteven residents, irrespective of place of employment, is the highest of all the Lincolnshire districts. However, the average income of people working in South Kesteven is among the lowest in the county, and is below the national and regional average. It is clear, therefore, that average incomes in South Kesteven are distorted by very high incomes of those commuting out of the district.

The majority of businesses in South Kesteven are small: of the 4805 businesses registered for VAT at March 2007, 3740 employ fewer than 10 employees. At 84.8%, this is higher than the national figure for small businesses of 82% and the regional figure of 81%.

South Kesteven has several large businesses, employing in excess of 100 personnel, but few employing over 500. One of the largest, Bourne Salads plc is part of the extensive food preparation industry in south Lincolnshire.

Likely future conditions

It is likely that agriculture, agricultural services and related manufacturing will continue to form a significant part of the local economy, although agriculture itself will probably form an ever-smaller source of employment if the trend towards increasing mechanisation continues. Migrant workers are likely to form an important part of the workforce in the fenland area of the district.

Services (tourism, hotels and catering) will also continue to be important to the South Kesteven economy, especially as a source of employment.

It is likely that the low-skilled workforce will remain unchanged, unless the Council adopts a proactive role and encourages inward investment and development suited to "higher knowledge" industries, and supports training and education functions.

HOUSING

The population of South Kesteven has grown steadily in recent decades, and this trend is expected to continue. Much of this population growth results from people moving into the District, attracted by the pleasant surroundings, relatively low house prices and good transport links to London, Peterborough and Nottingham.

The stock of Council-owned homes has been steadily declining, while, at the same time the average (mean) price of a house is rising. Research in 2006 showed that in South Kesteven:

- 76.5% of households are owner-occupiers
- 13.7% are socially rented
- 92.2% of all households live in houses
- Approximately a quarter of all households contain a pensioner
- Another quarter contain a child

[Housing Needs Study, 2006]

This study also found a significant shortfall of all sizes of affordable housing, especially two- and three-bedroom homes. It also revealed a surplus in the private rented sector. The owner-occupier sector is better served, although there is a large shortfall of two bedroom homes.

The tables below demonstrate the decline in the Council's housing stock, rise in average (mean) price of houses and shortfall of dwellings.

Table 1: South Kesteven Housing Stock (1995-2005)

1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
7,954	7,778	7,412	7,182	6,793	6,483

Source: ODPM

Table 2: Housing market - mean house prices in South Kesteven

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
59,848	64,799	68,838	75,711	84,533	95,811	117,900	140,267	162,700

Source: ODPM (based on Land Registry data)

Note: refers to the average of all houses, regardless of type or number of bedrooms

Table 3: South Kesteven shortfall of dwellings in each tenure group

Tenure	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4+bedrooms	Total
Owner-occupation	76	335	44	134	588
Affordable housing	94	347	178	22	640
Private rented	-160	-134	-141	-14	-396
Total	64	547	80	142	833

Source: Housing Needs Study Report February 2006

Research has shown that 17.9% of the households in the district have one or more members who are in an identified special needs group, which is above the national average of 11-13%. Overcrowding does not appear to be a problem in the district: only 1.6% of households were identified as being in

need of larger accommodation, while 44.2% were found to be under-occupied. [The Housing Needs Study, 2006] Research has found that 19.7% of dwellings in the private sector also fail the Decent Homes Standard. This compares favourably with the national figure of 32%. An estimated 7.5% of the social housing in the district fails the Government's Decent Homes Standard. The council is on target to meet the Decent Homes Standard for all council housing stock by 2010. [Housing Strategy, 2005-2009]

Likely future conditions

House prices have demonstrated a long-term rising trend. It is likely that this will continue in the future, although peaks and troughs in the housing market are to be expected. Affordability is likely to remain a problem.

Of the 17.9% of the District's households containing special needs members referred to above, the largest category had physical disabilities. The research also found that these households were disproportionately made up of older persons only. This situation is likely to continue as the number of older residents increases. The research also found that 44% of dwellings in South Kesteven can be regarded as under-occupied: a situation which is likely to continue as the number of older residents increases.

HUMAN HEALTH / CRIME & SAFETY

In general, public health in South Kesteven is somewhat better than the national and regional averages. The life expectancy at birth of South Kesteven's residents is a year longer than the national or regional averages, for both males and females [ONS, 2002]. Surveys also indicate that, on average, residents consider themselves to be healthier than the national or regional average: over 70% in South Kesteven, compared with 68% nationally and 67% regionally [ONS, 2001]. It is, however, estimated that 17.9% of households in South Kesteven have one or more members who are in an identified special needs group; above the national average of 11-13% [The Housing Needs Study, 2006].

South Kesteven is among the more deprived areas, being ranked 256 out of 354 local authorities in England in the Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Crime audits show that the incidence of reported crime in the District is lower than that of the rest of Lincolnshire, and considerably lower than the national rate.

Likely future conditions

The higher than average number of households containing persons with identified special needs is likely to present concerns in terms of both housing and healthcare provision.

Crime is perceived to be an issue in the district, particularly anti-social behaviour, although this is not evidenced by the crime audits. The Council is

working hard to combat this issue, therefore perceptions may change to reflect the statistics.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Air: The major threat to clean air is now posed by traffic emissions. Petrol and diesel engine motor vehicles emit a wide variety of pollutants, principally carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (PM10), which have an increasing impact on urban air quality. Once released into the atmosphere, NOx and VOC pollutants undergo photochemical reactions resulting from the action of sunlight. This leads to the formation of ozone, which affects rural areas, often far from the original source of pollution.

As part of the Government's National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS), the District Council has undertaken a local air quality review for the control of air quality. The Council continually monitors some sixty sites where it is thought that ambient air quality might exceed the statutory air quality objectives. Air quality monitoring has revealed only one area of concern within the District, and an air Quality Management Area has been declared at this site, which is in the centre of Grantham.

Soil: To the north of the district, in the Trent and Belvoir Vale, and on the Southern Lincolnshire Limestone Edge, the land is mainly Grade 2 and 3: providing high quality agricultural land. The central part of the district, within the Kesteven Uplands, is mostly Grade 3 agricultural land. The Fens, to the east, comprise virtually all Grade 2 land, reflecting the highly productive soils. There are small pockets of Grade 1 agricultural land around the western edge of Grantham, in the Vale of Belvoir.

Throughout the district 1036 sites are being monitored as required by the 1995 Environmental Protection Act as possible areas of contamination. However, only 150 sites have been identified as having "high risk" contamination (using site content and proximity to people and water as criteria), and these are being surveyed by the local authority to establish the full extent and nature of any contamination.

Water: Approximately 10 % of the district, mainly the fen areas and the land around Bourne and the Deepings, has been classified as Flood Zone 3, which means it is at significant risk of flooding. The majority of the land affected is the fen area east of the A15, which is largely agricultural.

Although the water companies supplying the major growth areas in south east England are concerned that demand will outstrip supply in the coming decades, the situation in other areas, including South Kesteven, is less acute. Chemical analysis by the Environment Agency in 2003 found that over 90% the rivers in South Kesteven were rated as good/fair, while over 97% of rivers were rated as good/fair by Biological analysis. Although much of South

Kesteven has been classified as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone, reflecting its agricultural nature, samples taken from the River Witham and the River Glen are usually far below critical thresholds.

Likely future conditions

Air: Air pollution is likely to increase as more of us depend upon car usage. Patterns of development may be useful in reducing this impact, however, a fundamental change in attitude is necessary to achieve a reduction in air pollution.

Soil: If present trends continue, there is unlikely to be any significant change in the extent and quality of agricultural land. However, the presence of so much high quality agricultural land around the towns of the district may present restrictions on future land supply for development. The presence of mostly high-grade agricultural land across the district means that, if additional greenfield land needs to be identified, some Grade 3a or 3b land may be lost.

A shortage of land for development, together with a target of 60% of housing development to take place on brownfield land, is making the use of derelict and contaminated land much more common. It is, therefore, likely that many of the remaining contaminated sites in the District will be cleaned-up and made safe in the future as they are redeveloped.

Water: In flood risk areas defence mechanisms can be put in place to control floods, but these are costly and frequently merely transfer the problem to another location. Wetter winters, expected to result from climate change, would mean more frequent and increasingly severe flooding, which would need to be addressed by directing new development away from flood plains and by defending existing 'at risk' areas.

Another effect of climate change is expected to be hotter, drier summers, and it would, therefore, be unwise to assume that water will always be as readily available as it is now. The Environment Agency reports that the "water resource availability status" for the District is "over-abstacted" [Welland Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)], and "over licenses" [Witham Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)].

BIODIVERSITY & LANDSCAPE

The District can be divided into seven Landscape Areas, each with its own distinctive characteristics. The Kesteven Uplands, the largest and central part of the District, contains a high proportion of ancient woodlands, both semi-natural and replanted. The agricultural classification of the land is mainly Grade 3, with swathes of Grade 2 along the Lincoln Edge. The Fen area of South Kesteven is also Grade 2 high quality agricultural land. Within the Fens, ecological interest is concentrated around the drainage ditches which

can support a range of wetland species. A significant area of reedbed exists east of the Deepings.

Although there are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or National Parks in the District, South Kesteven has 10 nature reserves, mostly grassland, woodland and wetland. There are 12 Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), 21 Protected Road Verges and 236 listed Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs). The district also contains 535ha of designated SSSIs on 27 sites, the majority of which are considered to be in "favourable" condition. These areas provide habitat to a variety of species of fauna and flora including typical limestone plants, scrubs, butterflies, and birds such as the whitethroat, tree sparrow and nightingale. The wooded areas are also home to several species of bats, birds and moths. There are two Natura 2000, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), sites in the district: Baston Fen and Grimsthorpe Park. An "Appropriate Assessment" of these sites is also a requirement of the European Directive. There are in excess of 300 Tree Preservation Orders throughout the district.

Likely future conditions

It is expected that the condition of the designated sites will be maintained. New sites may be created as a result of more sensitive development proposals. The requirements of the EU Directive should ensure the protection of designated sites. More Tree Preservation Orders will be created if they are required.

TRANSPORT

South Kesteven is somewhat more accessible by road than other Districts in Lincolnshire and since the A1 passes through the western side of the District, the proportion of dual carriageway is relatively high. The District is also more accessible by rail than other parts of the county: the East Coast Mainline passes through the district and Grantham is a major rail station, serving a wider area. Indeed many South Kesteven residents commute to London either directly from Grantham or via Peterborough to work. There are also regular services to the coastal area and to the towns and cities of the midlands.

Most people in South Kesteven travel to work by car, either as driver or passenger: this mode of transport accounts for nearly 80% of all employment-related travel. South Kesteven has a significantly higher proportion of people travelling to work by car or van than in England as a whole. This reflects the relative scarcity of public transport routes throughout the District. Public transport accounts for less than 5% of travel to work journeys and 10% of the workforce walk to work.

Likely future conditions

It is inevitable that the projected population growth will result in increased demand for travel. In particular, given the rural nature of the District, there are

likely to be more car owners and drivers. It is also likely that an aging population will result in a growing number of elderly people seeking to access services. This is likely to mean a need for transport suitable for older people who may not be able to drive and who would rely on public transport to get around.

Encouraging mixed-use development may result in reducing the distances that people travel to work. However, given the rural nature of the district and the lack of public transport, travel by private car is unavoidable in many locations.

Lincolnshire County Council is taking positive steps to provide effective rural transport links between villages within the District. Whilst this will help to make these communities more accessible, a fundamental change in attitudes will be required to reduce car dependency. The presence of the A1 and mainline rail route will continue to influence people's live/work choices within the District.

CLIMATE

In response to increasing concerns about climate change, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was agreed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The UK pledged to return its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2000, and achieved this target. In 1997 the UK signed up to the Kyoto Protocol, which built on these targets. The international agreement was to reduce each of the country's overall emissions of six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) by 5.2% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012.

In addition to mitigating against the effects of climate change, steps can be taken to reduce the amounts of greenhouse gases emitted. Initially, this should be by reducing the amount or increasing the efficiency of the energy used. Additionally, the proportion of energy generated by fossil fuels which give off greenhouse gases (such as gas, oil and coal) can be decreased, and that from renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind or biomass) increased.

By building energy-efficient housing, the amount of greenhouse gases emitted can be significantly reduced. The energy rating of dwellings is measured by the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP), which is a calculation of a building's energy efficiency. SAP ratings are scored on a scale from 1 to 120 where 1 is the worst and 120 the best. Building Regulations in 2002 require new houses to be built to a SAP rating of 100, whereas a typical 1960's built house has a rating of 30.

Likely future conditions

Climate change is expected to lead to hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters. Sea levels are expected to rise and, together with an

increase in rainfall, lead to more frequent flooding of rivers and the coastline. Extreme weather events such as storms or heatwaves would be more frequent. In addition to an increased likelihood of flooding, more frequent storms could result in damage to buildings and infrastructure. There could also be changes to the economy; agriculture, in particular, could be forced to adapt to the new climate, with new crops replacing traditional varieties.

Small-scale local initiatives to improve the energy efficiency of new buildings, while relatively insignificant individually, should be cumulatively beneficial.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Preserving the cultural and historic environment benefits communities in more than one way: it provides an essential educational resource for the understanding of the past and its legacy; it contributes to the national and local economy as it promotes tourism and provides jobs; it provides people with a sense of belonging to a unique and special place – a sense of identity.

The historic environment should, however, be seen as more than designations. Development decisions should also be based upon an understanding of the wider historic environment and its impact on the character and distinctiveness of areas.

The design and layout of new developments can influence its surroundings. Good urban design is rarely brought about by prescribing physical solutions, or by setting rigid design standards but by approaches which emphasise design objectives or principles. Larger developments can be informed by design guidance and masterplans, so the degree to which this happens could be monitored in the future.

There are around 2,500 Listed Buildings and 100 Scheduled Monuments throughout the District.

Likely future conditions

Information regarding the archaeological resource is constantly evolving. New information comes to light through sites recorded by the public, through schemes like the Portable Antiquities Scheme, and through development. As at January 2007, c4000 archaeological records exist for the District. This figure will increase year-on-year, as members of the public report finds, as well as through new development.

MATERIAL ASSETS

We live in a ‘throwaway society’, using up the earth’s most precious resources and producing massive amounts of rubbish and pollution as a result. The vast majority of the District’s household waste ends up buried in landfill, which leads to environmental problems because the rubbish takes up valuable space, can cause pollution of the air, land and water, and the rotting waste can give off greenhouse gases contributing to climate change.

South Kesteven District Council uses a twin-bin system for the collection of household waste to help reduce the amount of waste going into landfill sites, and to increase the amount of refuse which is recycled. The distribution of the 110,000 new bins began in August 2006 and the process was completed by July 2007.

District-wide, the amount of refuse recycled increased from 7.4% in 2002/03 to around 26% by March 2006, and where wheelie bins were used the amount recycled had increased to 44%. Since the introduction of the twin-bin system was completed, there has been a marked increase in amount of household waste which has been recycled, and a marked decrease in the amount of household waste which has been sent to landfill sites.

Likely future conditions

As the twin-bin system becomes established throughout the district, it is expected that the amount of household waste collected and disposed of in landfill sites will decrease, and the amount of household waste which is recycled will increase. The council has set a target of recycling and/or composting 50% of all household waste by 2008, and to divert 70% of waste from landfill sites by 2010. The recycling target has been met.

APPENDIX 3: SOUTH KESTEVEN BASELINE DATA

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS							
BIODIVERSITY							
Objective: To protect and enhance the District's Natural Assets and Biodiversity							
Objective: To protect and enhance the District's Flora							
Objective: to protect and enhance the District's Fauna							
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD / AAP
		East Midlands	UK				
Area of land designated as SSSI (Ha)	535 Ha (2005) + 2 Natura 2000 sites [27 SSSIs 10 LWT nature reserves 21 Protected Road Verges 12 RIGS 236 SNIs]	less than 4% of total land area	2,427,000 Ha	no trend	protect existing	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust English Nature SKDC GIS mapping www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/search_results www.jncc.gov.uk/protectedsites Audit Commission Area Profile (2005)	Ensure that proposed allocations do not encroach upon or have a detrimental impact on designated sites.
% SSSI in favourable condition	60% (2005)	44.55% (2008)	54.61% (2008)	no trend	no issue	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust English Nature www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report Audit Commission Area Profile (2005)	
Sites designated as Local/National Nature Reserve	none designated	14 (2008)	1321 (2008)		no issue	Natural England	Ensure that proposed allocations do not encroach upon or have a detrimental impact on designated sites.
Area of land designated as County Wildlife Sites (ha)	5,182 Ha (app)	location of data unknown	location of data unknown	no trend	protect existing and encourage enhancements	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust English Nature www.lincstrust.org.uk	Ensure that proposed allocations do not encroach upon or have a detrimental impact on designated sites.
BROWNFIELD / GREENFIELD							
Objective: To ensure that development is located on the most appropriate sites in relation to the development sequence							
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD / AAP
		East Midlands	UK				
Area of previously developed land which is vacant or derelict (hectares)	vacant land 33 vacant buildings (2006) 22	920 (2006)	14,610 (2006) 4,550 (England)	3 0 0 22 17 09 22 (2004) (2005)	proactive reclamation of sites	NLUD (databases)	Consider NLUD sites for allocation
Amount of land identified in Urban Capacity Study (December 2005)	sites considered 159 sites discounted 109 sites retained 50 (area = 99 ha) capacity 2577 dwellings				proactive reclamation of sites	SKDC Urban Capacity Study (2005)	Consider urban capacity sites for possible allocation.
Amount of land identified in SHLAA (2008)	sites considered 266 sites suitable 112 possible capacity 16,459 (inc some UCS sites)				proactive	SKDC Planning Policy: combined SHLAA study with South Holland and Rutland	Consider SHLAA sites for possible allocation.
% new housing on previously-developed land	2007/2008 62.5%			63% (2002/2003) 54% (2003/2004) 50% (2004/2005)	maintain or increase percentage	Local Monitoring (SKDC KPIs) DCLG Publications	

				52.7% (2005/2006) 59.5% (2006/2007) 62.5% (2007/2008)				
SOIL								
Objective: Conserve soil resources and quality								
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP	
		East Midlands	UK					
Area of contaminated land (hectares)	1036 sites (2006/2007)	Data being monitored under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1995	Data being monitored under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1995	no trend	Approx 150 sites identified as High Risk (using content, proximity to people/water). Surveys to be completed by 2006 & high risk by 2005	Environmental Health Contaminated Land Strategy (Sites being monitored under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1995) SKDC KPIs	Check with Environmental Health before allocation of sites for possible contamination impact	
Agricultural Land	789 agricultural holdings 74,164 Ha (June 2007)	17,650 holdings 1,225,257 Ha (2003)	18,268,000 Ha (2002)	646 holdings 78,571.6 Ha (2003)		defra agricultural census (2007) defra agricultural census (2003)		
WATER								
Objective: Conserve water resource and quality								
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP	
		East Midlands	UK					
% major rivers rated as good/fair quality: Chemical	97.1% 2006	95% (2003)	94% (2003)	Static (2001 – 2006)	maintain	Audit Commission Area Profile	pollution implications In Core Strategy policy	
% of rivers rated good/fair quality: Biological	100% (2006)			Static (2001 – 2006)	maintain	Audit Commission Area Profile	Consider pollution implications of possible allocations	
Water abstraction – Indicator to be developed	East & West Glen and Lower Welland Rivers 'over-abstracted'				Issue for high water user/developments	Environment Agency	abstraction rate implications to influence site location	
Developments incorporation SuDS	SFRA identifies areas suitable for types of SUDs			no trend	Use SFRA	not currently monitored	Use SFRA to determine suitability of possible sites for SUDs	
Extant planning permission for new dwellings in High Risk Flood Areas	Total commitment 16 (data as at July 2008)			no trend	avoid development in high risk areas	local monitoring	Core Strategy policy to avoid development in FZ3. Possible allocations should accord.	
% of District at high risk of flooding	approximately 10%				avoid development in high risk areas	Environment Agency	Core Strategy policy to avoid development in FZ3	
AIR								
Objective: To maintain air quality within the district								
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP	
		East Midlands	UK					
Air quality	All air quality statutory requirements met. Wharf Road, Grantham = only Air Quality Management Area.				no issue	Local Air Quality Management Annual Progress Report (April 2008) Bureau Veritas SKDC Environmental Health	Development proposals in this area should not worsen situation. Work at methods to reduce this problem area. Relevant to GAAP	
CLIMATIC FACTORS								
Objective: To manage prudently the natural resources of the district to reduce vulnerability to flooding								
Objective: To minimise energy usage through sustainable design and development								
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP	

		East Midlands	UK						
SAP target: 60-70 by 2011	Council: targets nearly met Private: 50 (estimated) (Fordham) All new dwellings must be SAP compliant	48 (est) (Fordham)	51 (est) (Fordham)			SKDC Property Services Energy Manager SKDC Building Control			
MATERIAL ASSETS									
Objective: To minimise waste and encourage recycling and reuse of waste									
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP		
		East Midlands	UK						
Amount of household waste collected (Tonnes)	47,023 (02/03) 46,893 (03/04) 48,595 (04/05) 52,492 (05/06) 52816.12 (06/07) 52308.88 (07/08)				no issue	South Kesteven Waste Management			
household waste recycled	7.4% (02/03) 13.7% (03/04) 14.9% (04/05) 26.8% (05/06) 17440.90 tonnes (06/07) 26843.28 tonnes (07/08)	(2002/2003) 13.8%	(2002/2003) 14.5%	year on year increase from 04/05 includes compostable marked increase since District-wide introduction of twin-bin collections	no issue	South Kesteven Waste Management			
amount of waste to landfill (Tonnes)	40,491 (03/04) 41,346 (04/05) 38,748 (05/06) 35375.22 (06/07) 25465.61 (07/08)			marked reduction in amount of landfill waste after District-wide introduction of twin-bin collection system		South Kesteven Waste Management			
CULTURAL HERITAGE									
Objective: To protect and enhance the District's cultural, built and archaeological heritage									
Objective: To enhance and conserve the environment of the District through sustainable design and development									
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP		
		East Midlands	UK						
Listed Buildings	2154 Listings 2569 Buildings				protect and enhance existing.	English Heritage SKDC Conservation Officer	Ensure potential allocations do not have a detrimental impact on historic assets.		
Listed Buildings at risk	G1 & G11* = 8 G2 = N/K					English Heritage SKDC Conservation Officer			
Scheduled Monuments (SM)	100					English Heritage			
SMs at risk	1					English Heritage			
Conservation Areas	47					SKDC Conservation Officer			
Registered Parks & Gardens	10					English Heritage			
Number of dwellings	58,033 (2008)			53,151 (2005)		ONS Census 2001 + known housing completions 2001-2008			
LANDSCAPE									
Objective: To maintain/enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the District's Landscape Character Areas									
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP		
		East Midlands	UK						
Landscape Character Areas	7					SKDC Landscape Character Area Assessment 2007	Core Strategy policy. Consider the implications of LCA for potential allocations		
Tree Preservation Orders	362				protect existing	SKDC Arboricultural Officer SKDC GIS (internal only)	Core Strategy policy		
Hedgerow Consent Notices	year proposal approved 2001 2 2 2002 3 1 2003 0 0			no trend		SKDC Arboricultural Officer			

	2004 2005 2006 2007	1 1 1 1					
SOCIAL							
FAIR AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES							
Objective: To ensure the needs of the population of the District are met							
Objective: To ensure that the housing needs of the community are met, in particular the affordable housing requirements							
Objective: Contribute to community safety by encouraging good design							
Objective: to facilitate the provision of recreational facilities for all							
Objective: To facilitate improved health provision where appropriate							
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)	Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP	
		East Midlands	UK				
% dwellings which fall below Decent Homes Standard	19.7% private sector 7.5% social sector		32% private sector		no issue	Head of Property Services: Housing Strategy to 2010 (Stock Condition survey 2005/6)	
Number of affordable homes built annually	Need identified as 460 pa Actual completed 04/05 = 50 05/06 = 112 06/07 = 133 07/08 = 155			Annual increase in affordable units provided. Target met or exceeded since 2004.	level of need assessment of new survey	Housing Strategy Manager	Core Strategy includes Affordable Housing Policy and SPD being prepared. Site allocations to include affordable target for sites and rural exception sites.
Recorded crimes per 1,000 population	(2002/2003): 90.5 (2004/2005): 79.4 (2005/2006): 78.1 (2006/2007): 43	2002/03: 119 2004/05: 106.7 2005/06: 102.1 2006/07: 63	2002/03: 113 2004/05: 105.2 2005/06: 103.1 2006/07: 47	reduction year on year. lower than regional or national stats	design out crime	Home Office Jan – Mar 2003 (NB: England and Wales only) [www.research-lincs.org.uk] www.crimestatistics.org.uk	SA Objective
Overall road accident casualty rate (per 1,000 population)	SKDC 2003 4.9 Lincs 6.4 2004 4.9 6.2 2005 4.6 6.0 2006 3.96 2007 4.53	2003 5.2 2004 5.1 2005 5.0 2006	2003 5.1 2004 4.9 2005 4.7 2006	lower than rest of county, region or country	Highway standards on new developments	Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership [www.research-lincs.org.uk "Quality of life in Lincolnshire"]	
School Travel Plans to DES standards	52 primary schools 51 travel plans (at 31/3/07) 12 secondary schools 11 travel plans (at 31/3/07) 4 Special schools 4 travel plans (at 31/3/07)			Govt target = ALL schools to have travel plan by April 2010. Lincs should meet early	no issue	Lincs County Council Highways Dept	
% of population that can access:	• at least one 20 ha site within 2km of home; • one 100 ha site within 5km of home; • one site within 10 km of home;	100% within 10k of Accessible Natural Greenspace		protect and enhance existing and encourage new provision	English Nature Greenspace Standards: local visitor attraction sites	Consider implications of PPG17 Assessment and develop local standard for inclusion in LDF policy and site allocations.	Consider enhancing existing provision through new development too.
Major visitor attractions							
% residents very				no issue			

satisfied or fairly satisfied with: a) entertainment & eating out recreational facilities b) sports and leisure facilities (provided by the local authority) c) culture & arts	a) 70% b) 51.6% c) 43.4%			a) 60% (06) b) 58% (06) c) 44% (06)	inform policy	Householder Survey 2007:	Identify town and Local centres and encourage new retail, leisure and service development to locate within them.
% shopping in Grantham, Stamford, Bourne & Deepings	88%				inform policy	Householder Survey 2007: SKDC Business Management Services	Identify Town Centres in LDF
% shopping out of District:	• 12%				inform policy and reduce leakage	Householder Survey 2007: SKDC Business Management Services	Improve retail choice and restrict leakage to external retail centres
Number of communities containing: a) GP b) School c) Regular bus route d) food/local shop	2008 GP 12 School 28 Regular bus 22 food/local shop 23			2006 GP 14 School 28 Regular bus 18 food/local shop 27	LCC Transport claim "60% rural households have access to hourly bus service" : Sustainability Matrix to inform policy.	Sustainability Matrix Has been a loss of two GP practices and 4 food shops from local villages between 2006 -2008. But improved bus service	Core Strategy policy and locational strategy seeks to protect existing community facilities and promote the development of new. Consider location of existing as well as potential of providing as part of new development
No GPs	80 (Jan 2007)				no issue	Lincolnshire Health Authority	
No GP Practices	21 (Jan 2007) 52% with >2doctors			av 6,000 patients /GP practice	no issue	Lincolnshire Health Authority	
Population M F	2001: 124,792: 61,108(M) 63,684(F) 1991: 108,945 53,162(M) 55,783(F)				no issue	Office for National Statistics	
Population breakdown (by age and gender)	age band 2001 1991 0-15 20% 20.335% 15-74 71.65% 71.565% 75+ 7.9% 7.9%						
Pension age (%)	1991 census 18.56% mid 1996 est: 18.2% 2001 census: 18.93% mid 2004 est: 20.13%			increase in both absolute and percentage terms			ensure new development meets long-term requirements of aging population
Life expectancy at birth	a) males 78 b) females 82.4 (2007)	a) 75.7 b) 80.3 (2001)	a) 75.7 b) 80.4 (2001)	73.2 75-76.3 78.7 80 1991 2001	Higher life expectancy than regional / national average = aging population	Office for National Statistics Census 2001 Census 1991 NHS Health Profile 2007	Plan for life time homes. Consider the implications of a larger population of elderly residents
% residents with long term illness	15.9%	18.40%	17.90%		Lower number of residents with lifelong illness.	Office for National Statistics Census 2001	
% people who describe their health as good	70.60%	68%	68.20%		no issue	Office for National Statistics Census 2001	
% people who describe their health as not good	7.20%	9.10%	9%		no issue	Office for National Statistics Census 2001	

EMPLOYMENT AND THE ECONOMY									
Objective: to encourage employment opportunities for all									
Objective: to facilitate the development of new technology to support a modern economic infrastructure									
Objective: to improve the social and environmental performance of the economy									
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP		
		East Midlands	UK						
Residents having 5+ GCSE (or NVQ2)	64.5% (2007)	62.6% (2007)	64.5% (2007)		SK average is same as national average	Lincs Research Observatory	Implies that the districts population achieves well in secondary education but does not retain those most highly qualified residents. Consider implications for business/employment land/policy.		
Residents having 2+ 'A' Level (or NVQ3)	47.5% (2007)	44.1% (2007)	46.4% (2007)		SK average is higher than UK and regional average	Lincs Research Observatory			
Residents having degree (or NVQ4)	27.9% (2007)	25.5% (2007)	28.6% (2007)		SK is lower than national average	Lincs Research Observatory			
Pupils gaining >5 A*-C GCSE	2001/02 59.1 2002/03 64.8 2003/04 63.2 2004/05 64.6	2001/02 49.2 2002/03 50.6 2003/04 51.0 2004/05 52.6	2001/02 51.2 2002/03 52.9 2003/04 53.6 2004/05 56.0	consistently higher than regional & national		ONS - neighbourhood statistics			
Level of employment 16-74 economically active	77.4% (2007)	75.9% (2007)	74.4% (2007)	higher than regional & national					
Level of unemployment % (16-74 economically active)	(2001) 2.5% (2005) 1.5% (2006) 1.9% 2008 1.7%	(2001) 3.3% (2005) 2.1% (2006) 2.8% 7/2008 2.7	(2001) 3.4% (2005) 2.4% (2006) 2.9% 7/2008 2.7	Consistently lower than regional and national average	background for employment policy	Office for National Statistics Census 2001 Jobcentre Plus Lincs Research Observatory			
Level of long term (+1 yr) unemployment %	6% (2008)	10% (2008)	12% (2008)	lower than regional or national		Jobcentre Plus			
Level of youth unemployment	8% (2008)	11% (2008)	11 (2008)	lower than regional or national		Jobcentre Plus			
Range of employment opportunities	vacancies across all sectors					Jobcentre Plus SKDC Economic Development			
Number of businesses employing over 100	35 (2007)			40 (2005) 46 (2006)		SKDC Economic Development			
Number of business employing less than 10	3740 (Mar 2007)	115,650 (Mar 2006)	1,442,140 (Mar 2006)	4210 (Mar 2006)		SKDC Economic Development			
VAT registrations	415 (2006)	144,315 (Mar 2006)	1,758,270 (Mar 2006)			SKDC Economic Development			
VAT de-registrations	315 (2006)	9,765 (Mar 2006)	138,780 (Mar 2006)			SKDC Economic Development			
Businesses assisted (help in locating premises/land/funding)	820 (2007)			360 (2006)		SKDC Economic Development			
Mean average weekly income of those working in SKDC	2008 – £530.50			2004 - £419.90 2005 - £429.80 2006 - £460.00 2007 - £474.50	Disparity of up to £100 between the income of those working in the district and those living in the district. Implies larger salaries are from jobs outside the district.		Consider implications of out commuting for better paid jobs.		
Mean average weekly income for those living in SK	2008 - £598.00			2004 - £497.10 2005 - £532.60 2006 - £543.90 2007 - £548.00			Implications on affordability of the lower paid jobs within the district.		
TRANSPORT									
Objective: to improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, walking and cycling									
Indicator	Quantified Data for South Kesteven (year)	Comparators & Targets (year)		Trend: South Kesteven	Assessment / Issues Identified	Data Sources	Action/Issues for DPD /AAP		
		East Midlands	UK						

Means of travel to work by modal split %	work from home underground, tram etc train bus, minibus, coach motorcycle car/van passenger in car/van taxi, minicab bicycle walking other``	10.25 0.06 1.54 3.01 1.08 61.67 6.65 0.54 4.08 10.73 0.39	9.04 0.07 0.98 6.98 1.04 60.38 6.95 0.41 3.27 10.49 0.39	9.16 3.16 4.23 7.51 1.11 54.92 6.11 0.52 2.83 9.99 0.46	Higher number of residents work from home than nationally or regionally. Higher number of residents travel to work by car than UK or EM	inform policy to seek overall reduction in need to travel by car to work. Influence public transport provision	Office for National Statistics Census 2001	Core Strategy policy to guide location of development, encourage public transport use, cycle/walking, travel plans, work from home
Length of: a) cycle paths and cycle lanes b) public rights of way	c) 39km (including 12.9km Sustrans) b) 860 km				inform policy, protect and enhance existing, encourage new provision	LCC Highways & Planning Directorate [www.research-lincs.org.uk "Quality of life in Lincolnshire"]	Encourage positive approaches to new cycle and walking facilities as part of new developments	

Appendix 4: Objective Testing - Grantham Area Action Plan DPD

OBJECTIVE 1: To provide for 8,500 new dwellings within Grantham up to 2026 of sufficient variety in terms of sites, sizes, types, tenures and affordability to meet the needs of the population.		
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact upon biodiversity will depend on the housing's location. Provisions of housing could have a positive or negative impact. Mitigation may require enhancement of biodiversity.
B	?	Impact upon biodiversity will depend on the housing's location. Provisions of housing could have a positive or negative impact. Mitigation may require enhancement of biodiversity.
C	?	Impact upon biodiversity will depend on the housing's location. Provisions of housing could have a positive or negative impact. Mitigation may require enhancement of biodiversity.
D	x	Provision of housing will use land, it is therefore important to ensure the efficient use of land.
E	x	Provision of housing will use land, it is therefore important to ensure the efficient use of land.
F	x	Provision of housing will use more water.
G	—	No significant relationship
H	x	Provision of housing will use more water.
I	—	No significant relationship
J	x	Additional housing will increase waste
K	—	No significant relationship

L	—	No significant relationship
M	?	Impact on the landscape will depend upon the location of the houses. Provision of housing could have a positive or negative impact.
N	✓	A variety of tenure, size and type will ensure housing meets the local need
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	✓	Provision of adequate housing is a significant determinant of health.
S	—	No significant relationship
T	—	No significant relationship
U	✓	Provision of mixed housing types will assist in community cohesion
V	-	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 2:

To promote and strengthen the role of Grantham as a Sub-Regional Centre, and properly plan and deliver the additional housing growth expected by the Grantham Growth Point and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	This may have a positive or negative impact dependant on the specific site
B	?	This may have a positive or negative impact dependant on the specific site
C	?	This may have a positive or negative impact dependant on the specific site
D	x	Provision of housing will use land, therefore it is important to ensure efficient use of land.
E	x	Provision of housing will use land, therefore it is important to ensure efficient use of land.
F	—	No significant relationship
G	—	No significant relationship

H	—	No significant relationship
I	—	No significant relationship
J	—	No significant relationship
K	—	No significant relationship
L	—	No significant relationship
M	?	Provision of housing may have a negative or positive effect
N	✓	Flexible supply will help community housing needs to be met.
O	✓	Flexible supply will help community housing needs to be met.
P	—	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	—	No significant relationship
S	—	No significant relationship
T	—	No significant relationship
U	—	No significant relationship
V	—	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 3:

To provide for the development of employment land on a variety of sites to support a diversity of employment opportunities and attract high quality investment and skilled jobs.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	—	No significant relationship
B	—	No significant relationship
C	—	No significant relationship
D	—	No significant relationship
E	—	No significant relationship
F	—	No significant relationship
G	—	No significant relationship
H	—	No significant relationship
I	—	No significant relationship
J	—	No significant relationship
K	—	No significant relationship
L	—	No significant relationship
M	—	No significant relationship
N	✓	Providing a variety of employment sites will ensure a variety of jobs for the local community
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	—	No significant relationship
S	✓	Increased employment opportunities and a variety of sites will help to increase the employment offer.

T	—	No significant relationship
U	—	No significant relationship
V	—	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 4:

To promote the vitality and viability of the Grantham town centre, exploiting the benefit of enhanced growth of the town whilst retaining the best and most valued aspects of its existing character.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	—	No significance
B	—	No significance
C	—	No significance
D	—	No significance
E	—	No significance
F	—	No significance
G	?	Air quality within in town centre will be dependant on future traffic management, therefore the effect may be positive or negative.
H	—	No significance
I	✓	A high quality and distinctive built environment will be important in securing vitality and viability.

J	—	No significance
K	✓	A high quality and distinctive built environment will be important in securing vitality and viability.
L	✓	A high quality and distinctive built environment will be important in securing vitality and viability.
M	—	No significance
N	✓	A vibrant town centre will act as a focus for the community and meet their needs.
O	—	No significant relationship, although there may be the intention to increase housing in the town centre.
P	✓	A vital and viable town centre would be one where there is plenty of activity, therefore reducing the fear of crime.
Q	—	No significance
R	—	No significance
S	✓	A vital and viable town centre will increase employment opportunities
T	—	No significance
U	✓	A vital and viable town centre will create a pleasant town centre environment for people to work in and visit.
V	—	No significance

OBJECTIVE 5:

To ensure that the Town Centre is a convenient and accessible place that is easy to get to and get around.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	—	No significance
B	—	No significance
C	—	No significance
D	—	No significance
E	—	No significance
F	—	No significance
G	?	Air quality within in town centre will be dependant on future traffic management, therefore the effect may be positive or negative.
H	—	No significance
I	✓	A high quality and distinctive built environment will be important in securing vitality and viability.
J	—	No significance
K	✓	A high quality and distinctive built environment will be important in securing vitality and viability.

L	✓	A high quality and distinctive built environment will be important in securing vitality and viability.
M	—	No significance
N	✓	A vibrant town centre will act as a focus for the community and meet their needs.
O	—	No significant relationship, although there may be the intention to increase housing in the town centre.
P	✓	A vital and viable town centre would be one where there is plenty of activity, therefore reducing the fear of crime.
Q	—	No significance
R	—	No significance
S	✓	A vital and viable town centre will increase employment opportunities
T	—	No significance
U	✓	A vital and viable town centre will create a pleasant town centre environment for people to work in and visit.
V	—	No significance

OBJECTIVE 6:

To seek a major increase in retail provision, bringing enhanced quality and choice, whilst keeping the centre compact.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	—	No significance
B	—	No significance
C	—	No significance
D	—	No significance
E	—	No significance
F	—	No significance
G	?	Air quality within in town centre will be dependant on future traffic management, therefore the effect may be positive or negative.
H	—	No significance
I	—	No significance
J	—	No significance

K	—	No significance
L	—	No significance
M	—	No significance
N	✓	A vibrant town centre will act as a focus for the community and meet their needs.
O	—	No significant relationship
P	✓	A vital and viable town centre would be one where there is plenty of activity, therefore reducing the fear of crime.
Q	—	No significance
R	—	No significance
S	✓	A vital and viable town centre will increase employment opportunities
T	—	No significance
U	✓	Improved retail offer will improve the environment for people to work in and visit.
V	—	No significance

OBJECTIVE 7:

To locate development within Grantham where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the motor car.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	—	No significance
B	—	No significance
C	—	No significance
D	—	No significance
E	—	No significance
F	—	No significance
G	✓	Reducing the need to travel will improve air quality
H	—	No significance
I	✓	A reduction in traffic will assist in reducing greenhouse gases
J	—	No significance

K	—	No significance
L	✓	Minimising the need to travel, particularly by car may help to improve the environment.
M	—	No significance
N	✓	Local services increase community cohesion
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significance
Q	—	No significance
R	✓	Local service centers should help reduce disparities between areas and improve social well being
S	✓	Should encourage a variety of local jobs
T	✓	New technology may reduce the need to travel
U	—	No significance
V	✓	Provision of local services will reduce reliance on the car and encourage other more sustainable methods of transport.

OBJECTIVE 8:

To ensure that the new growth brings opportunities to enhance existing services, facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of existing and new communities.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	—	No significance
B	—	No significance
C	—	No significance
D	—	No significance
E	—	No significance
F	—	No significance
G	—	No significance
H	—	No significance
I	—	No significance
J	—	No significance
K	—	No significance

L	—	No significance
M	—	No significance
N	✓	Enhanced services, facilities and infrastructure will benefit the present and future population of Grantham.
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significance
Q	✓	Will help supply additional recreational facilities dependant on local need.
R	✓	Enhanced facilities and services will improve health provision.
S	✓	Will encourage a variety of local jobs
T	—	No significance
U	✓	Enhanced services, facilities and infrastructure will encourage social and environment improvements within the economy.
V	—	No significance

OBJECTIVE 9:

To conserve and enhance Grantham's heritage, respecting historic buildings, links and views

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	✓	Biodiversity is part of the natural heritage
B	✓	Biodiversity is part of the natural heritage
C	✓	Biodiversity is part of the natural heritage
D	—	No significance
E	—	No significance
F	—	No significance
G	—	No significance
H	—	No significance
I	—	No significance
J	—	No significance
K	✓	Protecting and enhancing heritage will assist in maintaining and improving

		the quality and distinctiveness of the environment.
L	✓	Protecting and enhancing heritage will assist in maintaining and improving the quality and distinctiveness of the environment.
M	✓	Landscape has an interrelationship with preservation of heritage.
N	✓	Protecting built and natural heritage helps to preserve local identify which fosters a sense of belonging to a community.
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significance
Q	—	No significance
R	✓	Quality natural and built environment is linked to an increased sense of well being which is important for good health.
S	—	No significance
T	—	No significance
U	✓	Natural and built heritage assists in providing a pleasant environment.
V	—	No significance

OBJECTIVE 10:

To provide a network of multifunctional greenspace which secures a net gain in biodiversity, provides for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes healthy lifestyles and enhances the quality of the natural and built environment.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	√	Significant opportunity for increasing biodiversity
B	√	Significant opportunity for increasing biodiversity
C	√	Significant opportunity for increasing biodiversity
D	√	Greenspace will protect soils from erosion
E	√	Greenspace will protect soils from erosion
F	√	Greenspace provide opportunities for improved water management (SDS) and assist in maintaining water quality.
G	√	Greenspace can absorb air pollutants
H	√	Greenspace provide opportunities for improved water management (SDS)
I	—	No significance
J	—	No significance

K	✓	A multifunctional network provides the opportunity to protect and enhance sites and features.
L	✓	A multifunctional network provides the opportunity to protect and enhance sites and features.
M	✓	Greenspaces may provide the opportunity to enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape.
N	✓	Multifunctional spaces encourage people to socialise, thereby nurturing a sense of community.
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significance
Q	✓	Provision of multifunctional space will increase recreational facilities.
R	✓	Greenspace encourages sporting and recreational activities which improve health.
S	—	No significance
T	—	No significance
U	✓	A high quality network of open space will provide an environment that is attractive to visitors and investors.
V	✓	A quality net work of open spaces will encourage cycling and walking.

OBJECTIVE 11: To reduce the risk of flooding by ensuring the appropriate location and design of new development, having regard to the likely impact of climate change.		
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	✓	Ensuring that development avoids floodplains and that SUDs are incorporated will have opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
B	✓	Ensuring that development avoids floodplains and that SUDs are incorporated will have opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
C	✓	Ensuring that development avoids floodplains and that SUDs are incorporated will have opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
D	✓	Reducing the risk of flooding will prevent soil erosion.
E	✓	Reducing the risk of flooding will prevent soil erosion.
F	✓	Flooding can increase the risk of water pollution, therefore managing flood risk is beneficial.
G	—	No significance
H	✓	The objective aims to protect people from the effects of climate change

I	—	No significance
J	✓	Incorporating grey water recycling methods into developments may reduce flooding
K	✓	Preventing flooding will protect the cultural heritage of Grantham.
L	—	No significance
M	✓	Avoiding development on floodplains will ensure that these areas contribute to the character and setting of settlements.
N	—	No significance
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significance
Q	—	No significance
R	✓	Ensuring developments are not at risk of flooding will reduce the stress individual experience in such circumstances.
S	—	No significance
T	—	No significance

U	✓	An area protected from the risk of flooding will be more attractive to investors.
V	—	No significance

Appendix 4: Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD

OBJECTIVE 1: Make provision for at least 8250 new homes across the District (excluding Grantham) up to 2026. Ensuring a rolling five year supply of housing development which varies in terms of sites, size, type and tenure and affordability.		
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact will depend on the location of housing. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
B	?	Impact will depend on the location of housing. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
C	?	Impact will depend on the location of housing. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
D	x	New housing will take up land, the location and previous use of land will determine the extent of the impact on land as a resource.
E	x	New housing will take up land, the location and previous use of land will determine the extent of the impact on soil.
F	x	New housing will use more water.
G	—	No significant relationship
H	x	New development creates additional run-off increasing risk of flooding, unless development is designed to greenfield run-off rates.
I	—	No significant relationship

J	x	New development will create more waste
K	—	No significant relationship
L	?	Impact will depend upon the location and design of new homes
M	?	Impact on the landscape of the district will depend upon the location and design of housing.
N	✓	Additional homes, on different sites and of differing size, type and tenure should help meet housing needs
O	✓	Additional homes, on different sites and of differing size, type and tenure should help meet housing needs
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	—	No significant relationship
S	—	No significant relationship
T	—	No significant relationship
U	✓	The construction of new homes provides employment opportunities and contribute to a thriving economy
V	—	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 2:

Identify suitable and deliverable sites for affordable housing schemes to meet local needs within rural villages, and ensure the provision of an appropriate amount of affordable housing on qualifying development sites

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact will depend on the location of housing. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
B	?	Impact will depend on the location of housing. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
C	?	Impact will depend on the location of housing. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
D	x	New housing will take up land. The location and previous use of land will determine the extent of the impact on land as a resource.
E	x	New housing will take up land. The location and previous use of land will determine the extent of the impact on soil.
F	x	New housing will use more water.
G	—	No significant relationship
H	x	New development creates additional run-off increasing risk of flooding, unless development is designed to greenfield run-off rates.
I	—	No significant relationship
J	x	New development will create more waste
K	—	No significant relationship

L	?	Impact will depend upon the location and design of new homes
M	?	Impact on the landscape of the district will depend upon the location and design of housing.
N	✓	Provision of affordable homes increases the range of size, type and tenure of homes available.
O	✓	Provision of affordable homes increases the range of size, type and tenure of homes available..
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	-	No significant relationship
R	✓	Provision of adequate housing has a significant impact on health
S	-	No significant relationship
T	-	No significant relationship
U	✓	The construction of new homes provides employment opportunities and contribute to a thriving economy
V	-	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 3:

Identify a range of suitable and available sites to support a diversity of new and existing employers (including commercial, retail, leisure and other business sectors) to promote a thriving local economy

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
B	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
C	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
D	x	New development will take up land. The location and previous use of land will determine the extent of the impact on land as a resource.
E	x	New development will take up land. The location and previous use of land will determine the extent of the impact on soil.
F	x	New commercial development will use more water. The actual type of employment will determine how much (eg food preparation will use much more water than offices) Greater risk of water sources becoming contaminated from industrial uses.
G	?	Impact will depend upon the actual use.

H	x	New development creates additional run-of increasing risk of flooding, unless development is designed to greenfield run-off rates.
I	x	New development will require more power
J	x	New development will create more waste
K	?	Impact will depend upon the location and design of new development.
L	?	Impact will depend upon the location and design of new development
M	?	Impact on the landscape of the district will depend upon the location and design of new development.
N	✓	Provision for new and expanded employment opportunities will meet social and economic needs of the community
O	-	No significant relationship
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	✓	Provision of adequate employment opportunities has a significant impact on health
S	✓	Provision of employment sites and premises increases availability of employment opportunities for everyone
T	✓	Provision of employment sites and premises increases availability of employment opportunities for everyone
U	✓	New and expanded businesses contribute to a thriving economy
V	✓	New and expanded business premises and sites across the district should provide the opportunity for more people to choose to walk, cycle or use public transport to get to work.

OBJECTIVE 4: Restrict the loss of existing viable and well located employment land to other non-employment generating uses.		
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
B	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
C	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
D	?	Retaining existing employment sites may mean less "new" land needs to be built upon for employment uses, however it may increase the amount of "new" land needed for other uses
E	✓	Reusing existing premises and sites should reduce soil erosion
F	-	No significant relationship
G	-	No significant relationship
H	-	No significant relationship
I	-	No significant relationship
J	✓	Reusing existing premises and sites should reduce waste
K	-	No significant relationship
L	-	No significant relationship
M	-	No significant relationship

N	✓	Retaining existing employment opportunities will help meet the social and economic needs of the community
O	-	No significant relationship
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	✓	Provision of adequate employment opportunities has a significant impact on health
S	✓	Retention of employment sites and premises should increase availability of employment opportunities for everyone
T	?	Retention of employment sites and premises may not promote modern technology and infrastructure.
U	✓	Existing businesses contribute to a thriving economy
V	✓	Retaining business premises and sites across the district should provide the opportunity for more people to choose to walk, cycle or use public transport to get to work.

OBJECTIVE 5 :

Identify opportunities to support and encourage appropriate rural employment and diversification schemes in sustainable and accessible locations throughout the District

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
B	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
C	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location, former use of site and whether mitigation measures increase biodiversity.
D	?	Providing for some appropriate local employment in rural areas can help promote sustainable development patterns.
E	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location and former use of site
F	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites.
G	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites.
H	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites.
I	-	No significant relationship
J	-	No significant relationship
K	-	No significant relationship

L	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites.
M	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites.
N	✓	Providing new employment opportunities in rural communities will help meet the social and economic needs of the rural communities
O	-	No significant relationship
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	-	No significant relationship
R	-	No significant relationship
S	✓	Provision of employment opportunities within rural communities should increase availability of employment opportunities for everyone
T	✓	Provision of employment opportunities within rural communities are more likely to require the use and development of modern technology to allow them to function effectively.
U	-	No significant relationship
V	✓	Provision of employment opportunities within rural communities enables people to work and live in close proximity, and are more likely to walk or cycle to work.

OBJECTIVE 6 :

Promote and enhance the vitality and viability of the principal retail areas of Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings by concentrating new retail, leisure and service developments within identified town centres and ensuring that such schemes meet an identified retail need and capacity. Identify local centre's as the focus for local retail and service needs

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	-	No significant relationship
B	-	No significant relationship
C	-	No significant relationship
D	✓	Identifying centres will ensure that this objective is met by establishing a sustainable sequence for retail development.
E	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location and former use of site
F	-	No significant relationship
G	✓	Concentrating retail development in town centres allows for combined shopping and leisure trips, as well as providing the option to use alternative means of transport as these locations are generally the destination for public transport. Reducing air pollution.
H	-	No significant relationship
I	-	No significant relationship
J	-	No significant relationship
K	-	No significant relationship
L	-	No significant relationship
M	-	No significant relationship
N	✓	Providing new retail within recognized and accessible retail centres ensure that a ranges of shops are available to the greatest number of people.

O	-	No significant relationship
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	-	No significant relationship
R	-	No significant relationship
S	✓	Retail development contributes to the range and availability of employment opportunities for everyone
T	-	No significant relationship
U	-	No significant relationship
V	-	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 7 :

Promote sustainable patterns of development through: the identification of appropriate housing allocations including rural affordable housing sites; promoting sustainable rural employment opportunities; improving access and public transport: and by seeking to retain and improve existing facilities.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location and use of site, and mitigation measures used.
B	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location and use of site, and mitigation measures used.
C	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location and use of site, and mitigation measures used.
D	✓	Objective promotes sustainable patterns of development in rural parts of district.
E	?	Impact will depend on the location of sites. Development could have a positive or negative effect depending upon location and former use of site
F	✗	New housing and employment development uses more water. Impact will depend on the location of sites and design of development.
G	-	No significant relationship
H	-	No significant relationship
I	-	No significant relationship
J	✗	New housing and employment development will generate more waste.

K	-	No significant relationship
L	✓	Objective promotes sustainable patterns of development in rural parts of district.
M	?	Impact of objective will depend upon the location and design of development.
N	✓	Objective helps to meet the needs of the rural community in a sustainable manner.
O	✓	Objective helps to meet the needs of the rural community in a sustainable manner.
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	-	No significant relationship
R	-	No significant relationship
S	✓	Employment development in sustainable rural locations contributes to the range and availability of employment opportunities for everyone
T	-	No significant relationship
U	-	No significant relationship
V	✓	Providing employment opportunities in sustainable rural locations contributes to the range and availability of employment accessible to those who live in villages.

OBJECTIVE 8 :

Ensure all allocated sites are located in accordance with the spatial strategy and policies of the Core Strategy. In particular that they:

- **maximise the use of existing public transport, cycling and pedestrian routes**
- **have access to appropriate services and infrastructure**
- **protect and enhance wildlife sites, protected species; biodiversity; historic assets; archaeology; water quality; landscape character and open space.**
-

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and wildlife sites.
B	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and wildlife sites.
C	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and wildlife sites.
D	✓	Objective promotes sustainable patterns of development.
E	-	No significant relationship
F	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance water resources.
G	-	No significant relationship
H	-	No significant relationship
I	-	No significant relationship
J	-	No significant relationship
K	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance archaeological and heritage issues
L	✓	Objective promotes sustainable patterns of development in the district.
M	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance landscape character areas.

N	-	No significant relationship
O	-	No significant relationship
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	✓	Objective seeks to protect and enhance open space.
R	-	No significant relationship
S	-	No significant relationship
T	-	No significant relationship
U	-	No significant relationship
V	✓	Objective seeks to ensure new development is located to maximise use of alternative means of transport.

OBJECTIVE 9 :

Minimise the impact of new development on the environment from construction through to occupation, by reducing the use of resources (including land); reducing carbon emissions and promoting a reduction in energy use

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the use of resources and emission of pollutants – this will be of benefit to biodiversity
B	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the use of resources and emission of pollutants – this will be of benefit to biodiversity
C	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the use of resources and emission of pollutants – this will be of benefit to biodiversity
D	✓	Objective promotes sustainable patterns of development.
E	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the use of resources such as soil
F	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the emission of pollutants which can have an impact on water quality
G	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the emission of pollutants which can have an impact on air quality
H	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the use of resources
I	✓	Objective seeks to reduce carbon emissions and promote energy reduction
J	✓	Objective seeks to reduce the use of resources
K	-	No significant relationship
L	-	No significant relationship
M	-	No significant relationship

N	-	No significant relationship
O	-	No significant relationship
P	-	No significant relationship
Q	-	No significant relationship
R	-	No significant relationship
S	-	No significant relationship
T	-	No significant relationship
U	-	No significant relationship
V	-	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 10:
Reduce the risk of flooding by ensuring that new development is appropriately located and designed, and that consideration is given to the use of SUDs on allocated sites.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	✓	Ensuring that development avoids floodplains and that SUDs are incorporated will have opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
B	✓	Ensuring that development avoids floodplains and that SUDs are incorporated will have opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
C	✓	Ensuring that development avoids floodplains and that SUDs are incorporated will have opportunities for protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
D	—	No significant relationship
E	✓	Reducing the risk of flooding will prevent soil erosion.
F	✓	Flooding can increase the risk of water pollution, therefore managing flood risk is beneficial.
G	—	No significant relationship
H	✓	The objective aims to protect people from the effects of flooding
I	—	No significant relationship
J	✓	Incorporating grey water recycling methods into developments may reduce flooding
K	✓	Preventing flooding will protect the cultural heritage of the district.
L	✓	Incorporating grey water recycling methods into developments may reduce flooding

M	✓	Avoiding development on floodplains will ensure that these areas contribute to the character and setting of settlements.
N	—	No significant relationship
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significant relationship
Q	—	No significant relationship
R	✓	Ensuring developments are not at risk of flooding will reduce the stress individual experience in such circumstances.
S	—	No significant relationship
T	—	No significant relationship
U	✓	An area protected from the risk of flooding will be more attractive to investors.
V	—	No significant relationship

OBJECTIVE 11:

To ensure that the district has a network of multifunctional greenspaces which increase biodiversity, provide for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes healthy lifestyles and enhances the quality of the natural and built environment.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Consistency	Commentary
A	✓	Significant opportunity for increasing biodiversity
B	✓	Significant opportunity for increasing biodiversity
C	✓	Significant opportunity for increasing biodiversity
D	✓	Greenspace will protect soils from erosion
E	✓	Greenspace will protect soils from erosion
F	✓	Greenspace provide opportunities for improved water management (SDS) and assist in maintaining water quality.
G	✓	Greenspace can absorb air pollutants
H	✓	Greenspace provide opportunities for improved water management (SDS)
I	—	No significant relationship
J	—	No significant relationship
K	✓	A multifunctional network provides the opportunity to protect and enhance sites and features with heritage and cultural interest.
L	✓	A multifunctional network provides the opportunity to protect and enhance sites and features.
M	✓	Greenspaces may provide the opportunity to enhance the quality, character and distinctiveness of the landscape.

N	✓	Multifunctional spaces encourage people to socialise, thereby nurturing a sense of community.
O	—	No significant relationship
P	—	No significant relationship
Q	✓	Provision of multifunctional space will increase recreational facilities.
R	✓	Greenspace encourages sporting and recreational activities which improve health.
S	—	No significant relationship
T	—	No significant relationship
U	✓	A high quality network of open space will provide an environment that is attractive to visitors and investors.
V	✓	A quality network of open spaces will encourage cycling and walking.