

SAFE | WELL | PROSPEROUS | CONNECTED

North Lincolnshire Local Plan Preferred Options

February 2020



**North
Lincolnshire**
Council

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1 Introduction

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – THE BEST PLACE FOR OUR RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES – BEST COUNCIL WE CAN BE.

- 1.1 This is our ambition for the future of the area. We want the area and its communities to be safe, well, prosperous and connected.
- 1.2 We already have a growing and diverse economy. We are at the heart of the Humber Energy Estuary and have a unique location as one of the United Kingdom's main international trade gateways. North Lincolnshire is recognised as a leader in the following sectors: advanced engineering; chemicals and petro-chemicals; food and drink; metals; and ports, freight and logistics, whilst the tourism sector is also growing.
- 1.3 We are transforming our area to ensure that it is an exciting place for our residents and businesses. It will also contribute towards creating a cleaner, greener and safer North Lincolnshire.
- 1.4 North Lincolnshire is a place where the quality of life is high and the cost of living is low. We have a growing economy and are striving to make the most of our location and the ongoing transformation of our area which is rich in leisure, recreation, culture, heritage and green spaces. These attributes makes it an attractive place for our residents and businesses alike. One of our main priorities is to make sure that growth and development in North Lincolnshire is sustainable and complements and enhances the area's high quality natural and built environment.
- 1.5 Preparing a new Local Plan provides an opportunity to look afresh at what sort of place we want North Lincolnshire to be in the future. However, we must recognise that it will be difficult to achieve a balance between seeking growth to meet the needs of current and future generations whilst safeguarding the natural, built and historic environments that are so special.
- 1.6 We want our economy to continue to grow and diversify [be prosperous], for there to be opportunities to support the wellbeing of our residents [be safe; be well] and to ensure that everyone is able to access the opportunities that the area provides [be connected]. We also want to be a place that is cleaner, greener and safer.
- 1.7 We want to positively plan for our area's future, providing for development that is needed and its' associated infrastructure while retaining the quality of our local environment.

WHAT IS A LOCAL PLAN?

- 1.8 The Government requires all local councils to develop a long-term plan for their areas to set out how and where land can be developed over the next 15 to 20 years in order to meet the growing needs of local people and businesses. The Plan sets out what (and where) development is acceptable and, once agreed and adopted, will govern how planning applications are assessed. The Plan can also reflect local features and circumstances which give places their very distinct identity.
- 1.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the government policy on planning. It is this which places Local Plans at the heart of the system so is essential that they are in place and kept up to date. An up to date Local Plan enables the council to pro-actively guide where, when and how new housing, employment and other development takes place.
- 1.10 The Local Plan will set out a clear vision and objectives for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure. It will also be a basis for safeguarding the environment, adapting to climate change and securing good design. Its policies and proposals will be used to guide decisions and investment on development and regeneration up to 2036.
- 1.11 The council's ambition is that North Lincolnshire is the best place for our residents and businesses. Therefore, it is important that we get the Local Plan right so that it will help to deliver this ambition and ensure the council is the best it can be.
- 1.12 A Local Plan should be aspirational but realistic and provide enough flexibility to adjust to rapid change. Therefore, it must be based upon up to date facts (sound evidence).

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN (2017 TO 2036)

- 1.13 North Lincolnshire Council is preparing a new single Local Plan for North Lincolnshire. Once agreed (formally adopted) it will replace the current North Lincolnshire Local Plan Adopted 2003, the Core Strategy and Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPD), and the Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP).
- 1.14 There are two reasons why we are preparing a new Local Plan:
1. A change in legislation (law) since the Core Strategy was adopted. The legislative requirement for plan making has changed and the government's preferred approach is for each Local Planning Authority to prepare a single Local Plan for its area.
 2. The Core Strategy needs to be reviewed / updated to take account of national planning policy changes.
- 1.15 Together, these changes make it the right time to prepare the new Local Plan in order to provide complete and up to date local policy coverage for North Lincolnshire.

- 1.16 It is also an opportunity to look back and assess what the existing Local Development Framework has achieved since 2011, to re-evaluate the area's current position, and to look at what type of place North Lincolnshire will be in 19 years' time and how we intend to get there. The spatial portrait set out in section 2 provides an overview of the transformation that has already taken place over recent years, or is ongoing.
- 1.17 Preparation of the new Plan gives you an opportunity to say what you want for North Lincolnshire. You know your local area and we want to work with you to prepare the new Plan to reflect your views and those of your local community. In particular, we want to know what you think North Lincolnshire should be like in the future and where you want to live.

THE BROADER CONTEXT

- 1.18 As well as the changing planning context our Local Plan is being prepared in a wider context. The way in which our public services are delivered and funded at national and local levels is changing. There is greater emphasis on finding and developing new ways of working across different organisations. This might include joining up or integrating services as well as sharing facilities. For example, the One Public Estate programme is aimed at ensuring the public sector makes the most efficient use of its assets such as land and buildings to stimulate the delivery of housing and to support economic growth.

LOCAL PLAN STAGES

- 1.19 There are a number of stages involved in the Local Plan's preparation. The timetable for preparing the Local Plan is set out in our Local Development Scheme (LDS) which can be viewed online.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE SO FAR?

- 1.20 We published an Initial (Regulation 18) Consultation document between late February and mid April 2017 in order to raise awareness about the Local Plan and an Issues & Options (Regulation 18) Consultation in February and March 2018. This, together with available evidence and policy, has helped to inform this Preferred Options stage. We have published a summary of the comments received during the consultation stages as part of the evidence base for the Plan so it is clear how this document has been created.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

- 1.21 Following consideration of all relevant evidence and the comments received at the Preferred Options stage, the Plan will be refined and we will formally publish a draft Local Plan for a further statutory 6 week consultation. After this consultation we will formally submit the comments received alongside the draft Local Plan and supporting evidence to the Government for an Examination in Public. An independent Planning Inspector will be appointed to examine the Local Plan through a series of public hearings. After these hearings the Inspector will consider all evidence and prepare a report setting out whether or not the Plan is 'sound'. Once this report is received we can adopt the Plan and bring it into force.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

- 1.22 The Local Plan must be prepared in line with relevant legislation⁴¹ and be consistent with the national planning policies. These are set out in NPPF (2018) and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance as well as in other policy statements.
- 1.23 The NPPF requires all councils to produce a Local Plan and keep it up to date. Without a Plan the council could have less influence over the location of new development and the provision of infrastructure. The Government has placed particular emphasis on the need for economic and housing growth across all areas of England and that this should be delivered by way of an up-to-date Local Plan.
- 1.24 National planning policy sets clear expectations as to how a Local Plan must be positively prepared and developed in order to be justified, effective and consistent with national policy and to deliver sustainable development that meets local needs and national priorities.

DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

- 1.25 We must prepare the Local Plan with due regard to the Duty to Co-operate⁴². This requires us to work closely with neighbouring authorities and certain other public bodies like Natural England or Historic England on cross-boundary strategic planning issues when preparing the Local Plan as well as on matters that would have a significant impact on two or more local authority areas. North Lincolnshire is bordered by two county councils (Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire), two district councils (Bassetlaw and West Lindsey) and four unitary councils (Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Hull and North East Lincolnshire).
- 1.26 As part of this co-operation we will seek to identify the economic, social and environmental linkages with neighbouring areas and ensure particular issues are understood and resolved, wherever possible. Similarly, this process will allow North Lincolnshire to influence the Local Plans of our neighbours.

EVIDENCE BASE

- 1.27 A robust evidence base is required to inform and support the preparation and examination of the Local Plan. A large amount of evidence has already been prepared as part of the Local Development Framework. However, some of this evidence is being reviewed and updated and some additional evidence may be required on issues such as viability.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

- 1.28 The Localism Act 2011 gave communities more control and influence over their area and how it should develop, with the main tool for doing this being the community-led Neighbourhood Plan. Neighbourhood planning allows residents, employees and businesses to come together through a Town or Parish Council or neighbourhood forum and say where, for example, they think new houses, businesses and shops should be located and what they should look like.

- 1.29 It is not compulsory and should not be used as a way to stop development, and plans must be broadly in line with the Local Plan for the area. In North Lincolnshire, twelve communities have designated Neighbourhood Areas:

- Appleby
- Barrow upon Humber
- Brigg
- Bonby
- Elsham
- Goxhill
- Kirton in Lindsey
- Saxby all Saints
- South Ferriby
- Winteringham
- Winterton
- Worlaby

- 1.30 An up to date list of Neighbourhood Plans and their status can be found by clicking on the following link: www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)

- 1.31 The Local Plan must be informed and accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This is a statutory process that allows potential environmental, economic and social impacts of the Plan as well as its policies and proposals to be systematically assessed. The SA process also incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) legislation.

- 1.32 The SA plays an important part in demonstrating that the Local Plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered all reasonable alternatives. It also advises on ways in which any adverse effects arising from the Plan can be avoided, reduced or mitigated or how any positive effects could be maximised. This helps to shape the Plan and ensure that it is promoting sustainable development. An SA Report will be published at each stage of the Local Plan process. You can give us your views on the Sustainability Appraisal using the methods set out in the 'How do I get involved?' section.

HABITAT REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT (HRA)

- 1.33 The Local Plan should also be assessed in accordance with the EU Habitats Directive to consider whether the policies or proposals are likely to have a significant effect on any European habitats or species ^[3] located in or close to North Lincolnshire. Plans can only be adopted if no adverse impact on the integrity of a site or sites in question is proven. Assessments will be published at each stage in the Local Plan process. Again, you can give us your views on the HRA using the methods set out in 'How do I get involved?' section.

MONITORING

- 1.34 An important part of the Local Plan process is making sure that we monitor its success. This means getting an understanding of whether the Plan is being delivered and is effective. As the preparation of the Local Plan moves on and its policies and proposals emerge we will develop a monitoring framework. This is a series of targets and indicators that will be used to test whether or not these policies and proposals are being delivered and are effective. It will also tell us whether or not they need to be reviewed in response to any changes in circumstance. An Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) based on the monitoring framework will be prepared and published to show how the Plan is performing.

STRATEGIC POLICIES

1.35 The NPPF (2018) states that it should be made clear in the local plans, which policies are “strategic policies”^[4]. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any local policies that may be needed. Those local policies may come forward either as part of a single local plan or as part of a subsequent local plan or neighbourhood plan. North Lincolnshire Council consider the following policies in this Plan to be strategic:

- Policy SS1p: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
- Policy SS2p: A Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire
- Policy SS3p: Development Principles
- Policy SS5p: Overall Housing Provision
- Policy SS6p: Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites
- Policy SS7p: Strategic Site Allocation - Lincolnshire Lakes
- Policy SS8p: Employment Land Requirements
- Policy SS9p: Strategic Site Allocation – South Humber Bank
- Policy SS10p: Development Limits
- Policy H5p: North Lincolnshire’s Travelling Communities
- Policy EC1p: Employment Land Supply
- Policy TC1p: Retail Hierarchy and Town Centre and District Centre Development
- Policy RD1p: Supporting Sustainable Development in the Countryside
- Policy DQE1p: Protection of Landscape, Townscape and Views
- DQE3p: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- DQE6p: Managing Flood Risk
- DQE8p: Climate Change and Low Carbon Living
- DQE9p: Renewable Energy Proposals
- DQE12p: Green Infrastructure Network
- HE1p: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment
- CSC1p: Health and Wellbeing
- CSC2p: Health Care Provision
- CSC3p: Protection and Provision of Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities
- CSC8p: Education Facilities
- CSC10p: Community Facilities and Services
- MIN1p: Mineral Supply Requirements
- MIN3p: Mineral Extraction
- WAS1p: Waste Management Principles
- ID1p: Delivering Infrastructure

GETTING INVOLVED

1.36 Preparation of the new Plan gives you an opportunity to say what you want for North Lincolnshire. You know your local area and we want to work with you to prepare the new Plan to reflect your views and those of your local community. In particular, we want to know what you think North Lincolnshire should be like in the future and where you want to live.

- 1.37 To give you more information about the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017 to 2036) Preferred Options consultation in particular, please visit our Local Plan website at:
localplan.northlincs.gov.uk
- 1.38 There are several ways for you to send responses but we would like to encourage you to submit your views online via our interactive website localplan.northlincs.gov.uk. Doing so should save you time and will allow us to process and consider your comments more quickly. We hope that you will find the website quick and easy to use. Please get in touch with us if you have any questions or need assistance.
- 1.39 Once your comments have been submitted they will be processed and added to the interactive website where you will also be able to see what comments have been made by others. Names will be made available unless we are notified otherwise. To protect your privacy all other information you provide when registering will not be open to public view. All of your comments will, however, be publicly available so please ensure that you do not include any personal details within your comments, such as your address.
- 1.40 Responses can also be sent by email to localplan@northlincs.gov.uk
- 1.41 A response form is also available on request from the Place Planning Team. If you do not have access to the internet, please respond in writing to:
- 1.42 Local Plan – Preferred Options Consultation
Place Planning
North Lincolnshire Council
Church Square House
30-40 High Street
Scunthorpe
DN15 6NL
- 1.43 You can also call the Place Planning Team with any questions or to request further information on:
01724 297573
- 1.44 All comments should be submitted by **17:00** on **27 March 2020**.

CALL FOR SITES

1.45 As part of this consultation we are also asking you to suggest any sites which could be considered for allocation/designation for different uses in the Local Plan. If you have already submitted some land for consideration during the previous stage you do not need to submit it again. These include:

- Housing (including market housing, affordable housing, self-build housing and specialist housing e.g. housing for older people);
- Employment (including office, light industrial, general industrial and warehousing);
- Retail/Town Centre Uses;
- Travelling Community;
- Local Green Space/Open Space;
- Settlement development limits;
- Waste Management; and
- Minerals Extraction.

1.46 Sites should be submitted using our Site Submission Form. This will help ensure that we have the necessary information required to consider the site's suitability. More details about how to submit sites can be found on the [Call for Sites](#) section of our Local Plan website. Again we would like to encourage you to submit sites online via our interactive website.

1.47 Sites should be submitted by **17:00 on 27 March 2020**.

2 North Lincolnshire: Facts & Figures

- 2.1 Our ambition is that North Lincolnshire is the best place for our residents and businesses. To achieve and sustain this ambition and outcomes we need to make sure we plan not only for the needs of existing communities but that we also ensure it remains a destination of choice, as well as an area that is cleaner, greener and safer.
- 2.2 The North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017 to 2036) and the strategy for meeting our ambitions must be based on a good understanding of where North Lincolnshire is today and its characteristics. It should also consider the issues and challenges it faces as well as the opportunities it offers.
- 2.3 The information set out below is based on some of the early evidence gathered to support the Local Plan as well as statistical information provided by the council's Data Observatory. This online resource provides the local authority, partner agencies and communities across North Lincolnshire easy access to data on population, the economy, community safety, health and education.

OUR TRANSFORMATION SO FAR

- 2.4 The area is transforming and we want to continue to build on this success creating the best place for our residents. Amongst the transformational projects that are either completed or are under construction are:
- The Able Marine Energy Park on the South Humber Gateway is a strategic site that can develop as an energy cluster.
 - The North Lincolnshire Shopping Park, which opened in October 2014, is a £23 million investment that created 300 jobs. The development is anchored by Marks and Spencer and Debenhams.
 - The Humber University Technical College (UTC) in Scunthorpe, which opened in 2015, is an £11 million investment that created 600 student places and 220 jobs. The UTC provides a specialist engineering education for students from Years 10 to 13.
 - The Maritime & Coastguard Agency's new Search & Rescue base operated by Bristow Group opened in 2015 at Humberside Airport. This £12m investment created 60 jobs.
 - The BAE Systems Training Academy at Humberside Airport is a £5 million investment creating around 60 apprentice opportunities each year resulting in 150 jobs. It is a first of its kind for North Lincolnshire.
 - The 4-star 103-room Hampton by Hilton Hotel at Humberside Airport is a £7m investment creating 100 jobs. It was developed in conjunction with the council supporting the project with a Regional Growth Fund grant. It opened in July 2017.
 - £96.9m investment by Highways England to upgrade the A160 to a dual carriageway along with improvements to the A160/A180 Brocklesby Interchange and at the entrance to the South Humber Bank ports. This is a central element hub supporting development of one of our area's key economic opportunities and has recently been completed.
 - £9.6m Northern Lincolnshire Superfast Broadband - 96% of Northern Lincolnshire has access to superfast broadband speeds and by 2018 it is predicted that 99% of the area will have access.

- Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP) - £60 million of Government funding has been used to rebuild and refurbish eight schools in North Lincolnshire including Baysgarth School in Barton, The Vale Academy in Brigg, Burton-Upon-Stather Primary School, Crosby Primary School, Oasis Academy Henderson Avenue in Scunthorpe, Brumby Junior School, and Ashby's Grange Lane Primary School (replacing Grange Lane Infant and Grange Lane Junior Schools).
 - £13.5 million is to be invested in a number of our schools to maintain and improve buildings and facilities.
 - 15 miles of North Lincolnshire's coastline between the Humber Bridge at Barton upon Humber and South Killingholme will be part of the England Coastal Path. It is due to open in 2019.
 - £60 million will be invested in Scunthorpe town centre by 2022 as part of major programme to become a centre for business, learning and living.
 - £800,000 investment in new market in Ashby High Street, Scunthorpe (opened November 2017), and £4 million invested in the newly opened St John's Market in Scunthorpe town centre.
- 2.5 The new Local Plan is an opportunity to look afresh at what sort of place we want North Lincolnshire to be over the life of the Plan (the next 19 years).

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – THE LOCATION

- 2.6 One of our main opportunities is the prime location of North Lincolnshire within the UK. Coupled with our high quality environment and attractive communities this makes North Lincolnshire a great place for our existing and new residents and businesses.
- 2.7 Located at the mid-point of the United Kingdom's east coast on the south bank of the Humber Estuary (equidistant between London and Edinburgh), North Lincolnshire covers 328 square miles (859 km²). This location is a national and international asset. We are one of the country's key trade gateways to and from Europe and the wider world and over 50 million people are within a four-hour drive. Residents and businesses can take advantage of our less congested road and rail networks, our faster commuting journeys, and easy access to UK and continental markets.

FIGURE 2.1: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE'S LOCATION



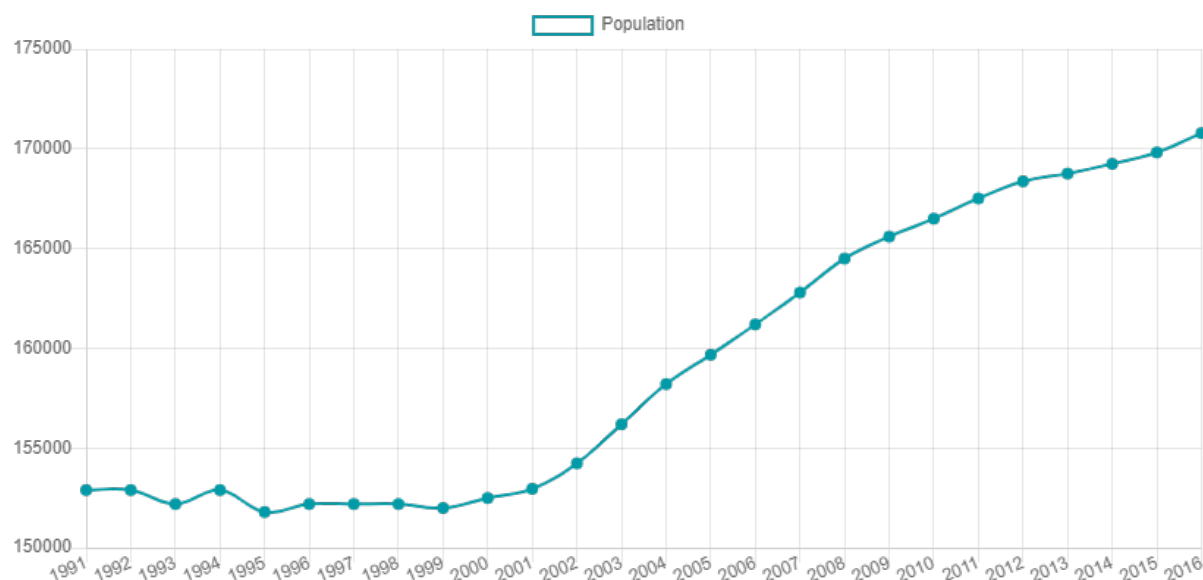
- 2.8 North Lincolnshire is a predominately rural area made up of a number of historic market towns: Barton upon Humber; Brigg; Crowle; Epworth; Kirton in Lindsey; and Winterton. These are surrounded by many desirable larger and smaller villages and hamlets as well as an attractive countryside. At the centre of the area lies Scunthorpe our main focus for education, jobs, retail, services and industry.
- 2.9 Our neighbours are East Riding of Yorkshire, Hull, Lincolnshire (West Lindsey), Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw), North East Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire (Doncaster). We are members of the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership^[6] and Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership^[6]. Their economic strategies are set out in the Humber Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and the Greater Lincolnshire SEP and both LEPs are developing Local Industrial Strategies. Their visions, ambitions and priorities such be reflected in Local Plans.
- 2.10 North Lincolnshire also falls within the area covered by the Northern Powerhouse and Midlands Engine initiatives to rebalance the economy and drive growth in across northern and central England. The council is an active member of Transport for the North (TfN) (the country's first Sub-National Transport Body)^[7], Rail North^[8] and Midlands Connect^[9]. TfN's Strategic Transport Plan for the North^[10] sets out the case for strategic transport infrastructure investment through to 2050. It centres on transformational inter-city and pan-Northern connectivity improvements, ensuring that these are each in their own right drivers of economic growth in the North and the UK as a whole. This will also include improving pan-Northern access to the North's major ports and international airports.
- 2.11 Working with our neighbours and the bodies listed above is an essential requirement in developing and delivering our new Local Plan.

Key Challenge – Cross Boundary Working

To work with our neighbours and partners to deliver the Local Plan.

A Growing Population

FIGURE 2.2: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE'S POPULATION (1991 TO 2016)



2.12 North Lincolnshire is home to 170,786 people^[11] and our population is set to grow over the coming years. During the ten years between 2005 and 2015 it grew by over 8% and over the lifetime of the new Local Plan and beyond trends predict that our population will increase by around 6% to reach 178,537 in 2039^[12]. Our ambition is that our population will continue to grow, and different growth scenarios are considered later in the Plan. Whichever growth scenario is selected the Plan will need to ensure that the right level, choice, quality and type of housing, jobs, facilities and services (including infrastructure) is provided to sustain it.

2.13 Although our population is growing, trends show that its make-up is also changing. By far the biggest increase in population is projected to take place in people of pensionable age (65+), with a projected increase of 55.4%. Indeed, 28.9% of North Lincolnshire's population is projected to be aged 65 and over by 2039^[13]. Our future housing policy will, therefore need to reflect and meet the requirements and aspirations of the aging population as part of ensuring the creation of balanced, sustainable communities. For example, by providing appropriate housing that would allow them to continue to live in their local area or retirement living.

FIGURE 2.3: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE - PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

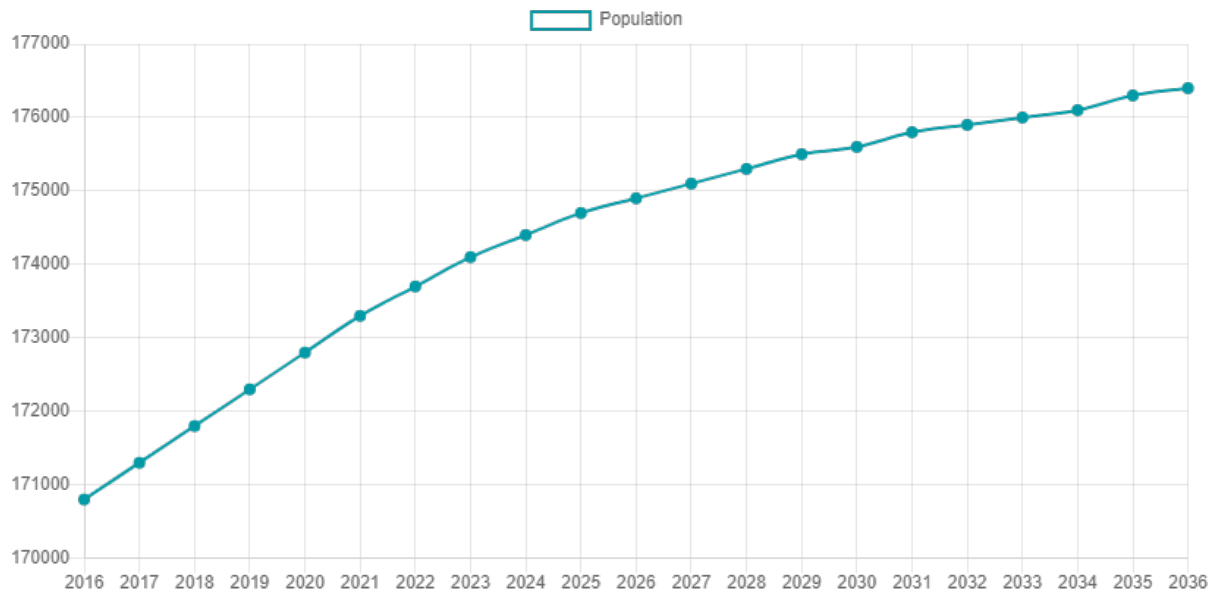


FIGURE 2.4: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE - AGE PROFILE 2016

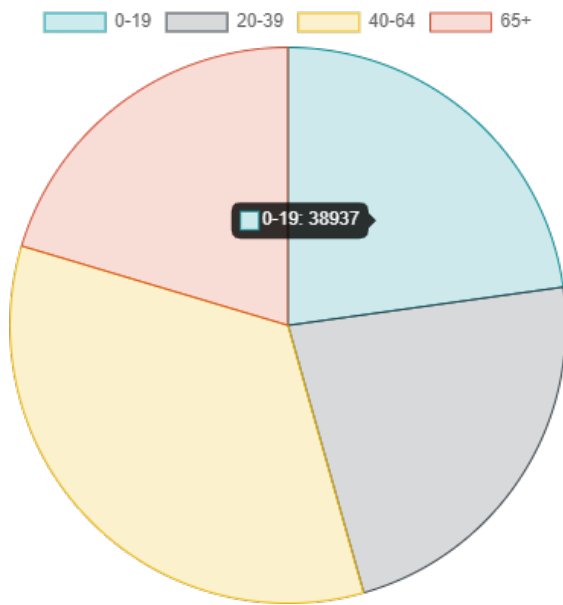
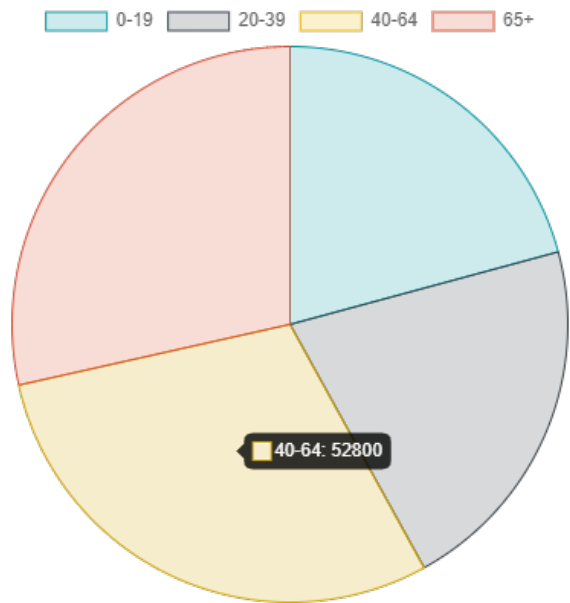


FIGURE 2.5: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE - AGE PROFILE 2036



2.14 Trends show that the number of households in our area is expected to grow from 71,975 in 2014 to 80,485 in 2039. This represents a total growth of 8,510. However, their average size is set to decrease from 2.33 people in 2014 to 2.2 in 2039¹⁴. Therefore, our future housing mix, density and design need to reflect this change.

Key Challenge – Population Changes

To meet the housing requirements of our growing, and increasingly older population.

BEST PLACE FOR OUR RESIDENTS

- 2.15 We have a range of housing spread across our towns and villages. Due to our attractive environment, good services, prosperous economy and lower living costs North Lincolnshire has become a desirable place for many people to live.
- 2.16 In 2016 there was a total 75,450 dwellings in North Lincolnshire. Of these, there is a greater proportion of owner occupation and lower levels of renting compared to national averages. 84.9% of this total was private dwellings (64,030) (owner occupied plus private rented tenures) compared to a national (England) average of 82.5%. The remaining 15.1% (11,410) was owned by housing associations or other public sector bodies¹⁵.
- 2.17 The profile of the area's housing stock is very different to the wider region (Yorkshire & Humber). There are considerably more detached and semi-detached dwellings (75% in North Lincolnshire compared with 57% regionally) whereas the number of terraced houses and flats are substantially less (18% locally compared with 43% regionally)¹⁶.

- 2.18 Average house prices remain low compared to the national and regional average: £136,440 compared to £155,385 in the region and £242,176 nationally¹⁷, and there are 'hotspots' in the local housing market with affordability issues particularly in our rural areas. These factors together put the area at significant advantage to our neighbours and provide an opportunity for growth that our Local Plan must grasp.

Key Challenge – Housing Provision

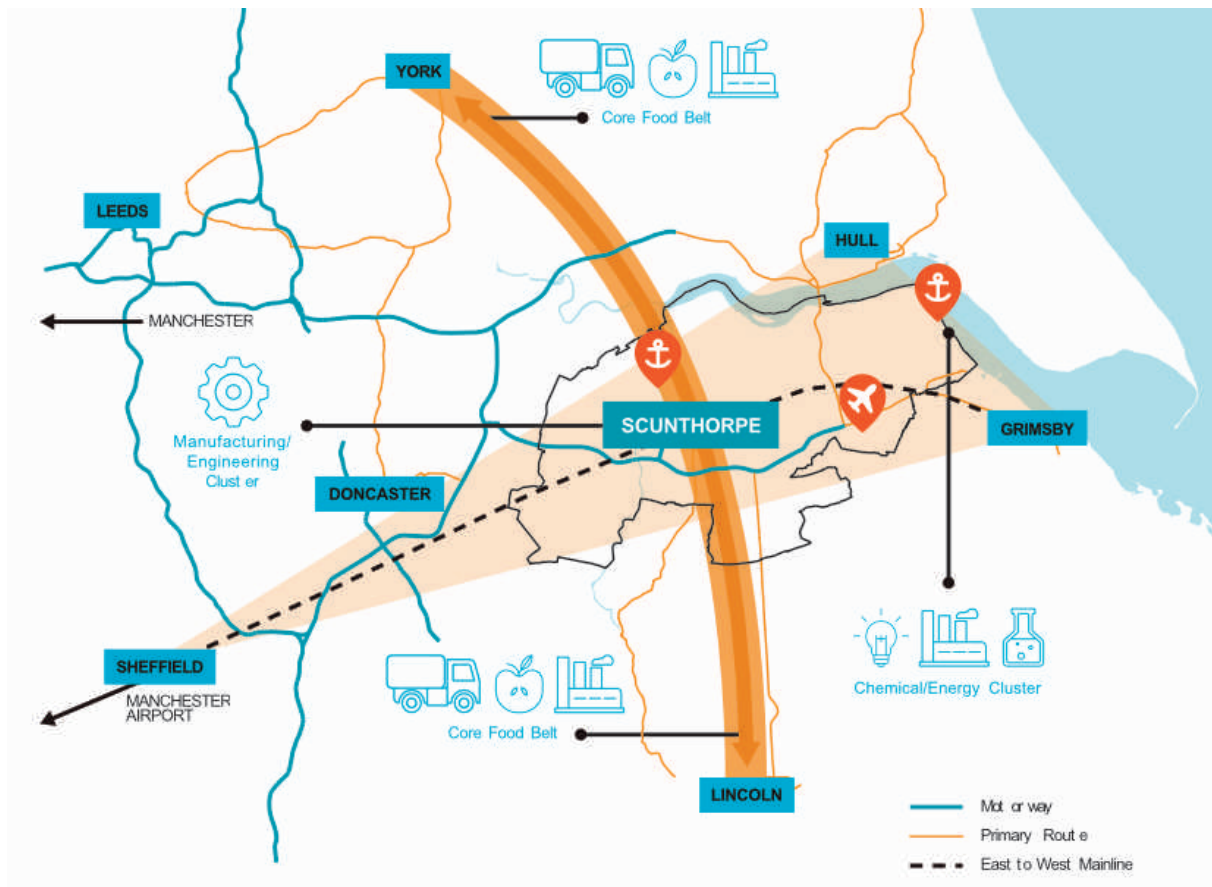
Providing a sufficient supply of housing land and quality houses supported by infrastructure provision, in the right locations in North Lincolnshire to support economic growth, including meeting the needs for all our communities.

- 2.19 Housing plays a fundamental role in supporting the health and wellbeing of its residents and it is vital to ensure more housing choice is available to support the needs of our communities. Over the last 10 years a total of 3,542 new dwellings have been delivered in North Lincolnshire with a net additional average of 354 homes per annum. The spatial distribution of housing supply in recent years has been concentrated in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area and the market towns of Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton.
- 2.20 The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 has determined that North Lincolnshire can be described as a self-contained housing market area in that the majority of households seeking to move; look for another house within the authority area. We should therefore plan for the needs of our existing and future communities without needing to look outside of North Lincolnshire. Discussion with our neighbouring authorities indicates there is no current requirement to take account of their housing needs.

A Prosperous Economy

- 2.21 North Lincolnshire's economy is prosperous and has an ever-developing diversity. It supports 70,000 jobs¹⁸ and is home to over 6,600 businesses¹⁹ including major companies such as Able UK, British Steel, BAE Systems, C. Spencer, Clugston Group, Eastern Airways, Nisa Today, Phillips 66, Singleton Birch, and Total. We are a recognised leader in advanced engineering; chemicals and petro-chemicals; food and drink; metals; and ports, freight and logistics, whilst the tourism sector is also growing. We sit in the heart of a several economic corridors that offers opportunities for growth.

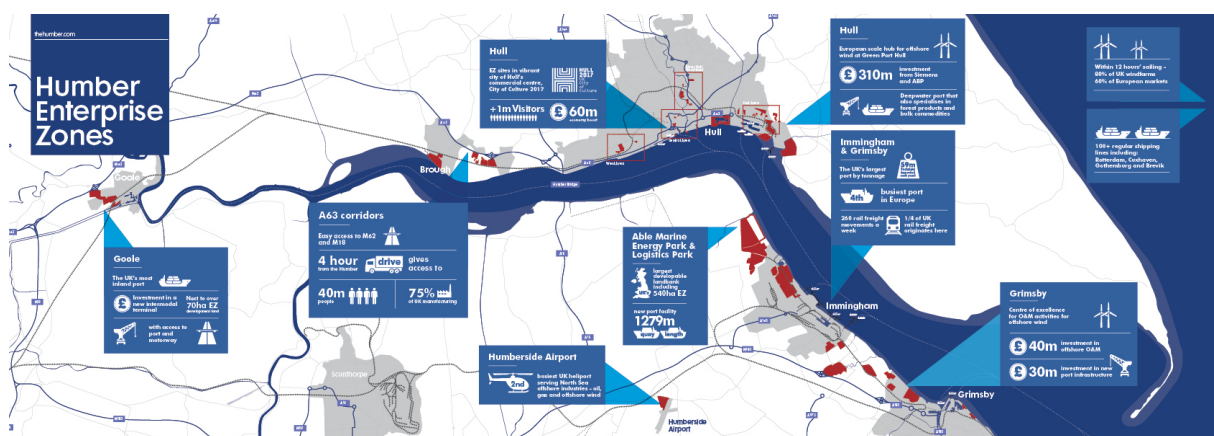
FIGURE 2.6: ECONOMIC CORRIDORS



- 2.22 As part of expanding our economy we are looking to support new and emerging sectors. For example, North Lincolnshire's unique offer means that it is well placed to support growth in the automotive sector within the area. We benefit from having a supply chain and the resources to enable the development of new software/hardware for this sector. Scunthorpe is home to a number of suppliers that offer bespoke and specialised products to the sector and who have the ability to develop new technologies through their Research and Development functions. The development of the University Centre will allow focus to be placed on further developing this sector. In addition we are home to one of Europe's leading steel manufacturers in British Steel who produced around 3 million tonnes of quality steel, a significant amount on which is used in the automotive sector.
- 2.23 Another of our key sectors for growth is food. This will help to increase our brand image through the supply of high quality food products. Greater Lincolnshire region grows 12% of the England's total food and is home to an even greater proportion of the country's food processing industry. Our advantageous location, easy access to the motorway and rail networks and proximity to the UK's busiest port makes it ideal to support the growth of this sector. A specific Perishable Hub for the food industry is available at Humberside Airport. We also offer logistical support and a mature supply chain for the sector. We have a number of national and international haulage firms in the area that designed to meet the sectors' needs. Our supply chain ranges from bespoke training providers, recruitment specialists and packaging specialists to appropriate storage facilities.

- 2.24 The South Humber Gateway is a major strategic national, local and regional employment site and together with existing port operations is one the UK's major trade gateways to the north of England, the Midlands and beyond. It offers the largest undeveloped area of land next to a deep-water estuary in the UK and is at the centre of the developing off-shore renewables industry.
- 2.25 It is also home to over a quarter of the UK's petrochemical refining capacity provided by Lindsey Oil Refinery and Humber Refinery, operated by Total and Phillips 66 respectively. Much of this area includes the Able Marine Energy Park and Able Logistics Park and is part of the Humber Enterprise Zone (EZ), which is the country's largest. The EZ supports the growth of the ports, logistics and renewables sector and it is the region's ambition to become a leading national and international centre for the renewables sector. Access to this key location has been improved by £15.5m programme of gauge enhancement to South Humber main line between Doncaster, Immingham and Killingholme to accommodate larger freight trains. Humberside Airport is also included in the EZ.

FIGURE 2.7: HUMBER ENTERPRISE ZONE



- 2.26 In the Scunthorpe area, Normanby Enterprise Park is one of the area's major employment locations, being home to a wide range of businesses.

Key Challenge – Economic Development

Providing a sufficient supply of employment land, supported by infrastructure provision, in the right locations in North Lincolnshire to support economic growth, including meeting the requirement of our existing and emerging businesses and sectors.

- 2.27 Of our working age population (those aged 16 to 64) there are 79,500 people in employment in North Lincolnshire (71,100 employees and 8,500 self-employed). Our employment rate stands at 74.9%, which is higher than the regional rate of 73.4% but level with the national rate. The unemployment rate in North Lincolnshire stands at 6%, slightly above those regionally (5.3%) and nationally (5%). The levels of those claiming Job Seekers Allowance has fallen to 2,195 and we want to see this reduced further, whilst youth employment is now below 500.

- 2.28 Employment in North Lincolnshire's key sectors is mostly in line with national figures. Public administration, education and health employ 27% of the local workforce, followed by 24.8% employed in distribution, hotels and restaurants, which is higher than national and regional levels. The manufacturing industries sector remains a significant employer in the area representing 19.5% of those in employment, higher than both the regional (11.3%) and national (9.3%) figures.^[20]

Key Challenge – Employment

To provide increased levels of employment within North Lincolnshire to support economic growth.

- 2.29 Scunthorpe town centre is our main retail and service destination. £60m of investment is planned to transform the town centre by 2022. The transformation projects aim to increase the number of people and businesses in the town, in particular in the Church Square area. The investment will create more than 200 jobs, around 1,500 student places, and will pump £1.5m into the local economy. These projects include:
- £5.8m headquarters building for Ongo Homes - 50 construction jobs and space for 250 employees;
 - £5.7m Church Square House extension - space for 600 council workers and 45 construction jobs;
 - £3.9m private sector investment to provide up to 60 one-bed and two-bed homes on Lindum Street;
 - £14.7m new 200-unit facility for NHS employees (including five commercial units below);
 - £4m relocation of Scunthorpe Market into St John's Market;
 - £1m library refurbishment; and
 - £4m improvements to make the town look more attractive and road and pedestrian improvements to create better access.
- 2.30 Our distinct and diverse market town centres like Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton are key service centres for the local communities and their surrounding towns and villages. All are characterised by their historic centres and have a good range of shops, services and facilities along with thriving evening economies. Barton upon Humber is home to the Humber Bridge, the Water's Edge Visitor Centre & County Park and its historic churches whilst Brigg is well known for its markets and fairs that attract visitors to our area. Epworth is well known for its connections with Methodism, and Crowle has undergone a programme of regeneration based around its historic market square.
- 2.31 In Scunthorpe, the district centres of Ashby High Street and Frodingham Road also provide a wide range of services and facilities for their own areas and surrounding communities. One of our main challenges is to ensure the continued vitality and viability of our town centres, particularly Scunthorpe town centre, in a world where such areas are moving away from their traditional role towards a more multi-functional role.

Key Challenge – Town Centres

To protect and improve the vitality and viability of our town and district centres, in particular Scunthorpe town centre, in the light of changing shopping, leisure and working patterns, to ensure they remain key hubs for our communities and are more competitive against centres in neighbouring areas.

- 2.32 Tourism in North Lincolnshire contributes over £167 million to the local economy and employs over 2,276 people^[21]. There are currently 2,267 serviced bed spaces and over 40 visitor attractions. We enjoy a drier, sunnier climate than much of the UK due to our sheltered position in the East of England, making it ideal for enjoying outdoor activities and events. Day visits are the main income for tourism sector businesses. It is a sector that is growing and we have clear ambitions for further growth to make North Lincolnshire a destination of choice.
- 2.33 The area's natural landscapes is a major asset. Due to our large rural areas, North Lincolnshire has been able to build its nature tourism offer through investment in projects such as the Ancholme Way, Alkborough Flats, Crowle Moors, Waters' Edge Visitor Centre & Country Park and the Isle of Axholme Historic Landscape Partnership. Coupled with our arts, heritage, leisure, culture and outdoor sports offer it provides a strong selling point and a vital link to the regeneration and economic growth of the area.

Key Challenge – Visitor Economy

To maximise our current assets and develop new and existing offers to attract visitors to the area, alongside investment in infrastructure and ensuring we protect and enhance those assets that make North Lincolnshire an attractive place to visit.

Education & Skills

- 2.34 There are 77 schools in North Lincolnshire (13 secondary; 4 junior; 5 infant; 53 primary and 2 special schools). Thirty-six of the primary and infant schools have nursery provision, whilst three of the secondary schools have a sixth-form offering a wide range of post-16 courses and quality provision.
- 2.35 Children have access to an excellent foundation to education in North Lincolnshire with the vast majority of early years' schools being judged to be 'good' or 'better' by Ofsted, and 100% of non-domestic childcare rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' at December 2016. A large majority of North Lincolnshire's Early Years Foundation Stage children (73.9%) achieved a good level of development in 2016, placing the local authority within the top 25% of all local authorities for the third consecutive year.
- 2.36 A very large majority of schools in North Lincolnshire were judged to be 'good' or 'better' by Ofsted at their most recent inspection (92% as at December 2016). Children's engagement with education is high, with the overall absence rate in North Lincolnshire falling to 4.3% in 2016, a result which places North Lincolnshire in the top 25% of all local authorities.

- 2.37 In 2016, Key Stage 4^[22] pupils made better progress than their national counterparts with the Progress 8^[23] score ranked 1st out of 11 statistical neighbours. The average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications (Attainment 8^[24]) was higher than the national outcome and showed an increase of 3% on the previous year's result. The pace of improvement has been impressive and the council's shared ambition of attaining top quartile education outcomes for children and young people in all measures by 2020 is realistic and achievable.
- 2.38 Two Further Education colleges (John Leggott College and North Lindsey College) and a University Technical College (UTC) (Engineering UTC Northern Lincolnshire) can be found in Scunthorpe. John Leggott College and North Lindsey College provide 15,000 full time and part time students with a range of degree level and further education courses. 1,100 students are enrolled at North Lindsey College's University Centre on a number of higher education programmes. The centres' partners are the Universities of Huddersfield, Hull, Lincoln as well as Bishop Grosseteste and Sheffield Hallam Universities.
- 2.39 Scunthorpe's Civic Centre is set to become a new university campus for a scheme, which aims to deliver 1,500 university level places within Scunthorpe. This is in partnership with North Lindsey College and the University of Lincoln.

Key Challenge – Education & Skills

To protect, improve and increase the provision of education and skills infrastructure in North Lincolnshire, taking into account changing demographics, and growth patterns.

Health and Wellbeing

- 2.40 The health and wellbeing of our residents varies across the area and is influenced by a wide range of factors including lifestyle as well as social, environmental and economic conditions. People in North Lincolnshire are living longer than ever before. However, there are still health inequalities in the area.
- 2.41 Although life expectancy has improved year on year in the area in line with national trends, there is still a 4-year gap between the life expectancy of men and women. Overall, people born in North Lincolnshire can expect to live 78.7 years (males) and 82.5 years (females). However, life expectancy for people living in our most deprived areas is still lower than for those living in the least deprived. Similarly, they are more likely to experience the greater burden of poor health in older age than those living in the least disadvantaged areas.
- 2.42 This provides both a key challenge and an opportunity for the Local Plan by ensuring that alongside homes, jobs and transport infrastructure all local people have ready access to those services and facilities they need for their everyday lives which will enable them to have healthier lives. This will, in turn, contribute positively to community health and wellbeing. Raising the quality of place will also have a key role to play.

- 2.43 North Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is the NHS organisation responsible for designing, developing and buying local health services in the North Lincolnshire area. Responsibility for many public health functions has now passed to North Lincolnshire Council which now has a statutory duty to take steps to improve the health and well-being of residents of the area. Both the CCG and the council's Public Health function will be key partners in developing the Local Plan. This includes commissioning services.
- 2.44 Healthcare provision in North Lincolnshire includes Scunthorpe General Hospital (which includes Accident & Emergency services) and other NHS healthcare providers. There are 19 GP surgeries, 17 dental practices, 32 pharmacies and 17 opticians in the area²⁵⁾.

Key Challenge – Health & Wellbeing

To improve the health outcomes for all of North Lincolnshire's people by reducing levels of deprivation and ensuring everyone has access to opportunities for employment, services and to live healthier lives.

Deprivation

- 2.45 Levels of deprivation in North Lincolnshire are diminishing. The most recent Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ²⁶⁾ show that the number of our Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)²⁷⁾ in the 10% most deprived areas in the country has reduced and the number of LSOAs in the least deprived areas has increased since 2010. North Lincolnshire is ranked as the 127th most deprived local authority area in England (of 326)²⁸⁾ (compared to a ranking of 120th most deprived in 2010). Less than 9% of the area's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally, and the main pockets of deprivation in North Lincolnshire are concentrated in the Scunthorpe urban area. The main challenge and opportunity for the Local Plan is to continue this upward trend by ensuring that its policies and proposals seek to reduce deprivation levels and reduce inequalities.

Key Challenge – Deprivation

To reduce deprivation locally and enable communities to flourish.

Environment

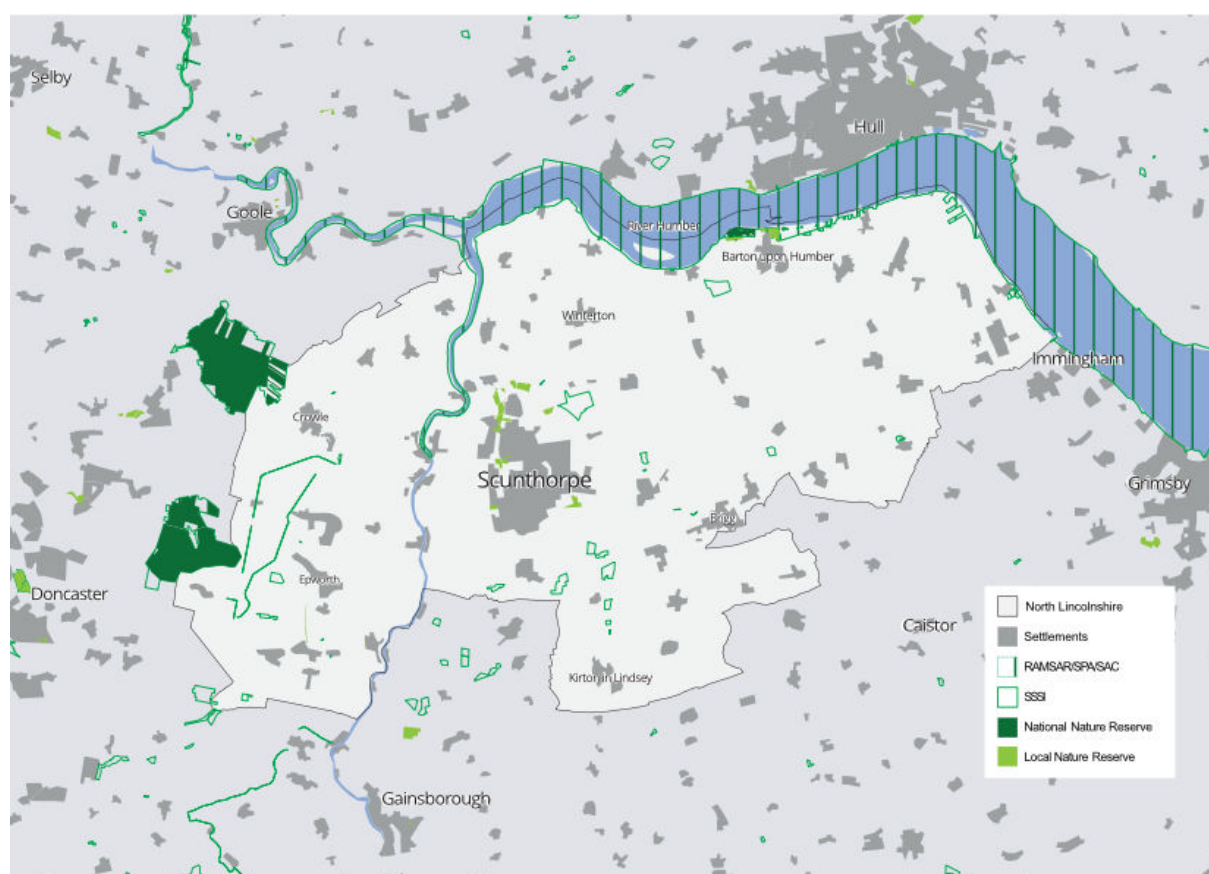
- 2.46 North Lincolnshire is home to a wealth of high quality natural, built and historic environments that contribute to the quality of life enjoyed by local people and visitors as well as our sense of place. With over 80 miles of estuary and rivers the area is predominately rural with an attractive countryside, varied landscapes and wildlife habitats as well as high quality, distinctive townscapes. It is essential that these assets are protected and enhanced whilst ensuring that the economic and housing growth that is required is not stifled.

2.47 These wildlife habitats range from the world class, internationally important areas of the Humber Estuary and Crowle Moors, through to nationally, regionally and locally important wildlife and geological sites. These sites include five international designations (one Ramsar site, two Special Areas of Conservation and two Special Protection Areas), two National Nature Reserves (NNRs), 29 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), 14 Local Nature Reserves (LNR's), 215 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), and 37 Local Geological Sites (LGS).

Key Challenge – Natural Environment

Protect and enhance our protected biodiversity and geodiversity sites.

FIGURE 2.8 OUR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS



2.48 North Lincolnshire is also characterised by a variety of landscapes ranging from the clay pits of the Humber Estuary, the rolling chalk escarpment of the Lincolnshire Wolds, the Ancholme Valley, the Lincoln Edge, the Trent Valley and the Isle of Axholme. North Lincolnshire is actively seeking the extension of the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) into the area to further protect our most valued landscapes. The southern Isle of Axholme has the most extensive surviving examples of a medieval landscape in England, notably the medieval open strip fields and Turbaries, both of which are of considerable national importance. Our landscapes, particularly the wetland areas, have potential for archaeological remains dating back to pre-historic times.

2.49 North Lincolnshire is also a place rich in heritage. We have 912 Listed Buildings (39 Grade I; 36 Grade II*; 837 Grade II), 17 Conservation Areas and 46 Scheduled Monuments. We also have a number of buildings which, whilst not listed on the national heritage list, are considered important buildings of townscape merit.

Key Challenge – Historic Environment

Protecting our historic environment and heritage assets for everyone to enjoy now and in the future.

- 2.50 The majority of North Lincolnshire is rural and, as such, has large areas of agricultural land. Most of this is classified as agricultural Grades 2 and 3 (very good and good to moderate quality). However, there are areas of the highest quality Grade 1 (excellent) land, which are found mainly in the valley of the River Trent as well as in parts of the Isle of Axholme and some areas of the Lincolnshire Wolds. ^[29]

Key Challenge – Agricultural/Rural Economy

Promote a prosperous rural economy through sustainable business growth, agricultural diversification and rural growth that respects the character of the countryside.

- 2.51 Significant parts of North Lincolnshire are at risk of flooding from a number of sources: the River Trent; River Ancholme; the Humber Estuary; and a variety of smaller rivers and drains. There is a need to balance the development required to sustain North Lincolnshire's economic growth and the constraints imposed by flood risk.

Key Challenge – Flood Risk & Development

To ensure that development is directed away from those locations which are most at risk from flooding.

- 2.52 Air quality within our area is generally good as highlighted in air quality monitoring data ^[30]. However, more challenging air quality issues are found in Scunthorpe associated with dust levels arising from local steel making and associated industries. The council is working with local industry via collaborative strategies to address this issue.
- 2.53 North Lincolnshire has declared one Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA): the Scunthorpe Town AQMA. Air quality monitoring data is regularly reviewed and assessed to determine whether these areas are required or whether their extent can be reduced. The most recent assessment of the monitoring data has shown that air quality in these areas has improved significantly. As a result, the Scunthorpe Town AQMA was reduced. This is subject to consultation with stakeholders and the public.

Key Challenge – Air Quality

To improve air quality in North Lincolnshire generated by heavy industry and traffic and ensure that development is directed away from areas with poor air quality.

INFRASTRUCTURE

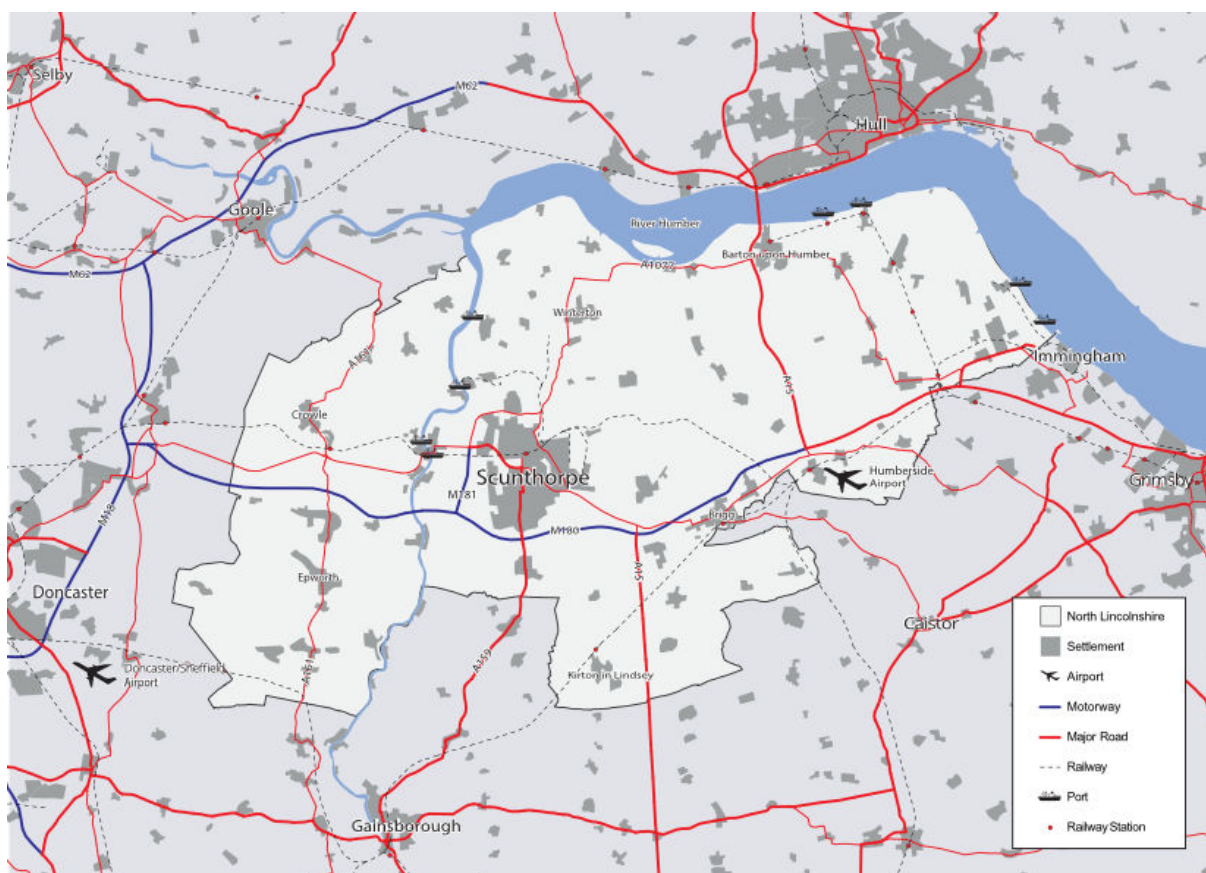
Transport

- 2.54 One of North Lincolnshire's major strengths and opportunities is its high quality transport network and international connections. We have easy access to the UK's motorway and trunk road network. The M180, M181, A180 and A160 link the South Humber Gateway Ports and Scunthorpe as well as the rest of the area to the main north/south routes (the A1/M1) and trans-Pennine routes (the M62 via the M18). Many of the North's key centres like Doncaster, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, York and Liverpool are accessible within two hours, whilst the rest of the country is within around a 4 hours' drive. A £96.9 million major upgrade to improve access of the A160 between the A180 and the entrance to the ports has recently been completed by Highways England. This provides enhanced access for freight traffic and will support their growth and development.
- 2.55 The A15 is also an important transport corridor which is of strategic importance for both housing and employment growth. To the north it links North Lincolnshire with Hull and East Riding of Yorkshire, as well as providing an alternative route to York and the north east via the Humber Bridge. To the south, it provides an important route to Lincoln and the wider Lincolnshire area as well as an alternative link to the A1/M1 via the A46. This southern section has been identified as being in need of improvement. North Lincolnshire Council, and Lincolnshire County Council are engaging with the Midlands Connect Trans-Midland Trade Corridor Study to investigate options to create safer roads, improve transport connections and increase journey times.
- 2.56 Our rail network is essential for moving people and freight, and the area has 11 railway stations. Regular services link the area to Doncaster, Cleethorpes, Grimsby, Sheffield, and Manchester (including Manchester Airport) as well as Lincoln and Newark. London is 2½ hours by train (via Doncaster). A local service links Barton upon Humber with Grimsby, whilst there is also a limited service between Sheffield and Cleethorpes via Kirton in Lindsey, Brigg and Barnetby.
- 2.57 About a quarter of the country's rail freight passes through the area's rail network. Around £15.5 million has been invested by the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership, Network Rail and the council on the completion of gauge enhancements that are allowing larger freight containers to travel on the rail network between the South Humber Gateways ports, Scunthorpe and Doncaster.
- 2.58 The council will continue to work with our partners like Transport for the North, Network Rail and train operators to improve the rail network in our area.

Key Challenge – Strategic Transport

Ensuring that our strategic transport network is improved to support our ambitions for growth and safer roads and to further develop our regional and national connectivity, working with our partners.

FIGURE 2.9: OUR TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS



2.59 Most of our bus services operate to and from Scunthorpe Bus Station. The existing bus network is split into urban services operating within the Scunthorpe urban area^[31] and rural or inter-urban services that operate across North Lincolnshire^[32], linking the more rural settlements in the area as well as places outside the authority with urban locations. We also have the unique Call Connect service. It operates with no fixed timetable or routes, but instead responds to passenger requests made on line or by phone. It is designed to improve transport opportunities in rural communities and some market towns where there is an infrequent conventional bus service.

2.60 The Sustrans Route 1 and 169, which are part of the National Cycle Network, pass through North Lincolnshire. Route 1 runs north to south through the area from the Humber Bridge to the boundary with Lincolnshire near Barnetby le Wold, whilst Route 169 'The Ridgeway' runs east to west along the ridge of Scunthorpe towards Normanby. We have also developed a network of 13 rural routes ranging from six miles to 50 miles in length specifically for recreational cyclists.

- 2.61 North Lincolnshire boasts approximately 320 miles of public rights of way that give walkers, horse riders, cyclists and off-road motorist's access into the local countryside. Two long distance paths also pass through our area. The Nev Cole Way starts in North Lincolnshire at Burton upon Stather and travels eastwards along the south bank of the Humber before leaving the area at North Killingholme. The Viking Way enters North Lincolnshire at Barton upon Humber after crossing the Humber Bridge and runs southwards across the area before heading towards the city of Lincoln and its final destination at Oakham in Rutland.

Key Challenge – Local Transport

Increasing opportunities for the use of sustainable modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking, to access employment, services and for leisure and recreation, whilst reducing the need to use the private car.

International Links

- 2.62 North Lincolnshire has excellent international links. We are located at the eastern end of the main Trans Pennine corridor for freight and logistics between the Mersey and the Humber and into Europe. The South Humber Gateway Ports (Grimsby, Immingham & Killingholme) are the busiest in the country by tonnage (59 million tonnes in 2015³³). We also have four thriving inland ports (Flixborough Wharf; Grove Port; Gunness; and Keadby) on the River Trent that give ease of access to the European waterways and the open sea via the Humber Estuary.
- 2.63 There are two international airports in and around North Lincolnshire that provide air links to Europe and beyond - Humberside Airport and Doncaster Sheffield Airport. Humberside serves over 230,000 passenger a year and enjoys three daily direct flights to/from Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport – one of the globe's major hub airports, which offers connections to over 800 destinations worldwide. It is also one of the largest heliports in the UK supporting the oil, gas and offshore wind sectors. It is the regional base for one of the UK's search and rescue helicopters. Regular freight ferries operate from the South Humber Gateway ports to destinations in mainland Europe whilst P&O Ferries operate daily overnight passenger services from the nearby Port of Hull to Rotterdam (Netherlands) and Zeebrugge (Belgium).

Key Challenge – International Connections

Supporting our international connections by ensuring that transport access to our ports and airport is improved and maintained, in order to support increased growth.

Digital Connectivity

- 2.64 North Lincolnshire also has superfast broadband connectivity. 96% of Northern Lincolnshire has access to superfast broadband speeds following the upgrade of 35,000 premises. This investment is ongoing and with a target of having 98.5% of the area covered by fibre broadband by the end of 2018. An open market review will establish what we still need to do to get full coverage. Government is seeking to further boost the country's digital infrastructure as part of their Industrial Strategy.

Key Challenge – Digital Connectivity

Increase coverage for Superfast Broadband connectivity within North Lincolnshire, and ensuring provision digital infrastructure and telecommunications to support businesses and residents, taking advantage of new 5G networks and smart technologies.

Minerals

- 2.65 North Lincolnshire's geology ensures the presence of several different mineral resources in the area. These include sand and gravel, limestone, chalk, silica sand, clay, ironstone and peat as well as hydrocarbon (oil and gas) deposits.
- 2.66 There are five quarries extracting either chalk or limestone and four extracting either sand and gravel, or silica sand. Ironstone extraction ceased some time ago, as has peat extraction. There is one operational oil well at Crosby Warren, to the north east of Scunthorpe. North Lincolnshire has a number of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (PEDLs).
- 2.67 National policy clearly sets out the importance of safeguarding mineral resources to prevent their sterilisation from non-minerals development. It is also important that North Lincolnshire makes its contribution to national and regional mineral supply.

Key Challenge – Minerals

Ensure we meet the needs for aggregates and other minerals and protect existing resources from sterilisation, whilst managing the impacts of extraction on our landscape and communities.

Waste

- 2.68 National Planning Policy for Waste is focused on moving waste up the waste hierarchy to reduce the reliance of waste disposal and to promote waste as a resource. North Lincolnshire is well served by waste infrastructure and is net self-sufficient in the management of waste.
- 2.69 The area has significant waste management capacity which provides for the needs of North Lincolnshire and a number of authorities elsewhere. Several of North Lincolnshire's existing landfill sites are due to close in the mid/late 2020's, presenting a future challenge for the disposal of waste produced in the area as well as further afield.
- 2.70 Existing sites for the management of waste should be safeguarded and additional sites required for the management of North Lincolnshire's waste should be protected from the encroachment of non-waste uses, which could affect the future management of waste at these locations.

Key Challenge – Waste

To promote management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and ensure the protection of existing sites from non-waste development.

3 A Spatial Vision & Objectives for North Lincolnshire

- 3.1 At the heart of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017 to 2036) are the spatial vision and objectives. These provide the direction for the Local Plan and provide a framework for its policies.
- 3.2 The vision is a clear statement of what North Lincolnshire will be like at the end of Local Plan period in 2036. Both the vision and objectives should be distinct to North Lincolnshire and reflect the area's circumstances alongside the key issues and challenges facing the area. They should also be supported by the community. They can be aspirational, but must also be realistic and deliverable.
- 3.3 The spatial vision and objectives have been identified by assessing a range of strategies produced by the council and other bodies alongside the views of the community and key stakeholders during previous rounds of public consultation on the Plan.

North Lincolnshire Council Vision

- 3.4 The Local Plan will need to reflect the council's wider ambitions for the future of North Lincolnshire and the outcomes it will seek to achieve. The Council's Plan, alongside the emerging Prosperity Plans are the most appropriate starting points to inform the spatial vision for the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017 to 2036). In addition, it should reflect and address the key economic, social and environmental challenges and issues that face the area, as well as national planning policy.

The Council Plan (2018/19)



- 3.5 The Council Plan sets out our offer to local residents and priorities for 2018/19. It is underpinned by a broad ambition for North Lincolnshire to be the best place for our residents.

3.6 Alongside this ambition, the council seeks to keep the people and place of North Lincolnshire safe, well, prosperous and connected.

Our ambition...

We are ambitious for North Lincolnshire.

We want our area to be the **#BestPlace** for our residents.

#BestPlace

LIVE • WORK • VISIT • INVEST



Outcomes for North Lincolnshire

Safe

- Safer roads
- Safer people
- Safer communities
- Safer environments
- Safer spaces



Well

- Cleaner and greener spaces
- Good health and wellbeing
- Quality housing
- Vibrant leisure and culture
- Improved quality of life



Prosperous

- More jobs, better paid jobs
- Improved skills
- Excellent education
- Thriving businesses
- Accessible childcare



Connected

- Accessible transport
- Flourishing communities
- Superfast digital connectivity
- Better roads and rail
- Strong sense of pride and belonging



3.7 The key priorities set out in the plan for 2018/19 are:

Priority

Grow the economy

Why it is important

- To achieve a more **prosperous** North Lincolnshire.
- To help us to invest further in communities.
- To create jobs and opportunities for everyone.

Taking action – we will:

- ✓ Market North Lincolnshire as a place to live, work, visit and invest.
- ✓ Lead partnership working with businesses.
- ✓ Invest in town centres including securing funding from government.
- ✓ Provide space for businesses and population to grow through new commercial and housing developments.
- ✓ Strive for higher education standards and skills.
- ✓ Host key events to celebrate the best of what North Lincolnshire has to offer.

Priority

Keeping people safe and well

Why it is important

- The **safety** and **wellbeing** of residents is our primary purpose.
- To achieve a better quality of life for residents.
- So people can live well for longer.

Taking action – we will:

- ✓ Continue to work hard to keep people safe.
- ✓ Lead partnership working across North Lincolnshire to promote wellbeing and improve health outcomes for everyone.
- ✓ Prioritise the most vulnerable.
- ✓ Provide cleaner and greener space for people to enjoy and use.

Priority

Enabling communities to flourish

Why it is important

- To achieve communities that are better **connected**
- Strong communities create neighbourhoods where people are proud to live, get on well together and support each other.
- So people experience improved wellbeing.

Taking action – we will:

- ✓ Design services that enable you to have more choice and control in how you interact with us.
- ✓ Enable our communities to become more involved in community life.
- ✓ Engage in new conversations about the things that matter most to you.
- ✓ Invest £24.5m through our capital programme to improve community facilities.

Prosperity Plans

- 3.8 Sitting underneath the Council Plan are a number of plans aimed at achieving the Council ambition to grow the economy. The plans cover economic growth, skills & employability, housing growth, visitor economy and infrastructure. Each area of the plan is valid for 5 years (2018 to 2023) and is a live document which will be reviewed on an annual basis. Where appropriate, they will be re-issued in order to reflect on achievements and address new and/or emerging opportunities as well as barriers to growth.

20 YEAR OLD VISION FOR PROSPERITY

In 2038, North Lincolnshire is home to 200,000 people who live in safe, sustainable and resilient communities that are well connected to quality jobs and an accessible wellbeing offer.

Economic Growth Plan

We will have a competitive, diverse and high value economy, demonstrating the ability to evolve, innovate, progress and support the creation of new and highly skilled jobs.

North Lincolnshire

Economic Growth Plan

2018-2023



Skills and Employability Plan

We will have a more highly skilled workforce, in higher paid jobs, and 80% employment for those of a working age.



Housing Growth Plan

We will have new homes across North Lincolnshire supporting Scunthorpe's role as a regional centre, whilst ensuring the sustainability of our market towns.

North Lincolnshire

Housing Growth Plan

2018-2023



Visitor Economy Plan

We will be a destination of choice. By 2023 we will have reached 3,250,000 visitors and 500,000 overnight stays per year. This will be an important step towards our longer-term aim of reaching 4 million visitors and 800,000 overnight stays per year by 2038.

North Lincolnshire

Visitor Economy Plan

2018-2023



Infrastructure Plan

We will put the right infrastructure in place to create the best conditions for existing and future sustainable economic growth - connecting business, people and places.

North Lincolnshire

Infrastructure Plan



Consultation

- 3.9 We have already consulted on an initial spatial vision and objectives as part of the Issues & Options stage (January to March 2018), and received a range of comments that need to be taken into account.

SPATIAL VISION

- 3.10 The preferred spatial vision (below) seeks to build on the council's broader ambitions, emerging evidence and national policy. It has sought to bring through those elements of the initial draft vision that attracted support and consider them against the council's ambition of North Lincolnshire being the best place for our residents, and outcomes that the area is safe, well, prosperous and connected. The vision will be further developed as work on the Local Plan moves forward through its different stages and more certainty is gained about what, where, how and when new development will be delivered.

North Lincolnshire – The Best Place for our residents and businesses

We are pleased to introduce the North Lincolnshire vision for our Local Plan to deliver increased prosperity for the area.

In 2036, North Lincolnshire is home to a growing population who live in safe, resilient and sustainable communities that are well connected to quality jobs and an accessible well-being offer. It will be the best place for our residents and businesses. Sustainable growth will be at the heart of all policies in the Local Plan.

It will have a competitive, diverse and high value economy with increased levels of prosperity and higher employment levels. We will have created 11,500 new and highly skilled jobs in sustainable, innovative and key sectors. Focus will be on sustainable economic growth and diversifying the area's key economic sectors as well as being welcoming to and supportive of new enterprises.

Our economy will be strong and diverse, part of an energy corridor stretching east to west, (encompassing energy production and consumption, steel and process engineering, chemicals and associated logistics) and a food belt corridor from north to south (encompasses growing, logistics, processing and research and development).

North Lincolnshire will be a location of choice for business, making the most of the being part of the Humber Enterprise Zone, the largest in England, as well as capitalising on its strategic location adjacent to the Humber, excellent transport networks and international connections provided by the South Humber Gateway ports and Humberside Airport as well as Doncaster Sheffield Airport. The A15 corridor is of strategic importance for both housing and employment growth.

The visitor economy will be an increasingly important part of our economy. We will be a location of choice for tourists and visitors alike, with four million day visitors and 800,000 overnight stays per year, taking advantage of the high quality natural and built environment, cultural heritage and history.

To support our growing economy, the area will be a location for sustainable housing growth with, 8,380 new homes being delivered. The area will have an accessible, well-designed range and choice of housing in sustainable locations that delivers the housing requirements and meets the needs as well as the aspirations of local people. This will include the provision of affordable housing. New housing will be accompanied by a range of services, community facilities and infrastructure which complement the area's thriving economy and meet the needs of all residents.

Growth will take place in the most appropriate locations supporting and creating a network of attractive, thriving and vibrant sustainable communities. Scunthorpe's role as regional centre for housing, employment, leisure, services and connectivity will be supported and strengthened, whilst we will ensure the sustainability of our Principal Towns, Large Service Centre and rural communities through appropriate levels of planned growth. Growth and development will be supported by investment in North Lincolnshire's infrastructure. We will have an excellent digital and physical infrastructure alongside a sustainable transport network that connects business, people and places.

All developments in North Lincolnshire will be planned and designed to the highest possible quality in a way that respects their surroundings. They will be expected to contribute positively to local distinctiveness and the quality of life for those living and working in the area as well as towards the creation of safer places.

Alongside improving the quality of place, people's quality of lives and their health and wellbeing will be improved. Local people will have good access to quality open spaces, play and sporting facilities, better access to the countryside, increased opportunities for cycling and walking, and good quality health facilities. Economic, social and environmental inequalities will be reduced. Aspirations will be raised and skill levels enhanced by providing access to training and educational opportunities. We will increase our NVQ Level 4 attainment and have full employment or have the highest levels of employment.

Development will ensure that impacts and effects of climate change will be mitigated against, reduced and adapted to by addressing flood risk, reducing the levels of waste produced, increasing the re-use and recycling of materials, and building to high standards of sustainable design and construction. This will allow the area to become a cleaner and greener place. Appropriate provision for the use of renewable and low carbon energy will be made, where appropriate, subject to impacts on the area's landscapes, communities and wildlife.

North Lincolnshire will continue to play its part in producing the steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet national and local needs whilst seeking to ensure their efficient and sustainable use. The area's waste will be viewed as a resource with a focus on sustainable waste management including moving waste up the Waste Hierarchy.

North Lincolnshire's high quality natural, built and historic environment will be protected and enhanced, making a significant contribution to the area's economy, its sense of place and its identity as well as the quality of life experienced. Development will respect the internationally, nationally and locally recognised areas of nature conservation importance, particularly ones based around the Humber Estuary and our landscape character, whilst the countryside will be protected from inappropriate development.

Our new Local Plan provides an opportunity to develop a spatial strategy that will support our significant ambition for North Lincolnshire, whilst safeguarding the natural, built and historic environments for future generations. Our Plan is based on our organisations core values self-responsibility, integrity, excellence and equality of opportunity and will support the delivery of our priorities, Growing the Economy, Keeping People Safe and Well and Enabling Communities to Flourish.

SPATIAL OBJECTIVES

- 3.11 The spatial objectives (SOs) are derived from the vision and focus on the key issues that the Local Plan needs to address. They provide the broad direction for the spatial strategy and the detailed policies that will be included in the Plan. In a similar vein to the vision, these objectives will be developed as work on the Local Plan progresses.

Spatial Objective 1: Growing Our Economy

To promote economic growth in North Lincolnshire that increases the area's prosperity through supporting business growth and investment, enterprise and job creation. The area will make the most of its strategic location adjacent to the Humber Estuary, infrastructure and international connections to be a key location for businesses, whilst sufficient employment land will be delivered in sustainable locations that meet the needs of existing and future businesses. Employment levels will be increased, creating more and better job prospects. The vitality and viability of Scunthorpe, our Market Towns, district and local centres as places for shopping, leisure, cultural and community activities will be encouraged.

Spatial Objective 2: Enabling Sustainable Communities to Flourish

To enable the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities in North Lincolnshire by situating new development in locations that offer the best and most appropriate opportunities for sustainable development. This will ensure that new homes and jobs are supported by a high quality environment, services and infrastructure and in turn new development supports the vitality, viability and economic performance of our towns and villages. Local communities will be encouraged to develop community-led Neighbourhood Plans, where appropriate.

Spatial Objective 3: Meeting Our Housing Need (Best Place to Live)

To increase the supply of quality housing to meet our future needs and support the growth of our economy. This will take place by delivering a wide choice of high quality, well designed housing schemes in North Lincolnshire that are accessible to, and meets the needs and aspirations of, the area's existing and future residents on a range of sites. This will include meeting the needs of the various groups that have differing housing requirements (including affordable [in its widest sense], families with children, older persons, specialist housing, and those who wish to build their own home (custom build or self-build)).

Spatial Objective 4: Delivering Infrastructure for Growth (A Connected North Lincolnshire)

To identify and deliver the wide range of physical, social, digital and environmental infrastructure needed to support our ambitions for growth and development in a connected North Lincolnshire. This will include delivering a connected, accessible, well-maintained, efficient, safe and sustainable transport network including better and safer roads, better public transport and walking and cycling routes that supports economic growth and allows local residents to have high quality access to key services and facilities without increasing the need to travel. This is essential in creating places that are cleaner, greener and safer.

We will also seek to deliver the necessary community infrastructure/facilities and green infrastructure to support the creation of sustainable communities and cleaner and greener spaces. This will be done by working closely with a wide range of partner organisations and infrastructure providers.

Spatial Objective 5: Supporting Our Rural Areas and Countryside

To support strong and flourishing rural communities and countryside by encouraging diversification of the rural economy and retaining and enhancing key local facilities, infrastructure and services whilst promoting appropriate sustainable development in rural settlements which meets local needs and reflects the surrounding environment.

Spatial Objective 6: Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural, Built and Historic Environment

To ensure that North Lincolnshire's high quality natural, built and historic environments are safeguarded, conserved and enhanced to maintain their contribution to the area's local distinctiveness and quality of life.

Internationally, nationally and locally designated areas of habitat and nature conservation importance (particularly those in the Humber Estuary and at Crowle Moors) will be protected, whilst the area's diverse landscapes such as the Lincolnshire Wolds, open spaces and green infrastructure network will be recognised for their importance and enhanced.

Designated and non-designated heritage assets, including their settings, along with the area's townscapes will be protected and enhanced to maintain the local streetscene and its distinctiveness.

Spatial Objective 7: Promoting High Quality Design

To ensure that all new development in North Lincolnshire exhibits a high standard of design and architectural quality and innovation that reflects the character of the areas' landscapes and townscapes and contributes to local distinctiveness. Development should be accessible to all sections of the community, contribute to an enhanced feeling of safety and security, and make the most of opportunities for efficient use of resources, contributing to cleaner, greener and safer places.

Spatial Objective 8: Raising Aspirations

To encourage greater economic prosperity, better paid jobs, improve skills and reduce inequalities by supporting opportunities for the provision of excellent education, training and research facilities that help to raise the aspirations and attainment of North Lincolnshire's young people, support adults to re-engage with work and lifelong learning, and develop and upskill the area's workforce to equip them to meet the needs of business and industry.

Spatial Objective 9: Improved Enabling Quality of Life

To support the health and well-being of North Lincolnshire's communities by safeguarding, enhancing and providing a wide range of excellent educational, social, accessible childcare, sporting, health, recreational and cultural facilities that contribute to the quality of life and satisfaction of the residents of our area and that visit the area, as well as by seeking to reduce deprivation and social, economic and environmental inequalities.

Spatial Objective 10: Developing Our Visitor Economy

To develop North Lincolnshire's visitor economy and make it a destination of choice for tourists and visitors alike by taking advantage of the opportunities provided by the area's high quality natural and built environment including its diverse landscapes, countryside and townscapes, as well as its rich cultural heritage. Attractions such as Normanby Hall, Waters' Edge Country Park, Crowle Moors, our Market Towns, and the Humber Estuary will play their part in developing North Lincolnshire as a tourist destination and create vibrant leisure and culture facilities for visitors and residents alike.

Spatial Objective 11: Planning for Climate Change

To address and reduce the causes and impacts of climate change in North Lincolnshire by supporting and contributing to achieving safer environments and communities through sustainable flood management as part of new development and locating development, where possible, away from areas at risk of flooding. To encourage the use of low and zero carbon technologies and decarbonisation by promoting sustainable land management and conservation including for protecting habitats and encouraging appropriate building design and supporting businesses to adapt and decarbonise.

Spatial Objective 12: Efficient Use of Our Resources

To encourage the effective and prudent use of North Lincolnshire's resources including energy, water, soils, minerals and waste by the supporting the efficient use of land and buildings, including sustainable construction techniques within new developments, reducing the level of waste produced and promoting the use of renewable and low carbon energy, subject to its impact on the area's landscapes and communities. Measures to minimise pollution and improve air, soil and water quality will also be employed as part of creating a cleaner, greener and safer area.

Spatial Objective 13: Ensuring Minerals Supply

To ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals, including aggregates, industrial minerals and energy minerals to meet national, regional and local needs in the most appropriate way whilst taking account of impacts on the environment and local communities. Economically important mineral resources will be safeguarded from incompatible development.

Spatial Objective 14: Delivering Sustainable Waste Management

To support the use and effective management of North Lincolnshire's waste as a resource by reducing the amount that needs to be treated and disposed. There will be greater encouragement to reduce levels being produced and increase re-use and recycling in order move waste up the 'Waste Hierarchy'. A network of appropriately-located sustainable waste management facilities will be developed and existing facilities protected from incompatible development whilst recognising the need to avoid negative impacts on local communities.

4 A Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 Creating and delivering sustainable development lies at the heart of the planning system. Therefore, the Local Plan is essential in ensuring the proper planning of North Lincolnshire over the next 19 years. It sets out a clear and co-ordinated approach to the provision of new homes, jobs and supporting infrastructure alongside the need to protect the interests of our communities and the environment.
- 4.2 This means that, when deciding how much growth will take place and where it should be located, the Local Plan must take the issue of sustainability into account, i.e. by looking at and assessing the economic, environmental and social impacts of growth and development on the area.
- 4.3 The Local Plan identifies those locations that are most appropriate to accommodate future growth and development. This takes account of the need to minimise impacts on the environment and make the best use of existing or planned infrastructure. It will also identify areas/locations that could be serviced by new infrastructure or services. This is what is meant by sustainable development that will benefit both existing and future communities in North Lincolnshire.

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.4 Government is clear that the role of the planning system, including Local Plans, is to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development. This seeks to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future. The policies of the Local Plan all seek to contribute towards sustainable development in North Lincolnshire.

Policy SS1p: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Creating and delivering sustainable growth lies at the heart of the spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire, with all new development contributing towards sustainable development. When considering development proposals the council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.

1. The council will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved, wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in North Lincolnshire.
2. Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in Neighbourhood Plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

3. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise taking into account whether:
 - a. Any adverse impacts significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the NPPF, taken as a whole; or
 - b. Specific policies in the NPPF or Local Plan indicate that development should be restricted.

- 4.5 The presumption in favour of sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF. It is a “golden thread” running through this Local Plan and future planning decisions that stem from it. Local Plan policies must plan positively to meet North Lincolnshire’s objectively assessed development needs, including for housing, employment and infrastructure. The plan also needs to be sufficiently flexible to deal with any changes or challenges that may arise.
- 4.6 Including a policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development allows the council to approve appropriate development without delay in accordance with the NPPF. The presumption in favour of sustainable development will not apply where the adverse impacts of granting planning permission would be significantly outweighed by the benefits of the scheme, or where specific policies within the NPPF or Local Plan indicate that development will be restricted. Therefore, this policy should be read in conjunction with other relevant policies of this Local Plan.

Alternatives Considered

This policy translates the NPPF “presumption in favour of sustainable development” and ensures that the achievement of sustainable development is a golden thread running through the Local Plan, to ensure consistency with the NPPF. No reasonable alternative options were previously considered.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| GVA Per Head | Increase in GVA Per Head |
| Overall population growth | Increase in overall population growth |

SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

- 4.7 To meet North Lincolnshire’s future needs and achieve the spatial vision, the Local Plan must make provision for significant new growth in the most sustainable way. This means making sure that the new housing is matched by opportunities for new employment, accessible local services and a high quality environment. The spatial strategy seeks to deliver a more balanced approach to the location of new development in North Lincolnshire that seeks to meet our Objectively Assessed Needs, and maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the areas’ communities.

Policy SS2p: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire

The spatial vision and development needs for North Lincolnshire will be delivered through the spatial strategy outlined below, and on the key diagram. The spatial strategy will deliver growth in a sustainable and balanced manner that meet the area's objectively assessed needs for new homes, jobs and infrastructure, whilst ensuring the natural and built environment is protected and enhanced.

The spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire will:

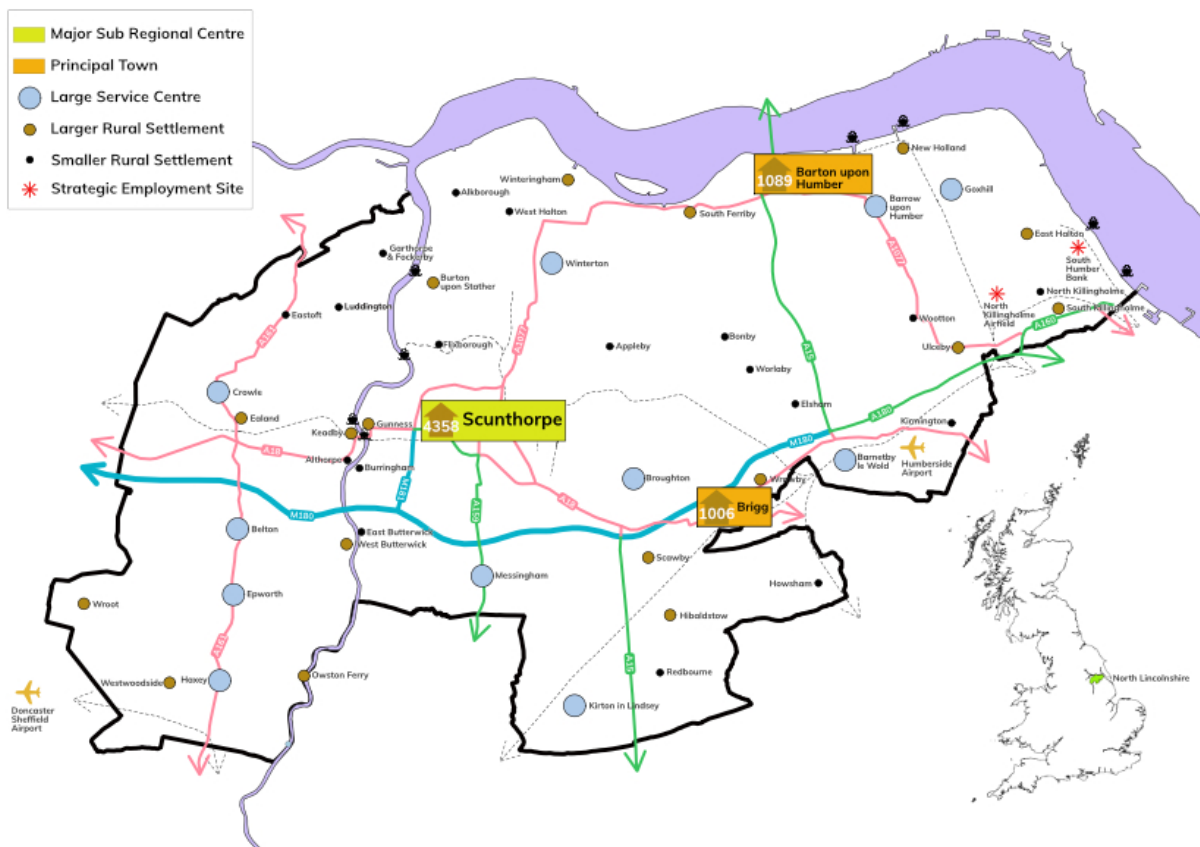
1. Deliver at least 7,961 new homes (419 per year) to meet the needs of the existing and future population in sustainable and balanced communities.
2. Support the creation 11,500 new jobs in our priority sectors and encouraging innovation.
3. Develop at least 91.5ha of employment land in key locations that supports the delivery of housing growth, and provides opportunities for our priority sectors to grow, and meets the requirements of the commercial property market. Amongst these areas are South Humber Gateway; Scunthorpe; and strategic locations on Transport Corridors.
4. Deliver and support the regeneration, enhancement and diversification of the area's town, district and local centres as key hubs for retail, leisure and services for our communities.
5. Ensure the delivery of sufficient physical, social and environmental infrastructure to support the area's ambitions for housing and economic growth and meet identified needs.
6. Support thriving rural communities and a vibrant countryside through the protection and enhancement of local services, creating opportunities for rural economic diversification and the promotion of tourism.
7. Support the protection and enhancement of the area's world-class natural and built environment to ensure its continued attractiveness and enabling safe environments and communities.
8. Support and develop North Lincolnshire's visitor economy and make it a destination of choice.

Decisions on investment in services and facilities, and on the location and scale of new development will be guided by the settlement hierarchy set out below:

1. Major Sub-Regional Centre - Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area
 - To maintain and strengthen its role as a key sub-regional centre, the Scunthorpe and Bottesford urban area will be the priority focus for growth in North Lincolnshire.
 - It will be the focus for the large-scale residential development through the provision of allocations in this plan including sustainable urban extensions. Non-allocated sites within the defined development limit will also contribute accordingly. Appropriate use will be made of previously developed land and greenfield sites. Major opportunities for employment will be provided in key locations within the urban area, whilst it will be the main centre for higher order services and facilities, retail, cultural activities, leisure, and commercial development. Opportunities for regeneration will be supported where they contribute to the spatial vision and objectives.

2. Principal Towns - Barton upon Humber & Brigg
 - To maintain and enhance their roles as key service centres for North Lincolnshire, Barton upon Humber and Brigg will be a focus for growth including new housing, employment, retail and service provision. Most of this growth will be through site allocations in this plan. It may be possible for growth to take place on non-allocated sites within their defined development limits, where it is of an appropriate scale and nature, and meets the policies of this plan. All development should reflect the historic nature of each town, alongside existing environmental constraints such as flood risk.
3. Large Service Centres - Barnetby-le-Wold; Barrow upon Humber; Belton (including Westgate & Woodhouse); Broughton; Crowle; Epworth; Goxhill; Haxey; Kirton in Lindsey; Messingham & Winterton
 - To maintain and enhance their role as large service centres, that provide local employment opportunities, and key services and facilities for their surrounding areas, these settlements will be the focus for an appropriate level of growth. This will be through the provision of allocated sites within this plan, and through non-allocated sites within their defined development limits. Any development should reflect the character and nature of each settlement, together with infrastructure capacity.
4. Larger Rural Settlements - Burton upon Stather; Ealand; East Halton; Gunness; Hibaldstow; Keadby; New Holland; Owston Ferry; Scawby; South Ferriby; South Killingholme; Ulceby; West Butterwick; Westwoodside; Winterringham; Wrawby; & Wroot
 - Larger rural settlements will accommodate an appropriate level of development that supports their function. Sites of an appropriate scale and nature will be allocated in the plan. Non-allocated sites within the defined settlement development limit will also be supported. All development should take into account the nature and character of these settlements
5. Smaller Rural Settlements – Alkborough; Althorpe; Appleby; Bonby; Burringham; East Butterwick; Eastoft; Elsham; Flixborough; Garthorpe & Fockerby; Howsham; Kirmington; Luddington; North Killingholme; Redbourne; West Halton; Wootton & Worlaby
 - These settlements will accommodate small-scale development of a limited nature, within their defined settlement developments, that supports their vitality and viability. Small sites will have a role to play. All development should reflect the character and nature of these villages and give due consideration to the availability and capacity of infrastructure to support its growth. All proposals will be considered on their merits.
6. Rural Hamlets & Villages – Amcotts; Barrow Haven; Beltoft; Cadney; Carrhouse*; Cleatham*; Castlethorpe; Coleby; Croxton*; Derrythorpe; Dragonby; East Lound; Eastoft Carr*; Goxhill South End; Graizelound; Greetwell; Gunthorpe; Haxey Carrs*; Holme*; Horkstow; Kelfield*; Low Burnham; Manton; Melton Ross; Messingham Ings*; New Barnetby; Normanby; Roxby cum Risby; Sandtoft; Santon; Saxby all Saints; Thealby; Thornton Curtis; Ulceby Skitter; Walcott; Whitton & Wressle
 - Development will be limited to infill in those rural hamlets and villages that have defined development limits, provided that it is line with all relevant policies of the plan.
 - Settlement development limits will be defined on the Policies Map for those settlements identified in 1 to 5 above. Development in areas not listed above, or in rural hamlets and villages without defined development limits*, will be restricted to that which is essential to the effective operation of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, outdoor recreation and leisure, tourism, transport or utility services; renewable energy generation; and minerals or waste development in accordance with the relevant policies in this plan.

Key Diagram



- 4.8 Policy SS2 sets out the level of new development that is needed in North Lincolnshire up to 2036, together with how, and where, it will take place. The spatial strategy is driven by the overall vision, coupled with the council's ambitions for growth.
- 4.9 The preferred approach has an area-wide focus, spreading development across the area's towns and villages beyond Scunthorpe, the Principal Towns and Larger Service Centres. This approach is supported by the community and key stakeholders. The exact distribution of housing and employment land is set out in policies SS5p and SS8p.
- 4.10 The level of growth in each of the area's towns and villages is dependent upon their sustainability and ability to accommodate it. Consideration will be given to the availability of infrastructure and services and takes into account access to transport, employment and any environmental constraints. This does not necessarily mean that growth will happen everywhere.
- 4.11 Larger development will take place in Scunthorpe and the Principal Towns, whilst there will be opportunities for growth in the Large Service Centres, Larger Rural Settlements and Smaller Rural Settlements through the provision of appropriately-sized allocations or through infill opportunities within their defined settlement development limit. This will support their prosperity as well as maintain their local services and facilities.
- 4.12 The settlement hierarchy set out reflects the role and function of the settlements in North Lincolnshire and is based on factual information.
- 4.13 The implementation of the strategy will be dependent on working in partnership with a wide range of national and local stakeholders.

Alternatives Considered – Spatial Strategy

Four alternative options were considered for the spatial strategy.

Options A (Scunthorpe and Market Towns) and B (Six Market Towns and Scunthorpe) would not allow growth in other settlements within North Lincolnshire, therefore not supporting their vitality and viability and meeting the needs of these communities. Option C (Six Market Towns, Scunthorpe & Larger Service Centres), whilst having more dispersed growth, would have a similar effect.

Option D (A New Settlement) attracted limited support and would result in negative environmental impacts. Its deliverability was a concern due to the long lead in times required to identify an appropriate location, for land assembly and infrastructure provision, before development could take place. This would mean that development would still have to take place in other locations during the early years of the Local Plan.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Employment Rate aged 16-64 (%) | National employment rate |
| Total residential net completions | 419 |

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

- 4.14 All new development in North Lincolnshire should contribute towards the creation of sustainable communities and a sense of place.

Policy SS3p: Development Principles

It is essential for new development, irrespective of its location, to make a positive contribution to North Lincolnshire and support the delivery of sustainable communities and places, where residents are safe, well, prosperous and connected. All proposals for development in North Lincolnshire should reflect the following key principles:

1. Be of a high standard of design that is a sympathetic and appropriate to the area's character, significance and setting in respect of its scale, massing, layout, function and materials. Development should create and reinforce locally distinctive and sustainable communities.
2. Create safe, secure and inclusive environments for local people and visitors alike by including design and security measures that reduce actual and perceived opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.

3. Promote and encourage the effective use of previously developed (brownfield) land (providing it's not of high environmental value), whilst demonstrating the efficient use of land and resources by ensuring development is built at appropriate densities.
4. Minimise the use of non-renewable and unsustainable resources, including energy, water and materials, during both construction and use. Waste reduction will be encouraged and appropriate reuse and recycling of materials including appropriate storage space and segregation facilities for recyclable and non-recyclable waste and prioritising the use of local materials.
5. Minimise the impacts arising from climate change and mitigate against its effect, including, reducing flood risk.
6. Provide high standards of amenity and privacy, by ensuring the impacts of development on adjacent and nearby properties are minimised. These impacts include noise, odour, fumes, dust or other nuisance, or the effects of overlooking or overshadowing.
7. Aim to achieve the higher standards of sustainable construction and design through the incorporation of the principles of low carbon development. This could include the inclusion of renewable and low carbon technologies, and measures to reduce the consumption of resources.
8. Plan positively and enhance local landscape characteristics, geological conservation interests and soils, and avoid, remedy or mitigate any impact on natural features and open spaces and maintain or where possible seek net gains in biodiversity.
9. Consider built heritage and heritage assets from the earliest stages in the design process, in particular in terms of scale, density, layout and access.
10. Ensure that development makes provision for good quality, accessible open spaces and green infrastructure, with existing spaces being retained and enhanced.
11. Take account of existing and/or planned infrastructure, and contribute towards the provision of additional infrastructure to ensure that development is well served by physical, social and environmental infrastructure.
12. Reduce the need to travel and minimise car use, and wherever possible, improve opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport.
13. Contribute towards healthy communities and places, and consider the health impacts of development and the needs of existing and future users.

- 4.15 Policy SS3p provides a framework against which all proposals for new development in North Lincolnshire will be considered. It is noted that not all criteria will be relevant to every proposal, however applicants should still consider them, as they been asked to justify why an element is not relevant. This policy should be read alongside the complementary advice and guidance set out in national policy – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2018) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
- 4.16 The design of development is an essential part of creating sustainable communities and successful places. It also has a key role in projecting the image of the area, which is vital in attracting people, businesses and visitors, together with creating a sense of place.
- 4.17 All new development in North Lincolnshire should be of a high quality design and make positive contribution to its locality and the area as a whole. It should respect and respond to its surroundings, not harm local amenity, and protect local distinctiveness and character. Design and layout should be based on a clear understanding of the characteristics of the site and its context. This includes existing built form, heights, scale, massing, topography etc. Density is closely aligned with design/layout. These should make efficient use of land and resources using appropriate density levels. This could include the use of imaginative designs.

- 4.18 Retention and providing green spaces, planting and trees can play a role in visually enhancing a development and promoting health and well-being as well as creating a relationship with the wider landscape. It can also offer the chance to improve biodiversity.
- 4.19 In designing new buildings and spaces, climate change and the wider global environment needs to be taken into account. The use of sustainable design and construction techniques will be encouraged to reduce energy consumption, promote energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and discourage the wasteful use of finite natural resources. Examples could include incorporating opportunities for energy minimisation and solar optimisation, or the use of renewable and low carbon energy.
- 4.20 Developments will also be designed to mitigate against and withstand the effects of climate change, including flooding. Sustainable design also includes the sustainable use of resources which play an important part in conserving materials and natural resources, which over time are likely to become scarcer.
- 4.21 A high quality built environment should consider the amenity of both existing and future residents and consideration should be given to matters of privacy, outlook, natural lighting, ventilation, as well as local climatic conditions.
- 4.22 Creating safe places and preventing crime are also important in realising sustainable communities. Including measures as part of the design process to reduce opportunities for crime and enhance security will be supported. Where appropriate, developers should consult Humberside Police for advice.
- 4.23 New developments should address how it meets sustainability criteria. This includes access to services, access to employment opportunities and impact upon the natural environment. Existing and proposed infrastructure, including access to public transport, should also be a key consideration in order to reduce the need to travel and minimise car use.
- 4.24 National policy highlights the important role for the planning system in improving the health and well-being of communities. This can be through the provision of accessible green spaces or opportunities for walking and cycling instead of using the private car, or ensuring access to jobs and services. All development must be accessible to all sections of the community, therefore their needs should be considered when designing new buildings and spaces, now and in the future. Like many areas North Lincolnshire's population is getting older.

Alternatives Considered – Development Principles

This policy is a clear expression of those matters that need to be taken into consideration when preparing and assessing planning applications, and how they relate to North Lincolnshire. No reasonable alternative options were previously considered.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

- 4.25 The Localism Act 2011 gave communities more control and influence over their area and how it should develop, with the main tool for doing this being the community-led Neighbourhood Plan. Neighbourhood planning allows residents, employees and businesses to come together through a local town or parish council or neighbourhood forum and say where, for example, they think new houses, businesses and shops should be located and what they should look like, and what infrastructure should be provided. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.
- 4.26 In general terms, any area can have a neighbourhood plan. They can cross local authority boundaries but they cannot overlap with adjoining neighbourhoods who also wish to prepare a plan for their area. The boundaries of the area will need to be agreed with and approved by the council.
- 4.27 In rural areas, it is expected that neighbourhood plans will relate to town or parish council areas. In some cases, plans could cover more than one town/parish area if there is agreement. For urban areas or areas without town or parish councils, neighbourhood areas will vary. For example, a neighbourhood area could cover a town centre or Business Park, a cluster of streets, or possibly an electoral ward.
- 4.28 Neighbourhood Plan policies cannot block development that is already part of the Local Plan. They can, however, shape where development will go and what it will look like. As well as Neighbourhood Development Plans, the Localism Act also enabled communities to shape development in their area through the production of Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders. Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders allow communities to grant planning permission either in full or in outline for the types of development they want to see in their areas.
- 4.29 In North Lincolnshire there are currently twelve communities with designated Neighbourhood Areas: Appleby; Barrow-upon-Humber; Brigg; Bonby; Elsham; Goxhill; Kirton in Lindsey; Saxby all Saints; South Ferriby; Winterringham; Winterton; and Worlaby. The [neighbourhood planning](#) section of the council's website outlines current progress being made at the community level in North Lincolnshire.

Policy SS4p: Neighbourhood Planning in North Lincolnshire

North Lincolnshire Council will:

- actively encourage local communities to develop a Neighbourhood Plan, where appropriate;
- be proactive in providing appropriate information to communities about neighbourhood planning;
- constructively engage with local communities throughout the process including when considering the recommendations of the independent examiner of a Neighbourhood Development Plan or Order proposal;
- fulfil its duties and take decisions as soon as possible within statutory time periods where these apply;

- set out a clear and transparent decision-making timetable and share this with those wishing to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan or an Order; and
- following a positive referendum result in the neighbourhood area, 'make' the Neighbourhood Plan part of the North Lincolnshire Development Plan.

When developing a Neighbourhood Plan local communities will:

- ensure the membership of the neighbourhood forum reflects the character and diversity of the local population
- decide on the timeframe for plan production;
- establish a dialogue with a range of organisations, partners and stakeholders;
- establish a robust programme of community engagement and a proportionate evidence base; and
- ensure it meets the specified 'basic conditions'.

4.30 Neighbourhood planning enables communities to play a much stronger role in shaping the areas in which they live and in supporting new development proposals. This is because unlike the parish, village or town plans that communities may have prepared, a neighbourhood plan forms part of the development plan and sits alongside the Local Plan prepared by the local planning authority. Decisions on planning applications will be made using both the Local Plan and the neighbourhood plan, and any other material consideration.

Alternatives Considered – Neighbourhood Planning in North Lincolnshire

No alternative options considered. This policy sets out North Lincolnshire's commitment to assisting communities to bring forward Neighbourhood Plans and the benefits it provides.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Number of Neighbourhood Plans made by North Lincolnshire Council | All Neighbourhood Plans to be made by North Lincolnshire Council |

OVERALL HOUSING PROVISION

4.31 The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 provides an evidence-based study that assists the council to assess what the local housing need is for North Lincolnshire for the period from 2017 to 2036. NPPF requires a council's Local Plan to meet the local housing need for market and affordable housing in their housing market area and using the Standard Method in National Planning Guidance unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach.

- 4.32 The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 has determined that North Lincolnshire can be described as a self-contained housing market area in that the majority of households seeking to move; look for another house within the authority area. We should therefore plan for the needs of our existing and future communities without needing to look outside of North Lincolnshire. Discussions with our neighbouring authorities indicate there is no current requirement to take account of their housing needs.
- 4.33 The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 used the standard method set out in the National Planning Guidance to determine the local housing needs for the area. The standard method identifies an overall local housing need of 7961 net additional dwellings over the plan period, the equivalent of 419 dwellings per annum.
- 4.34 To maintain the supply of housing the Government will publish annually in November the Housing Delivery Test results for each local authority. This Test will measure the number of net homes delivered against the number of homes required as set out in the strategic policies of each local authority's local plan over a three year period.
- 4.35 The Government published the first Housing Delivery Test 2018 results in February 2019. The table below identifies that North Lincolnshire is required to include a 20% buffer within the five year land supply. A 20% buffer is required where there has been significant under delivery of housing over the past three years and the Housing Delivery Test indicates delivery was below 85% of the housing requirement. Table 1 identifies that North Lincolnshire delivered 73% of its housing requirement within this period.

TABLE 1: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSING DELIVERY TEST 2018 RESULTS

| Number of homes required | | | Total number of homes required | Number of homes delivered | | | Total number of homes delivered | Housing Delivery Test: 2018 measurement | Housing Delivery Test: 2018 consequence |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | | | |
| 514 | 505 | 399 | 1,418 | 379 | 272 | 386 | 1,037 | 73% | Buffer |

- 4.36 To provide additional flexibility and to assist in ensuring the council maintain a five year land supply of deliverable sites, the council will allocate an additional 20% of the total housing requirement within the first five years of the plan period. This equates to 419 additional homes and will provide choice and competition in the market for land.

HOUSING TRAJECTORY

- 4.37 The North Lincolnshire housing trajectory illustrates the expected rate of delivery of new dwellings. It demonstrates how the objectively assessed need for an additional 7,961 new homes up to 2036 could be achieved. To meet objectively assessed needs, taking account of the additional housing delivered since 2017, an average of 419 additional dwellings a year are required between 2019 and 2036. The housing trajectory is set out in Appendix 1.
- 4.38 The SHELAA will be regularly updated and the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) will annually update the housing trajectory helping to ensure a five year supply is maintained throughout the plan period and signalling any need for intervention and/or Plan review.

Policy SS5p: Overall Housing Provision

Between 2017 and 2036, North Lincolnshire's housing requirement is for 7,961 new dwellings to be provided (419 new dwellings per year):

Of these new dwellings around 2,153 will be provided from sites that already have planning permission or are under construction.

It is anticipated that the sites will be delivered in accordance with the housing delivery trajectory in Appendix 1.

A rolling five year supply of deliverable housing sites will be maintained. To provide flexibility in the delivery of housing the council will allocate an additional 419 dwellings within the first five years of the plan period. This equates to 8,380 dwellings over the plan period.

- 4.39 The purpose of this policy is to set out the overall level of housing provision that will be required to meet North Lincolnshire's needs between 2017-2036. The policy will be mainly delivered through the allocation of sites in Policy H3. This Policy will be annually monitored using Government Housing Delivery Test to ensure the council maintain a five year housing land supply of deliverable sites. If it becomes apparent that a five year deliverable supply cannot be evidenced, or delivery is consistently below the housing requirement, the council will work with landowners and the development industry and take appropriate action in seeking to address any shortfall.

Alternatives Considered – Housing Growth

The Issues and Options identified the following four scenarios for housing growth based on the North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment:

- Scenario 1: Baseline Population Growth - 365 homes per year
- Scenario 2: Medium Economic Projection - 452 homes per year
- Scenario 3: Longer Term Economic Growth - 583 homes per year
- Scenario 4: Aspirational Economic Growth (Core Strategy) - 754 homes per year

Since the Issues and Options Consultation the Government have published revised guidance on housing needs which includes the standard method approach. The council have used this approach for the preferred option.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---------------|
| Total residential net completions | 419 |
| Maintain a 5 year supply of land for housing | Annual Update |

HOUSING DISTRIBUTIONS

- 4.40 New housing will be distributed in relation to the following spatial strategy. This reflects Policy SS2 Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire locations of existing employment clusters, development constraints, accessibility and service provision. It specifically sets out that residential development will be commensurate with the scale of individual settlements and their position in the settlement hierarchy.

Policy SS6p: Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites

The delivery of new dwellings will be distributed as follows:

| Settlement | Housing Growth | Total Dwellings |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Major Sub-Regional Centre | | |
| Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area (including Lincolnshire Lakes) | 52.00% | 4358 |
| Principal Towns | | |
| Barton upon Humber | 13.00% | 1089 |
| Brigg | 12.00% | 1006 |
| Large service centres | | |
| Barnetby le Wold | 1.00% | 84 |
| Barrow upon Humber | 1.85% | 155 |
| Broughton | 1.00% | 84 |
| Crowle | 2.40% | 201 |
| Epworth | 1.10% | 92 |
| Goxhill | 1.00% | 84 |
| Haxey | 1.00% | 84 |
| Kirton in Lindsey | 4.50% | 377 |
| Messingham | 1.19% | 100 |
| Winterton | 2.60% | 218 |
| Larger rural settlements | | |
| Burton upon Stather | 0.75% | 63 |
| Ealand | 0.45% | 38 |
| East Halton | 0.35% | 29 |
| Hibaldstow | 0.95% | 80 |
| Keadby | 0.18% | 14 |

| Settlement | Housing Growth | Total Dwellings |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| New Holland | 0.14% | 12 |
| Scawby | 0.45% | 38 |
| South Killingholme | 0.25% | 21 |
| Ulceby | 0.75% | 63 |
| Westwoodside | 0.35% | 29 |
| Wrawby | 0.60% | 50 |
| Wroot | 0.15% | 11 |
| Total | 100% | 8380 |

Residential development in Smaller Rural Settlements, Rural Hamlets & Villages and in the open countryside outside the development limits, will be strictly limited. Consideration will be given to development, which relates to agriculture, forestry or to meet a special need associated with the countryside. All development should not have an adverse impact on the environment or landscape.

- 4.41 The purpose of this policy is to set out the spatial distribution of housing for North Lincolnshire in the most sustainable locations. The majority of new housing will be located within the Scunthorpe urban area, reflecting its sub-regional role. This will be followed in preference by the area's Principal Towns, Large Service Centres and then the Larger Rural Settlements.
- 4.42 Larger development will take place in Scunthorpe and the Principal Towns, whilst there will be opportunities for growth in the Large Service Centres, Larger Rural Settlements and Smaller Rural Settlements through the provision of appropriately-sized allocations or through infill opportunities within their defined settlement development limit. This will support their prosperity as well as maintain their local services and facilities.
- 4.43 The level of growth in each of the area's towns and villages is dependent upon their sustainability and ability to accommodate it. Consideration will be given to the availability of infrastructure and services and takes into account access to transport, employment and any environmental constraints. This does not necessarily mean that growth will happen everywhere.

Alternatives Considered

Four alternative options were considered for the spatial strategy.

Options A (Scunthorpe and Market Towns) and B (Six Market Towns and Scunthorpe) would not allow growth in other settlements within North Lincolnshire, therefore not supporting their vitality and viability and meeting the needs of these communities. Option C (Six Market Towns, Scunthorpe & Larger Service Centres), whilst having more dispersed growth, would have a similar effect.

Option D (A New Settlement) attracted limited support and would result in negative environmental impacts. Its deliverability was a concern due to the long lead in times required to identify an appropriate location, for land assembly and infrastructure provision, before development could take place. This would mean that development would still have to take place in other locations during the early years of the Local Plan.

These alternative options formed the basis of the Spatial Distribution of Housing Sites policy.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---------------|
| Total residential net completions | 419 |
| Maintain a 5 year supply of land for housing | Annual Update |

STRATEGIC ALLOCATION - LINCOLNSHIRE LAKES SUSTAINABLE VILLAGES

- 4.44 The Lincolnshire Lakes scheme was originally established in the LDF Core Strategy and Lincolnshire Lakes Area Action Plan (AAP) as a high quality residential, business and leisure location centred around a unique and breath-taking network of lakes, natural water bodies and green infrastructure. The council still recognises the importance of the Lincolnshire Lakes in re-positioning North Lincolnshire as a location for growth and investment.
- 4.45 The vision for Lincolnshire Lakes is to create an environment that will attract and retain skilled residents and investors in the sub-region and place North Lincolnshire on a new economic trajectory. The vision will create a major new sustainable waterside setting, with a strong network of linked blue and green spaces, high quality new social infrastructure and a new commercial and leisure park, forming an urban fringe of national importance, providing a gateway entrance to the town and a focus for sustainable development.
- 4.46 Lincolnshire Lakes builds on the rural heritage and Garden City traditions of North Lincolnshire through the creation of 3 new village settlements, each with a unique sense of place development through the use of landmarks, gateways, key buildings, framing and enhancing views integrated with lakes and water areas. New and existing residents should benefit from a range of social infrastructure, community facilities and increased flood resilience creating a much sought after village life.

- 4.47 By 2036, 3,000 new homes, a strategic mixed use area and local centres will be delivered creating sustainable communities in a highly accessible and inspirational waterside location. The remaining 3,000 will come forward post 2036.
- 4.48 Three new sustainable villages are proposed for allocation in the new Local Plan to deliver the required 3,000 dwellings. However, these villages are more than just housing areas. NPPF makes it clear that in order to promote healthy communities there should be an opportunity for all sections of the community to interact. This requires positive planning of shared spaces, community facilities (such as shops, meeting places, hotels, health and community centres etc.) and other services to help to deliver sustainable communities. The Strategic Mixed Use Area and Local Service Centres at the Lincolnshire Lakes will accommodate many of these functions and will effectively provide the range of day to day retail and employment uses alongside community uses which will be at a scale to help serve the people who live and work in this area.
- 4.49 To deliver Lincolnshire Lakes, significant infrastructure improvements will be required. The Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Defence scheme, comprising of 3.8km of continuous steel sheet piling, is expected for completion in summer 2019. The first lake, within the northern strategic site allocation, was granted in November 2017 and will provide surface water attenuation to adjacent villages. These developments form part of the overall flood mitigation solution for Lincolnshire Lakes ensuring future residents are safe. Lincolnshire Lakes will also provide greater connectivity between Scunthorpe, and the surrounding villages, with the strategic highway network through the provision of new junctions following the de-trunking and de-classification of the M181 motorway. The southern terminating junction was granted consent by the local planning authority in January 2019 and the northern junction in 2016. Alongside these strategic infrastructure interventions green and blue infrastructure will be required to interlink these communities and deliver sustainable development.

Policy SS7p: Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes

The Lincolnshire Lakes will deliver 3,000 dwellings through the creation of 3 sustainable villages to assist in meeting the housing requirement within North Lincolnshire.

Development is required to be comprehensively masterplanned and to demonstrate how the phasing of development on these sites will have regard to the provision and timing of the infrastructure and services necessary to support them.

Each Village will deliver attractive, high quality design incorporating sustainable development principles, adopting sustainable construction methods, and using appropriate densities within the Lincolnshire Lakes area. Any application will be required to provide a comprehensive masterplan, including linkages to adjacent sites, and supply design codes in accordance with Policy DM1p and the Lincolnshire Lakes Strategic Design Guide. Design codes will be utilised to ensure distinctive, high quality design outcomes for the development.

All proposals will be required to submit a Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment in accordance with the Overarching Lincolnshire Lakes Flood Risk and Drainage Strategy. In order to meet the minimum acceptable flood risk standard, the minimum floor level of proposed new development should be lower than the 0.5% AEP plus Climate change flood level, plus 300mm freeboard allowance. Minimum floor levels for proposed new development should be checked against updated flood levels for the 0.1% AEP plus climate change event. The drainage of new development shall be designed to reduce surface water run-off rates to include the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) unless it can be demonstrated that it is not technically feasible.

The Lincolnshire Lakes area will incorporate an interconnected network of good-quality, multi-functional green infrastructure including an adequate supply of different types of open space, in accordance with Policy GI1p (Green Infrastructure) and Policy CSC3p (Protection and Provision of Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities). Planning applications should also consider the specific impact of development proposals on biodiversity and associated opportunities for ecological protection and enhancement within each village and surrounding area.

The council will support the de-trunking of the M181 and the creation of the M181 Southern and Northern junctions to provide connectivity to Scunthorpe and the M180. A new Strategic Route east –west to Scotter Road (along the route of Burringham Road) and a new Primary Route linking the villages to each other and to the strategic network / Scotter Road is required.

The Lincolnshire Lakes will deliver an appropriate mix of house types and tenures to reflect the housing need in accordance with Policy H2p. Development will comprise of:

- 1,800 dwellings in Northern Strategic Allocation (Villages 1 and 2)
- 1,200 dwellings in Southern Strategic Allocation (Village 3)
- 25.15ha of employment, up to 5,575m² (gross) retail and leisure land in the Strategic Mixed Used Area

Northern Strategic Allocation (Villages 1 and 2)

The Northern Strategic Allocation should be designed in a way to create an attractive and seamless transition between the urban area and new villages. To achieve this, proposals are required to meet the following development requirements:

- Village 1: Approximately 690 dwellings with a local service centre (300m² gross)
- Villages 2: Approximately 1,100 dwellings with a local service centre (500m² gross)
- Lake 1 will primarily be for non-motorised leisure and sport uses and provide surface attenuation for Villages 1 and 2 (approximately 35,150 cubic metres of attenuation must be provided as a minimum). The lake should be approximately 1km long with a minimum width of 100m and depth of 2.5m. The surface area should be approximately 13ha, surrounded by public accessible spaces that are designed for safe access and facilitates recreational walking, cycling and running along the lake side.
- A new primary school or schools and associated playing pitches will be provided of a scale which will meet the expected requirement for school places generated by the new housing development. The primary school/s should be readily accessible to public transport, walking and cycling routes.
- Each village will incorporate a local centre which will act as the focus for community activity including a minimum of one small convenience store for A1 (floor space approximately 200m²) and an allowance for A2, A3 and A5 units to facilitate a viable and vibrant community. The local centre will also include a building suitable to be used as a health centre.
- Existing woodland (Brumby Grove and Brumby Common), mature trees and hedgerows should be retained within the new development sensitively arranged to create a parkland character.

Southern Strategic Allocation (Villages 3)

The Southern Strategic Allocation should be designed in a way to create an attractive and seamless transition between the urban area and new villages. To achieve this, proposals are required to meet the following development requirements:

- Village 3: Approximately 1,200 dwellings with a local service centre (500m² gross)
- Lake 2 will primarily be for non-motorised leisure and sport uses and provide surface attenuation for Village 3 (approximately 94,050 cubic metres of attenuation must be provided as a minimum). The lake should be approximately 1.5km long with a minimum width of 120m and depth of 2.5m. The surface area should be approximately 27ha, surrounded by public accessible spaces that are designed for safe access and facilitates recreational walking, cycling and running along the lakeside.
- A new primary school or schools and associated playing pitches will be provided of a scale which will meet the expected requirement for school places generated by the new housing development. The primary school(s) should be readily accessible to public transport, walking and cycling routes.
- The village will incorporate a local centre which will act as the focus for community activity including a minimum of one small convenience store for A1 (floor space approximately 200m²) and an allowance for A2, A3 and A5 units to facilitate a viable and vibrant community. The local centre will also include a building suitable to be used as a health centre.

Strategic Mixed Use Allocation

The Strategic Mixed Use Area will accommodate up to 25.15ha of employment, retail and leisure land. The following uses and threshold will be supported within this allocation:

- Offices (B1a)
- Hotel and Public House (C1 and A4)
- Health Centre (D1)
- Other D1 and D2 uses
- Up to 5,575m² (gross) of A1 retail floor space.

Access should be delivered from the De-trunked M181 Northern Junction.

4.50 The Lincolnshire Lakes AAP, adopted in May 2016, was supported by a significant evidence base that justified the approach to bring forward the site. Much of the evidence base is considered to be relevant to the policy above, however there has been change in the Council approach to deliver the critical infrastructure ahead of village development to ensure the site is safe in terms of flood risk and connected to the strategic highway network. This issue has affected the timescales proposed by the AAP for delivery of the Lincolnshire Lakes and has resulted in the policy requirement for 3,000 dwellings to be delivered over the plan period to 2036. However, the Council ambition to deliver Lincolnshire Lakes and create sustainable village communities within a waterside setting remains unchanged.

Alternatives Considered – Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes

No specific option was considered for the Lincolnshire Lakes. In terms of Options for Growth a balanced approach was supported and that the Lincolnshire Lakes should still be a significant contributor.

Furthermore through the options consultation the Lincolnshire Lakes was regularly mentioned, and that it should continue to contribute to North Lincolnshire's growth ambitions, strategic infrastructure and housing needs, and that the AAP and evidence should be integrated into the new Local Plan.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Number of net additional dwellings completed at Lincolnshire Lakes Sustainable Villages | 3000 new dwellings by 2036 |
| Amount of land developed within the Strategic Mixed Use area for employment, retail and leisure uses. | At least 10ha to be developed |

EMPLOYMENT LAND REQUIREMENT

- 4.51 Experian was appointed by the Council during late 2018 to prepare an economic forecast that evaluated the extent of anticipated job growth over the plan period up to 2036.
- 4.52 The Experian forecasting was run during January 2019 and considered a range of factors alongside economic activity trends and population growth. The latest application of the model forecasts approximately 11,500 jobs being generated over the plan period which equates to an increase of 13.8% for the period 2017 - 2036. It is specifically noted that the inputs into the model had been updated to the start of 2019, to reflect recent economic recovery, the latest population projections and the extent of known projects.
- 4.53 4,900 new jobs are forecast to be created up to 2036 under the traditional Use Class B1, B2 and B8 categories which relates to 43% of the total jobs growth for North Lincolnshire. Non non-industrial uses (i.e. non Use Class B1, B2 and B8 uses) have shown an increase in job growth with the service sector showing particular improvement. It is noted that a number of other sectors are showing signs of decline whilst for North Lincolnshire the recovering steel products sector classified under metal products is showing resilience. Over 57% of job creation is forecast to be generated from the Public Services sector such as Education and Health and other non B1, B2 and B8 uses.
- 4.54 The 2019 Experian forecasts took into account the economic thrust of the Local Enterprise Partnerships in addition to business enquiries to establish the potential for growth going forward.

Calculation of the Land Requirement

- 4.55 The Local Plan's employment land requirement has been calculated by using the forecasted B1, B2, B8 job figure which have been translated to the floorspace required by using a density allowance and an assessment of site coverage of built form. See Table 2.
- 4.56 The B1, B2, B8 job forecast has then been applied to standard employment densities as used within the Employment Land Review which are consistent with the HCA's Employment Density Guide. Floorspace requirements were converted to land take requirements based on the built site coverage. It is noted that the identified employment land figure should be considered as a minimum requirement subject to review as more evidence becomes available.
- 4.57 In order to ensure appropriate flexibility and choice, the Employment Land Review report recommended the use of an additional buffer of 50% of the total requirement to ensure appropriate flexibility and choice is available for operators. This results in a minimum land requirement, as identified in the Preferred Options Local Plan of 91.5 ha.

TABLE 2 EMPLOYMENT LAND REQUIREMENT CALCULATION

| Total Land Requirement | B1a/B1b | B1c/B2 | B8 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Jobs Total 2017-2036 | 1,000 | 2,900 | 1,000 | 4,900 |
| NLC Job Density (job/sq. m) | 19 | 50 | 80 | |
| Total Floorspace (sq. m) | 19,000 | 145,000 | 80,000 | 244,000 |
| Site Coverage | 40% | 40% | 40% | |
| Land Requirement (Ha) | 4.75 | 36.25 | 20 | 61 |
| 50% Buffer (Ha) | 2.375 | 18.125 | 10 | 30.5 |
| Total land Requirement (ha) 2017-2036 | 7.125 | 54.375 | 30 | 91.5 |

Policy SS8p: Employment Land Requirement (including Strategic Employment Sites)

Over the period 2017 to 2036 provision will be made to deliver around 91.5 hectares of employment land.

The employment land requirement will be provided for in line with the overall Development Strategy identified in Policy SS2p and will be delivered by the sites allocated under Policy EC1p Employment Land Supply.

In addition to the Employment Sites listed under EC1p the following Strategic Employment sites have also been identified:

Strategic Allocations

| Location | Site Reference | Policy Name | Land-use | Strategic Allocation site areas ha |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| South Humber Bank | SS9p | South Humber Bank | B1,B2, B8 Estuary Related including energy generation | 900 |
| North Killingholme | SS8-2p | North Killingholme Airfield | B1, B2, B8 | 138 |
| Lincolnshire Lakes | SS8-3p | Lincolnshire Lakes | Strategic Mixed use Area | 25.15 |

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |
| Amount of floorspace developed by type. | Delivering at least 4.75 hectares of employment land within North Lincolnshire per annum and between 2017 and 2036. |
| Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank. | To deliver the South Humber Bank Strategic Allocation by 2036 |

STRATEGIC ALLOCATION - EMPLOYMENT

- 4.58 Land at the South Humber Bank is the area's main strategic employment site. It is of regional and national significance being the last undeveloped employment land fronting a deep-water estuary in the UK. North Lincolnshire Council seeks to develop the South Humber Bank as a Global Gateway for the north of England by designating 900ha for employment uses. The South Humber Bank employment area is currently occupied by a range of estuary-related industrial operators such as large oil, gas and electricity companies, riverside terminal facilities and associated activities including storage, processing and distribution. The area is already home to a number of chemical companies which provide 27% of the UK's oil refinery capacity. It is currently safeguarded and the current vision is to ensure that opportunities are maximised around the ports for chemical industries and power generation including renewable energy and off-shore wind manufacturing.
- 4.59 Recent proposals have seen the approval of the Able Logistic Park, a major port related development on land covering an area of around 939 acres (380ha). It includes plans for the creation of transport depots, warehousing and external storage areas, offices, a business park and motel. North Lincolnshire is also a major energy capital in terms of energy generation. This includes the emerging renewable energy and off-shore wind sectors. In essence, an "Energy Corridor" within the South Humber Bank has been formed which is expected to play a formative role in driving North Lincolnshire's economic growth and prosperity. The "Energy Corridor" also extends into North East Lincolnshire and is pivotal in the economic success and prosperity for both authorities.
- 4.60 A key component of the "Energy Corridor" is Able UK's Marine Energy Park (AMEP) that comprises the construction of a new quay approximately 1,320m long together with associated onshore facilities. This has the potential to accommodate wind turbine manufacture, assembly and commissioning covering a site of approximately 245ha of existing terrestrial land and 55ha of the existing estuary which has been approved by the Secretary of State. The two Able sites also form part of the Humber Enterprise Zone (EZ), the largest in the UK with the EZ supporting growth in ports, logistics and renewables and the region's ambition to become a leading national and international centre for the renewables sector.

4.61 North Lincolnshire is fast becoming a major energy capital in terms of energy generation which includes the emerging renewable energy and off-shore wind sectors. Land at the South Humber Bank is therefore allocated as a Strategic Employment Site for B1, B2, B8 Estuary Related uses including energy generation to support these sectors. The development of North Killingholme Airfield is seen as an essential and integral part of the nearby South Humber Bank proposal and is, therefore, also identified as a Strategic Employment Site in order to assist in the deliverability of the South Humber Bank. North Killingholme Airfield is to be utilised, but not solely, for land intensive storage and distribution uses that would effectively sterilise prime industrial land set adjacent to the Humber Estuary. Other suitable uses for North Killingholme Airfield include energy generation (such as energy from waste) related depending on the scale and impact of the proposal.

South Humber Bank

4.62 The South Humber Bank (SHB) site is an expansive area of flat land located on the southern bank of the Humber Estuary. The site, although largely greenfield and isolated from a main built up urban area, is located within an existing industrial port landscape. The two existing large ports at Immingham and Grimsby (collectively one port) and the Humber Sea Terminal are the busiest ports in the UK by tonnage. The principle of developing the South Humber Bank for employment uses was identified in planning terms in 1955 and in the early 1960's this led to the development of large scale industry, including oil refineries. Now there are two large oil refineries, three energy plants and various other port related developments. The undeveloped area has large areas of agricultural use and some previously developed land.

Proposed Development

4.63 The policy identifies a need for 900 hectares (gross area) of B1 (Offices/Light Industrial), B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) port related activities to take special advantage of its location within an existing port environment, flat topography and being adjacent to a deep water channel of the Humber Estuary. The land is allocated between and around the two existing ports of Grimsby and Immingham and the Humber Sea Terminal and includes preferred sites for waterbird mitigation

4.64 The site is uniquely located and offers special advantages with major port extension land adjacent to Grimsby and Immingham Port, which collectively with Grimsby Port forms the busiest port in the UK by tonnage handled. The deep water channel of the Humber Estuary offers the opportunity to create a new port along the frontage of the site between Immingham Port and the Humber Sea Terminal provided such a proposal can pass the tests of the Habitats Regulations.

4.65 The South Humber Bank employment site is North Lincolnshire Council's premier employment site and is a large part of the South Humber Gateway, taking up a four mile area fronting the Humber Estuary. The SHB employment allocation is one of the last undeveloped deep-water estuaries in Europe and provides a unique opportunity for the economy of North Lincolnshire and the Humber to create high value and substantial employment opportunities on a transformational scale. It is therefore vital that this natural asset is developed so as to maximise the transformational economic potential of the site and must be safeguarded from piecemeal proposals and any investments that do not meet this maxim. It is therefore essential that the site is developed to maximise employment opportunities equivalent to the site's strategic offer by creating major employment, high job densities and inward investment.

- 4.66 It will be important to respect the international, national and local nature conservation sites designated within and adjacent to the site. On a case by case base each individual development will be assessed to test whether its own EIA and Appropriate Assessment needs to be undertaken. A screening exercise will be carried out by the competent authority.
- 4.67 Land in the SHB is used by significant numbers of waterbirds related to the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. The loss of this land (as proposed by the allocation) means that it's not possible to rule out an adverse effect on the integrity of these International sites. In order to mitigate against this adverse effect a Strategic Mitigation Plan for North Lincolnshire has been prepared. The Council has in recent years formed a collaborative framework of partners to help identify this mitigation and provide advice on how it might be delivered. The Mitigation Strategy for North Lincolnshire covers the SHB employment area. Equivalent documents have been produced by North East Lincolnshire Council. Taken together, the two independent Strategy documents form the Strategic Mitigation Strategy for the whole of the SHB.
- 4.68 The original SHB Mitigation Strategy was prepared during the same period as two major project proposals for port related development on Halton Marsh and Killingholme Marsh. Both projects have been through 'appropriate assessment'. Natural England has agreed that waterbird mitigation for these proposals are acceptable as part of the Strategic Mitigation Plan. These mitigation areas within the SHB employment allocation (in relation to the Able UK Marine Energy Park (AMEP) at Killingholme Marshes and Able Logistics Park (ALP) at Halton Marshes) are in compliance with the Mitigation Strategy Plan for North Lincolnshire.
- 4.69 Able UK have since brought forward an agreed alternative mitigation proposal on one site at Halton Marshes of at least equivalent area to that agreed under the ALP and AMEP projects. This approach has been agreed by the conservation groups and is endorsed by this plan.
- 4.70 This approach will keep Policy SS7p flexible and give the policy longevity, without future cause to involve formal amendments to the Local Plan or possible Local Plan departure procedures. In effect the Mitigation Strategy for North Lincolnshire is a 'living document' that will provide continual updated robust evidence towards delivering and maintaining mitigation sites. There are options for waterbird mitigation/compensation to be provided beyond the boundaries of the SHB employment allocation as long as this does not affect the ability of the designated site to meet its conservation objectives. Other proposals which may come forward on the remainder of the SHB employment allocation (other than the proposed AMEP and ALP projects) will have to pass the tests of the Habitats Regulations.
- 4.71 The main transport documents that are relevant to the site are: North Lincolnshire's Local Transport Plan 3 (2011 – 2026), the South Humber Bank Transport Strategy 2008 (updated 2010) and the Interim Planning Guidance for the South Humber Gateway (2011). The Transport Strategy proposes a package of transport infrastructure improvements that could be implemented to improve access to the South Humber Gateway and facilitate development. The Interim Planning Guidance is a document approved by the council to be used as a financial tool towards calculating contributions, as a basis for negotiation with potential developers of the site. A Transport Assessment will be required for each development in the area and it is recommended that developers contact the Transport Planning Team to discuss the scope prior to starting work. Applications should be supported by robust Travel Plans, where appropriate, which should demonstrate how the use of sustainable transport modes will be promoted and encouraged. The council is looking to produce an International Gateways: Area Wide Travel Plan, including the South Humber Gateway. All new and existing businesses/developers will be expected to sign up to it.

- 4.72 The South Humber Gateway is accessed via the local road network of Rosper Road, Eastfield Road and Top Road, via the A160/A180. The A160/A180 has seen significant highway improvements with the £96.6M Highways England's A160 Port of Immingham Improvement Scheme completed in 2017.
- 4.73 Existing railway lines require some improvements to line speeds and signalling to offer a more sustainable method of transporting freight and additional capacity. Network Rail is committed to some of these improvements. At present there are rail sidings serving Conoco Phillips and Lindsey Oil refineries and serving the Humber Sea Terminal. Line speed and signalling improvements have recently been completed along the Immingham to Doncaster rail line to encourage faster average speeds and move train paths more efficiently. The council is working with Network Rail on securing Gauge Enhancements from the Ports out to the East Coast Main Line in Doncaster. By heightening bridges and widening platforms it achieves a standard of W10 and W12 which enables the transport of bigger containers and European containers out of the ports, increasing economic competitiveness as a leading UK port. These improvements are in Network Rail's Northern Route Utilisation Strategy.
- 4.74 The expected port related activities on the site will in the main be heavy industrial users meaning pollution and waste control measures will be crucial to the success of the site in sustainability terms.
- 4.75 The South Humber Bank is a sensitive site in terms of the nearness of existing communities and major international, national and local nature conservation designations and the use of materials on site in construction and design should be managed in a way that recognises its sensitive position. The protection of residential amenity and construction timing so as not to disturb the nature conservation of the area (for example wintering birds) is crucial to the successful development of the site.
- 4.76 The South Humber Bank Landscaping Initiative (SHBLI) has been in place for many years. The SHBLI area's boundary is as far west as the Skitter Beck (on the western edge of North Killingholme Airfield) and as far north as East Halton Skitter. The SHBLI deliberately covers a large area because distant wood and copse planting discretely located can have a better landscape effect than a large woodland area close to the edge of the industry. On site and off site landscaping schemes shall be considered within the framework of the South Humber Bank Landscaping Initiative in relation to development proposals.
- 4.77 The site is for port activities and is therefore necessarily located adjacent to a river. A large percentage of the area is within SFRA Flood Risk Zone 2/3a. Some 25% of the site, situated approximately west of the Humber Sea Terminal, is located in Flood Zone 1. Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) will therefore be required for individual developments across the majority of the site and will be guided by the SFRA for North and North East Lincolnshire and the NPPF and its associated guidance on flood risk and development.
- 4.78 The Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy March 2008 (currently in a process of being updated) identifies the flood defences between the Humber Sea Terminal and East Halton Skitter as offering very little protection to the land behind. Negotiations are progressing with the Environment Agency, Natural England and the SHBGDG towards an amicable resolution. It is likely that some developer contribution to flood defences will be necessary. The land within the site behind these defences is some 130 hectares and a collaborative solution will be reached to benefit all parties involved.

- 4.79 There are a number of important designated heritage assets in the vicinity of this allocation including a line of Scheduled Monuments in East Halton and North Killingholme parishes. An assessment of the impact of proposals upon these assets will be required and the scheme will need to demonstrate how those elements which contribute to their significance will be conserved.

Policy SS9p: Strategic Site Allocation - South Humber Bank

The South Humber Bank employment site (900 ha- gross area) is allocated as a strategic site for port activities to take special advantage of its location, flat topography and being adjacent to a deep water channel of the River Humber as an extension to Immingham Port and Humber Sea Terminal the site has a unique employment offer. This employment site is a major part of the South Humber Gateway which forms a four mile area fronting the Humber estuary. It is one of the last undeveloped deep-water estuaries in Europe and provides a unique opportunity for the economy of North Lincolnshire and the Humber to create high value and substantial employment opportunities on a transformational scale. It is therefore vital that this asset is developed so as to maximise the transformational economic potential of the site and must be safeguarded from piecemeal proposals and any investments that do not meet this maxim.

The site will be developed with the following site specific criteria:

- The site should provide only B1, B2 and B8 industrial land uses and ancillary development that are associated with port activities and energy generation proposals, including land based development allowing for the potential future development of a port that meet the tests of the Habitats Regulations.
- The land within the site along the deep-water frontage of the Humber Estuary between the Port of Immingham and the Humber Sea Terminal has special locational characteristics and is unique, being one of the last undeveloped deep-water estuaries in Europe. New development is therefore required to maximise the potential for high value jobs and high job densities and this part of the site will be safeguarded against piecemeal development proposals that do not meet these employment maxims.
- Development of the site shall only take place if there has been appropriate consideration given to the international, national and local protected sites for nature conservation. This includes complying with the tests of the European Habitats Regulations (Birds and Habitat Directives).
- All development proposals within the site will have to comply with the Waterbird Mitigation identified in the SHB Mitigation Strategy. The preferred site for an on-site waterbird mitigation area at Halton Marsh is indicated on the Proposal Map. Off-site mitigation may be required depending on what on-site options are chosen.
- A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required for all large developments
- An ecological assessment will be required
- Pollution and waste control measures should be implemented wherever practical and relevant to the proposed development
- Use of materials and development works shall be sensitive to the location
- A structural landscape scheme is required as a buffer to limit the visual impact of development and improve the amenity of nearby communities between the western edge of the employment site and the villages of South Killingholme, North Killingholme and East Halton.
- On site and off site landscaping schemes and biodiversity enhancement shall be considered within the framework of the South Humber Bank Landscaping Initiative in relation to development proposals.
- Landscape buffering of at least 15 metres width around the Local Wildlife Sites will be required

- A surface water and sewage management solution is required to accommodate development on the employment site to the satisfaction of the North East Lindsey Water Management Board and the Anglian Water Authority.
- A Flood Risk Assessment will be required for individual developments on the majority of the site in compliance with National and Local flood risk guidance and Policy DQE6p.
- Land to the north of the Humber Sea Terminal will require a flood defence enhancement scheme to be resolved with the Environment Agency, Natural England and landowners in relation to the existing flood defences and proposed development behind these flood defences.
- A Heritage Assessment will be required to demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impact on the historic environment. Particular regard will need to be undertaken of the impact of any proposals upon those elements which contribute to the significance of the Scheduled Monuments to the west of this allocation. Development proposals should ensure that those elements which contribute to their significance are conserved.

Alternatives Considered

To achieve the economic prosperity as required in this Plan it is essential that sufficient employment land is identified that can bring about the required growth. By allocating less land that has been identified would not be a reasonable alternative as this would not be consistent with national policy, nor would it achieve the vision and objectives of the Plan. Furthermore it would not offer the range of sites, particularly within the context of the NPPF's requirement to plan positively for growth and to ensure the borough's indigenous growth potential is not constrained by a lack of spatial capacity in future.

There was support with the concept of continuing to over-allocate employment land in North Lincolnshire. Doing so would help to deliver the plan's economic growth aspirations, highlighted in the draft spatial vision, as well as allowing some flexibility for new employment developments and opportunities to come forward. Furthermore, it would help to maximise prospects of attracting new investment to the area alongside meeting the demands of new and developing industries. Having a choice of sites was viewed as being necessary

Strategic Sites

- 4.80 As part of the Issues and Option coconsultation there was support for the delivery of the Able Marine Energy Park (AMEP) and Able Logistics Park (ALP) proposals as part of the wider South Humber Gateway area. It was highlighted that a number of schemes to improve the transport network in the area had been put forward, with some of these having been delivered, whilst the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership had recognised the importance of the gateway area to job creation and the wider economy. However, it was also questioned whether the proposals for the South Humber Gateway were viable or deliverable, alongside the current approach to the development of the site. It was stated that the development permitted under the Development Consent Order (DCO) had not come forward as envisaged and that instead a number of piecemeal proposals had come forward in recent times that did not reflect the intentions of the existing policy framework for the site. Particular concerns were expressed about the impact of these uses on existing drainage infrastructure and the environment.

Alternatives Considered

Through the consultation support was given for the continuing development of the South Humber Bank as a Strategic Employment site although concerns were expressed that the AMEP site may not come forward as a manufacturing hub for wind turbines. It was highlighted that there was commitment from its promoter as well as from other bodies/organisations to ensure that this occurs.

Support was expressed for retaining the current allocation in its current form. This includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing Housing and Employment Land DPD's policy has been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank. | To deliver the South Humber Bank Strategic Allocation by 2026 |
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

DEVELOPMENT LIMITS

- 4.81 Development limits for each settlement were set out in the existing North Lincolnshire Local Plan and the LDF Housing & Employment Land Allocations DPD and are strongly supported as a key tool in ensuring that future development occurs in sustainable locations. They also ensure that the countryside is protected from inappropriate development and no uncontrolled expansion of settlements will take place.
- 4.82 The exact extent of development limits will be defined in the Policies Map and insets. Development limits will not be applied to those settlements classed as rural settlements in the countryside. Development in these locations will only be permitted where it is appropriate to the functioning of the countryside.

Policy SS10p: Development Limits

Development limits will be applied to the Scunthorpe & Bottesford urban area, Principal Towns, Large Service Centres, Larger Rural Settlements and Smaller Rural Settlements. They will not be applied to rural settlements in the countryside.

In applying development limits the following considerations will be taken into account:

1. Existing development patterns - the development limit will be drawn around the main built up area of the settlement. Scattered, sporadic or dispersed development or buildings separated from the main body of the settlement by areas of undeveloped land, roads or industrial areas will not be included. Where possible, limits should follow clearly defined features or constraints such as roads.
2. Capacity - the ability of the settlement to accommodate future development based on existing and proposed infrastructure, on its access to facilities and services and levels of public transport. This also includes the availability of previously developed land.
3. Existing planning consents/development - land with planning consent for residential development or community facilities where development has been implemented.
4. Character - the limit will be drawn to reflect the need to protect and enhance settlement character. This means protecting areas of open space or land with the characteristics of open countryside within and adjacent to settlements by not including them within development limits. Large rear gardens or paddocks stretching well out the villages built form will also be excluded.

Development outside these defined boundaries will be restricted to that which is essential to the functioning of the countryside. This will include uses such as that related to agriculture, forestry or other uses which require a countryside location or that which will contribute to the sustainable development of the tourist industry.

The extent of the development limits will be defined on the Policies Map and settlement insets.

Alternatives Considered – Development Limits

The retention of settlement development limits within the Local Plan received overall support as a tool for managing growth and development in North Lincolnshire. Development limits were viewed as providing a degree of certainty for developers, communities and decision makers to determine where development should take place and on how other policies should be interpreted and applied.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Number of planning applications granted outside settlement development limits | 80% of planning permissions to take place within development limits |

5 Meeting Our Housing Need

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 A key role of the Local Plan, as emphasised by NPPF, is to meet, where possible, all identified housing needs and to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. This includes meeting the needs of the various groups that have differing housing requirements. To significantly boost the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets fully the objectively assessed needs (OAN) for market and affordable housing in their housing market area. This needs to be consistent with the policies of the NPPF, including identifying key sites that are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.
- 5.2 The Local Plan needs to provide sufficient homes in order to meet our local needs and to help support the creation of sustainable communities. North Lincolnshire needs more homes because:
- North Lincolnshire's population is growing
 - People are living longer, with increasing life expectancy
 - It helps to maintain a local labour supply and support economic growth; and
 - To meet the housing need for everyone within North Lincolnshire.
- 5.3 Planning Practice Guidance sets out the actions required to identify the need for certain types of housing and the needs of different groups which will be addressed through the Local Plan. These groups are:
- Private rented sector
 - Self-build and custom housebuilding
 - Family housing
 - Households with specific needs
 - Student housing
 - Travelling Communities
 - Housing for older people

HOUSING LAND ALLOCATIONS

- 5.4 The housing allocations provide a wide range of different types of sites across North Lincolnshire, to ensure choice and variety in the type of new housing that will become available over the Plan period in accordance with the Spatial Distribution Policy SS6p.
- 5.5 NPPF Paragraph 67 requires local planning authorities to prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period. The Planning Practice Guidance requires local planning authorities to undertake assessments of land available for economic development at the same time as, or combined with the housing SHLAA.

- 5.6 The North Lincolnshire Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) 2019 is a combined assessment which assesses the amount of land available within North Lincolnshire that is potentially available to meet the identified need and demand for new employment and housing development. The SHELAA identifies that over the plan period there is sufficient 'developable' land to provide approximately 11,000 new dwellings on a range of sites.
- 5.7 The housing allocations are set out in Policy H1p. It is projected that 7,961 dwellings will be delivered on the Housing Allocations and committed sites during the Plan period. Taking account of housing completions to date and the number of dwellings expected to be delivered from extant planning permissions, a total of 7,300 dwellings are projected to be delivered between 2019/20 and 2035/36.

TABLE 1: HOUSING DELIVERY

| Source | Number of dwellings (net) |
|--|---------------------------|
| Housing completions 2017/18 - 2018/19 | 661 |
| Housing allocations 2019/20 - 2035/36 | 6515 |
| Deliverable/developable extant planning permissions above 10 dwellings or more 2019/20 – 2035/36 (Commitments) | 2153 |

Policy H1p: Site Allocations

The following sites are allocated for housing development. The anticipated number of housing units and the amount of development expected to come forward on each site within the plan period are indicative using the minimum density threshold identified in Policy H2p and not intended as a cap on development.

Committed Sites

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settlement | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Remaining Dwellings |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|---|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| H1C-1p | PA/2014/1183 | Scunthorpe | Plot 29 Hebden Road | Brownfield | 0.48 | 14 |
| H1C-2p | PA/2017/2006 | Scunthorpe | Former Crosby Primary School, Frodingham Road | Brownfield | 0.51 | 24 |
| H1C-3p | PA/2018/2186 | Scunthorpe | Woods along scotter road | Greenfield | 2.98 | 36 |
| H1C-4p | PA/2007/0106 | Scunthorpe | 30-32 Crosby Road | Brownfield | 0.24 | 18 |
| H1C-5P | PA/2018/999 | Scunthorpe | Part of Advance Crosby Scheme Phase 2 | Brownfield | 0.36 | 22 |
| H1C-6p | PA/2017/1483 | Scunthorpe | Methodist Church Frodingham Road | Brownfield | 0.12 | 14 |
| H1C-7p | PA/2017/1070 | Scunthorpe | Land at 1-3 Cliff Gardens Phase1 | Brownfield | 0.22 | 14 |
| H1C-8p | PA/2018/664 | Scunthorpe | Land at 1-3 Cliff Gardens Phase 2 | Greenfield | 0.2 | 10 |
| H1C-9P | SCUH-C3 (PA/2018/136) | Scunthorpe | Former Tennis Courts Rowland Road | Greenfield | 0.65 | 32 |

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settlement | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Remaining Dwellings |
|------------|---|------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| H1C-10p | PA/2018/217 | Scunthorpe | Holgate Road | Brownfield | 0.23 | 16 |
| H1C-11p | SCUH-C2(PA/2015/1369 and (PA/2017) | Scunthorpe | Brumby Resource Centre, East Common Lane | Brownfield | 2.03 | 122 |
| H1C-12p | PA/2018/1247 | Scunthorpe | Land North of Ancholme Road | Brownfield | 0.24 | 13 |
| H1C-13p | PA/2003/0962 | Scunthorpe | Lakeside | Greenfield | 37.91 | 206 |
| H1C-14p | PA/2018/838 | Scunthorpe | land south of Ashby Turn Primary Care Centre, The Link | Greenfield | 0.26 | 18 |
| H1C-15p | PA/2018/2004 | Scunthorpe | Land Rear, Ashby Link, The Link, Scunthorpe, DN16 2US | Greenfield | 0.3 | 10 |
| H1C-16p | SCUH-12 (PA/2017/200) | Scunthorpe | Former Carpark, Collum Avenue | Brownfield | 0.16 | 14 |
| H1C-17p | 2017/1399 | Scunthorpe | Land off Bottesford Road | Brownfield | 0.16 | 10 |
| H1C-18p | SCUH-13 (PA/2015/072) | Scunthorpe | Former Darby Glass Offices and Factory, Sunningdale Road | Brownfield | 1.71 | 60 |
| H1C-19p | PA/2018/1021 | Scunthorpe | Site of the Licas Warwick Road | Brownfield | 0.50 | 25 |
| H1C-20p | SCUH-5 (PA/2017/213) | Scunthorpe | Land off Burringham Road | Greenfield | 2.49 | 85 |
| H1C-21p | PA/2018/1541 | Scunthorpe | Former Site Of The Star, Rochdale Road, Scunthorpe, | Brownfield | 0.24 | 16 |
| H1C-22p | PA/2018/2266 | Scunthorpe | Former Priory Lane Infants School | Greenfield | 0.89 | 36 |
| H1C-23p | SCUH-14 (PA/2015/153) | Scunthorpe | Redevelopment of Westcliff Precinct | Brownfield | 2.3 | 31 |
| H1C-24p | SCUH-C8 (PA/2018/240) | Scunthorpe | Land at Dartmouth Road | Greenfield | 2.49 | 77 |
| H1C-25p | PA/2016/1601 | Scunthorpe | Cottage Beck Road, Albert Marson Court | Brownfield | 0.54 | 27 |
| H1C-26p | PA/2018/483 | Scunthorpe | Land at Dragonby Road | Brownfield | 0.44 | 14 |
| H1C-27P | PA/2018/1049 | Barton | Land to the rear of 13-19 Pasture Road | Brownfield | 0.35 | 16 |
| H1C-28p | PA/2016/1763 | Barton | Coach and Horses Inn 86 - 88 High Street, Barton | Brownfield | 0.34 | 18 |
| H1C-29p | PA/2018/1118 | Barton | Land adjacent to the White Swan Public House | Brownfield | 0.16 | 5 |
| H1C-30p | PA/2018/897 | Barton | The Laurels, Preston Lane | Brownfield | 0.16 | 5 |
| H1C-31p | PA/2017/1109 | Barton | 7a, Marsh Lane | Brownfield | 0.15 | 5 |
| H1C-32p | PA/2017/1046 | Barton | Bank House, 8 Holydyke | Brownfield | 0.07 | 5 |
| H1C-33p | PA/2016/1611 | Brigg | Station Road | Brownfield | 0.82 | 40 |
| H1C-34p | PA/2014/0887 | Brigg | Island Carr | Brownfield | 1.88 | 60 |

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settlement | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Remaining Dwellings |
|------------|---|-------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| H1C-35p | PA/2017/1234 | Brigg | Falcon Cycles, Bridge Street, Brigg, DN20 8NQ | Brownfield | 2.2 | 67 |
| H1C-36p | PA/2004/0692 | Brigg | Silversides Lane | Brownfield | 1.57 | 44 |
| H1C-37p | PA/2018/510 | Barnetby le Wold | Land at Windsor Way | Greenfield | 0.4 | 9 |
| H1C-38p | PA/2017/1989 | Barnetby le Wold | Site Of Former The Railway Inn | Brownfield | 0.15 | 6 |
| H1C-39p | PA/2019/752 | Barnetby le Wold | Railway Inn Phase 2 | Brownfield | 0.23 | 8 |
| H1C-40p | PA/2018/2316 | Broughton | Land at Burnside | Greenfield | 0.5 | 10 |
| H1C-41p | PA/2019/936 | Crowle | Land adjacent 28 North Street | Greenfield | 0.26 | 8 |
| H1C-42p | PA/2018/1259 | Crowle | Land adjacent to 17 Low Cross Street | Greenfield | 0.39 | 9 |
| H1C-43p | PA/2018/33 | Crowle | Land off Church Street, Crowle, DN17 4LE | Greenfield | 0.26 | 7 |
| H1C-44p | PA/2018/1391 | Crowle | Manor House, Church Street | Greenfield | 0.12 | 5 |
| H1C-45p | PA/2018/1581 | Goxhill | land off Howe Lane and Hawthorne Gardens, Goxhill | Greenfield | 3.35 | 84 |
| H1C-46p | PA/2016/337 | Kirton in Lindsey | Gleadells Mill Station Road | Brownfield | 0.82 | 27 |
| H1C-47p | KIRH-(PA/2017/389) | Kirton in Lindsey | Land west of Station Road | Greenfield | 2.91 | 91 |
| H1C-48p | KIRH-2 (PA/2016/1704) | Kirton in Lindsey | Land at Beechcroft | Greenfield | 2.49 | 41 |
| H1C-49p | PA/1999/0920 | Kirton in Lindsey | North of Spa Hill | Greenfield | 6.52 | 20 |
| H1C-50p | KIRH-3 (PA/2017/1199) | Kirton in Lindsey | Land at Former RAF | Brownfield | 14.26 | 302 |
| H1C-51p | PA/2017/511 | Kirton in Lindsey | Grayingham Road Land adjacent Maple Lea, Gainsborough Road | Greenfield | 0.49 | 16 |
| H1C-52p | PA/2018/978 | Messingham | 68 High Street, Messingham | Brownfield | 0.25 | 7 |
| H1C-53p | PA/2015/1390 | Winterton | Land to the rear of North Street and Cemetery Road, | Greenfield | 6.62 | 135 |
| H1C-54p | PA/2013/1256, PA/2016/1710, PA/2017/233 | Ealand | 7 Lakes Industrial Estate, Crowle Wharf | Brownfield | 0.8 | 17 |
| H1C-55p | PA/2014/0196 | Hibaldstow | Willow Farm, East Street | Greenfield | 1.25 | 40 |
| H1C-56p | PA/2017/464 | Keadby | Old Railway Sidings, A18 from Althorpe to Guinness | Brownfield | 0.52 | 14 |
| H1C-57p | PA/2018/1884 | Scawby | west street | Greenfield | 0.6 | 8 |
| H1C-58p | PA/2016/805 | Scawby | 19-23 West Street | Greenfield | 0.38 | 5 |
| H1C-59p | PA/2017/2080 | Ulceby | Land north of Front Street, Ulceby | Greenfield | 0.97 | 14 |

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settlement | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Remaining Dwellings |
|------------|----------------------------|------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| H1C-60p | PA/2017/1450 | Ulceby | land rear of new convenience store, off Church Lane, Ulceby | Brownfield | 0.61 | 9 |
| H1C-61p | PA/2019/783 | Ulceby | Land rear of church lane ulceby | Greenfield | 0.77 | 10 |
| H1C-62p | PA/2017/674 | Wrawby | Land off Applefields | Greenfield | 1.78 | 22 |
| | | | | | Total | 2153 |

Proposed Sites

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settlement | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Potential Dwelling Capacity |
|--------------|--|--------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| SSH1p, SSH2p | Lincolnshire Lakes (PA/2013/1000 and PA/2013/1001) | Scunthorpe | West of Scunthorpe | Greenfield | 1000 | 3000 |
| H1P-1p | SCUH-1 (PA/2015/0246) | Scunthorpe | Phoenix Parkway Phase 1 | Greenfield | 7.96 | 246 |
| H1P-2p | SCUH-2 | Scunthorpe | Phoenix Parkway Phase 2 | Greenfield | 1.88 | 56 |
| H1P-3p | SCUH-11 | Scunthorpe | Land at the Council Depot, Station Road | Brownfield | 1 | 38 |
| H1P-4p | SCUH-C7 | Scunthorpe | Land at former South Leys School , Enderby Road | Greenfield | 3.27 | 120 |
| H1P-5p | BARH-1 & BARH-2 | Barton | Pasture Road South | Greenfield | 21.4 | 199 |
| H1P-6p | | Barton | Land off Barrow Road | Greenfield | 6 | 200 |
| H1P-7p | | Barton | Land to the South of Barrow Road | Greenfield | 6.5 | 213 |
| H1P-8p | | Barton | Land at Caistor Road | Greenfield | 13.91 | 360 |
| H1P-9p | | Barton | Land between Caistor Road and Eastfield Road | Greenfield | 2.71 | 98 |
| H1P-10p | BRIH-1 & BRIH-5 | Brigg | Land north of Atherton Way | Brownfield | 4.4 | 149 |
| H1P-11p | BRIH-2 | Brigg | Land at Western Avenue | Greenfield | 5.54 | 186 |
| H1P-12p | BRIH-3 | Brigg | Wrawby Road Phase 2 | Greenfield | 11.97 | 333 |
| H1P-13p | BRIH-4 | Brigg | Wrawby Road Phase 1 | Greenfield | 4.31 | 152 |
| H1P-14p | | Barnetby le Wold | Land at King's Road Land | Greenfield | 2.38 | 74 |
| H1P-15p | PA/2018/845 | Barrow upon Humber | Former Spencer Group Mill Lane | Brownfield | 1.56 | 50 |
| H1P-16p | | Barrow upon Humber | Land off Ferry Road/Chestnut Rise | Greenfield | 1.8 | 59 |
| H1P-17p | | Barrow upon Humber | Land off Ferry Road | Greenfield | 1.65 | 54 |
| H1P-18p | | Broughton | Land off the B1207 | Greenfield | 2.4 | 74 |

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settlement | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Potential Dwelling Capacity |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| H1P-19p | CROH-1 | Crowle | Land to the east of Fieldside | Brownfield | 2.8 | 101 |
| H1P-20p | | Crowle | Land off Mill Road | Greenfield | 1.05 | 57 |
| H1P-21p | | Crowle | Land off Fieldside | Greenfield | 0.5 | 20 |
| H1P-22p | | Epworth | Yealand Flats | Greenfield | 2.63 | 92 |
| H1P-23p | | Haxey | Land at Field House | Brownfield/ Greenfield | 2.96 | 84 |
| H1P-24p | | Messingham | Land to the North of Brigg Road | Greenfield | 4.67 | 92 |
| H1P-25p | | Winterton | Land at Top Road | Greenfield | 2.9 | 83 |
| H1P-26p | | Burton upon Stather | Land off Darby Road | Greenfield | 2.31 | 63 |
| H1P-27p | | Ealand | Land adjacent to Ivy House Farm, on Main street. | Greenfield | 1 | 21 |
| H1P-28p | | East Halton | Land off Mill Lane | Greenfield | 1 | 29 |
| H1P-29p | | Hibaldstow | Land to the West of Station Road | Greenfield | 4.2 | 48 |
| H1P-30p | | New Holland | Land at Manchester Square | Greenfield | 0.35 | 11 |
| H1P-31p | | Scawby | Land south of Main Street | Greenfield | 0.79 | 11 |
| H1P-32p | | South Killingholme | Land at School Road | Brownfield | 0.69 | 21 |
| H1P-33p | | Ulceby | Land east of Brocklesby Road | Greenfield | 1.71 | 49 |
| H1P-34p | | Westwoodside | Land south of Doncaster Road | Greenfield | 0.97 | 29 |
| H1P-35p | | Wrawby | Land off Melton Road | Greenfield | 1 | 30 |
| H1P-36p | | Wroot | Land at Field Lane | Greenfield | 0.43 | 11 |
| Total | | | | | | 6515 |

Alternatives Considered

The following options were considered during the Issues and Options Stage: Option A: Seek to take forward existing unimplemented housing land allocations to meet the housing needs. A number of the housing allocations have developer interest and are likely to come forward for development. Some of the sites may take longer to deliver due to viability issues.

Both options have been carried forward within the preferred options document.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---------------|
| Total residential net completions | 419 |
| Maintain a 5 year supply of land for housing | Annual Update |

HOUSING MIX AND DENSITY

- 5.8 The Local Plan aims to ensure new housing provided in North Lincolnshire over the next 20 years best meets the changing needs of the population. An appropriate mix of housing is necessary to secure mixed and balanced communities where people's needs and aspirations for new housing are met. Housing mix refers to both the size of the property (number of bedrooms) and the type of housing, whether detached, semi, terraced, apartments including adaptive and accessible properties.
- 5.9 North Lincolnshire's Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 identifies that area has a significantly higher proportion of detached and semi-detached properties compared to the region and England as a whole. It is expected that the future household size within North Lincolnshire will decrease over the next 20 years and this will push up the demand for smaller properties within the area. It is anticipated that there will be a continuing market for family/executive homes, but the existing stock is expected to make a significant contribution to meeting this demand as retirement aged people downsize for a number of reasons including release of equity from existing homes and health reasons. Delivery of smaller properties within North Lincolnshire will support the needs and home ownership aspiration of the younger generation for example by providing starter homes within all new developments and other intermediate home ownership products.
- 5.10 As part of the Local Housing Needs Assessment, the council have modelled the future housing mix requirements by assessing the number of bedrooms future households will require within the plan period. The modelling has used Census data by age and the ratio of rooms to age and projected this forward. Assumptions have been made that the proportion of households by age will want the same number of bedrooms in the future as they did in 2011. On the basis of these factors the following mix of market housing is recommended.

TABLE 2: BEDROOM MIX

| Bedrooms | Proportion of bedrooms required (%) |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 bedroom | 8.0 |
| 2 bedrooms | 22.5 |
| 3 bedrooms | 53.1 |
| 4+ bedrooms | 16.4 |

- 5.11 The mix and type of dwellings will be assessed against the proportions set out in Policy H2p below as informed by the recommendation of the Local Housing Needs Assessment and any future updates.

Housing Density

- 5.12 The increased demand for new homes is putting development land under pressure. In order to maximise the use of available sites and reduce the pressure on greenfield land, priority will be to reuse previously developed land.
- 5.13 In recent years North Lincolnshire has seen housing development with densities between 35-45 dwellings per hectare depending on its location and the nature of the site in question. These sites have included a variety of housing types for example family homes, apartments and town houses. These densities were set using evidence from the North Lincolnshire SHELAA which identified the dwelling densities that had been achieved within North Lincolnshire over the past 10 years on a variety of sites sizes and locations.

Policy H2p: Housing Mix and Density

All housing schemes should deliver a mix of house types, tenures and size to balance the current housing offer. The precise mix should take account of the following:

- Market conditions
- Housing needs and economic viability
- Sites specific circumstances (size, character, setting)
- The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 Housing Mix information set out in Table 2 or in any future updates of the housing mix evidence.

New housing development should make effective use of land and be built at a density appropriate to the character, location and setting of the area and should support the development of sustainable, balanced communities.

Depending on the location of the development, the following net density ranges should be achieved:

- Scunthorpe town centre: 45-70 dwellings per hectare.
- Within Scunthorpe Urban Area: 40-45 dwellings per hectare.
- Strategic Site Allocation – Lincolnshire Lakes: 30-35 dwellings per hectare.
- Principal Towns: 40-45 dwellings per hectare.
- Larger Service Centre: 30-40 dwellings per hectare.
- Larger Rural Settlements, Smaller Rural Settlements, Rural Hamlets and Villages and in the Open Countryside: 30-35 dwellings per hectare.

- 5.14 Policy H2p provides a range of housing density depending on the location of the development. The density ranges have been developed taking account of the densities achieved in North Lincolnshire over the past 10 years. The SHELAA gave an indication of the dwelling densities that have been achieved over the past ten years on a variety of site sizes and locations within North Lincolnshire. It identified that the net densities set out in Policy H2p had been achieved.
- 5.15 NPPF requires the council to plan for a mix of homes of different sizes and types to meet the needs and demands of the current and future population for North Lincolnshire based on the findings of the Local Housing Needs Assessment.

Alternatives Considered

Policy H2p is a combination of both options considered at the Issues and Options Stage which uses the Local Housing Needs Assessment and specific circumstances to ensure that local housing needs are met. Alternative approaches to housing density have been considered which included setting a density requirement within each site allocation, locational based policy and on a site by site basis.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Net additional dwellings approved and completed by no. of bedrooms | 419 per annum |
| Percentage of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less than 35 dwellings per hectare (low density);• Between 35 and 45 dwellings per hectare (medium density); and• Above 45 dwellings per hectare (high density). | Scunthorpe town centre: 45-70 dwellings per hectare. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within Scunthorpe Urban Area: 40-45 dwellings per hectare.• Principal Towns: 40-45 dwellings per hectare.• Larger Service Centre: 30-40 dwellings per hectare.• Larger Rural Settlements, Smaller Rural Settlements, Rural Hamlets and Villages and in the Open Countryside: 30-35 dwellings per hectare. |

AFFORDABLE HOUSING & THE NEEDS OF DIFFERENT GROUPS

- 5.16 Achieving a good supply and range of high quality affordable homes across North Lincolnshire will provide choice for those in housing need and help to deliver balanced, sustainable communities. Both open market house builders and Registered Providers of social housing will be required to contribute to the delivery of affordable homes to ensure that affordable products are delivered to meet North Lincolnshire housing needs.
- 5.17 Affordable housing as defined in the NPPF, includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate tenure types, provided for eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.
- 5.18 In accordance with NPPF, the council is seeking through the provision, distribution and design of affordable homes to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. Of particular importance is the need to ensure that within any scheme the affordable homes are integrated and evenly distributed throughout the site (otherwise known as 'pepper potting'), in order to promote mixed and balanced communities. This will be an important factor of the overall design of the development of a site.
- 5.19 The aim of the affordable housing policy will be to deliver as many affordable homes as possible in order to meet our needs without compromising overall housing delivery. The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 now identifies an affordable housing need of 156 homes per year and indicates the tenure should be split 31% intermediate products and 69% social products. The average delivery of affordable housing within North Lincolnshire over the past 5 years has been 91 units, with the highest year being 133 units and the lowest being 59 units. This figure includes a range of affordable products including Market Discount Sale, Help to Buy and Home Buy, Shared Ownership and Affordable Rent.
- 5.20 The council has identified that the provision of affordable housing is a priority, however it is recognised that site and market conditions can vary both between sites and in certain circumstances, particularly where abnormal costs or other circumstances apply. It is possible that there may be viability issues on specific sites therefore the council will undertake a detailed assessment of viability through a whole plan viability study which will be completed prior to the Submission Draft Version of the Local Plan. This will enable the council to set realistic targets for delivery of affordable housing which do not threaten the delivery of housing and will include an assessment of the impacts of other policy and infrastructure requirements included within the plan. Also additional negotiations will take place on sites where specific circumstances indicate viability issues to ensure that a proportion of affordable housing is delivered without stalling the delivery of the development. The target levels for affordable housing will also consider past delivery and market values.
- 5.21 The Local Plan Preferred Options Policy uses the same approach as the Core Strategy Affordable Housing Policy which sets a target of 20% within the Scunthorpe and the Market Towns and 10% within the Rural Settlements on all major housing development. Since the Core Strategy was adopted, the council have been able to secure up to 20% affordable housing on all major housing development schemes. In the circumstances where the target has been reduced, a full financial viability assessment have been submitted as part of the planning application. The council has reviewed that appraisal and been able to secure a smaller contribution if the scheme is unviable to deliver the full affordable housing contribution.

- 5.22 The provision of affordable housing on-site as part of a wider housing development supports the creation of sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. There may however, be some circumstance in which it may be appropriate to provide affordable housing off-site, examples might include: development that only delivers small amounts of affordable housing which would be difficult for Registered Providers to manage or where an off-site contribution would provide more affordable housing elsewhere to meet local needs.

Rural Exception Sites

- 5.23 Another way of delivering affordable housing within North Lincolnshire is through a rural exception sites policy. This is usually where land adjacent to existing settlements, but outside of the development limits, is utilised to provide additional affordable housing on land that would not usually be promoted for development. The use of exception sites has been successful in delivering additional affordable housing within North Lincolnshire over the past 10 years.
- 5.24 This type of provision is mainly reliant on external grant investment that in some circumstances is not readily available. National Planning Policy now allows local planning authorities to consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.

Policy H3p: Affordable Housing

New residential housing development of 10 or more dwellings in North Lincolnshire must make provision for an element of affordable housing which is accessible to those unable to compete in the open housing market.

This policy seeks to achieve the following proportion of affordable housing:

- Major Sub-Regional Centre, Principal Towns and Larger Service Centres 20%
- Larger Rural Settlements, Smaller Rural Settlements 10%

A target of 69% of the affordable homes will be provided for rent, with the remaining provided as an intermediate tenure, to be agreed on a site by site basis.

At least 10% of the affordable homes should be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups. Exemptions to this 10% requirement will be made where the site or proposed development:

- a. Provides solely for Build to Rent homes;
- b. Provides specialist accommodation for a group of people with specific needs (such as purpose-built accommodation for the elderly or students);
- c. Is proposed to be developed by people who wish to build or commission their own homes; or
- d. Is exclusively for affordable housing, an entry-level exception site or a rural exception site.

Development of affordable housing should be:

1. Provided on-site in order to help achieve mixed and balanced communities. However, off-site provision or a financial contribution made in lieu may be considered acceptable where it can be robustly justified.
2. Retained in affordable use in perpetuity; and
3. Provided to the same design and building standard as the market housing and be pepper-potted throughout the site.
4. 5% of the affordable housing component of every housing development providing or capable of acceptably providing 5 or more self-contained affordable homes, should meet Building Regulations requirement M4 (3) 'wheelchair user dwellings' to be wheelchair accessible, or be easily adapted for residents who are wheelchair users.

Where it can be demonstrated that the percentage of affordable housing sought will negatively impact on the delivery of a mixed community, or are subject to exceptional and authenticated site development costs, there may be a case for reducing the affordable housing. This should be proven through open book discussions with the council at planning application stage.

Rural Exception Sites

Planning permission will be granted for the release of small rural exception sites within or adjacent to the development limits or within rural settlements for 100% affordable housing where a local need has been clearly identified. All proposals must be substantiated by evidence that the scale of development proposed meets the identified needs.

Housing on Rural Exceptions Sites shall remain 'affordable' in perpetuity to continue to meet local need. In some circumstances (most likely due to viability), it will be acceptable to provide an element of market housing on rural exception sites, to cross subsidise the affordable housing.

Specialist housing

Planning permission will be granted for the development of specialist housing, subject to the development being:

1. Supported by evidence of the demonstrable need for this form of development within North Lincolnshire;
2. Suitable for the intended occupiers in relation to the quality and type of facilities, and the provision of support and/or care;
3. It is unlikely to cause unacceptable impact on the residential amenity;
4. Appropriate measures will be in place to ensure access for emergency vehicles and safety measures such as fire escapes;
5. Satisfactory outside space, highway access, parking and servicing can be achieved;
6. Accessible to local shops and services, public transport and other sustainable modes of transport, and community facilities appropriate to the needs of the intended occupiers; and
7. In a location that avoids excessive concentration of such housing within any one street or small area.

5.25 Policy H3p sets out the council's approach for the delivery of affordable housing as part of major housing developments comprising of 10 dwellings or more. The affordable housing requirements set out within the policy reflects current and future housing requirements in North Lincolnshire informed by the North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019.

- 5.26 The council recognises that the full affordable housing requirement identified within the North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 will not be met by policy H3p. This is due to some of the sites being located within a lower cost market area and or the site has a number of abnormal costs associated with it that makes the viability difficult. The policy is therefore flexible enough to ensure that in these circumstances, the council can agree a lower affordable housing requirement to ensure deliverability of a scheme. In such circumstances the applicant will be expected to submit a detailed viability assessment to clearly demonstrate how the affordable housing requirement set out within Policy H3p would make the scheme unviable. Where the council accepts that a lower proportion of affordable housing would be appropriate on viability grounds, the applicant will be expected to deliver the maximum level of affordable housing possible.
- 5.27 Affordable housing will be secured by a Section 106 legal agreement to ensure, where applicable, the provision remains affordable indefinitely. It is the council's preference for affordable housing to be transferred by the developer to a Registered Provider working as one of the council's partners.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives were considered as both options in the Issues and Options were in accordance with the NPPF.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Annual number of Affordable Homes delivered within North Lincolnshire | 84 dwellings per annum |
| Number of Rural Exception Sites Completed | The number of Rural Exception dwellings completed in settlements with an identified affordable housing need |

HOUSING FOR OLDER PEOPLE

- 5.28 North Lincolnshire has an aging population, over the next 20 years (2016-2036) the resident population aged 65-84 years is predicted to increase by 35% (from 30,554 to 41,108). The resident population aged 85+ years is also anticipated to increase by 126% (from 4,360 to 9,866). This represents a significant demographic shift which gives rise to a range of housing issues affecting both older people and the housing market as a whole. It is therefore essential that a policy is established to ensure that the needs of older people are met over the plan period. The plan aims to give all adults that require provision of care more choice and control over where and how they live and receive care.
- 5.29 An estimated 70% of those aged 85+ have at least one chronic long term condition and 20% have at least three conditions, including almost 1 in 5 with dementia.

- 5.30 Most of the housing built within North Lincolnshire over the past 20 years has been built for families with a small amount aimed at older people. There are a number of housing options which older people may consider, including retirement villages, building smaller properties which have the ability to be easily adapted to meet future care and support needs, bungalows, larger multi-generational housing like sheltered accommodation and extra care which has 24 hour care available.
- 5.31 The Housing LIN for North Lincolnshire commission on behalf of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP identified that North Lincolnshire's current provision for older people social rented accommodation and residential care is significantly above national average. Private sector retirement housing, housing with care and Nursing Care are significantly below the national average.
- 5.32 Providing housing to meet the needs of the older population has a number of benefits including freeing up larger family homes, making limited mortgage lending go further, potentially free up hospital beds if older patients have suitable housing to return to and addressing fuel poverty.
- 5.33 In addition to measures to enable more people to live independently for longer in their existing homes, the council is currently working with the North East Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group and other partners to develop Extra Care Housing schemes. This type of housing is considered to be an attractive alternative to traditional residential care. It allows couples to remain together, and allows people to retain their own front door and independent address whilst having easy access to the care and support they will need to keep healthy and continue living independently. The Extra Care Housing being developed is for frailer older people, or for those with Dementia. The homes are being built to high standards.

Policy H4p: Housing for Older People

1. The council will support the provision of housing that maximises independence and choice for older people and other people with specific needs. When assessing the suitability of sites and/or proposals for the development of residential care homes, extra care housing and continuing care retirement communities, the council will have regard to the following:
 - the local need for the accommodation proposed using the North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 and any future updates;
 - the ability of future residents to access essential services, including public transport, GP Surgeries and shops;
 - whether the proposal would result in an undue concentration of such provision in the area; and
 - impact upon the local environment and the character of the area.
2. All new specialist homes designed for older people shall be built to M4 (2) of the Building Regulations, (or subsequent replacements), as a minimum.

3. In addition to the provision of specialist accommodation, the council aims to ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain ongoing independence either in their own homes or with the support of family members. To enable this, the council will:
 - a. Encourage the incorporation of adaptable features within all new residential development to meet household needs over time; and
 - b. On large strategic sites developers will be required to deliver specific provision to meet older people's needs including bungalows, level access flats and supported homes.
 - c. Support evidence based proposals for self-contained annexes and extensions to existing dwellings in order to accommodate, for example, an elderly or disabled dependent.
 - d. A proportion of the following sites allocations will be allocated for older people:

Committed Sites

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settle ment | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Number of dwellings allocated for Older People |
|------------|---|----------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| H1C-11p | SCUH-C2(PA/2015/1369 and (PA/2017) | Scunthorpe | Brumby Resource Centre, East Common Lane | Brownfield | 2.03 | 30 |
| H1C-19p | SCUH-C7 (PA/2015/1101) | Scunthorpe | Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road | Greenfield | 3.27 | 40 |
| H1C-28p | PA/2016/1611 | Brigg | Station Road | Brownfield | 0.82 | 40 |

Proposed Sites

| Local Plan | HELA DPD/ Planning Ref. | Settle ment | Site Location | Greenfield/ Brownfield | Site Area (Ha) | Potential Dwelling Capacity |
|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SSH1p, SSH2p | Lincolnshire Lakes (PA/2013/1000 and PA/2013/1001) | Scunthorpe | West of Scunthorpe | Greenfield | 1000.00 | 100 |
| H1P-2p | SCUH-2 | Scunthorpe | Phoenix Parkway Phase 2 | Greenfield | 1.88 | 10 |
| H1P-13p | | Barnetby le Wold | Land at King's Road Land | Greenfield | 2.80 | 20 |
| H1P-22p | | Epworth | Yealand Flats | Greenfield | 2.63 | 20 |

4. Proposals for a self-contained annex should accommodate the functional need of the occupant(s), be proportionate in scale and remain ancillary to the main dwelling throughout the lifetime of its occupancy.
5. Where appropriate, the council will consider the use of planning conditions to restrict occupancy and subsequent sale.

5.34 North Lincolnshire has an aging population and the future housing needs will require changes to the types and mix of housing that is delivered. With a pattern of lower birth rates, smaller families, increased divorce and increasing mobility many people will continue to face old age on their own. This can result in increased pressure on social care if homes cannot be adapted to meet the needs of older occupiers. Simple adaptations can extend the flexibility of homes to meet changing household needs over time. There will still be a growing requirement for more specialist homes as well to maximise independence.

- 5.35 Policy H4p Housing for Older People aims to support North Lincolnshire's aging population to live independently in their own homes, with support from family members or specialist housing. All planning permission granted for self – contained annexes will be conditioned to restrict occupancy and subsequent sales where amenity issues could arise if the annex were to be split from the main dwelling and serve as an independent dwelling. This could be due to the loss of privacy, access and parking or the nature of the constriction of the annex.
- 5.36 The Government has introduced a new system of standards for new housing, rationalising many differed previous standards. Mandatory Building Regulations covering the physical security of new dwellings came into force in October 2015. The council will require all new housing specifically for older people to be built in accordance with Part MM4 (2) OR M4 (3) of the Building Regulations that has been expanded to include new enhanced levels of accessibility.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives considered as both options in the Issues and Option were in accordance with the NPPF.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--------|
| Number of approved and completed housing units that meet the specific needs of older People by tenure type | 100% |

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE TRAVELLING COMMUNITIES

- 5.37 The definitions for Gypsies and Travellers vary across legislation. The definition used in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPT) is: "Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such". National planning policy also states "travelling showpeople". This means: Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.
- 5.38 The PPT also requires all local planning authorities to set targets for new pitches and plots. Local authorities must also identify and maintain a five year supply of sites in order to meet their target for both new and permanent residential and transit pitches.
- 5.39 Gypsies and Travellers live on pitches located in permanent authorised sites either provided by local authorities or privately owned. Pitches are large enough to accommodate a single static caravan and touring caravan. They often also have a day room, with water and electric supply, to provide utility washing and bathroom facilities.

- 5.40 Transit sites are authorised sites which are used for short stays by Gypsies and Travellers. The sites are provided on a permanent basis and have basic amenities and services, which include water supply, shared toilets, washing facilities/utility room and waste disposal.
- 5.41 North Lincolnshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2017 provides an objective assessment of future pitch requirement for Gypsy and Travellers including Travelling Showpeople in accordance with national policy. The assessment identifies that North Lincolnshire needs to find provision for 10 permanent residential pitches and 13 transit pitches. Currently North Lincolnshire has two locations (Brigg and Kirton in Lindsey) providing permanent Gypsy and Travellers facilities. The two Brigg sites River View and Mill View currently have additional capacity to meet the future additional needs with the scope for future expansion.

Policy H5p: North Lincolnshire's Travelling Communities

The assessed accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show People should be met on existing sites/ yards with capacity in North Lincolnshire, and by maintaining a five year supply of sites across the Plan period as set out in the Policies Map.

In determining proposals for new sites to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, consideration will be given to whether:

- A. there is a proven identified need for the scale and nature of the development proposed which supports the development of, or extension to an existing Gypsy, Traveller or Showpeople site;
- B. the development is sensitive to the character and appearance of the landscape and the amenity of neighbouring properties;
- C. the site has safe and satisfactory vehicular and pedestrian and cycle access for the type of vehicles that could reasonably be expected to use or access the site;
- D. there are no significant constraints to development in terms of flood risk, poor drainage, land contamination, or environmental impacts;
- E. the site is suitable with regard to accessing local services and amenities; and,
- F. the site can be properly serviced and supplied with essential infrastructure, including water, power, sewerage, drainage and waste disposal;
- G. the site provides adequate space for vehicle parking, turning and servicing of large vehicles, storage, play and residential amenity.

- 5.42 National Planning Policy requires all councils to provide a criteria based policy in local plans. This will be used in the assessment of developments to address identified needs and any applications that may come forward over the plan period. The sites at Brigg have the capacity to accommodate future need and the land adjacent to these sites will be safeguarded and identified on the Policies Map.

Alternatives Considered

The following options were considered during the Issues and Options stage:

- Option A: Seek to allocate sites as part of residential allocations.
- Options B: Seek to allocate sites specifically for Gypsies and Travellers and travelling show people.

During the consultation Option B was the supported option and this approach complies with PPT.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Total number of pitches available | |
| New pitches and plots approved and provided per annum (allocations & windfall development) | 10 permanent residential pitches and 13 transit pitches. |

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL WORKERS' DWELLINGS

- 5.43 To support farm and other businesses appropriate to rural areas, the council will permit new dwellings for rural workers where it is essential. The council will need to clearly establish whether the requirement for a new dwelling is genuine, whether it can be met by an existing dwelling on the holding or through the conversion of a building. Where a need for a new dwelling is successfully demonstrated, consent will be conditional on the dwelling remaining for occupation by a rural worker in perpetuity.
- 5.44 NPPF at Paragraph 79 aims to avoid the development of isolated homes in the open countryside unless the development is essential for rural workers including taking majority control of a farm business.
- 5.45 The council has previously successfully used the now revoked national policy set out in Annex I of Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas to determine the criteria for assessing housing development for use by rural enterprise workers. In the absence of new guidance from the Government following the publication of the NPPF, the council will continue to use similar criteria.

Policy H6p: New Agricultural Workers or Forestry Dwellings

In the open countryside outside of the Development Limits, the erection of new dwellings in connection with a farm or other rural business will only be allowed where it satisfies other relevant policies of the Plan and meets all of the following criteria:

1. The applicant demonstrates that there is no other viable option of utilising the following types of accommodation:
 - a. Existing vacant dwellings in the nearest settlements or vacant agricultural buildings closer to the site than the nearest settlements; or
 - b. Conversion of an existing building to the holding to residential uses; or
 - c. The rearrangement, sub division or extension of existing dwellings; or
 - d. Any viable options for the refurbishment of a derelict or under-used dwelling on the holding or in the locality; or
 - e. Extant residential permission in the locality.
2. Evidence has been submitted to the satisfaction of the council that there is an existing functional need for a permanent dwelling in the particular location;
 - a. The need relates to a full-time worker or one who is primarily employed in agriculture or another rural-based enterprise considered acceptable by the council;
 - b. The unit and the agricultural/rural activity concerned has been established for at least three years, has been profitable for at least one of them, is currently financially sound, and has a clear prospect of remaining so;
3. The size of, and the accommodation to be included within the proposed dwelling, is appropriate with the needs of the enterprise rather than those of the owner or occupier and is well designed and located within, or adjacent to, the existing building on the holding;
 - a. The occupation of the dwelling shall be restricted to a person solely or mainly working, or last working, in the locality in agriculture or in forestry, or a widow or widower of such a person, and to any resident dependants.
 - b. Where necessary, an agreement or obligation will be entered into between North Lincolnshire Council and the applicant in order to tie the occupancy of the dwelling to the related operation; and
 - c. The external appearance and materials reflect local building traditions and the means of access is acceptable.

5.46 Policy H6p provides additional policy criteria to ensure the erection of a new dwelling within the open countryside is essential to the development of a farm or forestry business.

Alternatives Considered

There were no options for development in the countryside, however reference was made in the other options. NPPF Paragraph 79 aims to avoid the development of isolated homes in the open countryside unless the development is an essential need for rural workers including taking majority control of a farm business.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-------------------------------|
| No of dwellings approved within the open countryside per annum | No specific target identified |

Policy H7p: Replacement, Alteration and Extensions to Dwellings in the Open Countryside

Proposals to replace, extend or alter dwellings in the open countryside will only be permitted provided that:

1. the replacement dwelling would not exceed the volume of the original dwelling, which it is to replace, by the volume that can be developed under permitted development rights, and would not be substantially higher in elevation;
2. the volume of the proposed extension or alteration does not exceed that of the original dwelling by 20%, inclusive of the permitted development rights, and the original dwelling forms the dominant visual feature of the dwelling as extended;
3. all new construction is of a high standard of design and in particular reflects the architecture of the building and/or vernacular styles in the locality; and
4. the appearance or use of the dwelling as replaced, extended or altered will not adversely affect the amenity of local residents or the appearance of the locality.

- 5.47 This policy is intended to ensure that the replacement of dwellings, and alterations and extensions to existing dwellings in the open countryside are allowed only where absolutely necessary. Any new construction should reflect the style, scale and character of the local architecture. The siting of any replacement dwelling should have regard to the existing layout, character and amenity of the site and surroundings.
- 5.48 It is important that the replacement does not have a detrimental effect upon the character of the area and visual amenity of the countryside and needs to be located where possible to make the best use of existing site features. The planning authority will ensure that development respects and enhances the character of the countryside and will impose landscape conditions on new development in order to ensure the integration of the proposed dwelling with the surrounding landscape.
- 5.49 Buildings that are in ruins, sites of former dwellings and temporary or mobile structures used as dwellings will not be considered as dwellings for the purposes of this policy.
- 5.50 Though it would be normal to condition the removal of the original building as part of the planning permission for a replacement dwelling, consideration should be given to species of wildlife which are protected by law and are often found in old buildings. In such circumstances it may be desirable to retain the original structure and renovate it rather than build a replacement or retain it in non-residential use ancillary to the new dwelling. Where bats and barn owls are present the developer will be required to submit a survey report together with proposals to mitigate and compensate for the effects of demolition and may include restrictions as to the time of year works can be carried out.

Alternatives Considered

There were no options for development in the countryside, however reference was made in the other options.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|-------------------------------|
| % of Householder Planning Appeals dismissed per annum | No specific target identified |

SELF-BUILD AND CUSTOM BUILD

- 5.51 The government introduced the Self-Build and Custom Housing Building Act 2015 which aims to support the Self-Build and Custom Build sector and remove the barriers which prevent people from building or commissioning their own homes. The Council encourages the development of Self-Build and Custom Build within North Lincolnshire and recently has implemented a local register for people who want to build their own homes.
- 5.52 The Council will have regard to the register when carrying out their functions in relation to housing, planning, land disposal and regeneration. The number of mortgages available for this product is set to increase substantially. Self-build development is exempt from Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Contributions.

Policy H8p: Self-Build and Custom Build

The Council will support the development of self-build and custom build homes that assist in meeting the overall housing needs.

On allocated sites of more than 200 dwellings, developers will be expected to supply at least 1% of dwelling plots for sale to self-builders taking in account the needs identified on the council's Self-Build and Custom Build Register.

The council will support locally proposed self-build projects identified within a Neighbourhood Plan wherever possible.

All self-build and custom build development granted planning permission should have a condition requiring the development to be completed within 3 years of the self-builder purchasing a plot.

Where there is evidence that developable plots have been marketed at competitive rates for a period of more than 24 months without interest from self-build or custom builders, those plots may revert to delivery through conventional means.

- 5.53 The Council considers that self-build and custom build housing can play an important part in contributing to the supply of housing, increasing the mix of housing types and tenures, and have the potential to increase the delivery of innovative and highly sustainable developments in a cost effective manner.
- 5.54 Therefore, to support prospective self-builders, developers of sites proposing 200 or more dwellings, will be expected to supply a proportion of serviced dwelling plots for sale to self-builders.
- 5.55 The Localism Act 2011 provides communities with the opportunity to encourage self-build and custom build housing by creating planning policies or allocating new development sites in their area. The Council will support locally proposed self-build projects identified within a Neighbourhood Plan wherever possible.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives have been considered. Both options identified within the Issues and Options have been incorporated into Policy H8p.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Numbers on the self and custom build register | No target |
| Numbers of planning permissions granted which are capable of delivering serviced plots | More or equivalent planning permissions granted which are capable of delivering serviced plots than numbers on the self and custom build register |

FLATS ABOVE SHOPS AND VACANT BUILDINGS FOR HOUSING

- 5.56 The conversion of suitable vacant buildings for housing and other initiatives such as promoting flats above shops can bring new life into towns and further reduce the need for building on greenfield land. Re-using vacant and under-used buildings in towns and urban areas can also reduce the need to travel and do much to stimulate the night-time economy and encourage mixed uses.

Policy H9p: Flats above Shops and the Use of Vacant Buildings for Housing

The use of premises above shops for residential uses will be permitted provided that there is no conflict with existing land uses and that there is adequate access and car parking nearby. Elsewhere the Council will seek to maximise the residential use of both vacant and under-used housing. The conversion of under-used commercial premises in town centres for housing will be permitted provided that there is no conflict with existing land uses, access, parking and the environment.

- 5.57 Flats over shops and the use of other vacant buildings can be a valuable source of new housing. In Scunthorpe, major retail redevelopment of the town centre will provide additional retail and leisure facilities. This is expected to provide a number of opportunities for increasing housing provision from both conversions and re-development in the future in other parts of the town centre. In many other town centres and elsewhere in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area there is potential to provide additional housing by re-using vacant buildings and providing flats above shops. The Council will encourage such proposals wherever practicable in order to promote urban renaissance and sustainable living.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives considered

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to Policy H9p | None upheld at appeal |

BACKLAND DEVELOPMENT AND TANDEM DEVELOPMENT

- 5.58 There are many areas of land within the curtilages of properties and premises, behind frontage buildings and away from the highway. Such land is commonly known as backland. Proposals are submitted to the Council for dwellings on these sites which if not carefully located can result in tandem development whereby one house is immediately located behind the other and shares the same narrow access. This can have a significant impact on local distinctiveness and conservation by the erosion of the unique character that makes these places special, particularly if the principles of good design are not taken into account.
- 5.59 Such proposals need to be carefully controlled to prevent problems arising from access, loss of privacy and amenity. It is essential therefore if development takes place in these areas, that it is appropriate in all respects and that it makes a positive contribution to the environment and community within which it is located, having regard to conservation and sustainable design policies to ensure the local distinctiveness and character of these areas is maintained.

Policy H10p: Backland and Tandem Development

Backland development or tandem development will be permitted provided that:

1. there is no adverse effect on the amenities of any residential premises or adjoining use through:
 - a. overlooking and loss of privacy;
 - b. loss of amenity area to the adjoining dwellings;
 - c. the level of nuisance resulting from the movement of vehicles to and from the proposed development.
2. it would not affect the general quality and character of the area in which it is located by:
 - a. unacceptably increasing the density of development in that area;
 - b. resulting in the loss of important natural and man-made features;
 - c. leading to an unacceptable proliferation of vehicular accesses to the detriment of the street scene and/or road safety.

5.60 The development of back gardens and other backland for new housing should be in keeping with the character and quality of the local environment. Where development of back gardens or backland is allowed, it will require careful planning. For example, there must be proper means of access, which is convenient and safe for both drivers and pedestrians, and adequate provision for vehicle parking and turning. There must be adequate space between old and new buildings to avoid spoiling the amenity of neighbouring houses and overshadowing must be avoided.

5.61 Sensitive design and good landscaping are particularly important if new developments are to be accommodated successfully in established residential areas. Tandem development, consisting of one house immediately behind another and sharing the same narrow access, is generally unsatisfactory because of the difficulties of access to the house at the back and the disturbance and lack of privacy suffered by the house in front.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives considered

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-----------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to Policy H10p | None upheld at appeal |

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

5.62 The Housing Act 2004 provides a definition of a House in Multiple Occupation (HMO), which, in summary, is a building or part of a building that is rented out by at least 3 people who are not from 1 'household' (e.g. a family) but share some facilities such as a bathroom or kitchen.

- 5.63 HMOs accommodating six or more unrelated individuals are unclassified by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, as amended. They are therefore described in planning terms as 'Sui Generis' and require planning permission. Policy H11p provides a framework for determining planning applications for HMOs considered as being 'Sui Generis'.
- 5.64 HMO's can be associated with student accommodation and single/multiple person accommodation within the private rented sector. Where there is a high density of HMO accommodation this can result in a decline of traditional dwelling houses and a rise in amenity issues for more permanent residents.
- 5.65 HMOs can raise a number of issues and problems, particularly in areas of high concentration, including: parking provision, waste/recycling storage and removal, privacy and visual and residential amenity (particularly in terms of noise generation).
- 5.66 Any significant impact on the surrounding roads and the amenity of future residents and adjoining or neighbouring properties should be minimised. Furthermore, it is important to ensure that development takes place in appropriate locations, avoiding the over-concentration of such properties where the issues above would be proliferated.
- 5.67 NPPF favours development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. Properties should therefore have good walking and cycling access to key services, facilities and a bus service (by which residents can reach such services and facilities). A distance of 400m is generally accepted as an appropriate walking distance to key services, facilities and public transport from home.
- 5.68 Proposals for the creation of HMOs should provide satisfactory standards of accommodation. One step in achieving this is to ensure that there is adequate living space which complies with DCLG Nationally Described Space Standards March 2015 (or any successor). Furthermore, for some large HMOs, a licence is required. Where this is the case, the proposal should be in accordance with DASH space standards (or any successor).
- 5.69 Where there is evidence to demonstrate an over intensification of HMO's within North Lincolnshire which is having a detrimental impact upon the character and amenity of the local area, the Council will seek to put in place an Article 4 Direction. In these circumstances the Article 4 Direction would seek to require that a planning application is made to North Lincolnshire Council for the change of use of a building from a dwelling house (Planning Use Class C3) to a small HMO (Planning Use Class C4) by removing existing Permitted Development Rights for dwelling houses to convert to HMO's without planning approval.

Policy H11p: Houses in Multiple Occupation

Proposals for the creation of large Houses in Multiple Occupation and the sub-division of dwellings will be permitted provided that, in each case:

1. it would not result in the loss of family-sized dwellings in high density residential areas and streets of predominantly terraced and/or semi-detached properties;
2. it would not significantly harm the amenities of the occupiers of adjoining or neighbouring properties, by way of noise, overlooking, general disturbance or impact on visual amenity;
3. it would not have a significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area, including the historic and natural environment;
4. adequate provision is made for the storage and disposal of refuse and recycling;
5. it would not have a significant adverse impact on the surrounding area by way of increased on-street parking, impaired highway safety or by impeding proper access to the area;
6. the site has good access – by walking and cycling – to community facilities, services, public transport and local employment;
7. an adequate standard of residential accommodation and residential amenity is provided for future occupiers; and
8. adequate provision is made for the communal gardens and amenity areas.

Where all of the above criteria are satisfied, the DCLG Nationally Described Space Standards March 2015 (or any successor) will be applied to ensure that the occupiers have adequate floor space.

Where appropriate for licensing purposes, proposals for the creation of a HMO should be in accordance with DASH Land Lords Guide Amenities and Space in HMO's (Housing Act Guidance 2004) (or any successor).

- 5.70 HMOs form an important element of North Lincolnshire's housing stock and can provide a useful low-cost form of accommodation for single persons and those on low incomes. But they can result in the loss of family-sized units and a consequential increase in the overall number of units unsuited to family occupation. This poses serious issues for maintaining a mixed housing offer across North Lincolnshire. The North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment 2019 for the Local Plan area signal that the greatest demand in the future will be for single person homes. It is important, therefore, that an approach is taken to the creation of HMO and sub-division of existing properties, which allows only those that do not impact upon the overall supply of family-sized homes. In applying this policy, 'family-sized dwellings' means houses with 3 or more bedrooms.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives considered

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Number of HMOs and flat conversions refused | No appeals upheld contrary to Policy H11p |
| The mix of sizes of housing completed compared with the North Lincolnshire Local Housing Needs Assessment | Annual Update |

CHILDREN'S HOMES

- 5.71 In 2016 the government set out its ambitions and strategy to reform Children's Social Care. The Government's vision is that every child in the country, whatever their background, whatever their age, whatever their ethnicity or gender, should have the opportunity to fulfil their potential. For the around 70,000 children who are looked after this means that their experience of care should prepare them for a future where they are able to fulfil their potential and ambitions.
- 5.72 The children and young people living in children's homes are among the most vulnerable in society. Whilst children's homes have traditionally been for children under 16, provision for young people beyond the age of 16 years old would also be determined against this policy or Addressing Housing Needs. Many have special educational needs or disabilities, including social, educational and mental health difficulties and many are victims of abuse or neglect. It is therefore vital that we do everything possible to improve their experience of being looked after in care, helping them to overcome their previous experiences, and setting them up for futures which allow them to achieve their potential.
- 5.73 In order to understand the issues surrounding supply and demand and to get a national picture of the needs of the children placed on welfare grounds, Government set up a National Coordination Unit in May 2016. With the data gathered by the unit the Government is developing options for how secure places can be better planned, co-ordinated and joined up at national level, to better meet the needs of young people needing secure accommodation.
- 5.74 A Review by Sir Martin Narey suggested that children should be placed within 20 miles from their home. Nationally, 37% of children in children's homes were placed over 20 miles from home and outside their local authority at 31 March 2015.
- 5.75 In support of any planning application, evidence will need to be provided that the needs will be met in terms of access to any services and facilities and to ensure that any necessary safeguards are put in place including having had regard to any crime or safety concerns of the particular area. A locality risk assessment will be required which is in line with the Care Standards Act and will need to be submitted in support of a planning application. This should be undertaken through consultation with relevant organisations including Humberside Police, North Lincolnshire Council Children Services and will be required to also take into account the cumulative impact of any similar establishments in the locality and the impact this could have of emergency services.
- 5.76 In addition to the safeguarding and general needs of the children, consideration must also be given to the existing residents in terms of residential amenity. Any proposals must demonstrate that there will be no unacceptable impact on the character of the area.

Policy H12p: Children's Homes

The development of both new and converted properties for Children Homes will be permitted provided that:

1. The development is located within either the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area, Principal Towns, or Larger Service Centre.
2. Sites offer a positive and safe environment for the occupants of the premises ensuring that there is appropriate access to services and facilities;
3. The occupants would not be placed at any risk having regard to the latest crime and safety statistics in the area and that this has been agreed in advance with Humberside Police, the Council's Children's Services and other appropriate agencies;
4. There is no unacceptable, cumulative impact relating from concentrations of similar establishments within the locality through liaison with the Council Children's Services and any other appropriate agencies;
5. It is unlikely to cause unacceptable impact on the residential amenity;
6. Satisfactory outside space, highway access, parking and servicing can be achieved. In all instances, a planning application must be supported by a management plan which incorporates a locality risk assessment, for approval by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the Council Children's Services and any other appropriate agencies.
7. Appropriate measures will be in place to ensure access for emergency vehicles and safety measures such as fire escapes

5.77 Policy H12p provides additional criteria to support the delivery of Children Homes in the most suitable locations to support the needs of the occupants, staff and local community.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives considered

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-----------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to Policy H12p | None upheld at appeal |

6 Delivering Jobs & Supporting Our Economy

- 6.1 National policy and guidance requires Local Plans to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver jobs that the country needs. The new Local Plan must ensure that sufficient employment land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation. It must also address other issues that are important to businesses such as affordable homes for workers, transport, and infrastructure, and will need to address how many new jobs need to be provided and how best can we support our existing and growing employment sectors. Barriers to investment should be addressed and priority areas identified for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement. Economic development is a critical component that drives growth, creating high wage jobs and facilitating an improved quality of life.
- 6.2 The Council places a key emphasis on driving economic vitality. It seeks to shape the area into a more prosperous place for residents and businesses alike and to be 'safer, greener and cleaner' by increasing economic growth and prosperity through higher employment and increased home ownership.
- 6.3 As part of previous consultations there was broad support for continuation of the existing strategic locational approach taken in the Core Strategy. In terms of identifying additional employment land, main transport corridors were highlighted as the preferred strategic locations for future growth outside of Scunthorpe and the market towns. In a North Lincolnshire context this would relate to land alongside or near to the M180/M181, A180, A160, A18, A15, the A1077 Scunthorpe orbital, the Cleethorpes to Doncaster railway line and Humberside Airport.
- 6.4 There was also support for a greater distribution of employment land to the villages and wider rural areas but at a scale commensurate to their localities. With the market towns having a greater proportion of employment land than currently allocated as they represent popular sustainable settlements which could accommodate greater growth. In general, there was support for continued economic growth across North Lincolnshire provided that the infrastructure was capable of sustaining growth, and if not then improvements would be essential.
- 6.5 The Council places great emphasis on economic growth and the benefits that a prosperous economy will bring about for the residents of North Lincolnshire. This is supported through the Council Plan, Economic Growth Plan and the Local Economic Assessment. The North Lincolnshire Council Plan 2018/2019 as a priority seeks to grow the economy. It aims to achieve a more prosperous North Lincolnshire, to help the Council to invest further in communities and to create jobs and opportunities for everyone.
- 6.6 The Economic Growth Plan focusses on the next five years and lays the foundations for continued growth from 2023 and beyond whilst setting out the ideas and support we need over this period that will put us in a strong place on which to build and develop. The plan, with the emerging Local Industrial Strategy, offers North Lincolnshire the opportunity to deliver its ambitions and realise its potential. Together we can deliver a substantial contribution to UK plc as well as rebalancing our region for generations to come.

- 6.7 It is important that North Lincolnshire builds on its strengths with the Economic Growth Plan focussing on both the energy corridor stretching from the coast to South Yorkshire, encompassing energy production and consumption, steel and process engineering, chemicals and associated logistics and the food sector and the Food belt corridor from York to Lincoln encompasses growing, logistics, processing and research and development. Central to both approaches is the recognised need to add value and increase productivity.

Employment by Industry

Source: Office for National Statistics (12 months to Sep-17)

| | North Lincolnshire | Yorkshire and The Humber | England |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Agriculture and Fishing | 2.7% (2,200) | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Energy and Water | 2.3% (1,900) | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| Manufacturing | 20.1% (16,300) | 11.8% | 9.2% |
| Construction | 7.1% (5,800) | 7.3% | 7.3% |
| Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants | 21.7% (17,600) | 21.3% | 18.6% |
| Transport and Communications | 5.3% (4,300) | 7.3% | 9.4% |
| Banking, Finance and Insurance | 10.1% (8,200) | 13.5% | 17.6% |
| Public Administration, Education and Health | 25.5% (20,700) | 30.7% | 29.2% |
| Other Services | 5% (4,100) | 5.2% | 5.9% |

- 6.8 The largest industry sector for employment in North Lincolnshire, employing 25.5% of employees (20,700) is the Public Administration, Education and Health sector. This sector is also the largest regionally and nationally at 30.7% and 29.2% respectively. It is not equivalent to the Public Sector as it does not include various publicly owned corporations and bodies but does include private sector health and education.
- 6.9 The Manufacturing sector is still a major employer in North Lincolnshire employing 16,300 of residents, a rate of 20.1%, outperforming the regional and national rates of 11.8% and 9.2%.

Key Facts

- As of March 2018 in North Lincolnshire there are fewer economically active women (37,300) when compared to economically active men (44,300) (NOMIS Labour Market Profile).
- In 2017, the number of Businesses ceasing trading (640) outstripped Business start-ups (610) in North Lincolnshire for the first time in 5 years.
- A lower proportion of North Lincolnshire's population (20.9%) is economically inactive in comparison to the national average (21.4%) (NOMIS Labour Market Profile, March 2018).
- 21.7% of the population in North Lincolnshire is classed as retired compared to a national average of 13.0% (NOMIS Labour Market Profile, March 2018).
- Latest figures show that the rate of claimants for unemployment benefits aged 18-24 has risen from 4.1% in October 2017 to 6.3% in October 2018, and is now double the national rate (3.1%) (NOMIS Claimant Count & Annual Population Survey) (North Lincolnshire Integrated Strategic Assessment January 2019).

6.10 Located on the south bank of the Humber Estuary, North Lincolnshire's prime location places the area at a distinct advantage to access the European mainland and its main trading and commercial centres via the South Humber ports of Killingholme, Immingham and Grimsby, which collectively handle over a quarter of the United Kingdom's imports and exports. North Lincolnshire also benefits from excellent transport links including access to the two international airports of Humberside Airport and the nearby Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield, and well-developed motorway, road and rail networks connecting the area with the rest of the country and beyond.

6.11 Due to its location, North Lincolnshire is aligned with two Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), the Humber and the Greater Lincolnshire. They are locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses playing a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs. The Humber SEP sets out the Humber LEPs vision for the Humber area. The vision aims to maximise the unique natural asset of the Humber Estuary and create the establishment of the Estuary as a prime national base for the development and maintenance of the off shore wind industry and supporting the development of other renewable energy technologies around the Humber. The Greater Lincolnshire LEP works with Government to improve the economic climate across Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. Its aim is to improve infrastructure and the conditions for doing business. The Humber LEP is a business-led partnership with education and four local authorities working together to promote and develop the area surrounding the Humber Estuary, and provide strategic economic leadership to create jobs and deliver growth.

Key Challenges

6.12 It is considered that there are a number of key challenges that the Issues and Options Local Plan identified.

- Ensuring that sufficient employment land is provided in accessible and sustainable locations;
- Improving the quality of the employment land offer;
- Bringing forward the two major Able UK developments at the South Humber Gateway;
- Ensuring that new retail development enhances the overall retail provision whilst protecting the area's town and district centres; and
- Providing access to employment/key services, particularly for people without access to a car.
- Promoting and enhancing North Lincolnshire's tourism offer; and
- Ensuring that local people have the right skills and experience to play a role in driving and transforming North Lincolnshire's economy.

IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING EMPLOYMENT LAND OPTIONS

6.13 Alongside and in conformity with the Plan's Spatial Strategy priority has therefore been given to sites within and adjacent to Scunthorpe, the South Humber Bank and immediate area, the Market Towns of Brigg and Barton upon Humber, Humberside Airport, land at Sandtoft for a business park and sites at key transport interchanges.

6.14 North Lincolnshire is fast becoming a major energy capital in terms of energy generation which includes the emerging renewable energy and off-shore wind sectors. Land at the South Humber Bank is therefore allocated as a Strategic Employment Site for B1, B2, and B8 Estuary Related uses including energy generation to support these sectors. The development of North Killingholme Airfield is seen as an essential and integral part of the nearby South Humber Bank proposal and is, therefore, also identified as a Strategic Employment Site in order to assist in the deliverability of the South Humber Bank. North Killingholme Airfield is to be utilised, but not solely, for land intensive storage and distribution uses that would effectively sterilise prime industrial land set adjacent to the Humber Estuary.

6.15 The 55.3ha land allocation at Sandtoft is for a potential logistics park, which maximises its proximity to the M180 motorway, subject to satisfactory access arrangements being met. Allocations at Humberside Airport are proposed to help bolster airport operations and to maximise freight potential. Employment land has also been allocated at the Barton upon Humber Interchange to reinforce its roles as a key market town. Elsewhere a number of other employment allocations such as at Barnetby Top and Junction 2 of the M180 have been identified that offer good accessibility to the local highway network.

6.16 Any proposed development likely to have a significant effect on a wildlife site of European or international importance will be subject to a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) by the competent authority. North Lincolnshire Council, as the competent authority, reserve the right to apply the HRA process on a case by case basis. Where it cannot be demonstrated that a development proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of a site of European or international importance to nature conservation, mitigation measures must be provided as part of development proposals that adequately mitigates the effects.

Policy EC1p: Employment Land Supply

1. Over the period 2017 to 2036, provision will be made to deliver at least 91.5 hectares (Ha) of employment land across North Lincolnshire.
2. The sites listed below, as identified on the Policies Map, are allocated for employment use* and are protected for the employment uses specified.
3. Development on these sites will be acceptable for the specified use classes and will be required to be delivered in accordance with the specific requirements set out, together with the requirements of other policies set out elsewhere in this Plan.
4. The council will consider withdrawing permitted development rights to protect the sites for the employment uses proposed.
5. Within the operational port areas identified on the Policies Map development proposals for port related use will be supported and, where appropriate, approved by the Council if the submitted scheme accords with the development plan as a whole and subject to the ability to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.(48)

Allocated Employment Sites

| Location | Site Reference | Policy Name | Use * | Allocated site area ha |
|--------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Scunthorpe | EC1-1p | Normanby Enterprise Park | B1,B2, B8 | 38.87 |
| Scunthorpe | EC1-2p | Land north of Tesco | B1, B8 | 39.96 |
| Kirmington | EC1-3p | Humberside Airport | B1, B8 | 12 |
| Kirmington | EC1-4p | Humberside Airport | B1, B8 | 7.8 |
| Sandtoft | EC1-5p | Sandtoft Business Park | B1, B8 | 55.3 |
| Barton upon Humber | EC1-6p | Land to the north west of the A15 Barton Interchange | B1, B2, B8 | 15 |
| Barnetby Top | EC1-7p | Land to the south of Barnetby Top Interchange and to the west of the A18 | Service Station and lorry park | 6.14 |
| Barnetby Top | EC1-8p | Land to the south of Barnetby Top Interchange and to the east of the A18 | B1, B2, B8 | 10 |
| M180 Junction 2 | EC1-9p | Land to the south of Crowle gyratory | B1, B8 | 5 |
| | | | | 190.07 |

Alternatives Considered

The Issues and Options Local Plan highlighted 4 main options for distribution of Employment Land across North Lincolnshire. Option A: - Retain all existing allocated employment sites as identified within the Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD; Option B: Consider changing the allocation of any sites (by site reduction or de-allocation) currently allocated for employment and have not been developed; Option C: Allocate new sites for employment uses within North Lincolnshire and Option D: Allocate new sites for employment uses within North Lincolnshire alongside the area's main transport corridors.

From the Issues and Options consultation's responses it is clear that an approach was supported that sought to retain existing allocated sites and allocate new sites for employment uses within North Lincolnshire alongside the area's main transport corridors. In accordance with this approach and a general understanding and discussions of development queries for employment land as made to the Economic Development Team the site specific allocations as stated in Policy EC1 have been made.

Support was expressed for retaining the current employment allocations in their current form. This includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing Housing and Employment Land DPD's policies have been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years. However, sites which have not been brought forward have been re-assessed in terms of their prospective deliverability and in some cases have been de-allocated and/or retained within development limits.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Amount of floorspace developed by type. | Delivering at least 4.75 hectares of employment land within North Lincolnshire per annum and between 2017 and 2036. |
| Annual amount of employment land developed by type at the South Humber Bank. | To deliver the South Humber Bank Strategic Allocation by 2036. |
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

EXISTING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

- 6.17 In addition to undeveloped land allocated for employment uses, there are other existing employment areas identified on the Policies Map. These areas are home to many successful businesses that contribute to North Lincolnshire's economy. There will inevitably be a degree of change within these areas over the plan period as businesses form, expand, contract and close. This is a normal process and the Plan accommodates this.

Policy EC2p: Existing Employment Areas

1. Existing employment areas as identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded for employment uses. Proposals which promote development or reuse of vacant sites located within existing employment areas for employment use will be supported subject to other relevant policies in the Plan.
2. Proposals for the development of non-employment uses on existing employment sites will be permitted where:
 - a. there is evidence to show that the site/building has reached the end of its useful economic life by:
 - i. demonstrating that there is no demand for the reuse of the building/site, following a minimum period of 12 months marketing for the existing use with a recognised commercial agent at a reasonable price reflecting typical local land values;
 - ii. demonstrating that the physical adaption or reuse of the building is uneconomic in commercial terms; and,
 - b. the non-employment use would be compatible with the operations of existing employment uses nearby.

Other Employment Proposals

Other employment proposals in locations not covered by the categories above will be supported, provided:

- there is a clear demonstration that there are no suitable or appropriate sites or buildings within allocated sites or within the built up area of the existing settlement;
- the scale of the proposal is commensurate with the scale and character of the existing settlement;
- there is no significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area, and/or the amenity of neighbouring occupiers;
- there are no significant adverse impacts on the local highway network;
- there is no significant adverse impact on the viability of delivering any allocated employment site; and
- the proposals maximise opportunities for modal shift away from the private car.

Expansion of Existing Businesses

The expansion of existing businesses which are currently located in areas outside allocated employment sites will be supported, provided:

- existing buildings are reused where possible;
- they do not conflict with neighbouring land uses;
- they will not impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network; and
- the proposal would not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area.

Loss of Employment Sites and Buildings to Non Employment Uses

Conversion and redevelopment of, or change of use from, existing non-allocated employment sites and buildings to non-employment uses will be considered on their merits taking account of the following:

- whether the loss of land or buildings would adversely affect the economic growth and employment opportunities in the area the site or building would likely serve;
- whether the continued use of the site or building for employment purposes would adversely affect the character or appearance of its surroundings, amenities of neighbouring land-uses or traffic conditions that would otherwise be significantly alleviated by the proposed new use. It should also be shown that any alternative employment use at the site would continue to generate similar issues;
- whether it is demonstrated that the site is inappropriate or unviable for any employment use to continue and no longer capable of providing an acceptable location for employment purposes; and
- whether the applicant has provided clear documentary evidence that the property has been appropriately, but proportionately, marketed without a successful conclusion for a period of not less than 6 months on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises. This evidence will be considered in the context of local market conditions and the state of the wider national economy.

6.18 An approach that safeguards existing employment sites for employment uses provides support for existing business sectors that have established in North Lincolnshire. It recognises that businesses may need to expand over the plan period, depending on market conditions and working practices.

6.19 It is also recognised that market conditions alter over time and that certain employment sites may fall out of employment use. There is no justification for safeguarding sites in the long-term where there is no prospect of future employment use. Such an approach is considered to be unsustainable and to promote speedy regeneration, Policy EC2 allows for development of non-employment uses subject to specific criteria being met. These criteria relate to evidence confirming there is no reasonable prospect of re-establishing employment use; and checks to ensure that the proposed new use is acceptable, and will not compromise the existing employment uses in the area.

Existing Employment Areas

| Settlement | Site Location |
|--------------------|---|
| Scunthorpe | Normanby Enterprise Park |
| Scunthorpe | Foxhills |
| Scunthorpe | Sawcliffe Industry Park |
| Scunthorpe | South Park Industrial Estate |
| Scunthorpe | Hebden Road Industrial Estate |
| Scunthorpe | Brigg Road/Midland Road/Grange Lane North/ Kingsway Business Park |
| Flixborough | Flixborough Industrial Estate |
| Elsham | Elsham Wolds Industrial Estate |
| Barton Upon Humber | Humber Bridge Industrial Estate |
| Brigg | Ancholme Business Park |
| Sandtoft | Sandtoft Industrial Estate |
| New Holland | New Holland Industrial Estate |
| North Killingholme | South Humber Bank |
| Ealand | Ealand – South of the Railway |

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered through the consultation. However, through the consultation support was given for further economic growth for North Lincolnshire. The retention and growth of existing employment areas can only assist in maintaining and expanding local businesses whilst providing an element of flexibility that allows alternative uses if appropriate evidence can be provided.

Support was expressed for retaining the current sites in their current form. This includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing Local Plan's policy has been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

DEFINED INDUSTRIAL BUFFER AREAS

- 6.20 It is essential to maintain the separation between industrial and residential areas on amenity grounds and because much industrial building and activity can look unsightly.
- 6.21 The South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative, identified under policy EC4p, covers the industrial allocations on land to the east of Skitter Beck, and extends into the North East Lincolnshire Council area. On the South Humber Bank there is the potential to create a showcase where industry is placed in greater harmony with its surrounding countryside landscape character. The initiative aims to achieve individual improvements dovetailing with present and future operational needs and providing new habitats and a network of grassland, hedges, woodland and water between and around industry.
- 6.22 In this way, a more attractive environment can be created and maintained for the benefit of everyone concerned, in line with the wider environmental aims of this Plan.

Policy EC3p: Defined Industrial Buffer Areas

Development will not be permitted within the defined amenity buffer areas associated with the South Humber Bank, North Killingholme Airfield and the former British Sugar Site, Brigg industrial areas. Within these areas, schemes for indigenous tree and shrub planting and habitat creation will be required.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered through the consultation. There was overall support of including a Local Plan policy for protecting the wider landscape which would include buffer areas between differing land-uses. There was a general view that protecting the environment was important. This includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the environment. The existing Local Plan policy has been well supported and implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

SOUTH HUMBER BANK - LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE

- 6.23 One of the key issues raised in this part of North Lincolnshire is the relationship between industry and nearby settlements. The environment of local communities is heavily dependent not only on the quality of the immediate setting within which the industry lies but also on the general character of the countryside which surrounds it. Buffer areas will be retained between settlements and industry. To protect important sites of nature conservation or amenity value it is proposed to set up a partnership involving the industrial and agricultural communities to co-ordinate and progress schemes of environmental enhancement.
- 6.24 The South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative offers good opportunities for industry and agriculture to help create a showcase where both are placed in greater harmony with their surroundings. In the case of industry, there is a growing public interest in the environment and an increasing concern about the effects large-scale industrial development can bring.
- 6.25 Individual improvements can be planned to dovetail with present and future operational needs. In this way a network of grassland, hedgerows, woodland and open water between and around industry could be developed. By planning ahead, landscape improvements could reach maturity in readiness for new developments to have considerable combined effect on the appearance of the whole industrial zone. A better environment for industry means a better image, a better workplace and better relations with the whole community. In addition, substantial scope exists to increase the recreational use of the area. Footpath links through to the Humber Bank can be enhanced and provision for many informal pursuits (walking, fishing etc.) can be improved for residents, workers and visitors.

Policy EC4p: South Humber Bank - Landscape Initiative

It is proposed that the following measures will be undertaken throughout the South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative area:

1. softening - provision of stepped-back security fences, fringed with shrubs and trees;
2. screening - establishment of mixed broad-leaf and conifer belts;
3. habitat conservation - maintenance of wet areas and other existing features, such as woods and hedges, to provide a good framework for future improvements;
4. habitat creation - introduction of lakes, ponds and marshes;
5. field boundary management – careful management of existing hedges to increase height;
6. tree and hedge planting - new planting, carefully positioned for maximum effect, with minimum impact on farm management industry's operational needs and sites of archaeological importance.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered through the consultation and there was overall support for including a Local Plan policy that protects the wider landscape. The general view was that protecting the environment was important. This includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the environment. The existing Local Plan policy has been well supported and implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

WHARVES

- 6.26 The importance of the Rivers Humber and Trent is recognised nationally, regionally and locally as strategically important to the economy of the area. The ten existing wharf locations have been established for some time. The River Humber wharves are located between South Killingholme Haven and Barrow Haven and the River Trent wharves lie between Gunness and Burton upon Stather.
- 6.27 The area with the greatest potential for new, extended port, wharf and jetty facilities is located fronting a deep water channel of the River Humber between South Killingholme Haven and North Killingholme Haven. Special provision is made in Policy EC6p on this frontage for the development of jetties and the means of access to them.
- 6.28 New or extended wharves should not be considered in isolation to their surroundings. Such developments will be constrained by the criteria listed above, which are covered in more detail by other policies in the Plan. In particular, the River Humber and its coastal margins have special nature conservation area designations including Ramsar, SPA, SSSI, LNR and SINC and the River Trent wharves are generally surrounded by high grade agricultural land.
- 6.29 The Environment Agency will need to be satisfied that the integrity of the existing South Humber Bank tidal defence system is not compromised by further development as all land behind the flood defences is at risk from flooding (Policy DQE6p); and the road network accessing the wharf sites along the Rivers Humber and Trent will generally require improvement. It will be necessary to strike a balance between any wharf development and its direct or indirect impact on the river corridor landscape, coastal margins and the amenity of any settlement.

Policy EC5p: Wharves

Proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent will be permitted provided that there is no adverse impact on:

1. sites of nature conservation interest;
2. high quality agricultural land;
3. the landscape of river corridors and coastal margins;
4. the flood defence system;
5. the strategic and local road network; and
6. the amenity of settlements.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered through the consultation. However, through the consultation support was given for further economic growth for North Lincolnshire. The retention and growth of existing wharves can only assist in maintaining and expanding local businesses and the wider economy.

Support was expressed for retaining the current sites in their current form. This includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing Local Plan's policy has been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE'S RURAL ECONOMY

- 6.30 Outside of Scunthorpe and the market towns North Lincolnshire hosts a wide range of rural enterprises that vary in size, usually operating in and around the villages. These rural businesses often have strong local connections in terms of origin and a local workforce, but also enjoy the attractive rural environment and the connections to a number of major centres.
- 6.31 A diversity of rural enterprise is essential for the future of North Lincolnshire's economy. The Local Plan must guide development in a way which ensures that the natural and physical environment (infrastructure) remains attractive and a local workforce can be provided to service business.
- 6.32 In order to support the rural economy, where agricultural buildings are no longer needed for agriculture they can be converted to provide employment opportunities. Conversions can bring environmental improvements through good sensitive design or general improvements to the wider visual appearance of the area. However, it is also important to consider whether development is appropriate in its location, so that those attracting significant numbers of visitors or employees are located where they can be accessed by means other than the car.
- 6.33 Local planning policies are required to support farm diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses. Farm diversification schemes such as farm shops, holiday accommodation, and farm-based processing and packaging can help maintain working farms. Enterprise relating to the keeping or breeding of equines are common in the rural areas and form an essential part of the rural economy.

Policy EC6p: Supporting the Rural Economy

The council will seek to develop a sustainable rural economy by supporting appropriate, small scale rural enterprise. Proposals to diversify the range of economic activities on a farm or in a rural area will be supported where proposals:

1. benefit the local community and do not adversely affect quality of life or the amenity of local residents.
2. conserve and enhance local character.
3. are consistent in scale and environmental impact with their rural location.
4. involve the conversion of an existing building. New build only schemes will be considered as an exception.
5. have no detrimental impact on existing village shops and business.
6. demonstrate traffic generation can be satisfactorily accommodated by the existing or planned local road network, ensuring access arrangements are acceptable to the scale and type of development with no adverse effect on highway safety.
7. have no unacceptable effect on water quality or flooding, watercourses, biodiversity or important wildlife habitats.

Alternatives Considered

There was support for the approach that encouraged genuine proposals for rural enterprise within North Lincolnshire and to allocate sites for small-scale employment opportunities. It was felt that the Local Plan should support the area's rural economy and allow for opportunities for diversification in appropriate locations. This would ensure existing businesses are able to continue to operate and grow, as well as allow economic development opportunities of an appropriate scale and nature to come forward. In addition, it was felt that any strategy for small scale rural enterprises would be as flexible as possible. The conversion of existing buildings/sites for rural businesses was supported.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

VISITOR ECONOMY

- 6.34 The visitor economy is an important and resilient part of North Lincolnshire's overall economy contributing some £167m. It is estimated that over 2,306 local people are employed full-time in the industry and in 2015 there were 3 million day visits to North Lincolnshire attractions alone.

- 6.35 Many parts of North Lincolnshire have the potential to develop their visitor offer to attract more short-stay and long-stay visitors from within the region as well as from national and international locations. Boosting visitor numbers and the amount of money and time they spend in the area will lead to a range of business opportunities as well as supporting investment in the area's natural and historic tourism assets and town centres. Key tourism attractions such as Normanby Hall, the Humber Estuary, Thorne and Crowle Moors, the Market Towns and the surrounding attractive countryside have a huge role to play in developing and moving forward North Lincolnshire's tourism offer.
- 6.36 Planning for tourism should ensure that in maximising North Lincolnshire's assets we do not harm the very character, quality and beauty that make them attractive to residents and visitors. It is, therefore, essential that appropriately-scaled facilities and infrastructure are in place that support the economic potential that tourism offers whilst protecting the wider environment itself.

Tourism facts

- Total visitor numbers to North Lincolnshire stand at 3.46m, a rise of 6.2% since 2009, and an increase of 1.8% on 2014.
- Day visits to North Lincolnshire (3.038m) represent 87.8% of the total visits to North Lincolnshire and have grown by 4.5% since 2009, and increased by 1.8% on 2014. Staying visits (423,000) represent 12.2% of the total visits to North Lincolnshire and have grown by 20.4% since 2009, and increased by 1.3% on 2014.
- On average, visitors staying in North Lincolnshire spend 2.36 days in the area and spend £9.8 million on accommodation (3.2% increase). Between 2014 and 2015 the average length of stay for all staying visitors rose by 1.1%.
- Over 4 million Visitor Days and Nights generated in North Lincolnshire in 2015 (2% increase on 2014). (North Lincolnshire Integrated Strategic Assessment January 2019)

Policy EC7p: A Sustainable Visitor Economy

Development and activities that will deliver high quality sustainable visitor facilities such as culture and leisure facilities, sporting attractions and accommodation, including proposals for temporary permission in support of the promotion of events and festivals, will be supported. Such development and activities should be designed so that they:

- a. contribute to the local economy; and
- b. benefit both local communities and visitors; and
- c. respect the intrinsic natural and built environmental qualities of the area; and
- d. are appropriate for the character of the local environment in scale and nature.

The provision of new visitor attractions or the expansion of existing attractions will be permitted provided:

1. it is located in sustainable and accessible locations or can be made so;
2. it is appropriate to the site's location in terms of scale, design, layout and materials;
3. it does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the areas valuable natural, built or heritage assets and helps to enhance any affected asset;
4. it can demonstrate the viability of the new attraction or where appropriate helps support the viability of an existing attraction; and

5. it enhances and complements existing visitor attractions or priorities in the area and supports the development of a year-round visitor economy and/or extends visitor stays.

Where a countryside location is necessary the development should:

- meet identified visitor needs;
- support local employment and community services;
- ensure adequate infrastructure; and
- relate to an existing tourism asset that is based upon a site specific natural or heritage feature.

Large Scale Development

Comprehensive master planning and a robust business plan to articulate the potential impacts, proposed mitigation and economic, social and environmental benefits should accompany applications for large scale new or expanding visitor attractions.

- 6.37 New visitor attractions will be directed to accessible and sustainable locations in the first instance in order to address the need to develop the visitor offer and encourage visitors to stay longer. Where development is not in accessible locations it will be focussed on the conversion of existing buildings and developments that contribute to rural diversification, enjoyment of the countryside and access to heritage.
- 6.38 Planning for tourism should make the most of our assets, enriching them rather than harming the very character, quality and beauty that makes them attractive to residents and visitors. This can be achieved by ensuring development is appropriately located and levels of visitor activity are not likely to significantly affect protected sites and species, particularly those of National and European Importance.
- 6.39 To encourage a broad range of visitors in addition to day visitors, and to meet the accommodation needs of businesses in the area, it is necessary to offer a wide range of visitor accommodation including hotels, bed and breakfasts and self-catering facilities. In terms of existing provision, Scunthorpe in particular lacks hotel accommodation of the size and quality to fully capitalise on the market for accommodating local business visitors. The North Lincolnshire area as a whole acts as both a visitor attraction in itself and as a touring base for the wider Lincolnshire and North Humber Bank area, and as such, offers wide opportunities for expanding accommodation.

Alternatives Considered

Through the consultation support was expressed for the development/expansion of existing tourist attractions whilst maintaining the balance between tourism growth and protecting those features that make the area attractive to visitors. It was highlighted that the leisure sector was growing and given this, the area should improve its offering by looking to create new attractions or facilities that will bring visitors to the area, whilst continuing to support the growth and development of existing ones.

Aside from above no other specific options were highlighted and site specific schemes mentioned as part of the consultation would be covered by EC7p's policy criteria.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Visitor Numbers - Total Visitors (STEAM) | 3.6m tourism visits during 2017 - increase of 28.1% since 2010. Target - to increase annually. |
| Visitor Numbers - Day Visitors (STEAM) | Day visitor numbers show an increase since 2013, and are at their highest ever level since 2009. The largest increase in the number of day visitors was 9.3% between 2013 and 2014, when an additional 250,000 visitors came to North Lincolnshire. The 2017 data shows an additional 5.2% day visitors since 2016, the next largest increase. Target - to increase annually. |
| Visitor Numbers - Staying Visitors (STEAM) | Staying visitor numbers increased from 2013 to 2015, but showed a slight fall in 2016. This has now recovered in 2017, increasing by 1.1%, when an additional 4,429 visitors came to stay in North Lincolnshire. Target - to increase annually. |
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

7 Prosperous Town Centres

TOWN CENTRE AND DISTRICT CENTRE DEVELOPMENT

- 7.1 The NPPF indicates that planning policies should promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for their management and growth; and recognise the important role of centres as the heart of their communities for which policies to support their viability and vitality should be pursued. Town centres provide a range of functions, infrastructure and services that attract users and investors. While town centres continue to play a vital role in providing a focus for economic activity, transport and civic functions, it is important to recognise that their traditional role is changing, particularly in relation to retailing. If Scunthorpe Town Centre is to remain vibrant, it is important to establish a clear direction for its future prosperity.
- 7.2 The NPPF states that planning policies should require applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. When considering edge of centre and out of centre proposals, preference should be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre. Applicants and local planning authorities should demonstrate flexibility on issues such as format and scale. The NPPF also states that this sequential approach should not be applied to small scale rural offices or other small scale rural development.
- 7.3 Having access to a range of shops, cultural and leisure facilities that meet local needs is essential to creating sustainable communities and a successful and vibrant economy. This Plan's approach is to identify, protect and enhance North Lincolnshire's town, district and local centres with the current retail hierarchy being:
- Scunthorpe town centre;
 - Market town centres of Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle and Epworth;
 - District centres of Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton;
 - District centres of Ashby High Street and Frodingham Road; and
 - Local centres/corner shops.
- 7.4 Town centre boundaries provide a useful planning tool and help to provide increased certainty concerning where town centre policies will apply. The identification of a 'town centre' can help ensure that retail and other commercial development ('town centre uses') are located in the most appropriate areas which should also help to increase the vitality and viability of the centre.
- 7.5 Town centre boundaries can also be important in the process of planning for any new retail development with the NPPF requiring that, wherever possible, such development should be provided in town centre locations. Where suitable sites for such development are not available, it is then necessary to use a sequential test in order to identify the most suitable alternative site which should be as close to the defined town centre as possible.

- 7.6 Scunthorpe is the main retail and service destination in the area with the market town centres and district centres providing a range of services and facilities to meet the needs of their own and surrounding communities. The NPPF seeks to ensure town centres remain vibrant, diverse and healthy performing as the heart of communities. This existing hierarchy has been assessed to ensure its continuing appropriateness in the light of changing retail trends, particularly the growth of internet shopping. It is likely that there will be continuing pressure for out-of-centre retail proposals, which could undermine the retail function of the town centres, particularly Scunthorpe. This, by itself, will be a key consideration in the preparation of the Local Plan.
- 7.7 Balanced against the growing convenience of accessing services and shopping through the internet, the Local Plan must ensure a flexible approach to planning for the development of Scunthorpe Town Centre. Such an approach must ensure advantage can be taken of key assets that will make the Town Centre remain a destination where people continue to want to visit, enjoy and spend their time and money in.
- 7.8 The council has recently revealed ambitious plans for Scunthorpe Town Centre via a £60m+ investment to transform the town that should be completed by 2022 and will create more than 200 jobs, around 1,500 student places, plus inject £1.5m into the local economy. The transformation project aims to increase the number of people and businesses and create a family friendly evening environment in the town (in particular the Church Square area) and includes:
- £5.8m headquarters building for Ongo Homes (completed);
 - £5.7m Church Square House extension providing space for 600 council workers and creating 45 construction jobs (completed);
 - Around £15m for a new University Centre;
 - £3.9m private sector investment to provide up to 60 one-bed and two-bed homes on Lindum Street;
 - £14.7m new 200-unit facility for NHS employees (including five commercial units below);
 - £1m library refurbishment (completed); and
 - £4m improvements to make the town look more attractive and road and pedestrian improvements to create better access.
- 7.9 A town centre board made up of representatives from leading local institutions and developers has been established to oversee the projects and ensure they are delivered on time and within budget.
- 7.10 To bring forward an evolving Town Centre a Scunthorpe Town Centre Masterplan has been produced which provides a framework for the redevelopment of Scunthorpe Town Centre. It delivers a vision on how the town centre could evolve over the next ten years whilst providing a co-ordinated approach that will ensure the town centre can compete effectively with other destinations and delivers the council's wider objectives for the improvement of the environment and local economy.
- 7.11 The projects put forward within the Scunthorpe Town Centre Masterplan will deliver transformational change by supporting sustainable growth, attracting inward investment and informing development management decisions, and creating new and improved public realm to benefit all. By encompassing a comprehensive implementation plan that is achievable it is anticipated that the Town Centre's economic growth can be sustained and expanded. The Masterplan sets five key objectives on the type of town we want to create by fulfilling the council's ambition 'to be the best place for our residents'.

- 7.12 The Scunthorpe Town Centre Masterplan has been used to help form the evidence base for policies within the new North Lincolnshire Local Plan and is capable of being used as a material consideration when making decisions on planning applications. In particular it will assist with the implementation of Local Plan policy TC1p.
- 7.13 Primary shopping frontages have been identified in Scunthorpe Town Centre and are the most important retail frontages with the greatest pedestrian flows and greatest concentration of shops for comparison goods. Policies for primary shopping frontages restrict the amount of non-shopping uses permitted and seek to retain and enhance the shopping function of the frontage. Primary Shopping Frontages contain the greatest concentration of shops (A1 retail use), attract the greatest number of customers and underpin the vitality and viability of the town centre. Retail should remain the principal and dominant land use within these areas. The Council will not support uses that do not complement or support their predominantly retail character and will seek to retain retail uses (Use Class A1) and maintain a continuous ground floor retail frontage with a limited range of associated and complimentary uses such as cafes, banks, and pubs (A2 A3 and A4 use classes).
- 7.14 Some local authorities also identify secondary shopping frontages in close proximity to the primary frontage, which are generally occupied by a lower proportion of retail uses and provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses. The use of primary shopping frontages has been supported by this council both within the 2003 Local Plan and in the more recent Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD.
- 7.15 The retention of local centres and village shops provides a valuable role in meeting local community needs. Providing facilities close to homes reduces the need to travel by private car and creates more desirable and socially inclusive neighbourhoods. Local centres include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, local centres might include, for example, shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy.
- 7.16 Scunthorpe Town Centre suffers from weaknesses in the range of leisure and social facilities and a limited evening economy offer, which are below what would be expected for a centre of its status. It is therefore important that development which widens the town centre offer is encouraged to ensure the town remains strong and vibrant. The Plan seeks to support the continued role of Scunthorpe as a sub-regional centre, and as such the Plan will seek to support the widening of the town's offer and protection from inappropriate out-of-centre development.
- 7.17 A key aspect of maintaining a healthy and vibrant town centre is ensuring that provision is made to accommodate anticipated growth. The NPPF (paragraph 23) requires that local plans should identify the scale of development which needs to be accommodated, advising that: "Local planning authorities should therefore undertake an assessment of the need to expand town centres to ensure a sufficient supply of suitable sites".
- 7.18 The Local Plan looks at North Lincolnshire's requirements for future retail development and the town centre boundaries of Scunthorpe, Brigg, Barton upon Humber, Crowle, Epworth and district shopping at Ashby High Street and Frodingham Road in Scunthorpe as well as at Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton. Town and District boundaries are shown on the relevant Inset Plan for that Town and in the case of Scunthorpe Town Centre, Primary Shopping Frontages are also indicated.

- 7.19 National planning policy, as set out in the NPPF advocates town centres as the principal locations for new retail, leisure, tourism and cultural facilities. The key objective is to promote their vitality and viability. Key to this is developing a hierarchy of centres with each performing an appropriate role to meet the needs of the residents and businesses in its catchment area. It also sets out how the need for retail and leisure development can be provided and establishes the sequential approach for new development.
- 7.20 Scunthorpe is North Lincolnshire's main retail and service centre and as such provides the bulk of the area's housing, employment, education and leisure facilities. Recent years have seen significant investment in Scunthorpe town centre with the opening of the multi-million pound Parishes retail complex, which has improved the range and type of shops on offer and provided a new multi-screen cinema. However, much still needs to be done to improve the retail offer and improve the town centre's environment. The improvement of Scunthorpe town centre is a priority for the Local Plan.

Policy TC1p: Retail Hierarchy and Town Centre and District Centre Development

Retail Hierarchy

The Council will protect and enhance the following hierarchy of Sub Regional, Town and District Centres:

- Sub Regional Centre - Scunthorpe
- Town Centres - Brigg, Barton Upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth
- District Centres - Kirton in Lindsey, Winterton, Frodingham Road and Ashby High Street

Within the defined town centre boundaries of the sub-regional town of Scunthorpe, as shown on the Scunthorpe Town Centre Inset Plan, Shops (A1) uses will be permitted. The following non-shopping uses will also be permitted:

1. Business (B1a) at upper levels
2. Residential (C3) at upper levels
3. Financial and Professional Services (A2)
4. Restaurants and Cafes (A3)
5. Drinking Establishments (A4)
6. Hot Food Takeaways (A5)
7. Hotels (C1)
8. Non Residential Institutions - Community Facilities (D1) open daily
9. Assembly and Leisure Facilities (D2)
10. Taxi Businesses

Within the defined Primary Shopping Frontages for Scunthorpe Town Centre, as shown on the Scunthorpe Town Centre Inset Plan proposals for non-shopping uses (uses i) to x) of this policy) will be permitted provided that:

1. non-shopping uses would not exceed 20% of the total metreage of the defined frontage;
2. any continuous frontage of non-shopping uses would not exceed 18m;
3. the use maintains the retail appearance of the street and the design of the frontage takes into account the character of adjoining buildings and the town centre as a whole.

Proposals for shops (A1) uses will be permitted within the defined town centre boundaries of the Market Towns of Brigg, Barton Upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth. Proposals for non-shopping uses (uses i) to x) of this policy) will be permitted provided they do not detract from the centre's shopping function. Proposals will be considered having regard to the existing character and function of the shopping street, the contribution which the proposal would make to the vitality and viability of the shopping street and the resulting proportion of non-shopping uses.

Proposals for the development of additional shopping facilities within the District Centres of Kirton in Lindsey, Winterton, Frodingham Road and Ashby High Street, will be permitted provided they are of a size and scale compatible with the retail needs and character of the settlement/area. Development will only be permitted if it is required to meet the needs of the area served by the centre in a sustainable way. It must also be of a scale appropriate to the centre, and that will not adversely impact upon the vitality or viability of other nearby town and district centres. Proposals will be considered having regard to the existing character and function of the shopping street and the resulting proportion of non-shopping uses.

Proposals for hot food takeaways (Use Class A5) need to demonstrate that account has been taken of:

1. the impact on the amenity of nearby residents; and,
2. the impact on highway safety; and,
3. the relationship with any school located within 400m of the proposed A5 use; and,
4. whether the proposal would result in an unacceptable concentration of A5 uses in the centre.

Evening Economy

Proposals that would positively contribute to the evening economy will be supported provided they contribute to the vitality and viability of town centres and accord with this and other relevant policies in the Plan.

- 7.21 The council accepts that some A5 uses offer healthier alternative foods; however, the importance of promoting healthier lifestyles is a key local objective. Whilst the Plan cannot influence the existing location of A5 uses, or ultimately the choices made by individuals, it is considered important not to compound existing unsatisfactory relationships by allowing further hot food takeaways close to schools.

Alternatives Considered

Support was expressed for the existing retail centre network and hierarchy, in particular the continued identification of Scunthorpe town centre as the area's main location for shopping, leisure and commercial. It was highlighted that any future policy approach should be compliant with national policy which seeks to support town centres as an essential part of the communities they serve and their vitality and viability. There was support for the proposed investment and regeneration for Scunthorpe town centre, although it was suggested there is still a need to allocate a range sites to meet future retail, leisure, commercial and tourism needs over the lifetime of the emerging Local Plan. In addition, a flexible approach to development in existing centres was supported.

Support was expressed for retaining the current Town Centre and District Centre boundaries subject to a reflecting up to date evidence as well as the current situation, including taking account of developments. This includes NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing LDF's policy has been well supported and over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Number of vacant units within town and district centres. | Annual decrease in the number of vacant units within the identified town and district centre |
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

8 Supporting Sustainable Development in North Lincolnshire's Countryside

- 8.1 North Lincolnshire is characterised by its high quality landscape and scattered flourishing communities. This character makes North Lincolnshire a safe and attractive place for residents and visitors. Consequently, these rural areas are often subject to significant pressure for development. Whilst the scale of change in rural North Lincolnshire is unlikely to be widespread, the vibrancy of the countryside depends on getting the right balance between developments and protecting the intrinsic rural character of North Lincolnshire.
- 8.2 Outside of the settlements identified in Policy SS2p, there is a wide range of smaller settlements, farmsteads and rural enterprises. These places have their own particular needs, which the Local Plan seeks to respond to and ensure their continued success. In those settlements with basic services, appropriate development offers opportunities for rural settlements to grow organically. Elsewhere, the Local Plan does not seek to preserve the countryside in aspic, instead it recognises that a working, living, flourishing and attractive countryside means adapting to changing needs and enhancing what is already present.
- 8.3 Policy RD1p lists those types that are most relevant to North Lincolnshire. Proposals not listed in the policy would have to demonstrate why they require a rural location. In all instances, proposals are expected to be of an appropriate scale for their rural location. Therefore, consideration will be given to how the proposal relates to the built and landscape character of the surrounding area and the impact that the development would have on the local road network. Proposals involving the re-use of previously developed land will also be expected to be in an appropriate location, which avoids the use of land that is of high environmental value and would not be subject to significant risks from flooding or other hazards.

Policy RD1p: Supporting Sustainable Development in the Countryside

Outside settlement development limits land will be regarded as the countryside and the following forms of development supported, where proposals respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings:

1. Conversion of buildings for employment related development (including work-live units), tourism or community uses;
2. Conversion of buildings for new housing will be supported where the preservation of the building would enhance the immediate setting and where it:
 - a. Would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset; or
 - b. Would re-use a redundant or dis-used building without significant alteration or significant extension.
3. Replacement dwellings where their design and character reflects the surrounding area and results in an increase of less than 50%;
4. New dwellings of exceptional quality or of truly outstanding innovative design;
5. Affordable housing for local people (Exceptions Sites);

6. Agricultural, forestry or other rural based occupational dwellings subject to demonstrating a functional need. Such dwellings will be subject to an occupancy condition;
7. Employment uses where it is an appropriate scale to its location and it respects the character of the surrounding landscape. Proposals should:
 - a. Be within or adjacent to an existing industrial estate or business park;
 - b. Involve the expansion of an existing business;
 - c. Involve the conversion of an existing building; or
 - d. Have a functional need to be in that particular location that cannot be met either on a nearby allocation, or on a site that satisfies any of the above criteria.
8. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry uses;
9. New and enhanced infrastructure;
10. Sports, equine, recreation, community facilities and tourism development; and
11. Intensive livestock units where it can be demonstrated that (individually or cumulatively) the proposal will not result in an unacceptable environmental impact on its surroundings.

Development will be expected to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. Areas of lower quality agricultural land should be used for development in preference to the best and most versatile agricultural land.

All development proposals should demonstrate that soil resources will be managed and conserved in a viable condition and used sustainably in line with accepted best practice.

- 8.4 It is important that the Local Plan plays a role in maintaining and enhancing a sustainable countryside. To do this we need to balance the potentially conflicting demands on rural areas. This policy seeks to support the diversification and strengthening of the rural economy and revitalisation of villages and to improve the range and quality of local services available to rural communities. This however must not be at the expense of maintaining the character and quality of North Lincolnshire's prosperous and safe environment.
- 8.5 The conversion of rural buildings will be supported where they help to create more vibrant rural communities, offering employment, tourism or residential opportunities. As well as the types of uses supported through the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 Policy RD1p provides a positive framework for bringing buildings back in to use.
- 8.6 In order to be considered suitable for conversion to residential use, an existing building must be structurally sound and capable of re-use without significant rebuilding, alteration or substantial extensions. Permitted development rights will normally be removed when conversions are approved. Where the proposal involves the use of a listed building, it will need to be assessed against Policy NHE6p.
- 8.7 Permanent dwellings for agricultural and forestry workers, or for other people involved in rural based enterprises, will be supported where it is justified and commensurate with the size of the holding. This will include demonstrating:
 - A clear functional need for the dwelling, relating to a full time worker(s) employed on the unit;
 - The existing rural activity has been established for at least three years, has been profitable for at least one and is currently financially sound; and
 - That the need for the dwelling cannot be provided by an existing dwelling, which is suitable and available for occupation by the worker concerned.

- 8.8 Some types of infrastructure may be required in the countryside to support the achievement of the Plan's objectives. Examples include water management schemes, energy development and infrastructure, transport schemes and telecommunications infrastructure. These will be supported where they require a countryside location for operational reasons.
- 8.9 Policy RD1p is supportive of intensive livestock units, but designed to limit the environmental impacts of proposals to an acceptable level. Conflict can arise when new schemes take place next to residential areas and this results in complaints about the unit itself.
- 8.10 Agriculture is the predominant land use in North Lincolnshire, and land quality varies from place to place. The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system provides a method for assessing the quality of agricultural land, with Grades 1, 2 and 3a considered the best and most versatile agricultural land. The majority of North Lincolnshire's best and most versatile land is located in the Isle of Axholme, adjoining the River Trent and River Ancholme, the Ancholme Valley and the North Lincolnshire Wolds. It is not currently possible to differentiate between Grade 3a and 3b as a comprehensive survey of Grade 3 land is not available. Where land is identified as Grade 3 on the ALC maps and an agricultural land classification statement is not provided the council will consider the land to be best and most versatile land unless it is proven otherwise. All proposals over 1 hectare that would have the potential to involve the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land will be expected to be accompanied by an agricultural land classification statement.

Alternatives Considered

There were no options for development in the countryside, however reference was made in the other options. North Lincolnshire's Rural Economy considered an option for the allocation of small-scale employment sites, however it was felt that the Local Plan should support the area's rural economy and allow for opportunities for diversification in appropriate locations. This would ensure existing businesses are able to continue to operate and grow, as well as allow economic development opportunities of an appropriate scale and nature to come forward. This option would not achieve this aim.

The importance of protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land via policy received overall support in the consultation. It has however been determined that this requirement should be included with this wider policy for sustainable development purposes.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-----------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | None upheld at appeal |

9 Delivering a Quality Environment

LANDSCAPE PROTECTION

The Local Landscape

- 9.1 North Lincolnshire is a predominantly rural landscape interspersed by Scunthorpe, principal towns, large service centres and smaller settlements. The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a nationally designated area, currently with its northern limit near Caistor in West Lindsey. A proposed AONB extension will protect a further area within North Lincolnshire to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.
- 9.2 Landscape plays an important role in defining the character and appearance of the environment and, importantly, the setting of new development within the environment. It is important that new development is located and designed to recognise existing landscape character. Where appropriate, this should be through a specific landscape appraisal.
- 9.3 North Lincolnshire Council is committed to ensuring that the intrinsic value of our landscape is protected and, wherever possible, enhanced whilst enabling strategic, sustainable growth which is necessary for the area's communities and economies to thrive. Key views within the landscape and in to and out of settlements are valued by the local community and can also define the local identity of a place.
- 9.4 One of the core principles of NPPF is that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. This not only includes designated landscapes such as the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty but also the non-designated wider countryside.

Policy DQE1p: Protection of Landscape, Townscape and Views

Landscape Protection

- 1. Development proposals that would cause unacceptable harm and do not respect and protect the distinctive character and quality of the landscape or important features or views will not be permitted. Proposals should have regard to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and should contribute to the conservation or enhancement of the local landscape, where possible.

Character and setting

2. Proposals should have particular regard to maintaining and responding positively to any natural and man-made features within the landscape and townscape which positively contribute to the character of the area. These may include but are not limited to historic buildings and monuments, other landmark buildings, topography, trees and woodland, hedgerows, walls, water features, field patterns, and the intervisibility between historic rural settlements.
3. Development proposals should:
 - a. relate well to local topography and the built form and be of an appropriate scale, siting, layout, design, density and use of materials to minimise the impact on the landscape character of the site and its surroundings;
 - b. include provisions for the long-term management and maintenance of any existing and proposed landscaping, woodlands and trees;
 - c. avoid detrimental effects on, or the loss of, features that make a significant contribution to the particular landscape character type;
 - d. where possible, aim to conserve, enhance or restore important natural and historic landscape features;
 - e. maintain and extend tree cover, where practicable, through the retention of important trees, appropriate replacement of trees to be lost, and new planting to support green infrastructure;
 - f. not have an unacceptable visual impact on skylines, key views and roofscapes and undertake measures, such as landscaping, to reduce those impacts where appropriate;
 - g. be supported by a landscaping scheme that includes new landscaping measures that positively integrate the development into the landscape character of the area; and
 - h. be supported by a landscape analysis and management plan in appropriate cases. This should take account of, as a minimum, the Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and information obtained from the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.
4. Where a proposal may result in significant harm it may, exceptionally, be permitted if the overriding benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm. In such circumstances, the harm should be minimised and mitigated.

Create and protect views

5. All development proposals should take account of views in to, out of, and within development areas. Schemes should be designed to preserve or enhance key local views and vistas and create new public views, where possible by utilising considerate development, layout and design. Particular consideration should be given to views of significant buildings and views within landscapes which are more sensitive to change due to their open, exposed character and extensive intervisibility from various viewpoints.

Cumulative impacts

6. In considering the impacts of a proposal, both the cumulative impacts and individual impacts will be considered. Developers should complete a site-specific landscape appraisal, proportionate to the anticipated scale and impact of the proposal. This appraisal should assess the character and appearance of the site, respond to landscape character, climate change and flood alleviation, where appropriate, and propose improvements to local biodiversity and levels of amenity.

Proposed Extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

7. Priority will be given to the protection and enhancement of the landscape character and natural beauty and setting of the proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The considerations set out in this policy are particularly important when determining proposals which have the potential to impact upon the proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB as identified on the policies map.
-
- 9.5 The Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) designation will provide a similar level of protection as that afforded to National Parks. A management plan has been prepared for the existing AONB identifying the value and special qualities of the designation. The management plan does not carry the same planning weight as the Local Plan, but does establish key principles. For developments within the boundaries of the proposed Lincolnshire Wolds AONB extension, the management plan will be deemed to apply and will be a material consideration.
 - 9.6 For many years there has been a desire amongst a partnership of organisations in North Lincolnshire (including the council) and Lincolnshire County Council to extend the existing Lincolnshire Wolds AONB boundary into North Lincolnshire, primarily to include the northern Wolds area up to the River Humber and Ancholme valley. The Council are engaging Natural England to prepare a case for the boundary extension. The formal process will include an assessment to determine if the area meets the statutory criteria of an AONB and, if designated, the area would be conserved for the nation as a special place. It would not mean the end of development or farming practices but would ensure that all development in the area meets the AONB criteria.
 - 9.7 When considering landscape character and designing landscape schemes it is important to recognise the wider role that landscape performs. Whilst complementing the character and appearance of the site, landscape elements can provide wider functional purposes. For example, trees and hedges can provide important shade, aid drainage, and provide important habitat for wildlife. Broader landscape areas can provide a mechanism for responding to climate change and flood alleviation, and landscaping can be beneficial to air quality and the atmosphere. Good landscaping can also instil a sense of wellbeing which can promote healthy living.
 - 9.8 The desire to extend the AONB to the northern Wold and Ancholme valley may also bring the need for landscape enhancement in that area, particularly around visual detractors such as Elsham Wold Industrial Estate (see also 'Policy DQE2p - Landscape Enhancement').

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. However, support was given for the policy considering landscape protection, character and setting, creating and protecting views, and cumulative impacts. It is important that new development is located and designed to recognise existing landscape character. Where appropriate, this should be considered through a specific landscape appraisal. The Council is committed to protecting and enhancing the intrinsic value of our landscape whilst enabling the necessary strategic, sustainable growth. It is felt the policy provides an appropriate balance.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--------------------|
| Maximise protection of the distinctive character and quality of our landscape, townscape and views | No specific target |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

Policy DQE2p: Landscape Enhancement

The following landscape enhancement schemes are proposed:

Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area

1. North West Escarpment
2. Bottesford Beck
3. Land North of Rowland Road
4. Lakeside
5. Land North of Doncaster Road
6. Ridgewalk/Sustrans route

Barton upon Humber

7. Barton East
8. Barton West
9. Waters' Edge

Brigg

10. River Ancholme
11. Wrawby Road Approach
12. Brigg North

Large service centres

13. Winterton North West
14. Messingham East
15. Messingham South
16. Broughton North
17. Broughton South
18. Epworth East

Larger rural settlements

19. Burton upon Stather East
20. New Holland Industrial Estate
21. New Holland Mere

Northern Wold and Ancholme Valley

22. Elsham Wold Industrial Estate

Ironstone Gulleets to the north-east of Scunthorpe

23. Lincoln Edge Scarp Slope

Development will only be permitted where it provides opportunities for landscape enhancement or creation.

- 9.9 The landscape enhancement schemes under policy DQE2p - Landscape Enhancement are shown on the Policies Map in an indicative manner. It is expected that each scheme will be defined by a process of negotiation. Where the provision of an allocated landscaping scheme is a prerequisite for achieving development of a site, the implementation and maintenance of allocated landscaping schemes will be achieved through the use of planning conditions and agreements. In other cases, the Council will undertake or secure funding for the implementation and maintenance of the allocated landscaping proposals. Such improvements will, in the majority of cases, need to be secured through management agreements.
- 9.10 The Ironstone Gulleys are distinctive and valuable features of the landscape to the north-east of Scunthorpe. Whilst parts of the area require protection as features of the landscape and for their nature conservation value, there remain significant opportunities for landscape enhancement throughout this area.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. The policy provides an update to Saved NLLP Policy LC15, and was supported overall.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of landscape enhancement schemes proposed by this policy that are implemented | All landscape enhancement schemes proposed by this policy to be implemented |
| Number of permissions granted contrary to this policy | No permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY

- 9.11 'Biodiversity' is shorthand for biological diversity. It is a term commonly used to describe the variety of life in a particular area including plants, animals and other living organisms. There are many different definitions of biodiversity among which the one used under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is one of the most frequently cited: "the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part, this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems".
- 9.12 'Geodiversity' is shorthand for geological diversity. It is a term which is commonly used to describe the variety of earth materials, forms and processes that constitute and shape the Earth. This includes a variety of rocks, minerals, fossils and other geological features.

- 9.13 North Lincolnshire has many areas which are noted for their natural beauty and biodiversity value. These areas also support a wide variety of species and habitats and form an important part of the network of biodiversity sites within the wider environment. Wildlife sites and habitats that are recognised as being of national, regional and local importance within or partly within North Lincolnshire include almost 30 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, over 250 Local Wildlife Sites, almost 40 Local Geological Sites, and almost 20 Local Nature Reserves. These sites support important natural assets, such as ancient woodland, heathland, acid grassland and wetland.
- 9.14 Crowle Moor is part of Thorne Moor Special Area for Conservation (SAC), designated for degraded peat bog capable of regeneration. It is also part of the Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), designated for its breeding population of nightjars. The Humber Estuary is an internationally important wetland and is designated as an SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- 9.15 Sites that lie outside designated areas are not statutorily protected but can also provide valuable spaces and corridors for protected habitats and species. For example, waterways, can be valuable for biodiversity, providing green and blue corridors that link habitats and wildlife sites. Maintaining and enhancing a network of habitats, species and wildlife sites, and linkages between them is important to achieving the vision and aims of the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (revised 2015).
- 9.16 The Nature Recovery Network is a major commitment in the UK Government's 25-Year Environment Plan and intends to improve, expand and connect habitats to address wildlife decline and provide wider environmental benefits for people. This will build on the success of previous initiatives such as Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs). NIAs are landscape-scale initiatives that aim to ensure land is used sustainably to achieve multiple benefits for people, wildlife and the local economy. The Humberhead Levels is a nationally selected NIA.
- 9.17 A Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study has been prepared for North Lincolnshire alongside the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership and partners. The study map identifies the known areas of opportunity for local landscape-scale habitat improvement within North Lincolnshire, and as such represent strategic areas for biodiversity. It indicates where it is considered most important and feasible to target habitat protection, restoration and creation, including for heathland, grassland, woodland and wetlands. Major development should adopt an ecosystem approach, whilst large scale major development schemes should adopt a landscape scale approach in any masterplanning work that reflects the opportunities identified in the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study (or any subsequent replacement). Taking a strategic landscape-scale approach to the planning, design and management of connected Green Infrastructure assets provides the framework within which species migration can more readily occur in response to environmental pressures such as climate change.
- 9.18 The baseline data on habitats and species that underpin local biodiversity strategy will be kept up to date by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) through the maintenance and management of any appropriate evidence documents published and hosted on their website.
- 9.19 In March 2019, the Government confirmed that new developments must deliver an overall increase in biodiversity. Following the consultation on mandating biodiversity net gain in development in 2018 the Chancellor confirmed that the government will use the forthcoming Environment Bill to mandate 'biodiversity net gain'. This will mean the delivery of much-needed infrastructure and housing is not at the expense of vital biodiversity.

- 9.20 Biodiversity net gain requires developers to ensure habitats for wildlife are enhanced and left in a measurably better state than they were pre-development. Developers must assess the type of habitat and its condition before submitting plans, and then demonstrate how they are improving biodiversity – for example, through the creation of green corridors, planting more trees, or forming local nature spaces.
- 9.21 The main document will include summary documents for each broad priority area, project summaries, and maps for each habitat type. The maps, project summaries and supporting evidence will be used in a variety of ways, for example: land use planners - inform growth plans, identify strategic linkages, inform planning decisions and direct Community Infrastructure Levy funding to best effect; developers - identify opportunities for enhancing place and quality in and around new developments and as such maintain market value and viability; landowners/farmers - demonstrate where activities under agri-environment schemes or the Water Framework Directive can be targeted to best effect in the landscape; environment / conservation organisations - identify where maximum benefit can be gained from investment in conservation action and by working with others. Green on-site improvements are encouraged, but in circumstances where they are not possible developers will need to pay a levy for habitat creation or improvement elsewhere. This new approach will improve habitats for wildlife and create healthier places to live and work and is central in the ambition to leave the environment in a better state for future generations.

Policy DQE3p: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

1. All schemes shall, as appropriate to their nature and scale:
 - a. protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance (statutory and non-statutory), including sites that meet the criteria for selection as a Local Site*;
 - b. minimise and mitigate against impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity where adverse effects are unavoidable; and
 - c. deliver a net gain in biodiversity and/or geodiversity; and
 - d. retain and enhance existing landscape and natural features (e.g. trees, hedges, river banks, watercourses water bodies and important habitats); or
 - e. ensure an alternative corridor can be provided to ensure equivalent connectivity is maintained.
2. Proposals which may affect an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site will be assessed according to their implications for the site's conservation objectives. Proposals not directly connected with or necessary for the management of the site and which are likely to have a significant effect on the site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. Development that is considered to adversely affect the integrity of a European Site will not be permitted unless it can be conclusively demonstrated that:
 - a. there is no alternative solution; and
 - b. there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development.
3. Development proposals which are likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest will not be permitted unless the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value of the site itself and the national policy to safeguard the national network of such sites.

4. Planning permission will be refused for development resulting in the loss, deterioration or fragmentation of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss or harm.
5. Priority habitats, where practicable, should be retained, enhanced or created within the development site or suitable alternative habitats should be provided elsewhere. If this is not feasible, contributions towards the provision of habitat creation or the improvement of habitats elsewhere shall be required. If, for reasons of viability, this is not possible the benefits of the development should be demonstrated to clearly outweigh the loss of the habitat concerned.
6. Development proposals should create new habitats and links between habitats in line with Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping evidence to maintain a network of wildlife sites and corridors to minimise habitat fragmentation and provide opportunities for species to respond and adapt to climate change. Biodiversity offsetting will be used where net gain cannot be achieved within the site boundary. Offsets will be sought towards enhancements of the wider ecological network in the area in line with local, regional and national priorities for nature conservation.
7. In all cases where development is permitted which may damage the nature conservation value of the site, such damage shall be kept to a minimum. Where development is permitted the use of conditions or planning obligations to ensure the protection and enhancement of the site's nature conservation value will be required.
8. In exceptional circumstances where adverse impacts are demonstrated to be unavoidable, developers will be required to ensure that impacts are appropriately mitigated, with compensation measures towards loss of habitat used only as a last resort where there is no alternative. Where any mitigation and compensation measures are required, they should be in place before development activities start that may disturb protected or important habitats and species.
9. Provision will be made for the creation of nature reserves and new wildlife habitats in both rural and urban areas. In granting planning permission, the creation of such areas will be required for the following types of development:
 - a. in association with the reclamation of former mineral workings and waste disposal sites;
 - b. in association with schemes for derelict land clearance;
 - c. on land which is no longer required for long-term agricultural use; and
 - d. where habitat creation is required in order to achieve mandatory biodiversity net gain.
10. Local designations including Local Sites*, sites that meet the criteria for designation as a Local Site, and Local Nature Reserves should be protected from significant adverse effects. Where adverse effects are likely, permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the effects can be avoided and/or minimised to an acceptable level or, as a last resort, appropriate compensatory measures provided.

*a Local Site is Local Wildlife Site or Local Geological Site

- 9.22 The components of the ecological network within North Lincolnshire have been mapped and are available to view on the North Lincolnshire Council website on the interactive map. This will be updated annually incorporating data supplied by the GLNP.
- 9.23 Development proposals should ensure opportunities are taken to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features proportionate to their scale, through site layout, design of new buildings and proposals for existing buildings.

- 9.24 Policy DQE3p - Biodiversity and Geodiversity sets out a strategic approach which positively plans for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity. It acknowledges the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites and refers specifically to the designation process for local sites, linked to processes of monitoring and review undertaken in partnership with the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.
- 9.25 NPPF emphasises that if harm resulting from development cannot be avoided (through locating development on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for then planning permission should be refused.
- 9.26 Applicants are encouraged to contact North Lincolnshire Council prior to submitting a planning application if it is suspected the proposals may have an impact on priority habitats and protected species. To protect and enhance North Lincolnshire's natural environment, biodiversity and geodiversity, developers will be expected to submit an ecological survey where there is a reasonable likelihood of the presence of important habitats or species.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. There was overall support for including a Local Plan policy that positively plans for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity. It is felt that the policy creates an appropriate approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity features proportionate to their scale.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Deliver a net gain in biodiversity and/or geodiversity across North Lincolnshire | No specific target |
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

LOCAL NATURE RESERVES, NATURE CONSERVATION AND RECREATIONAL LAND USES

- 9.27 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. Parish and town councils can also declare LNRs but they must have the powers to do so delegated to them by a principal local authority. LNRs are for people and wildlife and are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy the area.

Currently Declared Local Nature Reserves

1. It is proposed that the following Currently Declared Local Nature Reserves are protected:
 - a. Ashbyville
 - b. Atkinson's Warren
 - c. Axholme Line, Haxey
 - d. Barton Wolds
 - e. Belshaw Heath
 - f. Brumby Wood
 - g. Conesby
 - h. Elsham Chalk Quarry
 - i. Far Ings
 - j. Frodingham
 - k. Kingsway
 - l. Owston Ferry Castle
 - m. Phoenix
 - n. Phoenix Parkway
 - o. Sawcliffe Hill
 - p. Silica Park
 - q. Waters' Edge
2. The Council currently has a target to declare and manage 2 hectares of Local Nature Reserve for every 1,000 people. Future LNRs will be selected by prioritising sites with high wildlife value, public accessibility and the ability to enter into management agreements.
3. Any development or land use change which is likely to have an adverse impact on a Local Nature Reserve will not be approved unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there are reasons for the proposal which outweigh the need to safeguard the intrinsic nature conservation value of the site or feature.
4. In all cases where development is permitted which may damage the nature conservation value of the site, such damage shall be kept to a minimum. Where development is permitted the use of conditions or planning obligations to ensure the protection and enhancement of the site's nature conservation value and other appropriate compensatory measures will be considered.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. Support was given for a policy that seeks to protect Local Nature Reserves.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|--|
| Number of Local Nature Reserves protected by this policy | All Local Nature Reserves to be protected by this policy |
| Amount (hectares) of Local Nature Reserve to be declared and managed for every 1,000 people | 2 hectares of Local Nature Reserve to be declared and managed for every 1,000 people |
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

- 9.28 The balance between nature conservation and recreation throughout the Clay Pits area is essential. The area of greatest nature conservation value is to the west of the Humber Bridge where precedence is given to protecting this asset. Therefore, quiet, relatively informal recreation such as fishing and nature study are seen as appropriate uses. Noisy sports as defined in the policy will prejudice nature conservation, particularly causing disturbance to wildfowl, and will not be permitted.

Policy DQE5p: Nature Conservation and Recreational Land Uses

1. Planning permission will not be granted for development which would result in the loss of, or do demonstrable harm to, existing nature conservation and recreational land uses in the following locations:

Barton and Barrow Clay Pits

2. However, planning permission for development related to nature conservation and, where appropriate, for quiet informal recreation will be allowed in the Barton and Barrow Clay Pits areas and immediate surroundings.

Humber Bridge to Chowder Ness

3. However, planning permission for development related to nature conservation and, where appropriate, for quiet informal recreation such as fishing and nature study, will be allowed to the west of the Humber Bridge, between the A15 and Chowder Ness, within the Barton and Barrow Clay Pits.
4. Proposals will not be permitted if they would generate noise of a level and nature sufficient to be perceived as unacceptably intrusive beyond the site boundary.

Humber Bridge to New Holland Mere

5. However, planning permission for development related to nature conservation and general water-based recreation will be allowed to the east of the Humber Bridge between the A15 (T) and at New Holland Mere within the Barton and Barrow Clay Pits.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. However, support was given for the protection of existing nature conservation and recreational land uses.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| The amount of loss of, or do demonstrable harm to, existing nature conservation and recreational land uses | No specific target but the amount of loss of, or demonstrable harm done to, existing nature conservation and recreational land uses to be minimised |
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

MANAGING FLOOD RISK & SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Flood Risk

- 9.29 The NPPF (2019) requires a risk based sequential approach to flood risk, to avoid high risk areas and steer development to areas at lower risk. As well as minimising risk to the development itself, development should not increase flood risk elsewhere, and opportunities should be taken to reduce risk downstream, such as by reducing run off rates.
- 9.30 The Environment Agency (EA) publishes a Flood Map for Planning on their website, which identifies areas with an annual likelihood of flooding greater than 1% in any year for fluvial inland flooding (equivalent to 1 flood event in 100 years). They do not take account of existing flood defences, but show where these are present.
- 9.31 Flood risk is a significant issue in North Lincolnshire with approximately 50% of land being located within high flood risk, and the main Rivers of the Humber, Trent and Ancholme and the Isle of Axholme all set in a low-lying landscape. The sources of flooding in North Lincolnshire include tidal (from the sea) fluvial (from rivers) and pluvial (rainfall). In recent years, surface water flooding has become an increasing concern because of more intensive rainfall events. Tidal flooding is also of concern in terms of higher tide levels and being vulnerable to North Sea tidal surges (as seen, for example, in December 2013).
- 9.32 North Lincolnshire Council is working closely with the EA on a 'Managed Adaptive Approach' (MAA) within river catchment areas between now and the current climate change predictions until 2115 in, for example, the Lincolnshire Lakes development area within the lower Trent floodplain. There is a requirement to comply with the new flood risk climate change guidance issued by the Government in February 2016, and the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy (2008) is currently being reviewed and is programmed to be published during 2019. This strategy will set out a catchment wide approach and include projects to assist the management of the catchments.

- 9.33 Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources. North Lincolnshire has a SFRA (2011) in place that is currently being updated as evidence for this new Local Plan. In addition, Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid, where possible, the risk of flood to people and property. Exceptionally, it may be appropriate to develop land at risk of flooding for sustainability reasons or to avoid economic and social blight in an area. This sequential approach assessment will be carried out as sites for development come forward in the Plan process.
- 9.34 All development will be measured against a risk-based approach to flooding involving Sequential and Exception testing. The Sequential Test looks to steer new development away from areas at risk of flooding wherever possible. To pass the Sequential Test, anyone proposing development in areas at risk of flooding will need to show that reasonably available, acceptable sites are unsustainable in other ways in lower flood risk zones. If the Sequential Test is passed, the Exception Test may be necessary, depending on the vulnerability of the development and the level of flood risk.
- 9.35 The Exception test seeks to ensure that development:
- Provides benefits to the community that outweigh the risks of flooding;
 - Is located on previously developed land where possible; and
 - Is safe and does not increase the risk to others.
- 9.36 Once these tests have been passed, all development proposals in areas considered at risk of flooding will require a detailed Flood Risk Assessment that will demonstrate how it will make a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk. Whilst the approach to locating development should be to avoid developing in the high flood risk area (and not at all in the functional flood plain) it will be important to avoid “sterilising” the higher flood risk zoned areas by prohibiting necessary sustainable development in it. A better approach will be to integrate water management into areas that are needed for development in the high flood risk areas with people safety being at the top of the agenda as will be the case with the Lincolnshire Lakes Project Area. This will involve a number of measures including:
- Locating vulnerable types of development to avoid flood risk;
 - Raising floor and land levels and providing safe flow paths within and outside development and safe routes for people;
 - Improving capacity and effectiveness of drainage infrastructure;
 - Providing, enhancing and maintaining flood defences and flood warning systems; and
 - Designing and constructing buildings to be resilient and resistant to the effects of flooding, safe for human occupation and do not increase flood risk to others.

Policy DQE6p: Managing Flood Risk

1. The Council will support development proposals that avoid areas of current or future flood risk, and which do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. A risk based sequential approach will be taken to determine the suitability of land for development that uses the principle of locating development, where possible, on land that has a lower flood risk. Consideration will also be given towards the vulnerability of the land use with regard to the flood risk zone. Development in areas of high flood risk will only be permitted where it meets the following prerequisites:
 - a. It can be demonstrated that the development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community and the area that outweigh flood risk.
 - b. The development should be on previously used land. If not, there must be no reasonable alternative developable sites on previously developed land.
 - c. A flood risk assessment has demonstrated that the development will be safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere by integrating water management methods into development.
2. Development within the Lincolnshire Lakes area will be required to comply with the flood management principles set out in the Western Scunthorpe Urban Extension Exception Test Strategy. Any further flood management proposals will have to be agreed by both the council and the Environment Agency. Development proposals in flood risk areas which come forward in North Lincolnshire shall be guided by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire and the Environment Agency's Standing Advice. This will ensure that proposals include site-specific flood risk assessments which take into account strategic flood management objectives and properly apply the Sequential and, where necessary, Exception Tests.
3. Development will be permitted providing it is demonstrated that:
 - a. the peak rate of run-off over the lifetime of the development, allowing for climate change, is no greater for the developed site than it was for the undeveloped site;
 - b. the post-development volume of run-off, allowing for climate change over the development lifetime, is no greater than it would have been for the undeveloped site. If this cannot be achieved then the maximum discharge from the site should not exceed the calculated greenfield run off rate for all rainfall events up to and including the 1 in 100 year event plus allowance for climate change;
 - c. the development is designed so that the flooding of property in and adjacent to the development, would not occur for a 1 in 100 year event, plus an allowance for climate change and exceedance flood flow paths are taken into account during the master plan stage;
 - d. the final discharge locations have the capacity to receive all foul and surface water flows from the development, including discharge by infiltration, into water bodies and into sewers;
 - e. there is a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development, which shall include the arrangements for adoption by any public authority, statutory undertaker or management company and any other arrangements to secure the operation of the scheme throughout its lifetime; and
 - f. the final destination of the discharge complies with the following priority order:
 - i. firstly, to ground via infiltration;
 - ii. secondly, to a water body; and
 - iii. thirdly, to a surface water sewer.

9.37 This policy is needed to safeguard people and property from the risks of flooding. The risks of flooding in North Lincolnshire are forecasted to increase due to climate change.

Alternatives Considered

Four options for Flood Risk were proposed.

- Option A - No development should be allowed in areas of functional flood plain.
- Option B - Some development should be allowed in areas of high flood risk if the benefits outweigh the risk.
- Option C - Continue with the flood risk management approach set out in the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy.
- Option D - Develop a flexible policy approach in compliance with national and local policy (i.e., to not create flood risk on-site or elsewhere and to provide safe development) to development in flood risk areas bearing in mind we have many existing settlements within flood risk areas. Option D gained the most support so this option has been taken forward.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|--|
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

9.38 Well planned and well-designed surface water management infrastructure is necessary for the creation and ongoing maintenance of sustainable communities. It provides a flood risk management function alongside benefits for amenity and biodiversity and can be linked to a network of green (and blue) open spaces. It can also conserve water resources and help improve the quality of water as it passes through the system. All these aspects make a significant contribution to climate change adaption.

9.39 The Government is committed to protecting people and property from flood risk and expects that SuDS will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate. However, there is still a risk that SuDS are seen as later additions to development, and do not fully realise their potential multifunctional benefits. They should be considered from the beginning of the design and masterplanning process, taking account of all opportunities and constraints, including heritage and wildlife assets.

9.40 There are a wide range of measures that can be implemented to find suitable solutions for all sites. Detailed guidance on developing proposals that include the use of SuDS that effectively manage water, are aesthetically pleasing, conserve, accommodate and enhance biodiversity, and provide amenity for local residents is provided in the SuDS and Flood Risk Guidance Document. This provides practical guidance on what type of SuDS are appropriate to the development depending on the size and location.

Policy DQE7p: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

1. Development proposals must incorporate appropriate sustainable surface water drainage systems (SuDS) appropriate to the nature of the site.
2. Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that:
 - a. Surface water drainage schemes comply with the Sustainable Drainage Systems and Flood Risk Guidance Document or successor documents;
 - b. Opportunities have been taken to integrate sustainable drainage with the development, create amenity, enhance biodiversity, and contribute to a network of green (and blue) open space;
 - c. Surface water is managed close to its source and on the surface where it is practicable to do so;
 - d. Maximum use has been made of low land take drainage measures, such as rain water recycling, green roofs, permeable surfaces and water butts;
 - e. Appropriate pollution control measures have been incorporated, including multiple component treatment trains; and
 - f. Arrangements have been established for the whole life management and maintenance of surface water drainage systems.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. Local planning authorities are now expected to ensure that sustainable drainage systems, for the management of runoff, are put in place on planning applications relating to major development, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. Therefore, a policy was necessary.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|--|
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld |

CLIMATE CHANGE & LOW CARBON LIVING

- 9.41 Meeting the challenge of climate change is a key role for the planning system by contributing to the delivery of the most sustainable development and by shaping communities that are resilient to the unavoidable consequences of a changing climate.
- 9.42 It is widely recognised that mankind's use of fossil fuels are contributing to climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a key part of limiting climate change, and will require action from the global to the local level.

- 9.43 In 2008, the UK became the first country to introduce a long-term legally binding framework to reduce its impact on climate change. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets targets that require greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels, with a reduction of at least 34% by 2020 as an interim step.
- 9.44 'Low carbon living' means reducing our carbon footprint through changing lifestyles, both directly (such as not travelling by car) and indirectly (such as purchasing local grown food) and will require wide ranging changes across society and the economy to protect the environment. Spatial planning has an important role to play in meeting the climate change challenge through increasing the resilience of communities and infrastructure through influencing the location and design of development.
- 9.45 One of the key themes within the NPPF is to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate and encourage the use of renewable and low carbon energy resources. The revised NPPF, published in February 2019, retains a link between local planning policy and the Climate Change Act 2008. This means all local plans must set a carbon dioxide emissions reduction target. North Lincolnshire has set a 25% CO₂ reduction target in the council's Carbon Management Strategy covering the period 2017-22. Increasing the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies will also help to make sure the UK has a secure energy supply, reduce greenhouse gas emission to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses.
- 9.46 To contribute to meeting the climate change challenge and achieve our national and local carbon reduction targets, North Lincolnshire is seeking to cut carbon emissions locally. Our policy DQE7p sets out how development proposals should contribute to tackling climate change through mitigation and resilience measures, in addition to other policies contained within this plan.

Policy DQE8p: Climate Change & Low Carbon Living

1. Proposals for development should be designed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon emissions to meet the climate change challenge.
2. All development proposals should be resilient to climate change and decrease the negative impacts of climate change on neighbouring areas by:
 - a. Being designed to ensure that the development is resilient to climate change;
 - b. Incorporating design features and technologies to meet high water efficiency standards to support water recycling and the conservation of water resources;
 - c. Through their location, taking into account the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding;
 - d. Incorporating the use of sustainable drainage systems, where practicable, to minimise and control surface water run-off; and
 - e. Incorporating, where feasible, multi-functional green infrastructure, which can help species adapt to climate change through preventing fragmentation or isolation of habitats, reduce the heating of the urban environment, and manage flooding.

3. All development proposals should promote low carbon living through the reduction of carbon emissions by:
 - a. Through their location, layout and pattern of development, reduce the need to travel for both people and goods, and promote the use of sustainable modes of transport;
 - b. Being designed to reduce energy consumption through methods such as high standards of insulation, avoiding development in areas subject to significant effects from shadow, wind and frost, using natural lighting and ventilation and capturing the sun's heat where appropriate;
 - c. Utilising decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy;
 - d. Maximising the reuse or recycling of materials in new construction and making the best use of existing building and infrastructure;
 - e. Incorporating multi-functional green infrastructure, which can provide carbon storage and provide environments that encourage walking and cycling;
 - f. Protecting and enhancing habitats that provide important carbon sinks, including peat habitats and woodland; and
 - g. Incorporating electric vehicle charging facilities.
4. Current Building Regulations set out requirements concerning the conservation of fuel and power in buildings. However, to support the transition to a low carbon economy, and achieve the NPPF aim of moving to a low carbon future, zero carbon development, it is also necessary to encourage the greater use of renewable and low carbon energy in new development.
5. Proposals for major development should:
 - a. For residential development of 11 dwellings or more meet at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable and/or other low carbon energy source(s).
 - b. For non-domestic developments of 1,000 square metres of floor space and above, achieve "Very Good" in BREEAM assessments and negotiate for "Excellent" where viable and feasible.
 - c. Large-scale schemes that would generate a significant source or demand for heat should be supported by evidence considering the feasibility of serving the development by means of a district heating system.
6. Proposals which address one or more of the above principles (whether in relation to an existing development or as part of a wider new development scheme) which are poorly designed and/or located and which have a detrimental impact on the landscape, the amenity of residents, or the natural and built environment, will be refused.

9.47 This policy aims to reduce the size of North Lincolnshire's carbon footprint and mitigate the effects of climate change. It promotes resilience and efficiency measures for both construction and use which are often the most cost-efficient and effective means of achieving carbon reduction. In turn, this should bring about energy cost savings for future occupiers.

9.48 Technologies and best practice within the sustainable construction industry is moving at a fast pace. It is anticipated that during the life of the plan there will be changes to how optimal building performance is achieved. The Council will publish supplementary guidance to support the implementation of the policies in this chapter. This will be updated regularly to reflect these improvements. It will provide the latest guidance to support the national and regional direction towards a low carbon and climate resilient North Lincolnshire.

9.49 Moreover, the Clean Growth Strategy 2018 sets out fundamental changes to Government Energy policy that will also impact on policies set out in the Local Plan. Supplementary guidance will have to reflect the following key Government policies:

- The UK will phase out the installation of fossil fuel heating such as gas, in buildings from 2025.
- Supporting the building and extension of heat networks across the country.
- Converting the gas grid to a Hydrogen Grid by 2050 through the ‘Hydrogen Pathway’.
- Ending the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2040 and developing ‘one of the best electric vehicle charging networks in the World’.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered. National planning policy requires the planning system to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate taking into account flood risk. Local policy should be in place to support the reduction of carbon emissions and improve resilience.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Percentage of residential schemes containing 11 dwellings or more meeting at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable and/or other low carbon energy source(s). | 100% of residential schemes containing 11 dwellings or more meeting at least 10% of their energy needs from renewable and/or other low carbon energy source(s). |
| Percentage of non-domestic developments of 1,000 square metres of floor space and above, achieve “Very Good” in BREEAM assessments. | 100% of non-domestic developments of 1,000 square metres of floor space and above, achieve “Very Good” in BREEAM assessments. |
| Number of large-scale schemes that would generate a significant source or demand for heat supported by evidence considering the feasibility of serving the development by means of a district heating system. | No specific target. |
| Number of appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | No appeals upheld contrary to this policy. |

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROPOSALS

9.50 ‘Policy DQE9p - Renewable Energy Proposals’ provides a positive framework for delivering sustainable energy supplies and will ensure that North Lincolnshire contributes to achieving national renewable energy generation. The policy applies to proposals for all types of renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure, including biomass and biofuels technologies, energy from waste, solar, geothermal energy, wind turbines (onshore and onshore facilities required for the manufacture, commissioning, installation and servicing of offshore windfarms) hydro-power and micro-generation.

- 9.51 The deployment of larger-scale renewable energy schemes can have a range of positive or negative effects on nearby communities. They can provide landowners with the opportunity for rural diversification, deliver local jobs and opportunities for community based schemes and benefits. However, proposals can have a range of impacts that will vary depending on the scale of development, type of area where the development is proposed and type of low carbon and renewable energy technology deployed.
- 9.52 When considering planning applications for renewable energy schemes, an assessment will need to take account of the impacts on landscape, townscape, natural, historical and cultural features, flood risk and areas of nature conservation interests. Proposals should also ensure that high quality design features are used to minimise the impacts on the amenity of the area in respect of visual intrusion, noise, dust and odour and traffic generation.
- 9.53 In determining the character and sensitivity of the landscape to accommodate development, the impact of the development on the historic character, sense of place, tranquillity and remoteness of the landscape should be considered. Energy development can occasionally appear to be 'industrial' in nature, and where there are proposals in rural areas it will be important to ensure that any cumulative effects do not lead to a perception of industrialisation, either within a particular landscape or in the wider area. In assessing the capacity of the landscape to accept energy development, it will be important to consider 'Policy DQE1p - Protection of Landscape, Townscape and Views' in conjunction with the North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment.
- 9.54 Development can impact on biodiversity at construction, operation and decommissioning stages. This can be due to emissions, waste products and physical alterations to the environment arising from the development's footprint/structure and impacts on soil, hydrology and water quality. Proposals should, therefore, also be considered against 'Policy BG1 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity' and, where possible, mitigation measures should be used to compensate and improve biodiversity.
- 9.55 The council will give particular consideration to the potential for any proposal to disturb or displace SPA birds caused by the loss of suitable feeding, roosting and loafing sites or have the potential for damage or distance to the Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- 9.56 The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Opportunity Mapping Study to identify broad areas which are potentially suitable for wind energy and ground mounted solar PV development. This study analysed the main constraints which would affect such development, and included consideration of:
1. Landscape character and sensitivity;
 2. Proximity to vulnerable receptors (settlements);
 3. Natural and historic designations; and
 4. Proximity to grid connections.

Policy DQE9p: Renewable Energy Proposals

1. North Lincolnshire Council will support opportunities to maximise renewable energy capacity within North Lincolnshire.
2. Proposals for renewable energy development will be supported where any significant adverse impacts are satisfactorily minimised and the residual harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Development and their associated infrastructure will be assessed on their merits and subject to the following impact considerations, taking account of individual and cumulative effects:
 - a. the scale and nature of the impacts on landscape and townscape, particularly having regard to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and impact on the setting and scenic beauty of the Proposed Extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);
 - b. local amenity including noise, air quality, traffic, vibration, dust and visual impact;
 - c. ecology, geology or hydrology, including impacts of the development on deep peat areas, nature conservation features, biodiversity and geodiversity including habitats and species;
 - d. the historic environment, including individual and groups of heritage assets;
 - e. telecommunications and other networks including the need for additional cabling to connect to the National Grid, electromagnetic production and interference, and aeronautical impacts such as on radar systems;
 - f. Public Rights of Way including access tracks through the site, of supporting infrastructure, associated cables and operational equipment; highway safety and network capacity;
 - g. the risk of flooding; and
 - h. land stability, contamination, soils resources, and loss of agricultural land.
3. Where a development proposal would have a landscape impact the planning application should be accompanied by a detailed Landscape Impact Assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person.
4. Where appropriate, proposals should include provision for decommissioning at the end of their operational life. Where decommissioning is necessary, the site should be restored with minimal adverse impact on amenity, landscape and biodiversity, and opportunities should be taken to enhance these features.
5. Proposals for wind and solar energy development will be permitted if:
 - a. the development is located in one of the following broad areas as identified on the Policies Map:
 - i. Industrial landscape – at the South Humber Bank strategic employment site;
 - ii. Northern Lincolnshire Edge – to the east and north of the Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area.
 - b. it is located in an area that is identified as potentially suitable for wind energy development in an adopted Neighbourhood Plan.

9.57 The UK has committed to meeting a greater proportion of its future demand for energy through renewables, and this is reflected in recent legislation. EU Directive 2009/28/EC requires the UK to source 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.

- 9.58 The energy sector in North Lincolnshire is not only important to both the UK and local economy, but also plays a significant role in ensuring the UK's fuel security. The presence of the South Humber Bank ports, combined with North Lincolnshire's infrastructure network associated with a long history of industry and energy production provides excellent foundations for a range of onshore renewable energy technologies to continue to be developed.
- 9.59 The 'Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber Study' (2011) specifically recognises the potential for wind power development in North Lincolnshire (however the area has taken its fair share of wind farms and will only consider schemes in appropriate locations), biomass energy generation and biogas generation into the grid.
- 9.60 Other renewable energy technologies such as solar/photovoltaics and heat pumps, are expected to become more affordable and popular over the plan period and community schemes have the potential to play an increasing role in delivering renewable energy.

Alternatives Considered

Consideration for possible wind and solar energy development was given to broad areas identified in the North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, but it is felt that the policy directs development to the area's most appropriate landscapes. Support was given for the policy which is considered to provide a positive framework for delivering sustainable energy supplies.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Amount of renewable energy capacity within North Lincolnshire | No specific target, but maximise renewable energy capacity within North Lincolnshire |
| Number of Renewable Energy Proposal Permissions granted in accordance with this policy | All Renewable Energy Proposal Permissions granted in accordance with this policy |
| Number of Renewable Energy Proposal Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Renewable Energy Proposals Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Renewable Energy Proposal Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Renewable Energy Proposal Appeals upheld contrary to this policy |

LOCAL GREEN SPACE

- 9.61 Local Green Space is a national designation as referenced in NPPF. It aims to protect green areas or spaces which are demonstrably special to a local community and hold a particular local significance. Local Green Space designation can be used where the green space is: in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; and demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including playing fields), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

- 9.62 Communities can identify green spaces of particular local significance for special protection. This local significance can be because of the green space's beauty, historic importance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of its wildlife. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. All designated Local Green Space sites are shown on the Policies Map.

Policy DQE10p: Local Green Space

1. Local Green Spaces identified on the Policies Map will be protected from development in line with NPPF. This will exclude any new development on these sites other than in very special circumstances. Only proposals that will protect and enhance Local Green Spaces and are demonstrably supported by the local community will be permitted.
2. North Lincolnshire Council will encourage local communities to promote Local Green Spaces through the development of a Neighbourhood Plan, where appropriate.

- 9.63 Local Green Spaces identify areas of particular importance and should be protected. Development proposals will be permitted only where these areas will not be adversely affected, and planning permission will only be granted for development proposals in very special circumstances. These exceptions are set out in the NPPF.
- 9.64 Account should be taken of the intrinsic character and beauty of the area and the need to support thriving rural communities within it, in the context of a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Development that detracts from the unique nature of the local landscape will not be encouraged.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. However, support was given for the policy which will enable local communities to promote green areas or spaces which are demonstrably special.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of Local Green Spaces that are protected from development | All Local Green Spaces to be protected from development |
| Number of Permissions granted in accordance with this policy | All Permissions granted in accordance with this policy |
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld contrary to this policy |

IMPORTANT OPEN SPACE

- 9.65 In addition to Local Green Space designations this Local Plan also protects other existing Important Open Spaces (IOS). These open spaces are different from Local Green Spaces in that Local Green Spaces have been identified by local communities, whereas Important Open Spaces have been identified by North Lincolnshire Council as spaces important to the settlement in which they are located.
- 9.66 North Lincolnshire has a wide variety of IOS which performs a range of functions and delivers a wealth of benefits to local people and wildlife. Parks and gardens, amenity space, play space for children/teenagers, outdoor sports facilities and allotments are all examples of publicly accessible IOS valued for their recreational and social functions, but they also contribute to the visual amenity and character of a settlement, providing relief from the built up area.
- 9.67 It is important to note that public or private open spaces with limited or no public access can also perform an important role in contributing to the local community and quality of life. Open, undeveloped spaces within a settlement can be as important as the built environment in giving a settlement its unique character and form. Some open spaces, especially towards the edge of a settlement, are important in preserving the setting of that settlement. Other open spaces, including those not publicly accessible, provide breaks in the street scene and may allow views of the surrounding countryside to be enjoyed from within the settlement.
- 9.68 There are numerous important amenity areas within North Lincolnshire. Such areas include not only public open space and recreational land, but also a multitude of areas in private ownership. Many areas are accessible for enjoyment by the public but others are identified purely for landscape or nature conservation reasons. These areas help to improve the image of North Lincolnshire and contribute to our local distinctiveness. They also assist greatly in promoting the health and welfare of the community and can include, for example, orchards or groups of heritage varieties of fruit trees, ridge and furrow grassland, semi-improved grassland, informal play areas, and areas with historic associations (parish pump, Haxey Hood, etc.).

Policy DQE11p: Important Open Space

1. An area identified as Important Open Space on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from development unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - a. in the case of publicly accessible open space there is an identified over-provision of that particular type of open space in the community area;
 - b. in the case of publicly accessible open space the site is not required for alternative recreational uses or suitable alternative open space can be provided on a replacement site or by enhancing existing open space serving the community area;
 - c. there are no significant detrimental impacts on the character and appearance of the surrounding area, ecology and any heritage assets;
 - d. the proposal is for appropriate recreational, community and nature conservation uses where any building and structures do not undermine the fundamental purpose and nature of the open space concerned; and
 - e. the area would be enhanced for the recreational, amenity, biodiversity or other benefits it provides.
2. Development on an area of Important Open Space will only be permitted where it would not adversely affect its open character, visual amenity or wildlife value or compromise the gap between conflicting land uses.
3. Where development is permitted, measures shall be taken to minimise its impact or, where necessary, make a positive contribution to such areas.

9.69 There are many areas of landscape which make a significant contribution to the character and amenity of settlements. In larger settlements they provide breaks between built up areas and often serve as important buffers between conflicting land uses such as housing and industry. They are not necessarily open to public access and can, for example, create a 'green lung' within what would otherwise be a predominantly built-up area. Within settlements they can also provide valuable havens and corridors for the establishment and movement of a variety of wildlife.

9.70 Within smaller settlements they provide open areas important to their character and setting and may also contain interesting plants and animals. These important amenity areas are defined on the Policies Map and should be protected from development which would adversely affect them. It is, therefore, essential that such areas are retained and enhanced, wherever possible. This could be promoted via the development of neighbourhood plans, parish appraisals, etc.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. However, support was given for the policy which has updated and adapted sites in Saved NLLP Policy LC11 and which seeks to safeguard sites identified by North Lincolnshire Council as spaces important to the settlement in which they are located.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Amount of development allowed on areas of Important Open Space contrary to this policy | No development to be allowed on areas of Important Open Space contrary to this policy |
| Number of Permissions granted in accordance with this policy | All Permissions granted in accordance with this policy |
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld contrary to this policy |

PROVISION OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9.71 Green Infrastructure (or 'GI' as it is often referred) is a strategic network of multifunctional green and blue spaces and the connections between them in both urban and rural areas. Green infrastructure is capable of delivering a range of environmental, economic, health and quality of life benefits for local communities, and the GI network may comprise of spaces in public or private ownership, with or without public access. The elements that make up green infrastructure include parks, playing fields, gardens, agricultural fields, wildlife corridors and woodlands. Blue infrastructure includes the estuary and wetlands, water bodies, rivers, streams, and sustainable drainage systems.
- 9.72 Historically, green and blue spaces have generally been valued for single uses; for example, for recreation and ecological value or simply for their aesthetic appeal. In reality, though, these spaces can deliver a number of different functions.
- 9.73 Green infrastructure offers a range of direct and indirect benefits including addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation, improving quality of place, improving physical and mental health and social wellbeing, sustaining economic growth and investment, protecting and enhancing biodiversity, providing opportunities for local food production, and protecting and enhancing landscape character and the setting of heritage assets. These benefits have been termed 'ecosystem services'.
- 9.74 Applying a green infrastructure approach (using the term to encompass both green and blue space) can recognise different functions and, importantly, can meet numerous wider objectives. NPPF February 2019 states that green infrastructure is: "a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities".
- 9.75 Individual elements of the green infrastructure network can serve a useful purpose without being connected. However, connectivity between different green infrastructure assets can maximise the benefits they generate. For example, well-connected green infrastructure assets can create a network that allows and encourages movement by people and wildlife, helping to maximise their benefits and support adaptation and resilience to a changing climate, such as potentially dramatic increases in rainfall.

- 9.76 In 2019, the Council and GLNP produced a Green Infrastructure Network in partnership with local wildlife organisations. This highlights areas of existing habitats and areas where there are deficiencies in green infrastructure at the strategic level across North Lincolnshire and will identify opportunities to enhance the network.
- 9.77 The GI network is likely to come under increasing pressure from new development as part of North Lincolnshire's planned growth, particularly within and around the main urban settlements. However, exciting new development across that area also brings opportunities to enhance the GI network and deliver new green infrastructure that will benefit everyone in North Lincolnshire.
- 9.78 New development should contribute to the extension of the green infrastructure network and by doing so help to address deficiencies in its provision and provide good quality connections to the network and throughout the development. Green infrastructure should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Policy DQE12p: Green Infrastructure Network

1. The Council aims to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network by enhancing, creating and managing multifunctional green space within and around settlements that are well connected to each other and the wider countryside.
2. Development proposals which are consistent with and assist delivery of the opportunities, priorities and initiatives identified in the latest North Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Network will be supported.
3. Proposals that cause loss or harm to this network will not be permitted unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts. Where adverse impacts on green infrastructure are unavoidable, development will only be permitted if suitable mitigation measures for the network are provided.
4. Development proposals should ensure that existing and new green infrastructure is considered and integrated into scheme design from the outset. Where new green infrastructure is proposed, the design should maximise the delivery of ecosystem services and support healthy and active lifestyles.
5. Development proposals must protect the linear features of the green infrastructure network that provides connectivity between green infrastructure assets, including public rights of way, bridleways, cycleways and waterways, and take opportunities to improve such features.
6. Contributions will be expected from new development towards the establishment, enhancement and ongoing management of green infrastructure by contributing to the development of the existing green infrastructure network in accordance with the Developer Contributions SPD.

- 9.79 Policy DQE12p acknowledges the value of promoting a green infrastructure network, providing accessible green corridors, forming healthy traffic-free links, connecting formal and informal green space, softening development edges, and maintaining the independent status and character of individual settlements.
- 9.80 In order to identify opportunities for protecting, enhancing and connecting green infrastructure assets as part of new development, the green infrastructure network should be viewed and considered alongside other relevant policies in this Local Plan.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. However, support was given for the policy which acknowledges the value of promoting a green infrastructure network throughout North Lincolnshire. It is felt the policy will create environmental and quality of life benefits.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| The amount of green space in North Lincolnshire enhanced, created and managed | Maximise the amount of green space that is enhanced, created and managed |
| The amount of contributions from new development towards the establishment, enhancement and ongoing management of green infrastructure | No specific target, but maximise the amount of contributions from new development towards the establishment, enhancement and ongoing management of green infrastructure |

TREES, WOODLAND AND HEDGEROWS

- 9.81 North Lincolnshire's trees and woodland are of particular importance in contributing to the character of the countryside. Similarly, hedgerows are important to the character of the area, including historic character, particularly in relation to the scale and pattern of the landscape and as a wildlife resource. In order to maintain and enhance North Lincolnshire's attractiveness and character these features should be protected through the control of development.
- 9.82 Farmers and landowners should be encouraged to increase tree and hedgerow planting, where appropriate, to the local landscape character and improve the management of such valuable features, including the retention of older trees where these are not prejudicial to public safety.

Policy DQE13p: Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

1. Proposals for all new development will, wherever possible, ensure the retention of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Particular regard will be given to the protection of:
 - a. the amenity value of trees, woodland and hedgerows within settlements; and
 - b. ancient woodlands and historic hedgerows.
2. Planning permission will be refused for development that results in the loss, deterioration or fragmentation of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweighs the loss or harm.
3. Where trees which contribute to local amenity or local landscape character are at risk the Council will be proactive in protecting such features through the use of Tree Preservation Orders or other applications of its powers.
4. Landscaping and tree and hedgerow planting schemes will be required to accompany applications for new development, where appropriate.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. However, support was given for the policy which values the importance of North Lincolnshire's trees, woodland and hedgerows.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|--|
| Number of trees and amount of woodland and hedgerows retained and protected | All trees, woodland and hedgerows to be retained and protected |
| Number of Permissions granted in accordance with this policy | All Permissions granted in accordance with this policy |
| Number of Permissions granted contrary to this policy | No Permissions granted contrary to this policy |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | No Appeals upheld contrary to this policy |

10 Managing our Historic Environment

- 10.1 NPPF emphasises that local plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. This includes heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay and other threats. In doing so, careful consideration should be given to:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 10.2 North Lincolnshire has a rich and distinctive natural and historic environment that is valued and enjoyed by those who live here. This needs to be understood and taken fully into account as developments are being planned, designed and implemented. National policy set out in the NPPF and associated guidance outlines core principles in respect of the natural and historic environment for those that reside and invest here. The condition of the surrounding natural and historic environment, including many heritage assets, are critical to North Lincolnshire's image, having a significant impact on the quality of life as well as bringing both social and economic benefits to its communities.
- 10.3 Environmental considerations are, therefore, fundamental to all planning policy areas whilst achieving the Council's ambition and outcomes where everyone is safe, well, prosperous and connected. They are also central to creating a cleaner, greener and safer place.
- 10.4 Within North Lincolnshire there are currently (January 2019): 39 Grade I Listed Buildings; 36 Grade II* Listed Buildings; and 837 Grade II Listed Buildings, together with 17 Conservation Areas. There are also 46 Scheduled Monuments. The Conservation Area Appraisals also include a number of buildings, whilst not listed on the National Heritage List, are considered important local buildings of townscape merit. A large area of the Isle of Axholme is designated as historic landscape of special interest for its ancient open strip field character and turbaries (peat reserve). There is also a slither of land within North Lincolnshire that is a part of the Registered Park at Brocklesby (the only one in relation to North Lincolnshire).

Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 10.5 Heritage assets are recorded and maintained on the Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). They include several thousand archaeological sites, monuments and buildings, as well as historic places and landscapes. Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments are also included.

- 10.6 The records cover a wide variety of sites, from prehistoric times up to the 20th Century. Nationally important sites include Gainsthorpe Deserted Medieval Village and Thornton Abbey. Both of these are Scheduled Monuments, open to the public. Many other heritage assets and sites are of regional or local importance. The HER provides planning advice, both to the Council and to developers and their consultants. All planning applications are checked against the HER, and recommendations for investigations on development sites are provided, in line with government and local planning policy.
- 10.7 The Councils Historic Environment Record database contains up to date evidence about the historic environment in the area and is used to:
1. assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment; including their settings and
 2. predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly buried sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.
- 10.8 Applicants, and their consultants or contractors who are working on Environmental Statements or Desk-Based Assessments can request a search of the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. Commissioned HER searches will incur a charge per hour of staff time.
- 10.9 Several projects have been completed in North Lincolnshire or are ongoing that will produce further evidence for the HER which include:
- Heritage at Risk (national register issued annually by Historic England covering Scheduled Monuments, LB grade 1 & II*, Conservation Areas)
 - Lincolnshire Heritage at Risk (LBs grade II, archaeological earthworks)
 - Lincolnshire Farmsteads Assessment Framework
 - Lincolnshire Extensive Urban Survey Characterisation
 - Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation
 - East Midlands Archaeological Research Agenda and Strategy
 - Countryside Commission report for Policy LC14 (Miller, 1997)
- 10.10 An up to date register of nationally protected heritage buildings and sites can be found on the National Heritage List for England website. As these records are subject to continuous review and change, these assets have not been identified on the Policies Map.

Heritage Assets

- 10.11 The NPPF advises that applicants seeking planning approval should be required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by the development proposals, including any contribution made by their setting. The NPPF also provides guidance regarding consideration of harm and of viability.
- 10.12 A Heritage Asset is defined within the NPPF as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 10.13 NPPF applies different tests to 'designated' and 'non-designated' heritage assets. A designated Heritage Asset is A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation."
- 10.14 Local planning authorities may identify non-designated heritage assets. These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of heritage interest but which are not formally designated heritage assets. Heritage interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as 'locally listed'. Non-designated heritage assets are included in the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. The record is updated as and when new heritage assets are identified, including through the consideration of development proposals. Neighbourhood Plans may also identify non-designated heritage assets.
- 10.15 North Lincolnshire's heritage assets including the significant historic building stock and archaeological resource, are irreplaceable and require careful management as the area evolves and undergoes growth and regeneration.
- 10.16 The opportunities to retain, enhance and improve North Lincolnshire's historic environment include:
- Using the income generated from the growing local tourism economy to invest in the maintenance and upkeep of historic assets.
 - Ensuring new development schemes enhance the setting of heritage assets and do not detract from their character and the appearance of the area.

Scheduled Monuments

- 10.17 A Scheduled Monument (SM) is a historic building and/or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments compiled by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports. They have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(1). These are monuments of national importance and their preservation from the effects of development is extremely important. It is an offence to damage these sites. Consent is required from the Secretary of State before any works are carried out on these sites. Applications to schedule or deschedule a monument are administered by Historic England, who will carry out an assessment and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State.
- 10.18 The Schedule of Monuments includes sites such as Roman remains, burial mounds, castles, bridges, earthworks, the remains of deserted villages and industrial sites. Monuments are not graded, but all are, by definition, considered to be of national importance. The Schedule can be viewed online on the National Heritage List for England. Scheduled Monuments may also appear on the local Historic Environment Record.
- 10.19 Owners of SMs, or developers, should consult with Historic England on any proposals prior to applying for the relevant planning permission. The 46 entries in North Lincolnshire are included on the Council's Historic Environment Record. These represent the scheduled sites known at the time of plan preparation. Policy HE1p will apply to all Scheduled Monuments whether or not depicted on the proposal maps. It should be noted that not all nationally important remains meriting preservation will necessarily be scheduled.

Conservation Areas

10.20 Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. To date, seventeen conservation areas have been designated in North Lincolnshire. These are:

- Alkborough
- Appleby
- Barrow upon Humber
- Barton upon Humber
- Brigg
- Burton upon Stather
- Crowle
- Epworth
- Kirton in Lindsey
- Normanby
- Redbourne
- Saxby all Saints
- Scawby
- Old Crosby, Scunthorpe
- New Frodingham, Scunthorpe
- Winteringham
- Winterton

10.21 Conservation area appraisals were prepared for all 17 conservation areas in North Lincolnshire between 2001 and 2005. The conservation area appraisals define and record what makes these places “areas of special architectural or historic interest”. They identify their special character and qualities, and provide a clear definition of what makes them special. They also set out what it is important to retain.

10.22 A review of the character of the Council's Conservation Areas has taken place to fulfil the Council's overarching responsibility to preserve and enhance its conservation area. A Conservation Area Appraisal document for each conservation area has been adopted by the Council to inform the development process as it affects these Conservation Areas and as guidance document for Town Planning purposes.

10.23 The Conservation Area Appraisal documents provide statements of an area's character and say things about better management of conservation areas.

10.24 The effect of a proposed development on the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is always a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. All development should preserve or enhance that character or appearance. It is also important that the spaces around and within the conservation area are retained, where they add to its character.

10.25 Demolition within a conservation area should only be allowed in exceptional circumstances, and will normally be permitted only if the Council is satisfied that the proposal for redevelopment is acceptable and there is an undertaking to implement it within a specified period. The NPPF has more details in this regard.

- 10.26 Development within conservation areas must respect the local character and be carefully designed to respect the setting, through consideration of scale, height, massing, alignment, and use of appropriate materials. Keeping valued historic buildings in active and viable use is important for both the maintenance of the building concerned and the overall character of the conservation area. Proposals to change the use of a building might therefore be supported, where features essential to the special interest of the individual building are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.

Listed Buildings

- 10.27 Listing a building or structure means that it has been recognised as nationally important. When buildings are listed they are placed on statutory lists of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest'. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for compiling the lists. Historic England provides expert advice on which buildings meet the criteria for listing, and for administering the process. The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is the only official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.
- 10.28 Buildings are judged according to a set of standards. The main criteria used to select listed buildings are Architectural interest, Historic interest and Group value.
- 10.29 The older and rarer a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. All buildings built before 1700 that survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most built between 1700 and 1840. After that date, the criteria become tighter, because of the much larger numbers that have survived. Post 1945 buildings have to be exceptionally important to be listed.
- 10.30 The buildings are classified in grades to show their relative importance as follows:
- Grade I – These are buildings of exceptional interest (only about 2 per cent of listed buildings are in this grade).
 - Grade II* – These are particularly important buildings of more than special interest (some four per cent of listed buildings).
 - Grade II – These are buildings of special interest. Every effort should be made to preserve them.
- 10.31 There are 914 listings in North Lincolnshire at present. You can search the Historic England List for England or contact the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record to get details of these buildings.
- 10.32 The Council will use its powers to ensure that listed buildings do not fall into an unacceptable state of disrepair. This may involve the use of Urgent Repair Notices, Repair Notices, Building Preservation Notices, and listed building enforcement measures. The Council will maintain a register of historic buildings at risk and will, where necessary, exercise its powers under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to secure the proper preservation of listed buildings.
- 10.33 It is important that listed buildings are regularly maintained and kept in a good state of repair. This will involve using appropriate materials and skills. Technical advice is available from Historic England or from the officers of the Council.

- 10.34 Listed building consent is required for works affecting the character of the listed building. Those seeking to undertake work that may affect the character of the building are advised to contact officers of the Council at an early stage so that the need for an application can be resolved.
- 10.35 Alterations and additions should not adversely affect the essential character of the building, should be in keeping with its architectural style and features and should harmonise with its surroundings. In particular such development will have to be of a high standard of design. The external appearance and materials will be expected to match, as near as possible those of the existing building in kind and in detail.
- 10.36 The setting of a building of special architectural or historic interest often contributes to its character. The setting could be its garden, grounds, open space or the general street scene. Developers are advised to contact the Council at an early stage to discuss the nature and extent of the setting. It is therefore important to consider the impacts of development and other proposals within the vicinity of listed buildings. Control over the quality of design of new development in close proximity to a listed building will be necessary to protect its setting.
- 10.37 Conditions may need to be imposed on such development to achieve the quality required. The best way of preserving the character and appearance of buildings of architectural or historic importance will be to keep them in their original use. Some listed buildings are no longer required for their original use and there is a danger that they could lie empty and fall into disrepair, causing an eyesore and increasing pressure for them to be demolished. Therefore, there is a need to be flexible in considering alternative uses for such buildings if that use holds the key to a building's preservation. For such a change of use to be acceptable, it should maintain the integrity of the building in terms of its appearance and character. This might include retaining the original interior layout and important architectural features.
- 10.38 Before demolition can take place on Grade II listed buildings, or demolition or part demolition takes place on Grade II, Grade II* or Grade I listed buildings, listed building consent must be given which entails consultation with the Secretary of State for the Environment who makes the final decision. Other interested organisations are also consulted. These include Historic England, the council for British Archaeology, the Ancient Monuments Society, the Georgian Group and the Victorian Society and the Society of the Protection of Ancient Buildings".
- 10.39 Listed buildings are of recognised architectural or historic interest and their loss through demolition would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the surrounding area and to the overall heritage of North Lincolnshire. Demolition will therefore only be allowed in the most exceptional circumstances and only if this is the last feasible option. Following demolition of the listed building, the site may be of archaeological interest and Policy NHE6p will apply.
- 10.40 It is appreciated that companies wish to identify and advertise their premises. However, special care is needed to ensure that any advertisement displayed on, or close to, a listed building does not detract from the integrity of the building's design, historical character or structure, and does not spoil or compromise its setting.
- 10.41 Most advertisements on listed buildings will constitute an alteration to the building and will, therefore, also require listed building consent.

Archaeology

- 10.42 Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource and form an important part of our national heritage, valuable for their own sake and for their role in education and tourism. They contain irreplaceable information about the past and are highly vulnerable to damage and destruction.
- 10.43 Local Planning Authorities may require developers to assess the potential impacts of their proposal on archaeological remains in order to reach a decision on a development proposal. Where archaeological impacts are indicated, developers are expected to work with the local planning authority to devise a scheme for mitigating such impacts, which may form part of a planning condition or a planning obligation. Such conditions are designed to ensure that such remains are either preserved in situ or recorded. All archaeological work should be based on a thorough understanding of the available evidence, and of the local, regional and national contribution it makes.
- 10.44 In accordance with NPPF, the planning authority will require sufficient information from applicants to assess the potential impact of their proposals on any archaeological remains and their settings. This will enable informed planning decisions to be taken. In some cases, an archaeological assessment will be required which may comprise a desk-based study, or fieldwork, such as an auger or geophysical survey, and limited trial trenching. To avoid potential delays in determining planning applications, developers are strongly recommended to include, as part of site feasibility research, an initial investigation to establish whether the site in question is known to contain, or likely to contain archaeological remains. HER staff check all planning applications against the record in order to determine their potential effect on Scheduled Monuments or sites of known or potential archaeological importance and will advise the planning authority of the appropriate course of action.
- 10.45 Developers are therefore advised to consult the HER at an early stage when considering development proposals to discuss the potential archaeological implications. Developers may wish to commission a professional archaeological consultant or contractor to undertake this consultation on their behalf. This early liaison allows developers to make adequate financial and timescale provision for any archaeological requirements.
- 10.46 Where development sites are shown to contain significant archaeological remains, which would be adversely affected, the planning authority will need to be satisfied that adequate mitigation measures will be implemented. The preferred option for important archaeological remains is preservation in situ; this may be achieved by modifications of proposals, where appropriate, for example changes in site layout or redesign of foundation construction.

- 10.47 Where the preservation of the archaeological remains in situ is not possible or desirable, evidence in the form of a written scheme of investigation, or specification, will be required in advance of a determination of a planning application to demonstrate that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the recording of the remains. The written scheme of investigation should be prepared in consultation with the HER officer who will advise the planning authority. Preservation by record can take place either in advance of or during development and may involve full excavation followed by post-excavation assessment and analysis, and publication of results. The site archive should be deposited with an appropriate recognised repository, usually North Lincolnshire Museum Service and the Archaeological Data Service, within an agreed timescale. Planning conditions or more rarely, legal agreements, will be used to secure the implementation of the agreed written scheme of investigation.

Policy HE1p: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

Development proposals must value, protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of North Lincolnshire.

Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it must be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

1. identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal, applications must consult the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record as a minimum requirement;
2. explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;
3. provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and,
4. demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term use of the asset.

Development proposals will be supported where they:

5. Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;
6. Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting;
7. Make appropriate provision to record, and where possible and appropriate, preserve in situ features of archaeological significance; and
8. Promotes and captures opportunities to increase knowledge and access to local heritage assets and better reveal their significance.

The change of use of heritage assets will be supported where the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the building, and where such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the building, provided features essential to the special interest of the individual building are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.

Conservation Areas

Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into and out of, a Conservation Area should preserve, and wherever possible enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. Proposals should:

9. Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces.
10. Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area.
11. Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area.
12. Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and lot widths of the existing built environment.
13. Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape.
14. Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.

Archaeology

Development proposals affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.

Planning applications for such development must be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate desk based assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

If desk based assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site. All archaeological work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified party in accordance with professional standards and guidance published by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.

Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for preservation by record according to a written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.

Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority. The written scheme of investigation should be submitted in advance of determination of the application and its implementation will be secured by condition.

The Council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire's heritage assets through:

- Seeking to update existing Conservation Area Appraisals to identify the qualities and interests of each area and management guidelines to guide future development;
- Safeguarding the nationally significant ancient landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the historic landscape character and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.
- Ensuring the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire
- Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesley's or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.
- Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire's Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth.

- 10.48 The aim of this policy is to ensure that North Lincolnshire's important sites and areas of historic and built heritage value are protected, conserved and enhanced in order that they continue to make an important contribution to the area's scene and the quality of life for local people. The Policy sets out a clear approach providing guidance to developers on how to safeguard and respond to the historic environment, recognising designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 10.49 This includes understanding, safeguarding and where possible enhancing, the character, appearance, setting and integrity of identified heritage assets. It explains what supporting information will need to be submitted with applications and details how the Council will make appropriate judgements.
- 10.50 Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. Therefore, proposals for development should be informed by, and will be determined in line with, statutory requirements, national policy and specific relevant guidance, principles and best practice.
- 10.51 The determination of planning applications will be based on the assessment of the potential harmful impact. The Council will take into account the desirability of not only sustaining the asset's significance, but also enhancing that significance and the positive contribution both conservation and well-informed new design can make to sustainability, local character and distinctiveness.
- 10.52 The significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the asset or development within its setting. Any harm or loss, including cumulative impacts leading to less than substantial harm, will require clear and convincing justification to allow the harm to be balanced against any public benefits of the proposal.
- 10.53 The more important the asset, the greater the presumption against harm; proposals leading to substantial harm of the most important assets would have to be wholly exceptional, and will have to demonstrate a lack of viable alternative schemes or uses, and the most substantial overriding public benefits.

- 10.54 The same expectations for proportionate assessment and the need for justification through overriding public benefits apply to other designated assets and all non-designated assets, as appropriate to their significance. Non-designated assets could be buildings, Monuments, archaeological sites, places, areas of landscapes positively identified (in the Historic Environment Record, Conservation Area Appraisals or Neighbourhood Plans, or equivalent, or through assessment within the planning processes) as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. An overarching policy in terms of how to identify conserve, enhance and assess all assets of local heritage significance was needed to reflect the requirements of NPPF.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|--|
| Number of planning applications granted contrary to Historic England objections | No planning applications granted subject to sustained objection from Historic England due to impact on historic environment. |

AREA OF SPECIAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE INTEREST

- 10.55 The Isle of Axholme has been the subject of an intensive study of landscape character commissioned by the Countryside Commission. The study has identified significant areas of ancient open strip fields and turbaries, both of which are of considerable national importance. These attributes together with enclosed land and the overall settlement pattern of the area make it unique in the country. The Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 2011, also recognised this landscape as nationally important. It is essential therefore that future development is not allowed to adversely impact on this valuable historic resource. This is particularly so in relation to the character of settlements and to individual buildings or overall groups of buildings in the open countryside.
- 10.56 The landscape of the Isle is a heritage asset of historic interest as defined in the NPPF. The policy area incorporates various historic landscape character types that the Countryside Commission report describes and maps. These historic landscape character zones are also mapped on the North Lincolnshire HER GIS maps and applicants can obtain this spatial data by commissioning a search of the HER.
- 10.57 Within the policy area the Ancient Open Strip Fields (AOSF) form the historic character core of the Isle of Axholme historic landscape and are buffered by Early Enclosed Land (EEL), areas of piecemeal enclosure of blocks of former strips into small irregular fields, and the Recent Enclosed Land (REL) generally the surrounding low-lying lands drained and enclosed for farmland from the seventeenth century. These three historic landscape character types encompass the majority of the policy area, together with discrete character type areas of the Turbaries and Moorland Allotments (RM&T), and designed parkland etc.

- 10.58 The historic landscape character of the Isle of Axholme is the sum of these historic landscape character types. The policy area includes all the character types within the designated area and seeks to protect the character, appearance and setting of the historic landscape as a whole.
- 10.59 The essential character and appearance of the AOSF historic landscape type is of open unenclosed agricultural land and the lack of any physical boundary features including hedgerows and fences; other characteristics of this landscape include the roads, common ways and access tracks known locally as meres; a general absence of farms in the open fields, these being located in the built up settlement areas; and the presence of visual reference points such as church, mill and water towers that afford legibility to the core historic landscape and form part of its setting.

Policy HE2p: Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest

The Isle of Axholme is designated as an area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.

Within this area, development will not be permitted which would destroy, damage or adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of the historic landscape, or any of its features.

Development required to meet the social and economic needs of rural communities and small scale tourist and outdoor sport and recreational development will be permitted provided such development is related to the historic landscape and its features.

A high standard of design and siting in new development will be required reflecting the traditional character of buildings in the area and the character of the historic landscape, and using materials sympathetic to the locality.

Schemes to improve, restore or manage the historic landscape will be sought in connection with, and be appropriate with the scale of, any new development affecting the area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.

Alternatives Considered

Four options in relation to the Landscape were proposed. A range of views were expressed regarding the most appropriate option for the Local Plan to adopt in respect of North Lincolnshire's landscape. These ranged from maintaining the existing approach (outlined in the Core Strategy) (Option A) to considering a mixture of the different options as part of a wider policy approach. The inclusion of a policy similar to that in the previous Local Plan has been included.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of permissions granted contrary to this policy. | No permissions granted contrary to this policy. |
| Number of appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | No Appeals upheld. |

11 Creating Sustainable Communities and Better Places

Introduction

- 11.1 The vital role that planning plays in creating and supporting strong, vibrant communities where people can live healthy lives is well recognised and is a key element in delivering sustainable development. Planning can also play a key role in reducing health inequalities. A healthy community is as a good place to grow up and grow old in. It is a place, which supports healthy behaviours, social connectedness and mental wellbeing.
- 11.2 The link between planning and health has been set out in the NPPF and PPG. It recommends that local plans should aim to achieve health objectives through the quality of new places. This includes securing healthy, inclusive and safe places and access to open space and sport and recreation facilities, which can make an important contribution to the health of communities and can help in tackling obesity. Active Travel is seen as key to this plan; ensuring that pedestrians, cyclists and other road users travel safely to and from home. The Government also attaches great importance to ensure that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities.
- 11.3 Health and wellbeing is a cross cutting theme, policies on inclusive design, greenspace, active travel, transport and housing in subsequent chapters will play a key role in reducing health inequalities and encouraging healthy lifestyle choices. Social isolation describes the state of being deprived of social relationships that provide positive feedback and are meaningful to the individual (PHE, 2015). Reducing social isolation and improving social contact and connections improves mental wellbeing. Our communities and individuals will flourish and thrive and be more resilient if they are integrated, enabled and connected to education, employment, social, cultural and wellbeing opportunities. Connected and flourishing communities also gives us an opportunity to grow a network of local mental wellbeing champions. Social isolation is not exclusive to older people. It is multi-faceted and complex, operating at an individual, community and societal level.
- 11.4 The built and the natural environments are major influences on health and wellbeing and delivering sustainable communities is at the heart of the planning system. This means ensuring that alongside homes, jobs and transport infrastructure, all local people have ready access to those services and facilities they need for their everyday lives and that contribute positively to the health and wellbeing of the community.
- 11.5 Integrating public health and spatial planning enables us to deliver local neighbourhoods that promote healthy lifestyles, which in turn can prevent ill health, and thereby relieve the pressure on healthcare services and reducing health inequalities.
- 11.6 This chapter includes policies to deliver the Plans vision to improve health and wellbeing and to promote healthy and safe communities.

Local Context

- 11.7 The North Lincolnshire Council Plan 2018/19 has several outcomes including safer communities, safer environments, safer spaces, cleaner and greener spaces, good health and wellbeing, vibrant leisure and culture, improved quality of life, improved skills, thriving education, flourishing communities and a strong sense of pride and belonging.
- 11.8 The Council has a variety of core leisure and recreation facilities that serve the whole community, including Normanby Hall, 20-21 and the Ropewalk visual arts centres, North Lincolnshire Museum and Waters' Edge Country Park and Visitor Centre. North Lincolnshire also offers a number of managed indoor and outdoor sport and recreation facilities for active and competitive sports. The area's exceptional natural setting and wealth of open spaces also provides a wonderful stage and a range of opportunities for outdoor recreation and leisure.
- 11.9 The Council has great input towards the prevention of mental ill health and the promotion of good mental wellbeing in terms of Social Care, parks and open spaces, housing, and education, all of which influence and support the wellbeing of our residents. We will utilise all our available levers, whether statutory or non-statutory, excellent leadership and our oversight roles and responsibilities to properly support our local communities to be resilient and mentally well.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- 11.10 Health and wellbeing is about more than having access to quality healthcare. What also matters is living in a safe, clean and green environment, having a decent home, an adequate income, a purpose in life and living in communities, which are supportive, healthy, connected and resilient.
- 11.11 Active healthy lifestyles are made easier through the pattern of development, good urban design, good access to local services and facilities; green open space and safe places for active play and food growing, which are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Buildings in the centre of their communities will also play a key part in supplying services to reflect community needs such as chair based exercise for less mobile community members or more active sessions for those who want to move more.
- 11.12 The five ways to Wellbeing are a set of evidence-based actions, which promote people's wellbeing. They are: Connect, Be Active, Take Notice, Keep Learning and Give. The creation of healthy living environments for people of all ages supports social interaction. It meets the needs of children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments.
- 11.13 North Lincolnshire's Health and Wellbeing Board will focus on some of the key lifestyle issues identified as having a significant impact on the health of our population. The Board will develop an action plan to ensure that all partners are working together to tackle some of the complex lifestyle behaviours in our population.

- 11.14 North Lincolnshire's health priorities and issues are set out in the latest Council Plan and Integrated Strategic Assessment for North Lincolnshire. The Integrated Strategic Assessment supports and informs the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and a range of commissioning, service planning and delivery activity by a number of organisations in North Lincolnshire. The Integrated Strategic Assessment is aligned to the Council's four strategic outcomes of 'safe', 'well', 'prosperous' and 'connected'. Under the strategic outcome for 'well' is good health and wellbeing, although all four of the outcomes play a part in contributing to health and wellbeing. Our new Local Plan sets the framework for how planning can contribute to the Council Priorities of prosperous, well, safe and connected.
- 11.15 The Integrated Assessment and North Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Assessment of Health and Wellbeing (JSNA) Strategy 2018 focuses on what range of services can better work together for the health and wellbeing of North Lincolnshire. It is therefore important that our new Local Plan sets the framework for planning decisions that will contribute to an improvement in the health of local residents. Some of the key challenges regarding healthy communities in North Lincolnshire are:
- improving on the current low levels of active travel;
 - excess weight and obesity, including unhealthy weight in childhood;
 - mental ill health;
 - a need for smoke free places to reduce harm from tobacco;
 - tackling physical inactivity and excess weight in the population;
 - pockets of poor air quality associated with heavy industry;
 - an ageing workforce;
 - reliance on medication when alternative strategies may be more effective (e.g. social prescribing);
 - above average rates of some potentially preventable conditions; and
 - high use of urgent care in some communities.
- 11.16 The North Lincolnshire All Age Mental Wellbeing Strategic Framework builds on the aims outlined in the national No Health Without Mental Health (DOH, 2011), The Five Year Forward View for Mental Health (NHS Mental Health Taskforce, 2016) and the key themes of Future in Mind (DOH, 2015) through the following key objectives:
- Prevention, recognition and early intervention for mental ill health and wellbeing.
 - Reduction of stigma and discrimination.
 - Good mental wellbeing to be at the heart of all planning and priorities in North Lincolnshire.
 - To make mental wellbeing everyone's business.
 - To promote and embed 'The 5 Ways to Wellbeing' across North Lincolnshire.
 - To reduce the number of suicides in North Lincolnshire.
- 11.17 Inequalities in mental health arise due to the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. Within our communities, social determinants of good mental health include the economic status of the area, levels of neighbourliness and the quality of housing and open spaces.
- 11.18 In addressing these priorities and issues, it is essential that community needs are supported through appropriate physical and social infrastructure, and by other facilities and key services which contribute to improving physical and mental health and wellbeing, and the overall quality of life experienced by residents.

- 11.19 Access to green space and low congestion is a strength in North Lincolnshire. The Council want people to reside, work and socialise in healthy places, where healthy life styles are the norm. The Council recognises the impact on health of air pollution and the strong link between employment and positive health. It is also important to make sure that impacts such as noise, smells, pollution and fumes that can arise from some developments, such as industrial uses, are considered and managed. In turn this can help to create cleaner and greener places.
- 11.20 Good design and planning can make sure that the layout of new development encourages more people to make journeys on foot or bicycle. There are benefits to people's health from having shopping and community services that are easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport. This can be more challenging to achieve in rural communities where distances to facilities are greater and public transport infrastructure may be lacking.
- 11.21 Planning for new roads can help direct heavy goods vehicle traffic away from homes, helping to reduce the impacts on residents health. Positive health impacts can result from increased employment. They can also arise by ensuring housing is designed with access to green space, and with public transport and traffic management in mind (e.g. car free zones, self-enforcing speed limits, walking/cycling links between residential and business areas).
- 11.22 Living in a warm and energy efficient home can improve general health outcomes, reduce respiratory conditions, improve mental health and reduce mortality. Good quality housing can also reduce the risk of unintentional injury, such as falls.
- 11.23 As part of creating safer places, tackling the fear of crime in North Lincolnshire and reducing actual crime also needs to be considered. Through design, the planning system can help ensure that new development creates safer places, reduces the incidence of actual crime and the fear of crime.
- 11.24 Creating healthy living environments and well designed buildings are important. Promoting physical activity through the design and location of development to make walking and cycling more attractive and promoting the creation of tobacco free places, such as smoke-free town centres and smoke-free parks and playgrounds is also important. Walkable neighbourhoods can improve levels of both physical activity and social engagement. Providing and maintaining a 'green infrastructure' network including different clean and healthy types of green space, places to play, allotments and walking and cycling routes to encourage regular physical activity and improve wellbeing and quality of life is also required.
- 11.25 The impacts of proposed developments on health should be assessed and considered by the applicant at the earliest stage of the design process, to avoid negative health impacts and ensure positive health outcomes for the community as a whole.
- 11.26 The Planning Practice Guidance refers to health impact assessments. Health Impact Assessments (HIA) consider the potential impacts of planning policies and decisions on health and health inequalities. They identify actions that can enhance the positive effects and mitigate or eliminate the negative effects of developments. A health impact assessment (HIA) helps ensure that health and wellbeing are being properly considered in planning policies and proposals and should be considered at the very outset of developing planning proposals or strategies to ensure positive health outcomes.
- 11.27 The Local Plan will be able to help promote physical activity by securing a high quality public realm and through the provision of local parks and places to play, sports and leisure facilities and cycling and walking facilities, which are essential to the health and wellbeing of the population.

Policy CSC1p: Health and Wellbeing

The Council will seek to improve health and wellbeing in North Lincolnshire. In order to achieve this the Council will:

1. Take the potential for achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes into account when considering all development proposals. Where any adverse health impacts are identified, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how these will be addressed and mitigated.
2. Promote improvements and enhancing accessibility to the historic environment, greenspaces and green infrastructure corridors.
3. Recognise the vital role heritage plays in people's lives by safeguarding and enhancing the quality of our surroundings to ensure positive impacts on individuals and communities.
4. Use the ten principles of Active Design and develop neighbourhoods and centres that:
 - are connected, safe, accessible and attractive so that crime and disorder, and fear of crime do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion;
 - paths, play areas and open spaces are overlooked by inhabited buildings while maintaining the privacy of inhabitants;
 - easily accessible on foot or by bicycle to all users;
 - improve infrastructure and layouts to support, encourage and connect walking and cycling routes;
 - have high quality streets and spaces ensuring that streets and paths are adequately lit;
 - have active buildings in which the design and use should promote opportunities for physical activities;
 - have a strong sense of place, which encourages social interaction and continual use of public areas;
 - have access to a range of facilities and amenities including transport, education, health, sport and leisure and community facilities;
 - are designed to promote higher levels of physical activity, through the arrangement of buildings and uses, access to open space and landscaping and the provision of facilities to support walking and cycling;
 - have facilities and open spaces which should be accessible to all users and should support sport and physical activity across all ages.
5. Support the integration of community facilities and services i.e. health, education, cultural and leisure in multi-purpose community buildings;
6. Development schemes safeguarding and, where appropriate, enhancing the role of allotments, gardens and food markets in designated public and private spaces accessible from the home, school or workplace providing access to healthy, fresh and locally produced food;
7. Ensure development does not have an adverse impact on the environment or residential amenity through air, noise, vibration and water pollution;
8. Make provision for the needs of an ageing population by promoting a range of development which supports independent living and avoiding the need for residential care;

9. Work with relevant stakeholders to reduce geographical inequalities in health through maximising the provision of affordable housing and regenerating poorer neighbourhoods within the area;
10. To require in the case of development of 50 or more homes or 1000sqm commercial floorspace, the submission of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA); as part of the planning application to explain how health impacts have been identified and how they will be addressed and mitigated and how they have informed the design.

- 11.28 Key issues to address through this policy are to ensure development proposals consider the impacts and potential for achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes. Helping communities, experience a high quality of life is important and it is essential that community needs are supported through appropriate physical and social infrastructure and by other facilities and key services. This will enable communities to flourish and keep people safe and well. Active healthy lifestyles that are made easy through the pattern of development, good urban design, good access to local services and facilities, green open space and safe places for active play and food growing and is accessible by walking and cycling and public transport.
- 11.29 The Council encourages developers to use the Sport England Active Design principles to inform design and layout of development proposals to promote healthy communities and the key principles are included in the Health and Wellbeing Policy. Planners should also use Active Design in determining planning applications. This will help to achieve improved physical activity across the local population through the creation of high quality active and inclusive environments.
- 11.30 The impacts of proposed developments on health should be assessed and considered by the applicant at the earliest stage of the design process, to avoid negative health impacts and ensure positive health outcomes for the community as a whole.
- 11.31 PPG states a health impact assessment may be a useful tool to use where there are expected to be significant impacts. Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) are a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which developments may be judged to assess potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. By providing HIAs for major developments, and/or other significant development which capture health issues. They will contribute towards health priorities of the 'Health and Wellbeing Board' and partners to help reduce health inequalities across the area. They will support the provision of new or improved health facilities and protect existing health and community facilities.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. There was overall support of including a Local Plan policy for Health and Wellbeing. There is no specific policy related to health and wellbeing in the NPPF. NPPF sets out the purpose of the planning system as being 'to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development'. Creating places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being is recognised by the NPPF.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Number of permissions granted contrary to this policy. | No permissions granted contrary to this policy. |
| Number of Planning applications for 50 dwellings with a Health Impact Assessment. | All applications for 50 dwellings or more to have a Health Impact Assessment. |

Proposals for new health care facilities

- 11.32 Proposals for new health care facilities should connect effectively to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Proposals which utilise opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities, and thus co-ordinate local care and provide convenience for the community, will be particularly supported.
- 11.33 The focus of future land and facility requirements will be on ensuring there is adequate primary care provision in the area to meet local needs. The Council will support the provision of additional health facilities and will work with NHS England and the Clinical Commissioning Group and other service providers to ensure the area has a necessary supply and distribution of accessible premises to meet health care needs. Further information on health infrastructure is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 11.34 In addition to the provision of health services, the built and natural environment plays a key role in encouraging children, young people and adults to engage in more physical activity, play, recreation and sports. This could lead to improved physical and mental health, reduced segregation and isolation, and prevent long term illness, such as diabetes, depression and cardiovascular disease. Spatial Planning can also reduce and mitigate adverse impacts on health, by managing noise and air pollution, and designing walking routes and cycle lanes.
- 11.35 North Lincolnshire Council has established four main Community Wellbeing Hubs, in Scunthorpe, Barton, Brigg and Epworth. There are a further three satellite Hubs in Crowle, Broughton and Winterton. The Hubs community wellbeing offer includes:
- Information, advice and support
 - Healthy and safe lifestyles advice
 - Wellbeing checks for those aged 75+
 - The facilitation of community meals and social activities
- 11.36 The hubs have forged links with GP surgeries, local pharmacies, local businesses, voluntary groups and organisations to ensure services reflect and are responsive to need.
- 11.37 North Lincolnshire Council's Wellbeing at Work Healthy Workplace Award Scheme is designed to provide a framework of support to help businesses promote and enable positive health and wellbeing in the workplace and provide recognition to those organisations who value workplace health.

HEALTH CARE PROVISION

- 11.38 North Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is the NHS organisation responsible for designing, developing and buying local health services in the North Lincolnshire area. The primary role of the CCG is to assess the health needs of the North Lincolnshire population and make sure safe, sustainable and high quality healthcare services are in place. Their strategic plan sets out the five year plan and the vision for health services across North Lincolnshire. NHS England is responsible for the commissioning of primary care services including local GP's and dentists. Responsibility for Public Health services (such as Health Trainers, stop smoking services and emergency planning) is with the Council. However, the Director of Public Health for North Lincolnshire works in a joint role across both the CCG and the Council, thus ensuring that the NHS continues to contribute directly to the prevention of health issues.
- 11.39 The Council's commissioned public health services include open access sexual health services, substance misuse services and 0-19 public health services (health visitors, school nurses and associated healthy child programmes). The Council also provides healthy lifestyle services to increase the number of people who are tobacco free, increasing the number who eat a healthy diet, increasing the number of people who are physically active, increasing the number of people who drink alcohol within the recommended limit and increasing mental wellbeing.
- 11.40 The goal is to achieve flourishing communities with high levels of wellbeing with a focus on prevention and asset-based working. Health and care services will become more integrated so that when people do need support they will get the right support at the right time in the right place to best meet their needs.
- 11.41 In the UK, over the next 50 years, the population aged over 65 will double and that the population aged over 85 will quadruple. Older age is related to chronic diseases, which are typically more prevalent as longevity increases, for example cancer, diabetes, heart disease, respiratory conditions, stroke, dementia and depression. A distinction can be made between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, the latter being how long a person can expect to live in good health. Age-friendly local physical environments are shown to be a key factor in ensuring active, healthy ageing and mobility, preventing long term conditions from developing, and enhancing healthy life expectancy. Prevention and creating the right environments can reduce pressure on public services. In addition to providing care and rehabilitation, we need to consider housing and the design of the built environment for a sustainable, healthier future.
- 11.42 The vision for the future in North Lincolnshire is one where people are enabled to manage their own health and live healthily. There will be a strong focus on ensuring people have the knowledge and support to self-care, supported by care delivered in community settings where clinically safe to do so. Services will be designed to respond to patient needs rather than service needs, with many services delivered in multiple community based settings, supported by appropriate transport services to meet the needs of people with restricted mobility. Where people do require hospital care, this will be delivered locally where appropriate, but it is recognised that for some types of care, it is necessary for this to be delivered in a centre of excellence to maintain high quality and deliver value for money. Focus will be on the delivery of proactive, integrated care, which enables people to maintain or return to independence.
- 11.43 It is important to ensure that the development of primary and social care buildings facilitate improvements in the range and quality of services offered in primary care.

Policy CSC2p: Health Care Provision

The Council will support the implementation of health care provision in North Lincolnshire, in order to modernise and improve the primary health care facilities, and to improve the health of residents through safeguarding and enhancing open space, facilities for sports and recreation and improving walking and cycling routes.

1. Where appropriate, developers should consult with health care commissioners at an early stage in order to understand the need for new or enhanced health care infrastructure and improved access to primary and mental health care facilities;
2. That the healthcare infrastructure implications of any relevant proposed development have been considered and addressed;
3. Proposals for new health care facilities should provide high standards of accessibility to all sectors of the community and should connect well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Proposals which utilise opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities, and thus co-ordinate local care and provide convenience for the community, will be particularly supported.
4. The loss of health care facilities or land allocated for such purposes will be resisted, unless there is no longer a need for the land or building in any form of health care use, or there is an acceptable alternative means of meeting such need to the same or higher standard in terms of community benefit.

Developers will be expected to make an appropriate contribution towards necessary improvements, additional provision improvements or additional provision for health care services and facilities arising from their development proposals, in accordance with the Developer Contributions SPD.

Where major new housing proposals would result in an increased demand for health care facilities which cannot be met by existing health care accommodation, a developer may be required to enter into a S106 planning obligation in order to secure the provision of, or contribution towards new or extended facilities.

On proposals of 11 dwellings or more in areas with the greatest health care impact including Scunthorpe, Barton Upon Humber, Brigg, Kirton in Lindsey, Broughton, Winterton, Crowle and Barrow upon Humber developers will be expected to make a payment towards health care provision.

The level of Section 106 contribution for health is proposed number of dwellings in development x dwelling rate £549.35. This calculation is based on an analysis of future requirements and standardised BCIS building rates for health centre accommodation and any future updates.

The implementation of new facilities supported by this policy will be permitted subject to other relevant plan policies.

- 11.44 Key issues to address through policy and public consultation are protection of existing facilities to meet current and future need and demand; investment in healthcare infrastructure, importance of location, access to services, housing quality, transport options and mobility and proximity to social infrastructure.

- 11.45 An assessment of primary healthcare accommodation requirements for North Lincolnshire based on the housing allocation numbers has been completed. This includes a formulae which shows how primary healthcare accommodation requirements can be converted into a Section 106 contribution calculation for healthcare. The calculation looks at the capital element of providing the additional health centre accommodation. It uses a proposed rate per dwelling based on the estimated build cost of the additional accommodation divided by the total number of proposed new housing units. This work was used to inform the Healthcare Provision Policy.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. There was overall support of including a Local Plan policy for Healthcare provision. NPPF states strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development and make sufficient provision for community facilities such as health.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Improvement in local health care facilities. | Annual number of new and expanded primary and secondary health care facilities by type. |
| Number of Planning applications which have secured S106 for health care | No specific target |

OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES

- 11.46 The built and natural environments are important determinants of health and wellbeing. The importance of this role is highlighted in the Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities section of the NPPF. Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.
- 11.47 The link between the provision of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, and improvements to public health, is perhaps the most obvious. It is widely accepted that participation in physical activity and access to nature in general improves health. It has also been shown to increase self-esteem and can bring significant reduction in mood disturbance (anger, confusion, depression, fatigue and tension).
- 11.48 The attractiveness of streets and green spaces and the availability of green spaces have also been shown to influence the level of walking and their use for physical activity. However, it should be recognised that the simple provision of recreation facilities may not be adequate to change behaviour if the quality and accessibility of the facility is poor. The Foresight Report 'Tackling Obesities' found evidence that, for play spaces to be used by children, the safety, functionality and accessibility of the recreational area is important to parents as well as their perceived quality of the areas.

- 11.49 These spaces also have wider environmental benefits. They support biodiversity, providing valuable habitat and links within existing green networks, which allow wildlife to migrate and better adapt to our changing climate. Open spaces also play a key role in flood risk management and are key elements to developing successful Sustainable Urban Drainage systems.
- 11.50 Sport England's National Sport Strategy towards an Active Nation (2016) focuses on tackling inactivity and increasing wellbeing through improving physical activity in active environments. It developed its 'Active Design' principles with PHE to encourage and promote sport and physical activity through the design and layout of the built environment, and so support a step-change towards healthier and more active lifestyles.
- 11.51 The North Lincolnshire Council Plan 2018/19 aims to keep the people and place of North Lincolnshire well through clean and green spaces, stimulating cultural experiences, vibrant leisure and culture and good health and wellbeing.
- 11.52 The North Lincolnshire Emerging Physical Activity Insight provided by Active Humber (September 2018) shows Physical Activity Measures under inactive, fairly active and active. Inactive is % of people aged 16+ doing less than 30mins of physical activity per week. Duration of activity is bouts of 10min of moderate intensity and is based on 4 years of data. Fairly active is % of people aged 16+ doing at least 30-149 minutes a week of physical activity per week and active is % of people aged 16+ of people aged 16+ doing at least 150 mins of physical activity per week. The insight data showed that in England 61.8% of the population were active, 12.5% fairly active and 25.7% inactive. For North Lincolnshire the data showed 54.7% of the population of North Lincolnshire were active, 13.3% fairly active and 32% (45,500) inactive. This identifies that North Lincolnshire has a lower number of active people compared to the national population and more of the population inactive compared to the national population. Males inactive in North Lincolnshire is 27.8% higher than England 24.4% and females inactive in North Lincolnshire is 34.8% higher than England 26.8%.
- 11.53 A new Active Communities Centre has been built in Crowle and there are new Artificial Grass Pitches at Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle and Epworth with plans to replace the Artificial Grass Pitch at Winterton and construct another at Broughton. A number of new Skate parks are planned for Broughton, Goxhill and Keadby. A further pitch is due to commence at Barton upon Humber (Baysgarth School). Outdoor facilities have been improved and new pavilions provided at Quibell Park, Scunthorpe and Brigg Recreation Ground. A number of new Skate parks have been achieved: for example at Epworth, Barton, Broughton, and Keadby. Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA's) also play a significant role in providing local opportunities to engage in physical activity and a number have recently been developed or improved. Other existing sports/leisure centres will need refurbishment or improvement works as time goes by to help them meet community needs. There is also a need to improve the supporting infrastructure for example changing rooms and all weather/floodlit training facilities.
- 11.54 In terms of identifying both deficiencies and requirements for new open space to be provided in association with development; planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information from these assessments should be used to determine what provision and standards are required.

11.55 The council will assess recreational need for open space by considering minimum acceptable standards of provision for different types of open space. An Open Space Study was carried out in 2011 and updated in April 2019. A Playing Pitch Strategy was produced in June 2013, which is currently being updated. These studies looked at both the quantity and quality of open space provision and playing pitches. The open space study assessed local provision of all categories of open space from parks, natural open space and amenity greenspace through to playspace and sports facilities as well as allotments. Site assessments demonstrated that the quality of pitches is good, although there remain opportunities for improvement. These have informed the required standards and improvement opportunities. The required standards are summarised in respect of quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and playing pitch provision within North Lincolnshire and have been used to inform the provision requirements for new development as outlined in Policy ID9p Delivering Infrastructure.

North Lincolnshire's Current Open Space Surplus or Deficiency

| Sub-Area | All Population | Children's Population | Parks & Open Space | Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace | Outdoor Sports Facilities (excluding Golf Courses) | Amenity Greenspace | Provision for C&YP (including sites within other typologies) | Allotments |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------|
| Recommended Standard (per 1,000 population) | | | 1.75 | 10.25 | 1.22 | 0.53 | 0.37 | 0.18 |
| Area 1 | 14,590 | 3,042 | -10.31 | 0.39 | -11.95 | -6.72 | -4.67 | -1.89 |
| Area 2 | 8,363 | 1,827 | -10.39 | 33.83 | 2.53 | -1.74 | -2.33 | -1.50 |
| Area 3 | 12,621 | 2,480 | -9.14 | 15.02 | 6.83 | -2.69 | -3.77 | 6.87 |
| Area 4 | 81,998 | 20,375 | -73.02 | -628.57 | 21.30 | 23.44 | -21.85 | -3.59 |
| Area 5 | 11,220 | 2,413 | 57.62 | 401.01 | 0.40 | -2.85 | -2.5 | -1.02 |
| Area 6 | 18,238 | 3,730 | -14.28 | 161.5 | -7.02 | -2.40 | -4.55 | -0.17 |
| Area 7 | 22,790 | 4,998 | 41.79 | -88.98 | -4.13 | -9.03 | -5.51 | -1.51 |
| Area Total | 169,820 | 38,865 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Policy CSC3p: Protection and Provision of Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities

The council will work with its partners, appropriate agencies and the voluntary sector to ensure the provision of good quality, well maintained sport and recreation facilities, which meet the needs of the local communities, will be secured, accessible and improved.

In particular, provision will be sought to address identified deficiencies or that will benefit deprived groups and meet the needs of local communities and to improve the quality of, and access to existing open spaces, sports and leisure facilities.

Development proposals for new sports and recreational buildings and land, children's play facilities, Multi use games area, playing pitch and open space or the extension/enhancement of an existing facility should be on a scale appropriate to the type and size of settlement. Wherever possible facilities that attract large numbers of people should be located in the larger settlements and be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Proposals will be permitted provided that:

1. There is no adverse impact to nearby properties or habitats, by reason of noise, general disturbance, fumes or external lighting;
2. They are multifunctional, fit for purpose and support health and outdoor recreation;
3. They are associated with the identified needs of the community;
4. They offer greatest accessibility to the public and are easily accessible by means of pedestrian connections;
5. They consider the context of any existing provision/shortfall and maximise any opportunities for improvement within the wider area where these are relevant to the development of the site;
6. When new provision is provided, have appropriate mechanisms secured which will ensure the future satisfactory maintenance and management of the open space, sport and leisure facility.

Development proposals that will result in the loss of an existing sport and recreational building, land and facility, children's play facility, natural greenspace or open space will not be supported unless:

- There is currently an excess of that provision in the area; or
- Satisfactory alternative provision equivalent or better quality and quantity in a suitable location is made; or
- The facility is no longer needed.

In all new residential developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5ha or more), the Council will require provision of high-quality open spaces, and sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of additional residents. The types and required standards of these spaces and facilities will be identified in the new Developer Contributions SPD.

On sites of less than 0.5 ha, the developer will be expected to make an appropriate commuted payment to off-site recreational open space provision within the catchment area and to contribute to future maintenance in accordance with the Developer Contributions SPD.

The Council will seek to enter into an agreement with developers which will set out the date of provision and arrangements for the maintenance and management of such areas during the course of development and thereafter.

As first preference, the provision should be provided on-site in a suitable location. Where on site provision is not feasible or suitable within a local context, consideration of a financial contribution to the upgrading and improvement of an existing usable facility will be considered as per the criteria set out in the Developer Contributions SPD and in accordance with national legislation.

Developers will be expected to contribute towards a new sports and leisure facility if the current sports and leisure facilities could not cope with the additional demand.

A holistic approach to the design of new open space should be taken including considering the contribution to place making, the green infrastructure network and protecting and enhancing nature conservation and the water environment. New provision should also aim to protect, enhance and manage integrated paths for active travel and/or recreation, including new and existing links to the wider countryside.

- 11.56 Open space is important for its contribution to the quality of the environment of towns and settlements. Open space with recreational value should be protected from development. Identifying recreational land on the proposals map and considering its wider amenity importance will ensure that its value to the community is taken into account in determining development proposals. It is important to ensure that there is no loss of recreational open space where it is of value to a community.
- 11.57 Having good quality sports and leisure facilities is important. Taking part in recreational activities, particularly outdoors, can improve your physical wellness. Leisure time is important as it gives a person the balance needed to focus on his or her other, more stressful, daily activities. Leisure time relieves boredom and stress and also improves one's physical and emotional health.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. There was overall support for the inclusion of a Local Plan policy for Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities.

Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and wellbeing of communities. Planning policies should be based on a robust and up to date assessment of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities. This information has been used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed which the plan will seek to accommodate.

ALLOTMENTS

11.58 Allotment gardening or involvement in community food growing projects can increase overall levels of physical activity and fitness, contribute to healthy weight, increase healthy fruit and vegetable consumption, improve mental health, contribute to improved social interactions and community cohesion, and reduce stress.

Policy CSC4p: Allotments

The Council will not grant planning permission for development that would result in the loss of allotments unless:

- the allotment is badly located and a suitable replacement is provided nearby of at least equal size and quality but to a higher visual amenity standard; and
- the allotment is under-used and no longer meets an important local need and there is unlikely to be a future rise in demand for allotment plots; and
- the enhancement of nearby existing allotments by a developer may be acceptable, instead of the provision of new replacement allotments.

11.59 An adequate supply of allotments will be maintained to meet existing and likely future demand, and their development will not be permitted unless the allotment is no longer required to meet a local need, or the condition of the allotment has deteriorated to such a degree that its refurbishment is not feasible.

Alternatives Considered

The option considered through the consultation was how the Local Plan should consider allotments. There was broad support for protecting and retaining existing allotments and NPPF states planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places, which enable and support access to allotments.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Development granted planning permission contrary to advice from Sport England. | No planning applications approved against the policy requirements. |
| Number of Appeals upheld contrary to advice from Sport England. | No permissions granted contrary to this policy. |

GOLF COURSES

- 11.60 Golf courses require substantial areas of land and inevitably involve changes in landscape character associated with the remodelling of topography and the introduction of artificial features and special maintenance regimes. Without due consideration, valuable wildlife habitats, historical and archaeological features and geological and physiographic features can be damaged or destroyed, either directly or indirectly, for example by drainage works. Conversely, a well designed proposal can enhance the nature conservation value of an area, and provide more diverse habitats and other environmental and landscape benefits. Golf course irrigation can also make substantial demands on local water supplies. Some habitats and landscape types can absorb golf courses without significant impact, and in degraded environments golf courses may offer a positive opportunity for environmental enhancement. Golf courses may also provide an important buffer between housing and agricultural land and between housing and areas of nature or archaeological importance.

Policy CSC5p: Golf Courses

Planning permission will be granted for the improvement of existing golf facilities and the provision of new golf courses and facilities providing that the proposal:

1. is located, designed and landscaped so as to ensure harmony and good visual integration with the surrounding landscape and does not adversely affect the character and amenity of the area;
2. makes provision for the retention and management of important landscape features and any landscaping reflects the area's character in form and choice of species;
3. does not result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a);
4. does not adversely affect sites of nature conservation value or archaeological or historic importance;
5. does not require additional built development in the open countryside unrelated to the operational requirements of the golf course;
6. achieves a high standard of design for any new buildings and hard standings considered necessary and essential to the proper functioning of the golf course in accordance with criterion; and
7. is of a scale of development in keeping with the golfing facility.

- 11.61 Large scale built development, including housing, hotels, conference centres and sports facilities, is often proposed in association with golf courses, in locations where they would otherwise be refused, sometimes on the grounds that these facilities are required to maintain the viability of the course. Such built development will be strongly resisted in the open countryside.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. NPPF states planning policies and decisions should aim to provide, recreational and cultural facilities.

WATER BASED LEISURE

- 11.62 North Lincolnshire's rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs are a valuable resource for active and passive leisure pursuits.
- 11.63 The Rivers Ancholme, Trent and Humber form navigable links with the country's waterway network. Marinas provide permanent moorings for boats clear of the navigational channel. At present these resources are largely under-used and offer enormous potential for recreation. The northern area of Ashby Ville lagoon to the south east of the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area offers a potential site for water based recreation which is currently undertaken on an informal basis. Potential also exists for water based recreation in the Ironstone Gulleys area to the north east of Scunthorpe, and at Barton Claypits.
- 11.64 In encouraging water based recreational activities to the environment is an important concern. Some sporting activities, such as fishing, canoeing and wind surfing may be considered less damaging than power boating and water skiing, which cause noise disturbance, create wash that can damage banks and cause oil and petroleum pollution. A large number of users in an area can have an adverse impact on the surrounding countryside, due to increased traffic, litter generation, over-use of paths and banks, and habitat destruction.

Policy CSC6p: Water Based Leisure

Planning permission will be granted for the development of recreational activities on the Rivers Ancholme, Trent and Humber and on inland lagoons and water areas providing the following criteria are met:

1. the development does not prejudice important amenity, landscape or ecological characteristics of the waterway or water area and its environs. Proposals to extend recreational usage will need to be carefully balanced against the effect they may have on the ecology and wildlife of the waterway or water area;
2. there is no adverse effect on the provision and improvement of access points and footpath links to the waterway or water area;
3. recreational and leisure activities do not prejudice the operational requirements of rivers as commercial waterways.

- 11.65 Waterways and water areas in North Lincolnshire are under-utilised as a recreational and tourism resource. The Council is therefore committed to protecting and enhancing the recreation and leisure potential of these areas. This will involve closely controlling adjacent development to ensure that it will not prejudice the recreational use and leisure potential of waterways and water areas. These areas are also important for their nature and wildlife value, provide links in the overall network of green spaces and recreational paths and hence need to be protected from inappropriate development.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. NPPF states planning policies and decisions should aim to provide, recreational and cultural facilities.

COMMERCIAL HORSE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

- 11.66 Horse riding offers an attractive way of exploring the countryside, but attendant problems may arise in the case of commercial riding establishments and livery yards. These can potentially be substantial developments with stabling, flood-lit exercise areas and indoor riding schools and even demands for new housing to allow a 24 hour presence on site. In other cases, commercial establishments of this nature can be a positive force in maintaining traditional landscapes, especially where there is a commitment to pasture management and fence maintenance.

Policy CSC7p: Commercial Horse Riding Establishments

Development of commercial horse riding facilities and livery stables will be permitted, subject to proposals meeting the following criteria:

1. a minimum of 0.6 ha (1.5 acres) of grazing land per horse or pony is available; and
2. the proposal is of a scale and nature appropriate to the character of the site and the ability of the local environment to absorb the development; and
3. the proposal does not adversely affect sites of nature conservation value or archaeological or historic importance; and
4. the proposal uses existing buildings or where new buildings are proposed they are of a high standard of design and are sited next to existing buildings or otherwise visually form an integral part of the overall development; and
5. the proposal is accompanied by an integrated landscaping scheme and a scheme of boundary treatment; and
6. the site is accessible and adequate off-road trails and bridleways are available.

- 11.67 Commercial horse riding facilities are a type of land use that will most often be sited in open countryside, and are one of a number of uses that will in principle be suitable in these areas. This will be subject to the proposed development being of an appropriate scale and of a design in keeping with the locality; taking advantage of existing screening and well integrated with existing buildings; being based on a compact building layout; taking account of sites of archaeological importance, in particular upstanding earthwork remains which may be preserved under grazing or pasture land; there being sufficient suitable routes or land for riding in the vicinity without exacerbating pressure on already over-used areas; and incorporating sufficient grazing land as part of the overall development to allow for good pasture management and rotational grazing.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. NPPF states planning policies and decisions should aim to provide, recreational and cultural facilities.

EDUCATION - SCHOOL PLACES AND PROVISION

- 11.68 National planning policy regarding education provision aims to offer choice and diversity to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement and to development that will widen choice in education. Great weight should be given to the need to create, expand or alter schools and work with school promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues.
- 11.69 North Lincolnshire's Economic Growth Plan 2018-2023 focusses on improved skills and lifelong integration of skills and development which are areas where change is required to support prosperity in North Lincolnshire.
- 11.70 North Lincolnshire's Education and Skills Plan, All Our Children - 2020 sets out the shared ambitions for educating children and young people in North Lincolnshire. The plan focuses on three overarching outcomes, which are:
- children to feel safe and are safe;
 - children to enjoy good health and emotional wellbeing; and
 - children to recognise and achieve their potential.
- 11.71 North Lincolnshire Council is a statutory education authority. There are 77 schools in North Lincolnshire: 53 primary schools, 4 junior schools, 5 infant schools, 13 secondary schools and 2 special schools. 36 of the primary and infant schools have nursery provision. 3 of the secondary schools have sixth forms offering a wide range of courses and quality post 16 provision. There are also 2 colleges in North Lincolnshire: John Leggott College and North Lindsey College and a University Technical College (UTC). North Lincolnshire has good schools and colleges with 64.8% of North Lincolnshire pupils attaining a 9-4 grade in both maths and english in the 2016/17 academic year, higher than the regional and national rates of 61.8% and 59.1%.
- 11.72 The Council has a School Organisational Needs Assessment (SONA) 2017. The assessment acknowledges the importance of school place planning in achieving these outcomes through the:
- Effective supply of mainstream places to meet community needs;
 - Creation of a sustainable and coherent estate for life-long learning;
 - Development of an infrastructure in which all providers can quickly adapt to new opportunities;
 - Provision of choice of high quality educational establishments for all our children and young people.

Early Years Estate

- 11.73 As at January 2019, there were almost 3,000 children in receipt of funded early education in North Lincolnshire. The numbers vary each term as children turn two and three-years of age, the numbers of eligible children peak in the summer term each year. In addition to funded early education, many parents are paying privately for childcare hours for their children (from birth to twelve years of age). In total it is estimated that there are 3,500 childcare places for children under five years of age and a further 2,400 places for children over five years of age.

- 11.74 The demand for funded early education is growing as consecutive governments invest in childcare policies to increase the funded childcare offer available to parents. Most recently the introduction of 30-hours funded childcare for three and four year olds and the introduction of Tax Free Childcare to support families with the cost of childcare. All planning areas have experienced growth. Inward migration as a result of major housing developments will increase the demand for childcare places. During initial phases demand will need to be addressed by local providers however demand may quickly exceed supply. The childcare sector does attract investment from the private sector however land allocations or suitable community premises are required.

Primary School Estate

- 11.75 As at January 2017, there were 13,728 pupils on roll in North Lincolnshire schools. There are a diverse range of providers responsible for running these schools. These providers include national academy chains, local multi-academy trusts (MAT), convertor academies and the local authority.
- 11.76 Over recent years there has been an increased demand for school places in the primary sector. The anticipated demand for reception places for the whole of North Lincolnshire is projected to dip. The anticipated total number on roll of North Lincolnshire schools is also anticipated to dip slightly. Inward migration as a result of major housing developments will increase the demand on school places. The Strategic Site Allocation at Lincolnshire Lakes aims to build approximately 6,000 homes, 3,000 of these are expected to be delivered in the plan period. Although three new primary schools will be built on the development to meet demand, the immediate demand from the first wave of occupants, will need to be addressed using existing schools. Although overall numbers are projected to decline, there are significant pressures for individual schools. Whilst children can be accommodated in reception years in the smaller village schools, these schools are often popular and fill up to their published admission number with siblings and non-catchment pupils.
- 11.77 The anticipated total number on roll in North Lincolnshire peaked in 2017/18 and is anticipated to fluctuate to around 13,700 for the next few years. Housing developments will increase demand for places. All planning areas have experienced growth except Isle of Axholme South ward.
- 11.78 The biggest percentage increases have been in Scunthorpe South (20%), Barton District (20%) and Barton Town (14%). The Lakeside development with a new school, St Peter and St Paul, have contributed significantly to the growth in pupils in Scunthorpe South.

Secondary School Estate

- 11.79 The anticipated total number on roll in North Lincolnshire is set to rise from 8,922 in 2017 to 10,299 in 2024. Inward migration as a result of major housing developments will increase the demand on school places. Overall the current supply is sufficient to meet the anticipated number on roll for the next five years. However, there are pressures in some locations, which are noted in the commentary for each planning area. The recent growth in numbers in the primary sector will start to feed through to the secondary sector and increase pressure on places. In addition to larger year groups, inward migration as a result of major housing developments will increase the demand on school places.

- 11.80 The secondary school analysis is based on six planning areas: The Scunthorpe planning area has 7 academies and 1 school that, collectively, provide education for 52% of the secondary aged pupil population; the Brigg planning area has one school and two academies that, collectively, provide education for 20% of the secondary aged pupil population; the Isle north and Isle south planning areas each have one academy that, collectively, provide education for 14% of the secondary aged pupil population; the Barton planning area has one school that provides education for 8% of the secondary aged pupil population; the Winterton planning area has one academy that provides education for 6% of the secondary aged population.
- 11.81 The numbers on roll in the secondary sector have declined over recent years, the lowest point being in 2014/15. The numbers are now on an upwards trajectory as the larger pupil cohorts move up from the primary sector. From 2017 to 2024 it is anticipated that there will be a 15% rise in numbers in the secondary sector. Inward migration as a result of major housing developments will also increase the demand on school places. The Strategic Site Allocation at Lincolnshire Lakes may result in an additional 3,000 homes being built in the plan period, and the current plan is to expand the existing secondary school estate to accommodate this anticipated demand.
- 11.82 Further work to assess the availability of capacity of schools in the area depending on the future option for growth chosen will be carried out. This information will be used to inform the requirements for primary and secondary school places along with the cost for provision of these requirements.
- 11.83 Schools also benefit from having land which is used for sports, recreation, forest schools and school gardens. As community leaders both their indoor and outdoor space contributes greatly to the development of sport and recreation activities (e.g. use of MUGA for local football club, school hall for Judo, sports hall for Streetdance).

Further/Higher Education

- 11.84 North Lincolnshire Council has a priority to deliver a University Campus North Lincolnshire (UCNL) providing higher level skills, offering opportunities to meet the needs of existing businesses to attract inward investment, and to give local residents opportunities closer to home to increase their knowledge and qualification levels. Scunthorpe's Civic Centre is set to become a new university campus for a scheme, which aims to deliver 1,500 university level places within Scunthorpe. This is in partnership with North Lindsey College and the University of Lincoln. Scunthorpe will also provide a new Post 16 Special Free School.
- 11.85 Key Issues to address through policy and public consultation are effective supply of mainstream places to meet community needs, creation of a sustainable and coherent plan for life-long learning, development of an infrastructure in which all providers can quickly adapt to new opportunities and provision of choice of high quality educational establishments for all our children and young people.

Policy CSC8p: Educational Facilities

It is important that a sufficient choice of school and educational places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities and requirements of education provision can be met (including early years and childcare).

The following sites are allocated for new and extended school and college facilities:

- Land at Bowmandale School, Barton Upon Humber
- Strategic Site Allocation Lincolnshire Lakes, Scunthorpe
- West Common Lane, Scunthorpe

A new or improved education facility will be supported where:

1. the scale, range, quality and accessibility of education facilities are improved;
2. there is a need to create, expand or alter an existing school;
3. it meets a recognised need in the area it is expected to serve in line with the Council's legal responsibility to provide sufficient school places;
4. the proposed development is of a scale and design appropriate to the location;
5. an area of open space and playing fields sufficient to meet the needs of pupils is incorporated;
6. the development is capable of a joint or dual use for community benefit, in agreement with the school/academy and this has been incorporated into the design;
7. proposals that involve the relocation of existing education facilities outside settlement development limits (and redevelopment of the original site for alternative use) will only be supported where the new site would demonstrably better meet the identified education needs and is acceptable in terms of its impacts on the countryside;
8. the proposal is readily accessible by the community by public transport and by means other than the car; and
9. sufficient car parking, drop off zones and pedestrian crossings are provided.

Where major new housing proposals would result in an increased demand for education facilities which cannot be met by existing schools and colleges, a developer may be required to enter into a S106 planning obligation in order to secure the provision of, or contribution towards new or extended facilities in accordance with the Developer Contributions SPD.

Major new housing proposals applies to:

- 25 or more dwellings in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford urban area
- 15 or more dwellings in principal, medium, and minimum growth settlements.

Calculations are based on the DfES basic need allowance for new places and is linked to the DfES index. The contribution required will be set out in the Developer Contributions SPD and any updates.

At the Planning Application Stage the Council will stipulate if necessary to have Community Use Agreements as part of their planning conditions in order to make the facilities of the school available (when their use is not required by the school).

Alternatives Considered

The option considered was how the Local Plan can ensure the adequate education infrastructure is provided to meet the needs of the local population. National planning policy states it is important that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local Planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement and to development that will widen choice in education. Local Policies are needed to ensure the needs of existing and new communities are met at a local level.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Improvements and new additions to Education Facilities | 100% of approvals comply with the policy criteria. |

CHILDREN'S DAY CARE PROVISION

- 11.86 There is a growing need for day care facilities for children, as increasing numbers of parents find the need to combine work with childcare responsibilities. The growth of such facilities is an important contributor to allowing more people to enter employment and expanding choice in pre-school education. Such facilities include day nurseries, crèches and playgroups.
- 11.87 Proposals for childcare provision have planning implications including the impact on the amenity of residential areas and the safety and well-being of young children. The use of existing dwelling houses for these purposes will require planning permission once the level of child-space provision from the premises reaches a level where the intensity of the use of the property represents a material change of use. This level will be nominally set at the supervision of or more children at any one time (excluding a family's own children) although the individual circumstances may dictate that planning permission is required for a lesser number.

Policy CSC9p: Nursery and Children's Day Care Provision

Any additional children's day nurseries, crèches and playgroups provision will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area, Principal Towns, Larger Service Centres and Larger Rural Settlements or co-located within schools in order to facilitate linked trips by parents.

Applications for new build and the conversion of properties to children's day nurseries, crèches and playgroups will be determined subject to the following criteria:

1. the property should be located within an area providing a safe environment for children;
2. there are facilities for outdoor play separate from car parking and service areas. Where appropriate a carefully designed landscaping scheme shall be incorporated in the development or additional landscaping will be required to supplement existing screening, including the boundaries of the property; and

3. there is on-site provision for resident and staff cars including satisfactory vehicular access and turning facilities within the site.
The layout and design of these areas will be expected to maximise the safety of children within the site; and
4. there is adequate space on the highway, or within the site as a dropping-off zone, which allows vehicles to park without causing a hazard to other users on the highway; and
5. the proposal does not detrimentally alter the character of the area by way of visual impact or cause undue disturbance to neighbours. Where a proposal is within or adjacent to a residential area, conditions will be imposed restricting the hours of operation to those of the working day, i.e. 7.00 am to 6.00 pm Monday to Saturday inclusive, and may also be imposed limiting the number of children to 7 being cared for at any one time.

Any consent may be restricted to the specific use applied for, or to only some of the other uses within Use Class D1 (Non-Residential Institutions) of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).

- 11.88 The provision of childcare facilities, while of considerable community benefit, can result in loss of amenity through noise and disturbance, and excessive vehicle movements in residential areas. In other locations, particularly industrial areas, the surrounding environment of heavy vehicles can prove unsuitable for childcare facilities. Because other uses within Class D1, such as a house resulting in public assembly could potentially cause amenity problems in some locations, the Council will aim to restrict some or all changes of use within the Use Class D1 where appropriate.

Alternatives Considered

No alternatives options considered. NPPF is silent in relation to children's day care provision. NPPF sets out the purpose of the planning system as being 'to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development'. Creating places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being is recognised by the NPPF. Planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. There are no reasonable alternatives.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of permissions granted contrary to this policy. | No permissions granted contrary to this policy. |

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

- 11.89 Community facilities and services includes facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses, places of worship and other local services that enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. There are many existing facilities embedded within our settlements that provide for the health and wellbeing, social, educational, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community. Some of these serve a local community, while some serve a wider area or serve a group or cluster of interdependent settlements. These facilities and services help create supportive communities by meeting day to day needs of residents and businesses.
- 11.90 To be sustainable, suitable good quality facilities must be provided locally, whilst those that attract large numbers of visitors are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This particularly benefits the less mobile and more deprived members of the community.
- 11.91 The North Lincolnshire Council Plan 2018/19 aims to have strong communities and to create neighbourhoods where people are proud to live, get on well together and support each other. The Council will seek to ensure that community facilities and services are provided in the most effective and accessible way. In rural communities, services must be protected as much as possible, as their loss can have a major impact on communities. The provision of local community facilities and services is essential to the quality of life for local residents as they encourage community cohesion and social interaction, healthy lifestyles, improve the ‘liveability’ of places, provide employment opportunities and will reduce the need for people to travel to obtain essential services.
- 11.92 Key issues to address are:
- building inclusive and healthy communities with good and reasonable access to well located high quality key services and community facilities,
 - protecting existing community facilities; and
 - the delivery of new facilities to meet community needs and promoting healthy lifestyles through support for initiatives such as provision of sports and recreation facilities and improved access to green infrastructure.
- 11.93 A key challenge will be to ensure that the correct amount and type of facilities are delivered as part of future growth proposals to meet community needs.

Policy CSC10p: Community Facilities and Services

The provision of new community facilities, or the improvement of existing community facilities, which meet the needs of local residents will be supported in principle.

Good quality services and facilities will be provided that meet the needs of local communities and are accessible by public transport, cycling or on foot and be accessible for all members of society. They should be designed so that they are adaptable and can be easily altered to respond to future demands if necessary.

The provision of new facilities should be focused in the following locations:

1. Sites allocated for such purposes.

2. In town centres, market town centres, district centres or local centres subject to policies in the local plan.
3. In market towns, rural settlements and rural settlements in the countryside where the facility is needed to serve the immediate local area and could not be provided elsewhere.
4. In residential areas where there is no adverse effect on the amenities of neighbouring properties.

The provision of services and facilities will be of the scale appropriate to the type and size of the settlement.

The loss of community facilities or land allocated for such purposes will be resisted, unless there is no longer a need for the land or building in any form of community use, or there is an acceptable alternative means of meeting such need.

Developers will be expected to make an appropriate contribution towards necessary improvements or additional provision for community services and facilities arising from their development proposals.

- 11.94 An analysis of the need for the community facilities and services will be undertaken on a site-by-site basis, taking account of the type of asset and any existing provisions. Similarly, the context of the site and the function and purpose of the use will determine the extent of the local community that the use serves. The term “local” will differ between circumstances; for example, the local community of a single public house in a village would likely be the residents of that village. For a children’s home, “local” could be more wide-reaching, covering the catchment area that the children’s home would serve.

Alternatives Considered

The Option considered was would a policy that seeks to retain community facilities and support new community facilities in sustainable locations (including the provision of shared space) and that seeks to plan positively for the provision of local community facilities and services be supported. Majority of respondents supported this approach and guarding against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services is a requirement of national policy. This policy seeks to interpret this requirement.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Percentage of approved proposals that comply with the principles of the policy. | 100% of approvals that comply with the policy principles. |

ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

- 11.95 The retention of community facilities in settlements is considered essential in maintaining the long term vitality and viability of these areas.
- 11.96 Policies and decisions should aim to achieve places, which promote opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not come into contact with each other, including mixed use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, reside and play in the vicinity.
- 11.97 Policies should also plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.

Policy CSC11p: Entertainment and Cultural Facilities

Planning applications for development, which increases the provision of cultural/entertainment facilities in the area will be permitted in town centres subject to there being no conflict with other policies within this Plan.

- 11.98 The development of museums, arts and entertainment facilities in the area offer opportunities to raise the overall image of North Lincolnshire and the quality of life for its residents. There are still opportunities to further develop cultural and entertainment facilities for heritage interpretation, performances, exhibitions and other activities.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered through the consultation. NPPF states planning policies and decisions should aim to provide, recreational and cultural facilities.

RESTAURANTS AND HOT FOOD TAKEAWAY ESTABLISHMENTS

Policy CSC12p: Restaurants and Hot Food Takeaway Establishments

Proposals for restaurant and hot food takeaway establishments (Use Class A5) will be permitted in town, district and local centres subject to the following criteria:

1. the premises are not located where individually or cumulatively they would have an adverse impact on the occupiers of nearby residential properties by reason of noise and disturbance, litter or on-street parking;
2. the development must not create a road safety hazard or create traffic congestion, due to it being located on a bend, junction, hill or any other restriction on the public highway;
3. suitable off or on-street parking is available on or near the premises so as to avoid detriment to road safety or residential amenity;

4. a suitable fume extraction system and refuse storage area is installed to ensure that the amenity of nearby residents is protected from the emission of smells and fumes;
5. when planning permission is granted for restaurants and hot food takeaway establishments, the Council will consider whether it is desirable to impose conditions, including limiting the hours that the premises may remain open, so as to avoid possible loss of amenity to nearby residents resulting from noise and disturbance.
6. Proposals for hot food takeaways (A5) need to demonstrate that account has been taken of whether the proposal would result in an unacceptable concentration of A5 uses in the centre and in order to promote healthy lifestyles in young people, proposals for A5 uses outside of defined centres but within 400m of an existing or proposed school or college building will be resisted.

- 11.99 Takeaway food establishments and restaurants can add to the quality and attractiveness of existing centres and provide a useful service to shoppers and local residents. However, at the same time they can cause a nuisance both in the immediate area of the facility itself, through problems with noise, smell, traffic and litter, as well as further away.
- 11.100 Dietary risk factors for obesity include high energy density foods, diets high in fat and low in fibre, sugar-rich drinks, and consumption of large portion sizes. The proportion of food eaten outside the home has increased in recent years. This is an important factor contributing to increasing levels of obesity. Food eaten outside the home is more likely to be high in calories and hot food takeaways tend to sell food that is high in fat and salt, and low in fibre, fruit and vegetables. Studies show that regular consumption of energy dense food from hot food takeaways is associated with weight gain.
- 11.101 The NPPF recognises the role that planning can play in better enabling people to live healthier lives. Locally, key indicators of health show that there is a need to improve health and that obesity is one of the key issues. Locating interacting uses, e.g. homes, workplaces and shops, so that it is easy for people to walk or cycle between them, rather than depend on use of cars as part of a solution. Childhood obesity has specifically been identified as a significant threat to children with additional implications for long-term adult health.
- 11.102 In 2008 the Government published Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives which encouraged Councils to use planning powers to control more carefully the rising numbers of fast food takeaways. Whilst this document is now dated, the 2013 Public Health reforms were based upon returning much of the responsibility for local public health to individual Councils and health and well-being boards. There remains a clear message highlighting that local planning authorities should work with public health leads and organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population. It is appropriate, therefore to consider what steps can be taken here. Currently, both recorded and estimated levels of adult excess weight in North Lincolnshire are above the national average, with an estimated 70% of adults obese or overweight, compared with 65% nationally. The risk of childhood obesity is therefore likely to be higher locally, and as adult rates increase, so does the risk amongst children.
- 11.103 The Council's aim is to assist local communities in providing Restaurants and Hot Food Takeaway Establishments within the neighbourhoods they serve, while protecting the amenity of residents in these areas.

Alternatives Considered

The option considered through the consultation was should we look to limit the number of hot food takeaways in some locations where there is an over concentration and/or they are close to schools or does this unfairly prejudice commercial interests. A majority of respondents stated that the Council should seek to limit the number of hot food takeaways in some locations through planning policy, particularly where there is over concentration or are close to schools. The main reasons for supporting this approach are that there are increasing levels of obesity amongst the population, whilst some areas already are dominated by hot food takeaway/fast food outlets. NPPF states planning policies should plan positively for the provision of local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of approved proposals that comply with the policy criteria. | 100% of approvals that comply with the policy principles. |

BURIAL AND CEMETERY PROVISION

- 11.104 Cemeteries are a necessary community need. This function is not only related to a practical social land use, but also has recreational and archaeological value in terms of providing open space and historical information.
- 11.105 The Council has Woodlands Crematorium with chapel facilities and burial facilities in eight public cemeteries. Other cemeteries in North Lincolnshire are Crosby Cemetery, Brumby Cemetery, Brigg Cemetery, Scawby Cemetery, Barton Cemetery, Barrow Cemetery and Winterton Cemetery.

Policy CSC13p: Burial Grounds and Cemetery Provision

Cemetery sites are proposed at the following locations:

1. Land at Plymouth Road, Scunthorpe

If a need is identified for any other new cemeteries in North Lincolnshire, sites should be located adjacent or in close proximity to existing cemetery and crematoria facilities.

- 11.106 A need has been identified to extend the existing cemetery facilities on land at Plymouth Road, Scunthorpe. The policy also addresses the possible need for further cemetery facilities arising in North Lincolnshire. If a need does arise, sites should be located adjacent or in close proximity to existing cemeteries and crematoria in order to help to reduce vehicle journeys and trip lengths.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. National planning policy regarding promoting healthy and safe communities states planning policies should provide social, recreational and cultural facilities the community needs. Local policies are needed to ensure the needs of existing and new communities are met at a local level.

CHURCHES, PRAYER HOUSES AND OTHER PLACES OF WORSHIP

Policy CSC14p: Churches, Prayer Houses and other Places of Worship

Applications for planning permission for the change of use of properties and the extension of existing places of worship, and the construction of new buildings as places of worship will be approved subject to the following criteria:

1. the property should preferably be detached. Applications for the conversion of semi-detached or terraced houses to places of worship will only be approved where the adjoining property is in some form of non-residential use or is occupied by a religious official associated with the proposed development; and
2. the proposal does not lead to loss of amenity to any residential properties in the vicinity.

Any consent may be restricted to the specific use applied for, or to only some of the other uses within Use Class D1.

- 11.107 The Council's aim is to assist local communities in providing places of worship for all denominations and religions within the neighbourhoods they serve, while protecting the amenity of residents in these areas.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. National planning policy regarding promoting healthy and safe communities states planning policies should provide social, recreational and cultural facilities the community needs. Local Policies are needed to ensure the needs of existing and new communities are met at a local level.

TOURISM AND VISITOR ACCOMMODATION

- 11.108 Tourism is a growth industry, which contributes £167m to the North Lincolnshire economy. Over 4,000 people are employed locally in the industry. In 2014 there were 3.1m day visits to North Lincolnshire attractions.
- 11.109 There are currently 1,266 serviced bed spaces and over 40 visitor attractions, which include art galleries, historic market towns, the birthplace of world Methodism, Normanby Hall, the Humber Estuary, Thorne and Crowle Moors and the surrounding attractive countryside have a huge role to play in developing and moving forward North Lincolnshire's tourism offer.

- 11.110 Day visits are the main income for tourism sector businesses. The area's geographic position – within an hour's drive of major centres of population such as Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Hull – makes it an easily accessible and attractive proposition. The majority of visitors to our market towns are from within the UK. Of those asked, 77 per cent said they were on a leisure trip, 12 per cent visiting friends and relatives and 11 per cent on special shopping trips. Of those who are visiting market towns, 44 per cent of visitors said they would be happy to return to the town and likely to make a repeat visit.
- 11.111 The development of tourism in North Lincolnshire is important in providing economic support for local people and for reinforcing local culture and local distinctiveness. Tourism can also provide a strong impetus for environmental enhancement, including the restoration of historic buildings, the interpretation of archaeological sites, the conservation of past industrial areas, and the enhancement of the countryside and water environment. If insensitively handled, however, it can lead to a rapid dilution of local character, cause damage to sensitive areas and threaten local qualities that attract visitors in the first place.
- 11.112 North Lincolnshire Council is committed to enhancing the visitor offer by focusing on five themes:
- Best place for outdoor activities
 - Best place for culture, heritage and arts
 - Best place for food and accommodation
 - Best place for rural countryside, nature and green space
 - Best place for market experience

Policy CSC15p: Tourism and Visitor Attractions

The visitor sector is an important and resilient part of the area's economy. In order to raise the quality of the visitor experience, the provision of new visitor attractions or the expansion of existing attractions will be permitted provided:

1. it is located in sustainable and accessible locations or can be made so;
2. it is appropriate to the site's location in terms of scale, design, layout and materials;
3. it does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the areas valuable natural, built or heritage assets and helps to enhance any affected asset;
4. it can demonstrate the viability of the new attraction or where appropriate helps support the viability of an existing attraction; and
5. it enhances and complements existing visitor attractions or priorities in the area and supports the development of a year-round visitor economy and/or extends visitor stays.

Where a countryside location is necessary the development should:

- meet identified visitor needs;
- support local employment and community services;
- ensure adequate infrastructure; and
- relate to an existing tourism asset that is based upon a site specific natural or heritage feature.

Large Scale Development

Comprehensive masterplanning and a robust business plan to articulate the potential impacts, proposed mitigation and economic, social and environmental benefits should accompany applications for large scale new or expanding visitor attractions.

- 11.113 New visitor attractions will be directed to accessible and sustainable locations in the first instance in order to address the need to develop the visitor offer and encourage visitors to stay longer. Where development is not in accessible locations it will be focussed on the conversion of existing buildings and developments that contribute to rural diversification, enjoyment of the countryside and access to heritage.
- 11.114 Planning for tourism should make the most of our assets, enriching them rather than harming the very character, quality and beauty that makes them attractive to residents and visitors. This can be achieved by ensuring development is appropriately located and levels of visitor activity are not likely to significantly affect protected sites and species, particularly those of National and European Importance.
- 11.115 To encourage a broad range of visitors in addition to day visitors, and to meet the accommodation needs of businesses in the area, it is necessary to offer a wide range of visitor accommodation including hotels, bed and breakfasts and self-catering facilities.
- 11.116 In terms of existing provision, Scunthorpe in particular lacks hotel accommodation of the size and quality to fully capitalise on the market for accommodating local business visitors. The North Lincolnshire area as a whole acts as both a visitor attraction in itself and as a touring base for the wider Lincolnshire and North Humber Bank area, and as such, offers wide opportunities for expanding accommodation.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. NPPF supports a prosperous rural economy through sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, which respect the character of the countryside.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of approved proposals that comply with the policy criteria. | 100% of approvals that comply with the policy principles. |

HOTEL AND GUEST HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

Policy CSC16p: Hotel and Guest House Accommodation

Within defined settlement boundaries new hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfast accommodation will be permitted provided that the development proposed is compatible with its surroundings in terms of siting, scale, design, materials and landscaping, and neighbouring residential amenity will not be detrimentally affected.

In the open countryside outside defined settlement boundaries planning permission will be granted for:

1. the extension of existing hotels, guest houses, public houses and farmhouse/bed and breakfast accommodation;
2. the provision of visitor accommodation within the curtilage of existing public houses and restaurants;
3. the change of use of residential premises; and
4. the conversion of rural buildings; including those of architectural or historic merit provided that the development proposed:
 - a. is compatible with its surroundings in terms of siting, scale, design materials and landscaping;
 - b. does not have an adverse effect on the character and appearance of the open countryside;
 - c. would not be harmful to highway safety or have a detrimental impact on the free flow of traffic on the adjacent highway network; and
 - d. does not harm neighbouring residential amenity.

11.117 The policy emphasises how hotel development can bring economic and employment benefits for the local community.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered through the consultation. NPPF states planning policies and decisions should aim to provide, recreational and cultural facilities.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

11.118 Camping and caravan sites can make a valuable contribution towards providing inexpensive visitor accommodation in the area. Such facilities can however be a particularly intrusive element in the open countryside. A distinction must also be made between static caravan sites and chalets (which can be highly intrusive), and touring caravan sites, which are generally of a smaller scale with caravans removed during the winter and problems of off-season storage being largely avoided.

- 11.119 Touring caravan sites tend not to be intrusive in the landscape. Static holiday caravan and chalet sites are an all year round feature in the countryside, and place demands on infrastructure and services. They do, however, have a generally higher standard and wider range of facilities than touring sites and can contribute to the development of tourism and the rural economy. By directing the development of these sites mainly to principal recreational attractions, their environmental impact on the countryside can be minimised. Sporadic development, however, can cause uncertainty in infrastructure provision and place undue pressure on the surrounding locality and rural communities.
- 11.120 Transit and touring camping or caravan facilities are generally a less damaging feature on the open countryside than sites for static holiday caravans and chalets. The need for on-site facilities and in some instances warden's accommodation, is recognised but these should be restricted to the site's immediate needs. A touring site should not be seen as a reason for erecting new dwellings or additional facilities such as shops, cafés and petrol stations in the countryside, which would not be permitted under other policies in this Local Plan.

Policy CSC17p: Camping and Caravan Sites

New caravan and camping facilities (both touring and static) will be granted planning permission provided:

1. the development is closely associated with existing or proposed recreational and tourist attractions and is of an appropriate scale having regard to the size and type of attraction with which it is associated; and
2. the site can be suitably screened by existing land forms and/or the provision of a scheme of landscaping; and
3. the provision of any built development is restricted to those essential facilities which are required to service the site.

In granting planning permission conditions will be imposed, where necessary, restricting the use of the site to holiday lettings.

A change of use of existing transit and touring caravan and camping facilities to static holiday caravans or chalets will not be permitted unless the site is:

4. closely associated with a major existing or proposed recreational and tourist attraction;
5. the development is of an appropriate scale in relation to its setting and there is no material adverse impact upon the amenity and character of the locality; and
6. existing sewerage facilities are capable of being upgraded to accommodate the intensified use of the site. Conditions will be imposed requiring such improvements in landscaping and screening as are necessitated by the intensified use of the site.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. National planning policy regarding tourism and leisure developments states planning policies and decisions should enable sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside. Local policies are needed to ensure the needs of existing and new communities are met at a local level.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of approved proposals that comply with the policy criteria. | 100% of approvals that comply with the policy principles. |

12 Planning for a Sustainable Supply of Minerals

- 12.1 Minerals play a vital role in society. Aggregates and other types of construction minerals are needed to build homes, factories, offices and transport infrastructure. Other minerals are used in industry, food production and agriculture. Energy minerals like oil and gas provide the country with power and heating. Whilst seeking to deliver development, increase our quality of life, and create sustainable communities, it is essential that we plan appropriately for minerals. Doing so ensures that the need for minerals by society and the economy, together with the impacts of extraction and processing on communities and the environment, are managed in an integrated way.
- 12.2 Minerals are also a finite resource and can only be extracted where they are found. This means it is important to make best use of them and secure their long-term conservation. North Lincolnshire's geology ensures the presence of several different mineral resources in the area. These include sand and gravel, limestone, chalk, silica sand, clay, ironstone and peat as well as hydrocarbon (oil and gas) deposits. We have five quarries extracting either chalk or limestone and four extracting either sand and gravel, or silica sand. Ironstone extraction ceased some time ago, as has peat extraction. There is one operational oil well. The British Geological Survey (BGS) report on mineral resources in former Humberside area and its accompanying map identifies the type and extent of the minerals present in North Lincolnshire.

MINERAL SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

- 12.3 As highlighted above minerals are essential for society and the wider economy. National policy is clear that there is a need to maintain an adequate and steady supply of minerals, particularly aggregates, to meet local as well as national requirements.

Policy MIN1p: Mineral Supply Requirements

To support a steady and adequate supply of minerals including aggregates and industrial mineral, the Council will seek to make available sufficient land. In doing so the Council will seek to maintain a minimum crushed rock landbank of at least 10 years and a minimum sand and gravel landbank of at least seven years at all times.

Evidence shows that North Lincolnshire should make provision for 2.85 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 5.13 million tonnes of crushed rock over the plan period. This equates to:

- Sand & Gravel – 0.15 million tonnes per annum
- Crushed Rock – 0.27 million tonnes per annum

Appropriate landbanks will also be maintained for silica sand and brick clay, in line with national policy.

Provision will be derived from existing operational sites, additional allocations and new sites that meet the policy requirements for mineral extractions, as well as those of the wider Local Plan.

- 12.4 To identify future requirements and demand for aggregates we have to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) that is updated each year based on annual survey of mineral operators. The Council works with its neighbours in the Humber area to prepare this as a joint piece of work. Future supply and demand is based on a rolling average of 10-year sales data and other local information. It looks at all supply options including the availability of secondary or recycled aggregates as well as imports and exports.
- 12.5 In making this decision the Council must have regard to the annual average sales figure for the last three years with the purpose of identifying the general trend of demand as part of the consideration of whether it might be appropriate to increase supply. Annual figures over the ten year period leading up to the commencement of the plan period (2017 to 2036) and the annual average for ten year and three year periods set out below. The figures shown are for the Humber sub-region, based on the 2018 version of the LAA.

Table 8.1: Aggregate Sales in the Humber Sub-Region (2007 to 2016)

| Year | Sand & Gravel Sales (million tonnes) | Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes) |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 2007 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| 2008 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| 2009 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 2010 | 0.59 | 0.2 |
| 2011 | 0.71 | 0.3 |
| 2012 | 0.56 | 0.23 |
| 2013 | 0.92 | 0.21 |
| 2014 | 0.92 | 0.75 |
| 2015 | 0.92 | 0.75 |
| 2016 | 0.9 | 0.85 |
| Ten Year Average (2007 to 2016) | 0.89 | 0.4 |
| Three Year Average (2014 to 2016) | 0.91 | 0.78 |

12.6 Work has been undertaken to apportion these sales to the north and south banks of the Humber – i.e. East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire as the only mineral producing areas – as part of evidence based being prepared to support minerals planning in both areas. East Riding of Yorkshire & Hull City Councils have prepared a minerals apportionment paper to support their Joint Minerals Plan and to be read alongside the LAA. This work suggests that East Riding & Hull should plan for 0.81 million tonnes per annum of sand and gravel and 0.13 million tonnes per annum of crushed rock.

12.7 This work and LAA therefore gives an indicative apportionment (based on 10 year average sales) to the south bank of the Humber of 0.15 million tonnes per annum of sand and gravel) and 0.27 million tonnes per annum of crushed rock. This would give an overall indicative requirement in North Lincolnshire up to 2036 of 2.85 million tonnes and 5.13 million tonnes, for sand and gravel and crushed rock respectively. A similar apportionment paper has been produced alongside the Local Plan.

12.8 It should be noted that sales and reserves information for North Lincolnshire over the last ten years, particularly for sand and gravel, is limited or incomplete due to lack of responses from site operators as well as the need for commercial confidentiality. The council will continue to work with operators to identify more accurate information.

- 12.9 The NPPF sets out clear policy requirements in relation to a number of minerals. It requires the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel, 10 years for crushed rock, 10 years for silica sand sites (more in some circumstances) and 25 years for clay. It also requires us to consider how to meet the demand for minerals for the repair of historic assets. Landbanks are the stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction over a specified period of time. Information about landbanks in North Lincolnshire, in particular for sand and gravel, is limited. These will be monitored through the LAA and annual surveys undertaken on behalf of the Yorkshire & Humber Aggregates Working Party (YHAWP).
- 12.10 Existing reserves (as of 2016) for sand and gravel are 1.3 million tonnes (based on operator and planning application information) and 6.5 million tonnes for crushed rock. Based on the indicative apportionments, outlined above this would identify landbanks of 8.6 years and 32.5 years respectively, meeting the government requirements. It should be noted that this might change as sites are developed out or planning permissions expire.

Alternatives Considered – Minerals Supply Requirements

No alternative options were considered. National planning policy requires those authorities with aggregate minerals to play their role in maintaining a steady and adequate supply to local, regional and national requirements, and make provision in their Local Plans. No policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| The annual production rate of aggregates. | Sand and gravel production of 0.15 million tonnes per annum and crushed rock production of 0.27 million tonnes per annum. |
| Sand and gravel, and crushed rock landbanks. | Maintain a seven year landbank for sand and gravel, and a ten year landbank for crushed rock. |

MINERAL SAFEGUARDING

- 12.11 Minerals can only be worked where they are found. This means that it is important to make sure that key mineral resources are safeguarded from development that may result in their sterilisation, thus preventing their extraction. National policy requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard mineral resources via Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) and that known locally and nationally important resources are not sterilised by non-mineral development. It must be stressed that there is no presumption that resources defined within MSAs will be worked. MSAs are tools to alert prospective developers to the presence of a mineral resource.

Policy MIN2p: Mineral Safeguarding

To ensure the long-term conservation of nationally and locally important minerals in North Lincolnshire, Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are defined to prevent their sterilisation by non-minerals development. The following minerals are considered to be important:

- Chalk
- Lincolnshire Limestone
- Sand & Gravel
- Silica Sand
- Brick Clay
- Ironstone [awaiting information from British Steel]

Buffer areas of 250m & 500m will be established in order to maintain proximal safeguarding around sand and gravel, and crushed rock resources.

Planning permission will only be granted for incompatible non-mineral development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area, as defined on the Policies Map, where it is demonstrated that either:

1. The mineral is not of economic value or potential value, or does not exist; or
2. That extraction of the mineral would not be physically viable or practicable; or
3. The mineral can be extracted satisfactorily, having regard to Policy MIN3p, prior to the non-minerals development taking place without adversely affecting the viability or deliverability of the non-minerals development; or
4. The incompatible development is of a temporary nature that can be completed and the site returned to a condition that would not prevent future mineral extraction; or
5. Material considerations indicate that the need for the development overrides the presumption for mineral safeguarding such that sterilisation of the mineral can be permitted following the exploration of opportunities for prior extraction; or
6. It constitutes development that is exempt from the mineral safeguarding policy (see the list of exempt criteria in Appendix 8.2).

Where non-minerals development is proposed in an MSA, the applicant should supply a minerals assessment based on the requirements set out in Appendix 8.3.

Prior extraction of safeguarded minerals will be supported in MSAs where it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place, subject to meeting the requirements of policy MIN3p, and other policies within the Plan.

Mineral sites (excluding dormant sites) and associated infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in North Lincolnshire will be safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the sites and infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise their use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.

- 12.12 Mineral Safeguard Areas (MSAs) have been defined for North Lincolnshire's key mineral resources to ensure that they are not sterilised by non-mineral development, covering sand and gravel, chalk, limestone, silica sand, brick clay and ironstone. They are essential for the construction sector as well as the production of industrial products. Silica sand which is used in the glass, ceramics and foundry sector, for example, is classed as being of national importance, due to limited number of areas where it is found. North Lincolnshire is one of eighteen areas of the UK where it is extracted.
- 12.13 North Lincolnshire's Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) have been developed in accordance with guidance and using mineral resource mapping information produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS). In some cases, they cover extensive areas of North Lincolnshire, and ensure that the mineral safeguarding is considered appropriately in the Local Plan and in determining planning applications. Where proposals for development in MSAs are put forward, they should be accompanied by a mineral resource assessment (see Appendix 8.3), unless it constitutes an exempt use (see Appendix 8.2).
- 12.14 Prior extraction of safeguarded minerals will be encouraged in MSAs where it is necessary for non-mineral development to occur. However, this is dependent upon whether it can be done without unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and amenity of local communities and achievable within an acceptable timescale. Where planning permission is granted planning conditions or obligations will be imposed to ensure that the mineral resource can be adequately worked and the site restored to a satisfactory after-use should the following development be delayed or not implemented.
- 12.15 The NPPF also includes a requirement to safeguard existing, planned and potential mineral infrastructure. This can include rail heads, wharfs, depots, coating and batching plants. In the case of North Lincolnshire there are no specific rail heads or wharves that handle minerals. However, there are a number of port and wharf facilities along the Rivers Humber and Trent that have the potential to be used for landing marine aggregates, if required. Policy EC6p seeks to safeguard these facilities as part of the area's transport strategic infrastructure. There are a number of concrete batching plants in the area, particularly in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area, as well as an asphalt plant. Cemex operate a cement manufacturing facility at South Ferriby, whilst Singleton Birch have a lime manufacturing plant at Melton Ross. There are also several facilities for the production of recycled aggregates associated with the area's three limestone quarries as well as at Elsham Wold (Stoneledge).

Alternatives Considered – Mineral Safeguarding

Safeguarding of mineral resources as well as supporting mineral infrastructure is a requirement of national policy. This policy seeks to interpret this requirement at the North Lincolnshire level to prevent sterilisation of important mineral resources in the area. It also provides a clear framework for developers and decision makers that should be considered when dealing with proposals for non-mineral development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Number of eligible schemes, within the Minerals Safeguarding Area, that are supported by a mineral assessment. | 100% of eligible scheme are supported by a mineral assessment. |

MINERAL EXTRACTION

- 12.16 As well as ensuring a steady and adequate supply of minerals, their efficient use, and safeguarding key resources and infrastructure, it is essential that the impacts of all types of minerals development including extraction and processing on their surroundings are managed appropriately. The Local Plan will need to include policies to manage the impact of all forms of development, including minerals, on the wider environment and communities. The Government's Planning Practice Guidance sets out some of the environmental considerations that need to be taken into account when assessing proposals for minerals extraction. Examples include noise, dust, air quality, lighting, traffic landscape and flood risk.

Policy MIN3p: Mineral Extraction

Development for mineral extraction must demonstrate the extent, quality, significance and need for the resources to be extracted and must ensure that:

1. The natural and historic environment, highway safety and human health is conserved, managed and enhanced as appropriate;
2. Residential amenity and human health is protected from issues including noise, vibration and air quality;
3. Workings will not increase the potential of flood risks or surface water flooding;
4. Essential infrastructure is protected; and
5. The transportation of minerals makes use of sustainable modes of transport, wherever possible.

Where the above cannot be ensured, the benefits of mineral extraction must outweigh any likely harm and significant justification and mitigation must be provided.

- 12.17 This policy sets out the Council's approach for dealing with planning applications for mineral extraction and the key criteria that will be considered, alongside all other relevant policies of this plan.

- 12.18 Proposals for mineral extraction (including extensions to existing sites), will be required to robustly justify the requirement for extraction, specifically in relation to the need for the site to maintain supply in line with the latest Local Aggregate Assessment and the maintenance of the aggregates landbank.
- 12.19 The possibility of significant environmental and social effects associated must be fully understood before consideration can be given as to whether the development is acceptable.
- 12.20 The applicant will be expected to provide detailed information of the likely significant effect of the development on human beings, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climate, landscape, material assets and cultural and historical heritage. Potential cumulative impacts must also be considered.

Alternatives Considered – Mineral Extraction

This policy seeks to ensure that impacts of mineral extraction on the wider environment North Lincolnshire are given due consideration by developers and decision makers. The no policy is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Percentage of approved proposals that comply with the principles of the policy. | 100% of approvals that comply with the policy principles. |

RECYCLED & SECONDARY AGGREGATES

- 12.21 As minerals are a finite resource, it is important to ensure that they are used in a way that is appropriate, efficient and sustainable. This can be done by encouraging the re-use and recycling of suitable materials to help reduce the amount of primary mineral extraction. This is supported by national policy and guidance. In doing so, the contribution that secondary and recycled minerals can make to the overall supply should be taken into account.

Policy MIN4p: Recycled & Secondary Aggregates

The use of recycled and secondary aggregates will be supported in order to reduce the reliance on primary aggregates and contribute towards sustainable development. Proposals for facilities for secondary and recycled aggregates will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that potentially adverse impacts are able to be avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels and that the proposal is compliant with relevant Local Plan policies.

Preference will be given towards sites at the following locations:

1. Mineral extraction sites with existing processing plants;
2. On-site as an ancillary activity to construction or demolition projects;
3. Committed waste management facilities or within suitable areas for waste management where the proposed use accords with the type of waste use either existing at that location, or is complementary to the current economic role, status and uses of the employment area (where applicable);
4. Existing industrial areas or on land that is permitted or allocated for general employment development.

For sites where the primary use is temporary (e.g. mineral extraction and where associated with construction or demolition projects), permission will be granted for a period not exceeding the permitted life of the primary use.

Specifically regarding proposals on mineral extraction sites, permission will only be granted where there is no conflict with the approved restoration scheme.

Development of temporary facilities for the recovery and recycling of inert materials, including inert wastes, must demonstrate that the materials will be recycled and reused (as far as practicable) on-site.

12.22 Recycled and secondary minerals are those that, after processing or treatment, can potentially be used to substitute for primary or land-won aggregate and provide a more sustainable source of aggregate for construction. They may be derived from processing of construction, demolition and extraction waste (CDE) (recycled aggregate) or may be by-products of mineral extraction or processing, or industrial processes (secondary aggregate).

12.23 Nationally, 74 million tonnes of recycled and secondary material was produced in 2017, representing 30% of the British aggregates market³⁴). The Government's National & Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision (2005 to 2020), assume that recycled and secondary aggregates will form a proportion of England's aggregate supply. In respect of the Yorkshire & Humber region, they are expected to contribute 133,000 tonnes out of a total requirement for aggregates of 431,000 tonnes, between 2005 and 2020.

- 12.24 Information on the amount of available recycled and secondary aggregates being produced in the area is variable and not considered to be completely reliable. It is therefore difficult to accurately assess the role that they play in aggregate supply and demand. In many cases CDE waste is processed on site using mobile plant and then either reused on site or taken direct to other construction sites for use. Collecting information from these sites is extremely difficult because of their temporary nature. However, the Local Aggregate Assessment will monitor production levels. In 2013, the estimated level of recycled and secondary aggregate production/sales in North Lincolnshire was over 50,000 tonnes. However, this may not generally be accurate.
- 12.25 There a number of sites where the production of recycled and secondary aggregates take place in North Lincolnshire. Some associated with existing quarries, whilst others located in employment areas.

Alternatives Considered – Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

No alternative options considered. This policy seeks to site such workings ensure that impacts of working recycled and secondary aggregates on the wider environment North Lincolnshire are given due consideration by developers and decision makers. It also promotes the re-use of waste materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy as set out by the national planning policy for waste. The no policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Number of approved proposals that comply with the policy criteria | 100% of approvals that comply with the policy criteria |
| Permitted capacity recycled and secondary aggregate production (million tonnes per annum) | 30% of the total aggregates production is formed by recycled and secondary aggregates |

ENERGY MINERALS

- 12.26 Oil and gas (also known as 'hydrocarbons') are primary sources of energy and have a vital role in the UK economy. Government policy is to ensure that the country has a secure and diverse supply of energy sources, including the use of indigenous hydrocarbons from conventional and unconventional sources. The majority of oil and gas in the UK originates off-shore, for example in the North Sea, however some does come from on-shore extraction.

Policy MIN5p: Energy Minerals (Oil & Gas/Hydrocarbons)

Proposals for the exploration, appraisal and development of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons will be supported where they are consistent with the following principles:

1. This takes place within areas covered by Petroleum Exploration & Development Licences (PEDLs) and hydrocarbon extraction sites, as shown on the Policies Map.
2. Support will only be given to applications for energy minerals that significantly benefit the local economy and any cumulative and adverse impacts on the local environment or residential amenity can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority. Adequate separation should be maintained between residential buildings and other sensitive receptors.
3. Proposals should include:
 - a. A detailed scheme of working
 - b. A plan showing the locations where surface work and underground operations will occur
 - c. A plan showing the proximity of other oil or gas fields
 - d. At the appraisal or production stage a completed appraisal of the hydrocarbon resource field
 - e. At the production stage a comprehensive scheme for the full development of the hydrocarbon resource within an agreed timescale; and
 - f. At the production stage the use of existing facilities for the development of any additional fields discovered unless the applicant satisfies the Council that this would not be technically feasible and any adverse impacts can be mitigated.

12.27 Conventional oil and gas refers to oil and gas resources which are found in relatively porous sandstone or limestone rock formations. These resources are located both off-shore and onshore. Extraction methods generally involve drilling a borehole down to the porous rock where oil or gas has formed in a reservoir. Because the oil and gas resources can flow relatively freely within the porous rock all that's needed is for the gas or oil to be pumped out of the ground using beam pumps ('nodding donkeys') or electric pumps.

12.28 Unconventional gas and oil resources are found in fine-grained sedimentary rocks known as shales. Shale rocks are very common. Shale gas and oil is trapped in the rock at depths between 1,500 and 4,200 metres below the surface. It cannot be recovered using conventional oil and gas extraction techniques, hence the use of 'hydraulic fracturing'.

12.29 The on-shore oil and gas industry is well established in the United Kingdom. There are 120 on-shore sites with 250 operating wells producing conventional oil and gas across the country. In North Lincolnshire, reserves of conventional oil have been discovered at Crosby Warren to the north east of Scunthorpe as well as in the Broughton and Brigg areas. The only area that has been worked is at Crosby Warren, where oil has been produced since the mid 1980's. Other exploratory wells have been drilled since the mid 1940's, looking for conventional oil and gas as well as coalbed methane. These wells are now mostly plugged and abandoned. In the case of the coalbed methane wells, there has been no further activity since exploration took place.

- 12.30 The British Geological Survey (BGS) has estimated that the UK has more shale gas than previously expected (1,300 trillion cubic feet of shale gas in the north of England and the Midlands). A BGS study, published in 2013, examined a large area of the Bowland shales of northern England, stretching from Merseyside in the west to the Humber in east, and Loughborough in the south to Pickering in the north, and its potential for shale gas to be present.
- 12.31 The study suggests that the geology beneath part of North Lincolnshire may contain commercially viable shale gas resources. However, the exact extent of any resource and whether it is economically and commercially viable to extract is not clear. To date there have not been proposals to explore for or extract shale gas in North Lincolnshire.
- 12.32 National energy policy is that oil and gas makes an essential contribution to the country's prosperity and quality of life. While renewable energy must form an increasing part of the national energy picture, oil and gas remain key elements of the energy system for years to come. There is also a commitment to maximising indigenous resources, subject to safety and environmental considerations.
- 12.33 The NPPF states that for oil and gas including unconventional hydrocarbons, minerals planning authorities should develop criteria based policies that clearly distinguish between the three phases of development (exploration, appraisal and production) and to address constraints that apply within licensed areas. All three stages require planning permission, and there is no presumption in favour of permission being granted at subsequent stages.
- 12.34 The three phases are:
- Exploration: this phase seeks to acquire geological data to establish whether hydrocarbons are present. This may involve drilling and, in the case of shale gas, fracking.
 - Appraisal: this is where the operator needs further information about the extent of reserves and its characteristics to establish whether it can be economically exploited. It includes hydraulic fracturing and is usually a relatively short-term activity, typically between six months and two years.
 - Production: This is the longer-term process of extracting the oil and gas and will involve associated infrastructure such as pipelines, processing facilities and storage tanks.
- 12.35 It should be noted that the planning system for oil and gas development operates alongside other regulatory regimes. This includes:
- The Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) issue Petroleum Exploration and Development Licenses (PEDLs) under powers granted by the Petroleum Act 1998. The current licensed areas in North Lincolnshire are shown on the Policies Map. PEDLs allow companies to pursue a range of oil and gas exploration activities, subject to necessary drilling/development consents and planning permission. The OGA are also responsible for assessing risk and monitoring of seismic activity, as well as granting consent for flaring or venting;
 - The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for protecting water resources (including groundwater aquifers), ensuring appropriate treatment and disposal of mining waste, emissions to air, and suitable treatment and managing any naturally occurring radioactive materials;
 - The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) regulates the safety aspects of all phases of extraction, in particular responsibility for ensuring the appropriate design and construction of a well casing for any borehole.

- 12.36 The Council is responsible for granting permission for the location of any wells and well pads, and will impose conditions to ensure that the impact on the land is acceptable.
- 12.37 A hydrological assessment will be required in support of any planning application and water availability may be a limiting factor in any proposal.

Alternatives Considered – Energy Minerals (Oil & Gas/Hydrocarbons)

No alternative options considered. This policy seeks to ensure that impacts of energy mineral extraction on the wider environment of North Lincolnshire are given due consideration by developers and decision makers. It also provides a clear framework for developers and decision makers that should be considered when dealing with proposals for energy mineral extraction. The no policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Number of planning permissions granted for the production of hydrocarbons | 100% of approvals comply with the policy criteria |

MINERALS SITE ALLOCATIONS

- 12.38 In order to deliver the requirements for minerals outlined in policy MIN1p, it will be important to identify appropriate sites, areas of search or preferred areas within the Local Plan. There are number of existing mineral extraction sites in North Lincolnshire that will continue to make a contribution to supply over the coming years, however additional sites will be required.

Policy MIN6p: Mineral Sites

Provision to meet the mineral requirements in North Lincolnshire to 2036 will come from sites with planning permission and the following allocations:

Sites with Planning Permission/Operational Sites

- MIN6-1p: Cove Farm, Westwoodside (Sand)
- MIN6-2p: Kettleby Parks Quarry (Sand & Gravel)
- MIN6-3p: Melton Ross Quarry (Chalk)
- MIN6-4p: South Ferriby Quarry (Chalk & Shale Clay)
- MIN6-5p: Hibaldstow Quarry (Limestone)
- MIN6-6p: Manton Quarry (Limestone)
- MIN6-7p: Kirton Quarry (Limestone)
- MIN6-8p: Barton East (Clay)
- MIN6-9p: Messingham Quarry (Silica Sand)
- MIN6-10p: Eastfield Farm (Silica Sand)
- MIN6-11p: Crosby Warren (Oil)
- MIN6-12p: Low Melwood Quarry (Clay)
- MIN6-13p: Land north of Brigg Road, Messingham (Silica Sand)
- MIN6-14p: Hibaldstow Quarry (Extension) (Limestone)

All relevant constraints and issues have been identified and mitigation put in place through existing planning permissions. It is expected all sites will conform to the planning permission, associated conditions, and agreed restoration and aftercare plans.

New Sites/Areas of Search

- MIN6-15p: Cove Farm, Westwoodside (Extension) (Sand) (Area of Search)
- MIN6-16p: Land at Holme Lane (Silica Sand) (New Site)
- MIN6-17p: Eastfield Farm, Winteringham (Silica Sand) (New Site)
- MIN6-18p: Land South of Composition Lane, Winteringham (Silica Sand) (Area of Search)

Where proposals come forward for mineral extraction on the above sites, applications should be supported by a range of assessments that address potential environmental impacts including air quality, biodiversity, drainage, dust, ecology, flood risk, heritage/archaeology, hydrology, landscape/visual impact, noise and transport/highways. In some cases an Environmental Statement may be required. All proposals should include a restoration plan (as required in policy MIN8).

All above the sites will be identified on the Policies Map.

- 12.39 The sites/areas of search listed above, will ensure that North Lincolnshire continues to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals in line with national policy. As mentioned a number of existing operational and permitted sites will continue during the lifetime of the Local Plan, until extraction ceases and they are restored for a beneficial afteruse. These sites benefit from planning permissions and should continue to be operated in line with the conditions attached to them.

- 12.40 The new sites listed above consist of those considered suitable, when assessed through the Call for Sites processes (2017 & 2018). In the case of the Cove Farm extension site, it was granted planning permission in 2009, with a condition requiring extraction to commence by 1st November 2015. This was subsequently amended in 2013 to push back commencement to 1st November 2018, however this has not occurred. Based on the planning permissions, it was felt appropriate to identify it as an Area of Search.
- 12.41 All proposals that come forward on the new site allocations will be accompanied by a range of assessments to address key environmental impacts. Any prospective applicant should discuss the exact type and nature of assessments with the Council when putting together their proposals.
- 12.42 North Lincolnshire has a number of historic stonepits identified in the Historic England (previously English Heritage) Strategic Stone Study.

Alternatives Considered – Minerals Allocations

No alternative options considered. National planning policy requires those authorities with aggregate minerals to play their role in maintaining a steady and adequate supply. The policy will also ensure the impacts of mineral extraction on the wider environment of North Lincolnshire are given due consideration by developers and decision makers and provides a clear framework for developers and decision makers that should be considered when dealing with proposals for mineral extraction. The no policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Allocate alternative sites:

Alternative sites have been considered for allocation for mineral extraction. However, the alternative sites submitted have significant environmental constraints and are not considered to be a satisfactory alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of approvals for mineral extraction | Sand and gravel production of 0.15 million tonnes per annum and crushed rock production of 0.27 million tonnes per annum. Maintain a seven year landbank for sand and gravel, and a ten year landbank for crushed rock. |

BORROW PITS

- 12.43 'Borrow pits' are temporary mineral workings opened locally to supply material for a specific construction project. This would normally be a large project where a substantial amount of aggregate needs to be supplied over a relatively short period. Examples are road building schemes or the construction of a reservoir, although their use in association with smaller projects is not unknown.

Policy MIN7p: Borrow Pits & Ancillary Extraction

Permission will be granted for the development of borrow pits and extraction occurring as an ancillary activity where it can be demonstrated that one of the following applies:

1. The borrow pit is in close proximity to the construction project it is intended to supply, and that extraction of minerals from the borrow pit constitutes the most appropriate supply option with regard to the type and quality of the mineral and proximity to other mineral extraction sites. The estimated size of the resource, and proposed extractive operations, is commensurate to the estimated needs of the associated construction or engineering works.
2. The extraction of the mineral can be clearly demonstrated to be ancillary to the proposed development. The estimated size of the resource, and proposed extractive operations, is proportionate to the primary use.
3. The proposal is for the prior extraction of minerals within a Mineral Safeguarding Area.

In addition to the above, the proposal will need to demonstrate that inert waste arising from the associated works or extraction is used in restoration works where appropriate and that the proposed development is compliant with relevant local plan policies.

12.44 In considering proposals for borrow pits, the MPA will need to be satisfied that it represents the most suitable source of material to meet the specific demand involved, and that both working and restoration can be achieved without unacceptable environmental impacts. Restoration and aftercare proposals will be expected to be to as high a standard as for other mineral workings.

12.45 In most cases it is preferable to open up a borrow pit close to the project site to ensure the availability of the necessary supplies and to avoid the need to import material by lorry from further afield. It also provides an opportunity to release otherwise unviable deposits. These considerations are particularly important in the Plan area where operational quarries may not be available in the immediate locality of a specific construction project.

Alternatives Considered – Borrow Pits & Ancillary Extraction

No alternative options considered. The policy will provide developers and decision makers with a clear framework for consideration and will ensure the impacts of borrow pits and ancillary extraction, including any waste generation, are given due consideration with regard to the wider environment. No policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Approved proposals that comply with the policy criteria. | 100% of approvals comply with the policy criteria |

RESTORATION & AFTERCARE

12.46 Minerals extraction, and some types of waste development, is a temporary use of land, albeit one that can last for a number of years. National policy seeks to ensure that the Local Plan sets out policies to encourage the reclamation of former minerals workings at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place^[35]). A number of former mineral sites in North Lincolnshire have been restored for agricultural use whilst others have been re-used for habitat creation and nature conservation purposes as well as for leisure and recreation uses.

Policy MIN8p: Restoration, Aftercare & Afteruse of Mineral Extraction Sites

1. Proposals for minerals extraction and temporary waste management facilities will be granted where provision has been made for high standards and quality of restoration and aftercare of the site in timely manner, alongside delivery of a beneficial afteruse.
2. Restoration plans should be submitted with the planning application which reflect the proposed after-use. These should reflect the requirements set out in Appendix 8.4.
3. As part of the process of considering proposals for mineral development, biodiversity, environmental, landscape and other public benefits (including potential recreation use) will be sought through:
 - a. The progressive working and phased restoration of the site;
 - b. The after-care and after-use of extraction sites;
 - c. The environmental conservation and enhancement of the wider surrounding area to which the proposed extraction relates; and
 - d. The promotion of recreational opportunities within the area.
4. Proposals for restoration should seek to make a positive contribution to:
 - a. Landscape character and quality that is in keeping with the character and setting of the local area;
 - b. Air, soil and water quality;
 - c. Flood water management;
 - d. Biodiversity and wildlife conservation;
 - e. The promotion of recreational facilities.
5. Where appropriate, bonds or legal agreements will be sought to secure the satisfactory restoration of the minerals site in a timescale appropriate to the development.

12.47 Restoration, aftercare and after-use should occur promptly when mineral extraction ceases. Therefore, it is essential for restoration and future use of sites to be considered as part of the planning application stage. All restoration should be appropriate for the site and be sympathetic to the character of the area.

- 12.48 Responsibility for restoration and aftercare of mineral extraction sites lies with the operator, and/or the landowner. The nature of restoration activity depends on the choice of after-use. This will be influenced by a range of factors including:
- the aspirations of the landowner(s) and the local community;
 - the site characteristics and its surroundings;
 - any strategies for the area (e.g. biodiversity action plan priorities);
 - the nature, scale and duration of the proposed development; and
 - the availability and quality of soil resources/restoration materials.
- 12.49 Sites should be restored to at least the quality equivalent to that prior to development. However, restoration and after uses represent an opportunity to enhance the quality of the landscape and local environment for benefit of the community. Schemes could, for example, include measures to improve biodiversity interest in line with the priorities of the Greater Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan. They could also contribute towards a Green Infrastructure Network in the area, or managing the impacts of climate change.
- 12.50 Aviation safety needs to be taken into account as part any restoration process. Where this involves the creation of water bodies or wetland habitats or have the potential to attract a larger number of birds, it may present a hazard to aircraft within a statutory bird strike safeguarding zone or, in the case of other aerodromes, where operators have produced a non-official safeguarding map.
- 12.51 The NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance, highlight that financial guarantees to cover restoration and aftercare should only be required in exceptional circumstances.
- 12.52 Restoration, aftercare and after-use will be secured through the use of planning conditions. Appendix 8.4 sets out what should be included in a Restoration Plan.

Alternatives Considered – Restoration & Aftercare

No alternative options considered. This policy seeks to ensure that mineral workings in North Lincolnshire are restored for beneficial after uses when extraction ceases. The no policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

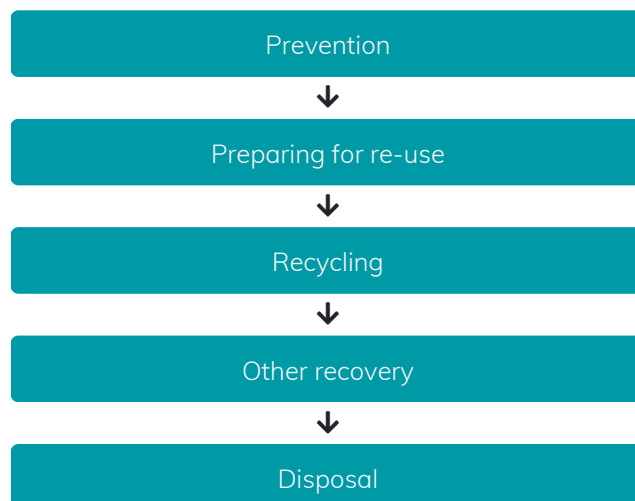
Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| The number of approved schemes for mineral extraction sites with restoration plans | 100% of approvals comply with the policy principles for the restoration, aftercare and afteruse of mineral extraction sites. |

13 Sustainable Waste Management

- 13.1 Nearly all activities create waste, whether it is through the production or consumption of goods and services as part of the economy and wider society. This means that it needs to be managed in the most appropriate and sustainable manner. Waste is viewed as a resource rather than something that is to be disposed of, whilst its management is seen as being a part of efforts to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change. Government policy set out in the National Waste Strategy (2013) clearly points towards a zero waste economy. This means that material resources like waste are re-used, recycled or recovered, wherever possible, and only disposed of as the last option. This contributes to developing a place that is cleaner and greener.
- 13.2 In a similar vein to the NPPF, the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW), stresses a positive approach to planning for waste management and delivering sustainable development in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy^{[36] [37]}. This prioritises the options for managing waste in order according to their environmental impact.

FIGURE 9.1: THE WASTE HIERARCHY



- 13.3 North Lincolnshire hosts a number of waste management, treatment and disposal facilities. These range from hazardous and non-hazardous landfill sites to waste transfer stations and material recycling facilities. The waste industry is estimated to employ over 740 people (2011 data) in North Lincolnshire.
- 13.4 In line with Government guidance the Local Plan will, where necessary, make provision for the sustainable management of the following waste streams:
- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW): waste that is collected by the Council from households and businesses;
 - Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I): waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, industry or industrial processes;
 - Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW): waste produced from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures and consisting mainly of associated rubble and soils;
 - Hazardous Waste: wastes that are defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005;

- Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW): wastes typically produced in small quantities by hospitals, academic facilities and medical research facilities;
- Agricultural Waste: waste used in the course of the use of land for agriculture and produced in the course of farming; and
- Waste Water: waste derived from sewage treatment works and sludge treatment plants.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 13.5 National policy requires Local Plans, where appropriate, to make provision for the sustainable management of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, as well as low level radioactive waste, agricultural waste and waste water. The NPPW requires Local Plans to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs for managing waste in their area. This should be achieved by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, provided this does not endanger human health or harm the environment.

Policy WAS1p: Waste Management Principles

Development that encourages and supports the minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials will normally be supported.

Proposals for waste management facilities to deal with waste arisings will be encouraged based upon the following principles:

1. Managing waste through the waste hierarchy in sequential order. Sites for the disposal of waste will only be permitted where it meets a need which cannot be met by treatment higher in the waste hierarchy;
2. Promoting the opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises and encouraging co-location of waste developments that can use each other's waste materials;
3. Ensuring that sufficient capacity is located within the area to accommodate forecast waste arisings of all types during the Plan period;
4. Supporting delivery of the North Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy;
5. Facilitating the development of recycling facilities across the area to ensure there is sufficient capacity and access for the deposit of municipal waste for re-use, recycling and disposal;
6. Facilitating the development of a network of local waste management facilities in accessible locations, and effective methods of waste management such as suitable facilities to separate or store different types of waste, including materials that are required to be separated for kerbside collection schemes;
7. Ensuring new waste developments are located and designed to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on landscape, wildlife, heritage assets and amenity;
8. Working collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities with responsibilities for waste and other local authorities where waste import/export relationships exist. This will ensure a co-operative cross boundary approach to waste management is established and maintained; and
9. Addressing to an acceptable standard the potential cumulative impacts of any waste development and the way it relates to existing developments.

- 13.6 This policy sets out the council's strategic planning framework and principles for sustainable waste management, reflecting the requirements of national policy and guidance, as well as the Waste Framework Directive. It supports the need to minimise the amount of waste produced in North Lincolnshire, and seeks to move the management of all waste streams up the waste hierarchy. Waste will be viewed as a resource, with a greater emphasis on recovery, recycling and re-use. Adopting a more sustainable approach will lead to the reduction in the use of natural resources as well as helping to level of greenhouse gas emissions.
- 13.7 It also seeks to ensure that there are more opportunities for recovery, recycling and re-use of waste across the area in accessible locations. New facilities will need to contribute towards ensuring that there is sufficient capacity to deal with the area's needs. In addition, it aims to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment.

Alternatives Considered – Waste Management Principles

No alternative options considered. No policy would not reflect the waste hierarchy set out in the Waste Management Plan for England. The no policy option is not considered a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Amount and percentage of municipal waste arising and managed by management type | Waste is being brought up the waste hierarchy |

WASTE FACILITIES

- 13.8 National planning policy requires us to identify suitable sites and/or areas for sustainable waste management. The NPPW sets out the type of locations that we should consider for new waste facilities as well as guidance to assist us in determining the suitability of sites. Appendix B of the NPPW also provides a list of criteria that can be used to assess sites for inclusion in Local Plans. Our Plan will build on this approach and will consider our own local context. The location of any new waste facilities in North Lincolnshire will need to be broadly related to the overall spatial strategy as well as the area's settlement pattern.

Policy WAS2p: Waste Facilities

New waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations that are appropriate to the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, and where impacts on the community and the environment can be avoided or addressed appropriately. Proposals should have regard to the overall spatial strategy (policy SS2) and the following sequential priorities, unless the need for an alternative location or site can be demonstrated:

- Sites allocated or with permanent planning permission for waste management purposes;
- Employment sites where co-location with existing waste facilities is possible;
- Employment sites suitable for B2 & B8; or
- Sustainable locations within vacant previously developed land;
- Existing/former mineral workings;
- Existing farm buildings/complexes.

All proposals will be required to meet the following criteria:

1. Demonstrate the need for the facility, if there is a clear conflict with other policies of the Plan;
2. All waste processes and operations must be contained, processed and managed within buildings unless there are acceptable operational reasons why these processes cannot be contained within buildings;
3. Proposals must accord with all other policies in relation to the protection of the environment and public amenity or demonstrate that other material considerations outweigh any policy conflict;
4. Demonstrate that the following potential impacts of the waste management facility have been fully considered and addressed:
 - a. Duration of the development and operational hours;
 - b. Design and layout of the facility and associated buildings;
 - c. Landscape and visual impacts;
 - d. Harmful materials entering the public highway;
 - e. Generation of noise, odours, litter, light, vibration, dusts, flies, rodents, birds and other infestation;
 - f. Suitability of the highway network to accommodate the proposed traffic levels including potential vehicle routing;
 - g. Suitability of the site access and egress arrangements;
 - h. Risk of serious fires through combustion of accumulated wastes;
 - i. Harm to water quality and resources and flood risk management/drainage;
 - j. Land instability;
 - k. Land use conflict;
 - l. Restoration and aftercare;
 - m. Fair and reasonably related community benefits; and
 - n. Where necessary, mitigation measures should be identified to ameliorate any negative impacts to an acceptable level.

- 139 Whilst policy WAS1p sets out the key principles for sustainable waste management, this policy sets out those matters that should be taken into account when deciding where future waste management facilities are located as well as in determining planning applications.

- 13.10 In common with other forms of development, waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations. However, these will also need to reflect the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, and to ensure that they are located where impacts on the community and the environment can be mitigated. Proposals should be located in line with the overall spatial strategy, outlined in policy SS2p, as well as the sequential approach outlined. Other locations may be acceptable for certain types of waste management facilities.
- 13.11 National policy suggests that industrial or employment areas may be appropriate, as they are often located distant from residential areas and close to where waste is generated. This would have the effect of reducing the need to transport waste over significant distances. Situating waste management facilities within or in close proximity to industrial areas will reduce their impact on the surrounding area. However, before any proposals are permitted, applicants should demonstrate that they have fully considered the likely impacts associated with the development and any measures which could satisfactorily mitigate those impacts. Cumulative impacts should also be considered.
- 13.12 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate the need for the facility in terms of the type of facility and taking account of the capacity findings. To ensure waste management sites operate without detriment to amenity, public safety and without having a significant adverse effect on the environment and appearance of the proposed development site, it is expected that proposals will be located within buildings, unless there are specific operational reasons why this is not possible.

Alternatives Considered – Waste Facilities

The NPPW supports sustainable waste management by securing adequate provision of new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. This means that waste planning authorities should identify sites and/or areas that are suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities to meet the needs of their area, and/or policy criteria against proposals can be assessed in their Local Plans. Not including a policy would, therefore, be contrary to national policy. In addition, the policy provides clarity to developers on the requirements to be addressed as part of their proposals. The other options are therefore not considered to be reasonable alternatives.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities | Sufficient capacity if provided to meet North Lincolnshire's waste arisings |

WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION

- 13.13 North Lincolnshire has a wide range of waste management facilities. It is likely that most will continue to be operational through the plan period (2017 to 2036), making a strong contribution to meeting future needs. However, as the need to move waste up the waste hierarchy and have less reliance on disposal, it may be that additional capacity may be needed.

Policy WAS3p: Waste Management Provision

Net self-sufficiency in waste management will be achieved through the provision of the waste management capacity needs of North Lincolnshire. This capacity will be met through existing operation waste management facilities (and extensions, where appropriate) and new facilities.

| Waste Stream | Total Waste Management Capacity Needs (million tonnes) | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2021 | 2026 | 2031 | 2036 |
| Local Authority Collected Waste | 97,022 | 99,477 | 102,134 | 104,690 | 107,246 |
| Commercial and Industrial Waste | 192,379 | 399,794 | 420,188 | 441,622 | 464,149 |
| Construction, demolition and excavation waste | 135,756 | 135,756 | 135,756 | 135,756 | 135,756 |
| Hazardous Waste | 57,061 | 62,435 | 68,934 | 76,109 | 84,030 |
| Agricultural Waste | 13,065 | 18,154 | 19,080 | 20,053 | 21,076 |

- 13.14 Environment Agency data showed that waste arisings in North Lincolnshire were 895,920 tonnes. This consisted of a various waste streams including Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), commercial and industrial (C&I), construction, demolition & excavation waste (CDE), hazardous waste and agricultural waste. Of this overall amount, 698,026 tonnes was management or disposed at facilities in the area, with 197,884 being exported to facilities in other local authority areas. Imports of waste to North Lincolnshire from elsewhere totalled 1,514,359 tonnes. Much of this came from neighbouring areas including Lincolnshire, Doncaster and North East Lincolnshire as well as the wider Yorkshire & Humber region.
- 13.15 The Council has prepared a Local Waste Needs Assessment (LNWA) to examine current and future capacity requirements in North Lincolnshire during the plan period. The LWNA shows that there is a permitted capacity of around 6.65 million tonnes.

TABLE 9.2: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES – ANNUAL PERMITTED CAPACITY (2016)

| Waste Hierarchy Management Level | Management Method | Waste Streams - Managed | Permitted Capacity (Mtpa)/Remaining Void Space (Mt) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Preparing for Re-use & Recycling | Household Recycling Centres | Household; Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D | 90,000 tonnes |
| | Transfer | Household; Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D | 2,085,608 tonnes |
| | Metal Recycling & ELV | Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D | 1,079,996 tonnes |
| | Composting | Commercial; Industrial | 74,999 tonnes |
| Other Recovery | Anaerobic Digestion | Commercial; Industrial | 55,100 tonnes |
| Disposal | Non-Hazardous Landfill | Municipal; Commercial; Industrial; C&D | 1,917,300 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 25,624,111m3 (Remaining Void) |
| | Restricted Landfill | Commercial; Industrial | 850,000 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 5,238,016m3 (Remaining Void) |
| | Hazardous Landfill | Hazardous | 500,000 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 841,436m3 (Remaining Void) |

Alternatives Considered – Waste Management Provision

It is essential that the waste needs of North Lincolnshire are identified to ensure sufficient capacity is provided for over the plan period. The other options are therefore not considered to be reasonable alternatives.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| Permitted/existing waste management capacity | Waste management capacity is provided to meet North Lincolnshire's needs throughout the plan period. |

SAFEGUARDING WASTE FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

13.16 North Lincolnshire has 55 publically and privately operated waste management facilities that deal with the various forms of waste arising within the area and elsewhere³⁹. These facilities form an important element of the area’s infrastructure. Therefore it is important to ensure that such facilities and any associated infrastructure is protected from other development that may encroach upon them.

Policy WAS4p: Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure

Existing and planned waste management sites and infrastructure in North Lincolnshire will be safeguarded from inappropriate development. This will ensure that existing levels of waste management capacity is maintained. Safeguarded waste management facilities are identified in Table 9.3 (below) and on the Policies Map. Non-waste developments will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. The planning benefits on non-waste development outweigh the needs for the waste management facility at the location.
- 2. There is no longer a need for the facility and will not be required during the plan period;
- 3. An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site.

Where proposals for non-waste development are put forward in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility, it should be demonstrated that adequate mitigation measures are proposed as part of the encroaching development to ensure that it is adequately protected from any potential adverse impacts from the existing waste facility.

13.17 Retaining existing waste management capacity is essential in creating a sustainable waste management network in North Lincolnshire. Where these sites are located will vary depending on commercial influences. These influences may include changes in waste management technology, whilst moving waste up the waste hierarchy could affect the type of facilities needed. Nonetheless, it is important to ensure that waste sites can continue to operate without being constrained by other forms of (non-waste) development within their vicinity. Table 9.3 and the Policies Map set out those existing waste management facilities that should be safeguarded.

TABLE 9.3: SAFEGUARDED WASTE FACILITIES

| Facility Type | Facility Name |
|---|---|
| Landfill | |
| Non-Hazardous Landfill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campwood Landfill, Melton Ross Quarries, Barnetby-le-Wold • New Crosby Landfill, Crosby Warren, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe • Roxby Landfill, Winterton Road, Roxby • Crosby North Landfill, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe • Winterton North Landfill, Coleby Road, West Halton |
| Hazardous Merchant Landfill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winterton North Landfill, Coleby Road, West Halton |
| Restricted Landfill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yarborough Quarry, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe |
| Metal Recycling Site | |
| Car Breaker | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit 1, Delta Business Park, Sandtoft • 3 to 6 Scotter Road South, Scunthorpe • New Holland Shipyard, Humber Bank East, New Holland |
| Metal Recycling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scunthorpe Integrated Iron & Steel Works, Brigg Road, Scunthorpe • 5 to 7 Banbury Road, Scunthorpe • 10 High Street East, Scunthorpe • AC Autos Pit Bottom, Winterton Road, Scunthorpe |
| Vehicle Depollution Facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selby's Yard, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Sandtoft • Renparts, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Sandtoft |
| Transfer | |
| Household Waste Recycling Centre (Civic Amenity Site) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnetby HWRC, Bigby Road, Barnetby-le-Wold • Barton HWRC, Gravel Pit Lane, Barton upon Humber • Belton HWRC, Epworth Road, Belton • Broughton HWRC, Brigg Road, Broughton • Cottage Beck HWRC, Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe • Goxhill HWRC, College Road, Goxhill • Kirton HWRC, Redbourne Mere, Kirton in Lindsey • Winterton HWRC, North Street, Winterton |
| Hazardous Waste Transfer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottage Beck Transfer Station, Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe • Pit Bottom, Winterton Road, Scunthorpe |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Home Farm, Gainsthorpe Road, Kirton in Lindsey • Groveport, Gunness • New Crosby Waste Management Facility, Crosby Warren, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe • 21 Midland Road, Midland Road, Industrial Estate, Scunthorpe • Roxby Transfer Sidings, Roxby • Unit 7, Sandtoft Estate Road, Belton |
| Treatment | |
| Anaerobic Digestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Moor Farm, Crowle • Northwold Farm, Worlaby Top, Brigg |
| Biological Treatment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Cement Works, Gainsthorpe Road East, Kirton in Lindsey • Scunthorpe Sewage Treatment Works, Scotter Road South, Scunthorpe |
| Composting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonby Lane Grain stores, Bonby Lane, Bonby |
| Inert Waste Transfer/Treatment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melton Ross Quarries, Barnetby-le-Wold • Normanby Road, Scunthorpe • Elsham Airfield, Middlegate Lane, Elsham Wold |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer/Treatment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit 4, Stirling Business Park, Park Farm Road, Scunthorpe |

| Facility Type | Facility Name |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Physical Treatment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52b & 52c, Colin Road, Scunthorpe • Groveport, Grove Wharf, Gunness • Hibaldstow Quarry, Hibaldstow • Opposite 39a Hoylake Road, South Park Industrial Estate, Scunthorpe • Manton Quarry, Kirton in Lindsey • Scunthorpe Aggregate Processing, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe • Kirton Quarry, Gainsthorpe Road, Kirton in Lindsey • Pit Bottom, Winterton Road, Scunthorpe |
| Physical-Chemical Treatment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dewatering Plant, Billet Mill Approach, Scunthorpe |

- 13.18 The loss of any well-located waste management facilities will have an impact on the ability of North Lincolnshire to meet its own needs for dealing with waste and could require the development of greenfield sites to replace them. In turn, this could result in detrimental impacts on the environment and local communities. Accordingly existing facilities (permanent sites or those with a long term planning permission) will be safeguarded, unless it can clearly be demonstrated that the planning benefits of the non-waste development outweigh the need to retain the facility and/or it is no longer required or alternative provision can be made.
- 13.19 Under this policy these waste management facilities are safeguarded during their operational period, subject to their decommissioning and revocation of any associated waste licenses the facilities would no longer be subject to the protection under this policy unless an equivalent replacement facility was provided.
- 13.20 Where proposals for non-waste development are put forward in the vicinity of existing waste management development, they should include appropriate mitigation measures to ensure it is adequately protected from any adverse impacts arising from the waste facility.

Alternatives Considered – Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure

No alternative options considered. Existing waste management facilities that are permanent or have long term planning permission, will contribute to dealing with the area's waste arisings. It is therefore, important to ensure that they are not placed under pressure from non-waste development. The Waste Framework Directive, and national policy (as set out in the planning practice guidance) requires Local Plans to clearly identify existing or proposed waste management sites on a geographical map.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Number of planning applications granted planning permission contrary to the provisions of the policy. | No planning applications granted planning permission. |
| Number of planning applications granted planning permission contrary to the provisions of the policy | No planning applications granted planning permission |

WASTE WATER TREATMENT

- 13.21 As with other waste streams, waste water is now treated as a resource rather something to be disposed of, and one that requires the provision of infrastructure of varying scales. In North Lincolnshire, there are 24 waste water treatment works (WWTWs), owned and operated by Anglian Water and Severn Trent Water. These facilities are key parts of the area's physical infrastructure, and due consideration will need to be given in the Local Plan to the impact that growth and development will have. It may be the case that additional or extended facilities will be required over the plan's lifetime. The Council will work closely with the water companies to identify future needs resulting from growth and development.

Policy WAS5p: Wastewater Treatment

Proposals for new or expanded waste water treatment capacity will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that:

1. It contributes towards the provision of a North Lincolnshire-wide network of facilities which meets current and future requirements; and
2. There is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treated water and there would be no unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding to other areas; and
3. There would be no deterioration in the ecological status of the affected watercourse (to comply with the Water Framework Directive); and
4. There would be no significant adverse impact on the condition, functionality or safety of water supply and waste water infrastructure; and
5. There would be no significant adverse impact on the quality of life for local communities via odours and other emissions.

Proposals for the collocation or co-treatment of waste water and organic wastes should accord with the provisions outlined above. All proposals should accord with all other relevant policies set out in the Plan.

- 13.22 In recent years, European Directives have resulted in regulations around the treatment of waste water becoming stricter. It can no longer be disposed of into rivers or seas without prior treatment. There are two processes involved in managing and treating waste water - the management of waste water and the management of sewage sludge. Waste water can be treated to produce a safe liquid which can be discharged into water courses, leaving a solid sludge which is suitable for reuse or disposal.
- 13.23 Sewage sludge should be managed and treated in line with the Waste Hierarchy, which means reducing the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of and increasing its beneficial uses. It can be treated in a number of different ways to reduce liquid and/or organic content and minimise the presence of micro-organisms. Treatment can include anaerobic digestion, composting or thermal treatment. Beneficial uses could include fertiliser and energy generation. As the methods used to treat waste water are similar to those used for other organic water, it may be beneficial to collocate facilities or use a single facility to deal with a range of organic wastes.

- 13.24 All proposals for new or extended waste water treatment facilities should meet the same policy requirements as other waste development due to their possible impacts on the environment, economy and communities. However, there are some specific impacts that will need to be addressed relating to pollution of water courses, sea and surface water. This must be managed to acceptable limits. As water needs to be discharged into water courses, facilities may need to be situated in high flood risk areas.
- 13.25 Based on their potential impacts, new or extended waste water treatment facilities should be located where they:
- provide an area-wide network serving North Lincolnshire's communities;
 - maximise the recycling, composting and then recovery of waste material;
 - reduce the distance that sewage products are transported for re-use, particularly for agricultural use;
 - meet discharge requirements into local watercourses; and
 - minimise potential impacts on the local community, particularly in terms of odour.
- 13.26 Mitigation measures may be required to minimise development impacts of these facilities. Consideration should be given to facility siting, layout and design, the implementation of sustainable drainage systems or the provision of, or contribution to, the delivery of flood prevention and management infrastructure.

Alternatives Considered – Wastewater Treatment

No alternative options considered. Waste water is considered a key waste stream to be addressed via planning policy, whilst treatment facilities form an important part of the area's infrastructure. Growth and development may have an impact on the need for new or expanded facilities, as such it is essential to provide a framework for assessing proposals that come forward.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with provisions of the policy | 100% to be determined in accordance with the policy |

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

- 13.27 In establishing the overall levels and locations for future growth in North Lincolnshire, it is important to consider the implications it will have for the levels of waste produced and its management, in particular minimising the amount produced and driving it up the Waste Hierarchy. Preventing waste generation from all sources is the key in moving towards making more sustainable and efficient use of resources, as reflected in national policy. This means increasing the amount of waste that is recycled, re-used, or composted. The Local Plan has a key role in supporting waste prevention and encouraging sustainable use as part of new developments.

- 13.28 Waste will arise during construction and demolition stages of new development. Once completed, developments will also generate waste that will need to be collected and managed.

Policy WAS6p: Waste Management in Development

Proposals for new development should support the efficient use and recovery of resources throughout its lifetime including during construction, operation and/or occupation. This should include giving due consideration to sustainable waste management.

New developments should include:

1. Design principles and construction methods that minimise the use of primary minerals and encourage the use of building materials made from recycled and alternative materials; and
2. Measures that support the implementation of the waste hierarchy including construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production, maximise the re-use and recovery of materials (as far as practicable) on-site and minimise off-site disposal. In major developments the production of a waste audit and the use of Site Waste Management Plans are encouraged; and
3. Design and layout that complements sustainable waste management by providing appropriate storage and segregation facilities. Proposals for major development that seek to deliver the housing requirement or employment land will be encouraged to incorporate neighbourhood waste management facilities (where appropriate). Any waste management facilities or bin/waste storage should be well designed and integrated into the development in order to reduce impacts on the community and environment. Provision for waste collection should also be reflected in the design and layout of development.

Where development results in pressure on existing waste management facilities or infrastructure, or results in the need for new infrastructure, the Council may seek financial contributions towards enhanced or new provision.

- 13.29 The starting point for all new development is that it should make the most efficient use and recovery of resources during its lifetime. Developments should seek to ensure that reliance on primary minerals are kept to a minimum and that greater use should be made of recycled or alternative building materials.
- 13.30 The construction sector produces a significant amount of waste. Government policy seeks to ensure that the handling of waste from the construction and operation of new development, maximises the opportunities for re-use and recovery of waste arising from construction and operation of new development, with off-site disposal being minimised. This includes greater on-site management as a means of reducing the amount of waste generated. Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) will be encouraged.
- 13.31 For major development, developers should demonstrate how they intend to reduce the amount of waste that will be produced, and how it will be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy through the provision of a waste audit. Details should be provided about the amount and type of waste being produced and measures taken to prevent and minimise waste arisings and how it will be managed.

- 13.32 National policy and guidance identifies the need for new (non-waste) development to make sufficient provision for waste management that meets the needs of the development and the type and quantity waste that will be produced. With this in mind, it is important that sustainable waste management is considered and integrated at the earliest stages when designing new development and their layouts. This will ensure that there are no adverse impact on the wider development and surrounding environment.
- 13.33 Accordingly, developments should include opportunities for on-site provision that allows the occupiers to separate and store of waste for recycling and recovery, however the exact nature will vary between different types of development and its location. For residential development, provision should be made for storing bins, as part of ensuring that a high quality, comprehensive and frequent waste collection service. Bin storage areas should be well design and integrated into the wider built environment.
- 13.34 Smaller development sites could include the provision collection points for segregated waste. On larger sites, particularly where significant areas of new housing or employment land are proposed, waste storage facilities will almost always be needed and provision might also include on-site treatment/management facilities or, in the case of industrial operations, the management of specific wastes produced on site. The scale and type of any facilities will vary depending on the development. How waste is collected should also be considered as part of the design and layout of new development. Provision should be made for refuse vehicles to access development to allow collections to take place. The ADEPT report "Making Space for Waste" sets out specifications for the minimum standards for the type, and scale of facilities and vehicular manoeuvrability needed for new residential, commercial and mixed-use developments. Discussions should also take place with the Council's waste management team.
- 13.35 Larger scale developments have the potential to result in increased levels of waste that will need to be managed. In particular, residential developments will result in increased numbers of households putting additional pressure on waste management facilities and infrastructure. Financial contributions towards the provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to serve the development may be necessary.

Alternatives Considered – Waste Management in Development

No alternative options considered.

The policy promotes the efficient use of materials and re-use and recycling of construction wastes in accordance with the waste hierarchy as defined by the NPPW. It also provides a framework for the assessment of planning applications to guide the developer and decision taker. The no policy option is not consider to be a reasonable alternative.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|---|
| Number of major non-waste applications including a waste audit statement | All major non-waste applications to include a waste audit statement |
| Contributions from waste infrastructure received | Developer contributions towards waste infrastructure set out in the Local Plan and Infrastructure Delivery Plan |

RESTORATION & AFTERCARE

- 13.36 The Local Plan is committed to reducing the amount of waste being disposed of in landfill sites. It is likely that there will be a continued need for landfill capacity over the plan period whilst there are also several operational landfill sites in North Lincolnshire that are likely to close. Therefore, it is essential to make sure that these sites, as well as any other temporary waste management facilities, are subject to the appropriate restoration and aftercare regimes as well as finding a beneficial after use them.

Policy WAS7p: Restoration & Aftercare

Proposals for temporary waste management development, including landfilling or landraising, will be permitted where they provide for the restoration and aftercare of the site in a phased manner during its operation and/or promptly on completion of the operation.

The restoration and aftercare scheme accompanying such proposals shall include:

1. Details of the proposed landform, landscaping and planting and how they respond to the context of the surrounding topography and vegetation;
2. Details of how the proposals would improve and connect with the green infrastructure network including enhancement of biodiversity and access for informal recreation;
3. Measures for the management of emissions (including gases and liquids);
4. Phasing arrangements; and
5. A programme of aftercare and monitoring of the site.

- 13.37 The NPPW and planning practice guidance states that in determining planning applications, the Council should ensure that land raising landfill sites are restored for beneficial after uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards through the application of appropriate conditions were necessary. This is a similar approach to that taken towards former mineral workings.
- 13.38 The type of after use will be dependent on the nature of the site, its operation, the final land form and neighbouring uses. In some cases, sites may be restored to agricultural use, provision made for public access, informal recreation or habitat creation and biodiversity enhancement. Strong consideration should be given to how restored sites could be linked to North Lincolnshire's green infrastructure network for maximising community and environmental benefits.
- 13.39 Discussion between the developer and Council on restoration and aftercare requirements should take place as early as possible when proposals for temporary waste management facilities are being developed. This will allow suitable schemes to be considered in the context of how the site will be worked and to ensure proposals preclude the provision of appropriate restoration. It is recommended that discussions should also take place with the Environment Agency to make sure that the scheme meets the requirements of the waste management licence (Environmental Permit).

13.40 Amongst the matters that restoration schemes will need to consider are:

- The provision of an appropriate phasing plan to consider how different parts of the site should be restored during and after operations to ensure that parts of the site which are no longer in use are restored as soon as possible;
- The removal of plant from the non-operational area;
- Potential re-engineering of the site including the importation of inert waste to cap the tipped area;
- The introduction of various measures to prevent infiltration;
- A suitable scheme of planting, usually reflecting local species; and
- An appropriate scheme covering aftercare and monitoring.

13.41 The restoration and aftercare scheme should form an important part of the supporting information submitted alongside a planning application. Its implementation will be required through conditions attached to the planning permission. Once restoration is complete, aftercare arrangements will usually be in place for a period of time and will be subject to monitoring visits from the Council.

Alternatives Considered – Restoration & Aftercare

No alternative options considered. No restoration and aftercare policy would require reliance on the relevant sections of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and Planning Practice Guidance. However, the policy as worded expands upon NPPW/PPG and provides greater clarity to both the applicant and the planning authority. This will help to ensure that local character and relevant strategies are taken account of when securing appropriate restoration schemes.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|--|
| The number of approvals that secure a restoration and aftercare plan | 100% of approvals that secure a restoration and aftercare plan |

14 Connecting North Lincolnshire

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

- 14.1 Transport has an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development through the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport as key modes of travel as an integral part of all developments. This also contributes to wider aspects of sustainability including improving people's health and environmental quality, through reduced vehicle emissions and increasing active travel. Whilst behaviours, working patterns and lifestyle choices, coupled with emerging technological changes and innovation in how we travel, are changing transport choices, it is clear that new development will continue to generate additional transport movements, both now and in the future.
- 14.2 The availability and use of transport can have a significant impact, both positive and negative on people's physical and mental health and wellbeing.
- 14.3 Transport, particularly vehicle emissions, are a major source of carbon dioxide emissions which, in turn, is a major cause of climate change. Other pollutants from vehicles include Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxides, which impact on local air quality. Both of these can cause health problems. Short journeys are generally more polluting as vehicles tend to emit more pollution during the first few miles, while the engine is warming up. Traffic noise and vibration can also affect people's physical and mental health and wellbeing. If traffic movements continue to increase then these adverse impacts will also be exacerbated.
- 14.4 Therefore transport can play a key part in the development of a low carbon economy through mode shift to walking/cycling for shorter journeys or an increase in electric/low emission vehicles. Many of the priorities identified in Policy T1p, will play an important part in helping to de-carbonise transport. Measures to reduce the need to travel, widen travel choice and reduce dependence on the private car, alongside investment in low-carbon vehicle technologies are an important part of helping to meet national climate change targets.
- 14.5 In addition to this, the role of transport in allowing people to easily access key services, employment, education and training will impact on their health and wellbeing. The ability to do so will positively improve the health and wellbeing of people, whilst an inability to do this, can result in people feeling isolated and excluded, which will have a detrimental impact on their mental health.
- 14.6 Walking and cycling should be the travel mode of choice for all short trips and an increase in these 'active travel' modes will improve people's physical and mental health and wellbeing.
- 14.7 It is also important that pedestrian and cycle access is prioritised to and within new developments. North Lincolnshire is a wide ranging geographical area which is predominately rural in nature interspersed with Market Towns and the main Scunthorpe urban area. Scunthorpe is well served by public transport and is a compact urban area where journeys can be made by foot and cycle. This is also true for the Market Towns although they lack the range of services and facilities that the larger urban area can offer. The mode of travel for the majority of everyday journeys are very much reliant on where you live and where you want to travel to. Whilst walking, cycling and public transport should be promoted as the preferred mode of transport the rural nature of the area mean that the private car will still have an important role to play in everyday journeys.

- 14.8 It is important that all development is accessible both for all modes of transport and by all users irrespective of any mobility impairment. In order to achieve greater sustainability and assist in the efficient movement of people, developments must be served adequately by public transport, cycling, walking and the existing highway network.
- 14.9 With the exception of localised pinchpoints, congestion is not currently an issue in North Lincolnshire. However increased traffic growth from new developments, has the potential to impinge on the achievement of the economic, social and environmental objectives within this Plan. It is important therefore that major development proposals provide measures to reduce the impact of vehicular movements, including realistic, safe and easy alternatives to the private car. However to achieve this, developments need to be conveniently located within easy reach of key services by sustainable travel modes to make these a realistic and practical option to the private car.
- 14.10 The Local Transport Plan (LTP) is being updated to align with the new Local Plan. It will set out the key transport and infrastructure challenges to delivering the council's outcomes of Safe, Well, Prosperous and Connected and how these can be overcome within North Lincolnshire. The proposed Transport Vision is:
- 14.11 "A well connected transport network that supports sustainable communities within a safe and prosperous environment, which support the wellbeing of people who live and reside in North Lincolnshire".
- 14.12 In order to realise this vision, the Transport Strategy will adopt the following outcomes:
- Ensure the network is safe for all users
 - Improve people's wellbeing through the promotion of walking and cycling as key modes of travel
 - Achieve a prosperous North Lincolnshire by implementing transport improvements in key development areas and along key strategic corridors
 - Develop a connected transport network which provides good access to key local hubs and services by all modes of transport, which is accessible to all.
- 14.13 It is proposed that transport schemes delivered through the LTP block allocations will be packaged into the following themes:
- Pedestrian Improvements
 - Cycling Improvements
 - Public Transport Improvements
 - Local Safety Schemes
 - Demand Management
 - Highway Asset Enhancement and Renewal.
- 14.14 It is therefore recognised that significant benefits can be achieved by locating developments in places where the need to travel will be minimised and the option to make sustainable choices can be maximised.

Policy T1p: Promoting Sustainable Transport

Promoting Sustainable Transport

To reduce congestion, improve environmental quality and encourage more active and healthy lifestyles, the Council will support measures that promote more sustainable transport choices.

Where appropriate, proposals should seek to:

- focus development which generates significant movements in locations where the need to travel will be minimised;
- prioritise pedestrian and cycle access to and within the site and provide connections into the wider network;
- make suitable provision for access to public transport and other alternative means of transport to the car;
- make suitable provision to accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies; and,
- make suitable provision for electric vehicle charging, car clubs and car sharing when considering parking provision.

Alternatives Considered

A number of options were proposed at the Issues and Options Stage being: - Option A: Require new developments to demonstrate within a Transport Statement how they facilitate walking and cycling and the use of public transport. Option B: Require that new developments make available information on walking, cycling and public transport links to all new residents. Option C: Seek contributions to infrastructure to support sustainable transport choices through S106 agreements. It was clear that no one option predominated and that a combination of the three with other considerations was the preferred approach.

To have no policy - this was rejected due to consultation feedback that demonstrates that sustainable transport is a major issue for local residents and businesses.

Support was expressed for the continued introduction of sustainable transport measures. This forms a fundamental part of the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing LDF's policy has been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy | None upheld at appeal. |

PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Rail

- 14.15 Unlike many other rural areas North Lincolnshire is generally well served by rail infrastructure (see Key Diagram), with the Trans-Pennine line providing direct links to the East Coast Main Line at Doncaster and across to Manchester for the airport and West Coast Main Line. There are local services provided on the Barton Branch line, a semi regional service from Grimsby to Lincoln via Barnetby and a Saturday only service running along the Brigg line from Cleethorpes to Gainsborough and Sheffield.
- 14.16 What is lacking is the provision of appropriate services running along the infrastructure and providing the connections that support the wider spatial strategy and enabling the sustainable movement of people to access work, training, education, health and leisure facilities.

Bus

- 14.17 In North Lincolnshire, buses are currently the most viable alternative to the car, particularly for commuter, shopping and leisure trips and are used by far more passengers than the rail services.
- 14.18 The majority of North Lincolnshire's bus services are operated from Scunthorpe Bus Station and are provided by two main bus operators, Stagecoach and Hornsby Travel with the existing bus network split into urban and rural or inter-urban services. The main bus corridors in Scunthorpe are along Doncaster Road and Oswald Road/Ashby Road with the majority of urban services operating as a circular route to and from Scunthorpe Bus Station, which provides easy and direct access to the Town Centre. The majority of services also pick up and drop off passengers on either Mary Street or High Street and this provides good access to the western part of the main retail centre. The rural/inter-urban services operate throughout the rest of North Lincolnshire, linking the more rural settlements with key urban centres both within and outside of North Lincolnshire. Much of the network is subsidised with only a handful of services operating on a fully commercial basis. This is not untypical of an area with such a large rural hinterland with some very low density areas of population.
- 14.19 In an attempt to address weaknesses in bus provision the Council, as part of the Department for Transport (DfT) sponsored Total Transport Initiative, developed a pilot project to test the viability and feasibility of DRT bus services in the more rural parts of the authority's area. The pilot project ran until March 2017, at which time the authority decided to maintain the services. It procured operators to deliver the CallConnect services with a call centre managed by Lincolnshire County Council as part of a Service Level Agreement and the buses run by local operator Hornsbys.

Public Transport Vision

- 14.20 The shift to a more polycentric spatial strategy that starts to direct more development away from Scunthorpe towards the other Principal Towns and other large service centres requires a recasting of public transport provision with a need to maintain focus on supporting Scunthorpe but also to start to better connect the surrounding key settlements not just with Scunthorpe but also with each other.

- 14.21 Rail transport is suitably well placed to play a significant role in supporting the spatial strategy not least because the vast majority of identified settlements are on the rail network and infrastructure improvements are in the main not required. However, what is needed is a significant alteration to service provision and a transformational change to the timetables and connection opportunities. The rail network in North Lincolnshire is greatly underutilised for the movement of people and is an asset that can, with modest alterations to service provision provide significant opportunities to support the spatial strategy and encourage and support modal shift and the sustainable movement of people.
- 14.22 Coupled to this alteration to rail services is the need to improve bus service provision to plug the gaps in the rail network. Notably to provide an improved direct link between Barton and Brigg via Barnetby linking identified housing and employment sites. Short term subsidy is likely to be required for such a service but longer term with the support of other policies in this Plan and the LTP a commercial and sustainable operation should be achievable.
- 14.23 Furthermore a radical alteration to bus service provision with a significant shift towards Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) based upon the lessons learnt from the pilot project and substantial advances in booking and scheduling technology is required. This would see the replacement of many of the heavily subsidised fixed route services with a flexible DRT system enabling passengers to book and travel when they want to rather than being tied to a timetable. This web of DRT would link into the fixed nodes such as rail stations and other key interchange points enabling complete mobility and connectivity across the authority's area without the need to access a car.

Policy T2p: Promoting Public Transport

Promoting Public Transport

To support the spatial strategy and encourage sustainable transport use the Council will support measures and actively encourage through partnership working a transformed level of public transport service provision.

This will include actively pursuing changes to rail franchises and timetables to improve services on the rail network to better integrate and link the key settlements.

Provide for improved infrastructure at key interchange points.

Support DRT services across the area by seeking contributions from developers.

Alternatives Considered

Support was expressed at the Issue and Options stage for public transport measures and initiatives. In terms of the transport network, it was considered that the area's roads should provide good links between communities and employment, whilst there should be more frequent and cheaper public transport provision to allow local people to access employment opportunities. It was also highlighted that development should not be permitted if it is not supported by appropriate transport infrastructure. If this not the case, they should only be allowed in sustainable locations where transport is already in place and in line with the development strategy.

To have no policy - this was rejected due to consultation feedback that demonstrates that sustainable public transport is a major issue for local residents and businesses.

Support was expressed for the continued promotion of public transport measures. This forms a fundamental part of the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing LDF's policy has been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND TRANSPORT

- 14.24 NPPF seeks to balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. It requires development to give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements and have access to public transport. This Local Plan recognises that development management provides an opportunity to seek to modify travel demands and habits to promote sustainable development.
- 14.25 NPPF states that all developments that generate significant amounts of movements should be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which will in turn inform a Travel Plan. The required level of assessment should be discussed and agreed with the Council, prior to submitting a planning application.

14.26 Transport Assessments set out the transport issues relating to proposed major developments and identify what measures will be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of a scheme. This assessment is integral to the production of a Travel Plan. A Travel Plan aims to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport, for a particular development or organisation. It will therefore identify initiatives and measures that are specific to the development or organisations own circumstances and requirements. All Travel Plans would be expected to include the following:

1. Site assessment and audit
2. Impact assessment of the proposed uses
3. Objectives and overall strategy
4. Appropriate measures to encourage/deliver outcomes/targets
5. Targets
6. Arrangements for carrying out review and monitoring of the Travel Plan
7. Steps to be taken to promote/disseminate identified measures to the end users
8. Timetable for implementation of measures

14.27 The Travel Plan measures for each site will vary depending upon the circumstances of each development, the requirements and travel patterns of the site users and the constraints and opportunities offered by the site itself. However, measures which should be considered include:

- Site layout designed to encourage and maximise opportunities to walk and cycle and allow for access by bus services and provision of bus stops
- Provision of direct, convenient and attractive pedestrian and cycling routes to local facilities and which connect into the wider network
- Information provided on the health benefits of walking and cycling (e.g. maps and online references)
- Provision of secure, sheltered and adequate cycle parking facilities
- Provision of changing/shower facilities, drying rooms and cycle locker facilities at work places
- Introduction of financial incentives to encourage cycling (e.g. cycle mileage allowance for work use)
- Provision of site specific public transport information (e.g. maps, leaflets)
- Provision of discounted ticketing and season ticket loans.

14.28 For a Travel Plan to work successfully, a Travel Plan Coordinator should be appointed, who will be responsible for:

- Implementing the Travel Plan measures
- Liaising with users of the development and promoting sustainable travel
- Liaising with stakeholders, including the Local Planning and Highway Authorities
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the Travel Plan
- Reviewing the Travel Plan and preparing Action Plans.

Policy T3p: New Development and Transport

In order to increase overall accessibility, minimise congestion and improve safety, new development will be supported where it is accessible, or can be made accessible, by sustainable modes of transport and addresses its likely transport impact. Development proposals should:

1. Produce and agree a transport assessment and travel plan, where requested by the Council
2. Support, encourage and promote sustainable travel options, which may include walking, cycling, public transport, electric and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and car clubs particularly in the Scunthorpe and Bottesford urban area, principal towns and large service centres
3. Bring forward other necessary transport infrastructure to accommodate expected movement to and from the development
4. Be provided with a satisfactory access which must ensure the safe operation of the highway. Proposals that cannot be served by a safe access and/or would adversely affect the safe operation of the highway will be refused.
5. Not have an adverse impact on the network's functioning and safety. Proposals that have significant transport implications will be expected to deliver necessary and cost effective mitigation measures. Such measures shall be secured through conditions and/or legal agreements.

Developers will be required to demonstrate that their development is adequately served by a variety of modes of transport and will not have an adverse effect on transport near the site. The Council will require developers to contribute towards measures in the vicinity of the development to enhance the following, both on and off site:

- Public transport services and infrastructure, providing bus stops within a 400m walk of all new developments
- Facilities for pedestrians and cyclists
- On street parking controls
- Traffic calming/reduction measures

These measures will be secured through planning conditions and/or legal agreements.

Alternatives Considered

A number of options were proposed at the Issues and Options Stage being: - Option A: Require new developments to demonstrate within a Transport Statement how they facilitate walking and cycling and the use of public transport. Option B: Require that new developments make available information on walking, cycling and public transport links to all new residents. Option C: Seek contributions to infrastructure to support sustainable transport choices through S106 agreements. It was clear that no one option predominated and that a combination of the three with other considerations was the preferred approach.

To have no policy - this was rejected due to consultation feedback that demonstrates that sustainable transport is a major issue for local residents and businesses.

Support was expressed for the continued introduction of sustainable transport measures. This forms a fundamental part of the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment. The existing LDF's policy has been well supported and partly implemented over the preceding years.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

PARKING

14.29 Parking provision should generally meet the anticipated level of demand for the development following the implementation of any travel planning measures. Therefore in locations where good sustainable transport linkages exist, alongside easy access to shops and services, less provision may need to be made. Getting this balance right is crucial as failure to provide sufficient parking can lead to indiscriminate parking that not only looks unattractive but can be unsafe or lead to neighbour disputes. The NPPF has introduced greater flexibility to take account of the particular nature and setting of development and the importance of local factors in determining the level of car parking provision is recognised. These relate to the need to revitalise an area, the extent to which an area is environmentally sensitive, to the availability of infrastructure for cyclist and pedestrians, and the availability of public parking facilities.

14.30 The Council will work with partners to ensure that car parking is managed to support the economy and sustainable communities. The lack of, or poor planning of parking provision, can have a negative impact on the public realm and the local highway network and can restrict the accessibility and mobility needs of people and businesses. Over provision and poor management can lead to inefficient land use and can also discourage greater use of more sustainable modes of transport.

- 14.31 Traffic congestion is directly linked to air pollution with the most polluting vehicles being those with older diesel engines. This contributes to increases in nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions in the atmosphere. Air pollution is damaging to human health and can exacerbate respiratory problems including asthma and inflammation of the airways as well as many other ill health effects. Poor air quality is the largest environmental risk to public health in the UK and therefore measures to address it should be considered as a priority.
- 14.32 The Climate Change Act 2008, committed the UK to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050. In order to meet this target, the Government has committed for nearly every car and van in the UK to be zero emissions by 2050 as set out in their Road to Zero Strategy 2018. The strategy sets out how this will be achieved:
- The UK will end the sale of all new conventional petrol and diesel cars/vans in 2040.
 - The UK will 'develop one of the best Electric Vehicle Charging Point (EVCP) networks in the World.
- 14.33 There are also many benefits to the owner of electric vehicles including lower fuel costs, no road tax and no congestion chargers in some inner city areas. As such, any measures that can be taken now to facilitate this change to low emission vehicles will help to future-proof development within North Lincolnshire.
- 14.34 The Government's Clean Growth Strategy 2018, states that the Public Sector is to lead the way to transitioning to zero emission vehicles. To ensure the district is prepared for future changes in vehicle demands, it is essential that the necessary infrastructure to facilitate the uptake is provided. Therefore, new development should seek to deliver high standards of sustainability in accordance with Local and National Planning Policy. NPPF (revised 2019) encourages the provision of electric vehicle charging points (EVCP) in development by ensuring an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles and that development should be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible and convenient locations. It is also stated in paragraph 179 of the Framework that 'Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas'.
- 14.35 There are a number of options available in the UK for the charging of electric vehicles. Consideration for the implementation of EVCP's needs to be given to the location, vehicle type, required speed of charge, future proof and UK wiring regulations. It is expected that the following guidance documents are considered for the implementation of EVCP installations:
- 'Code of Practice for Electric Vehicle Charging Equipment Installation' written by IET Standards (www.theiet.org/resources/standards/ev-cop.cfm) or with the equivalent most up to date guidance note.
 - 'A Guide to Electric Vehicle Infrastructure' by BEAMA (2015), or the equivalent most up to date copy (www.beama.org.uk)
- 14.36 Developers are now required to demonstrate that they are making all reasonable efforts to minimise total emissions from development sites during both construction and operational phases. This will include the requirement to promote and incentivise the use of low emission vehicles to reduce the overall emission impact of development related traffic.

Policy T4p: Parking

1. Development proposals that generate additional parking demand should ensure that appropriate vehicle, powered two wheeler and cycle parking provision is made. The form and scale of off-street parking required will be assessed against the following:
 - a. the accessibility of the development;
 - b. the type, mix and use of the development;
 - c. the availability and frequency of public transport services; and,
 - d. local car ownership levels.
2. Developers will be expected to have considered and incorporated measures to minimise parking provision without causing detriment to the functioning of the highway network, local amenity and safety.
3. Where private and/or public on-site parking for public use is to be provided at least 5% of parking bays, should be designed, set out and reserved for people with mobility impairments. Such parking bays should be located as close to the main access to the building as possible.
4. Parking should incorporate facilities for electric vehicle charging and other ultra-low emission vehicles where appropriate, including parking courts and at non-residential locations. The type and number of chargers will vary dependant on location. One charging point per residential parking space should be provided.
5. Development proposals that make provision for surface parking areas to serve more than a single household, visitor, employee, or customer, should ensure that appropriate low maintenance landscaping is integrated into the design and layout of the sites.
6. Electric Charging Points are to be provided to the following standards:

| Type of Development | | Requirement |
|--|--|---|
| Residential | Dwellings with secure parking (defined as a house with a garage or a private driveway) | 1 electric vehicle charging point per dwelling |
| | Dwellings with private allocated off curtilage parking | 1 electric vehicle charging point per 10 parking spaces. Passive provision (cabling laid out to enable future provision) is provided for the remainder of the spaces |
| Other types of development (Commercial/industrial/retail etc.) | | Up to 50 parking bays At least one electric vehicle charging point which must be marked out for use by electric vehicles only Greater than 50 parking bays Electric vehicle charging points totalling 2% of the total car parking space provision. These must be marked out for use by electric vehicles only. Type of charging equipment provided to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and is dependent on end use requirement. Where provision is required for taxi waiting, the taxi spaces will be expected to include electric vehicle charging facilities. |
| Mixed use | | A combination of the above requirements to be agreed with Local Authority. |

CYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE PARKING

14.37 Parking provision for cycles and motorcycles should also be considered. Cycling offers a cost effective, environmentally friendly way of travelling and is good for people’s health. Correct provision of cycle parking facilities can encourage more people to cycle. However, incorrect provision can put people off cycling or result in bikes being parked inappropriately. Motorcycles are also a good way to travel around, they cause less congestion and can be less polluting than a car. If people are to be encouraged to use motorcycles the design of parking facilities need careful thought, fear of theft is one of the biggest deterrents to motorcyclists. Both cycle and motorcycle parking take up less space than car parking and are cheaper to provide.

Policy T5p: Cycle and Motorcycle Parking

Development proposals that generate additional parking demand should require that adequate cycle and motorcycle parking provision is made. This should be:

- 1. Well signed, easy to find and benefit from good natural surveillance
- 2. Cycle shelters and compounds should be provided for all day/long stay parking

Alternatives Considered

To have no policy - this was rejected due to consultation feedback that demonstrates that parking is a major issue for local residents and businesses.

It is considered that there needs to be flexibility to provide appropriate car and cycle parking based on local circumstances and the maximum standard is not always considered appropriate. A flexible approach ensures that the standard is applicable locally.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |
| Monitoring car parking provision by type and size of scheme. | To ensure that sufficient car parking is provided without a detrimental impact on highway safety. |
| All non-residential schemes to have EV charging points provided as per the standards established in policy T4p. | 100% compliance with this policy. |

MOVING FREIGHT

- 14.38 The efficient movement of freight is of significant importance in North Lincolnshire. The Ports of Immingham and Grimsby are the busiest ports in the UK in terms of tonnage handled. In addition to these, there are several smaller ports and inland wharves, which are an important part of the local economy and allow for the import and export of various cargos, including steel, timber and dry bulk.
- 14.39 The majority of freight is moved by road and the environmental impact of these movements can be reduced by the increased impact of rail and water transport. Although the proportion of total freight that is transported by rail is small, it is anticipated that 25% of all UK rail freight passes through North Lincolnshire.
- 14.40 It is predicted that by around 2020, over 50% of containers arriving at UK ports will be on 'high cube' containers. Work has been completed on the railway line between Doncaster and Immingham to provide W12 Gauge Clearance, to allow these containers to be transported and encourage a modal shift from road to rail. One intermodal train is the equivalent to 43 HGVs, therefore a mode shift from road to rail for container traffic would significantly reduce vehicle emissions and reduce air quality. It is estimated that per tonne, rail freight produces around 76% less CO₂ emissions than road haulage and also less than a tenth of the nitrogen oxide and fine particulates of road haulage per tonne carried.
- 14.41 Road freight is prevalent in North Lincolnshire and it is acknowledged that there is a shortage of lorry parking in the area, particularly around Scunthorpe and the South Humber Gateway. This leads to inappropriate parking in these areas with associated negative environmental impacts, such as littering.

Policy T6p: Freight

The existing network of rail freight routes and infrastructure will be safeguarded. Disused railway alignments will be protected from development where there is a reasonable prospect of their re-use for transport purposes.

The use of rail for goods traffic will be encouraged by ensuring:

1. New developments which generate freight capable of bulk transport by rail are located close to rail facilities wherever possible
2. Greater use of private sidings and the introduction of new ones
3. Provision of rail freight handling facilities at ports and other appropriate facilities.

Support the development of a freight strategy to include lorry parking sites, HGV route management and provision of facilities for (and promote the benefits of) transferring freight delivery from road to rail and/or water transport, wherever practical, particularly in relation to the movement of freight to and from the South Humber Ports and Trent Wharves.

Alternatives Considered

A policy is required that maximises the sustainable freight potential of North Lincolnshire's railways and waterways whilst acknowledging that the majority of freight movements is still by HGV.

To have no policy - this was rejected due to consultation feedback that demonstrates that sustainable transport including freight is a major issue for local residents and businesses.

Support was expressed for the continued introduction of sustainable transport measures. This forms a fundamental part of the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for the economy and environment.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |

SAFEGUARDING TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

14.42 The Council has identified a number of transport infrastructure schemes that will assist in delivering the economic and housing growth that this Plan promotes and seeks and are seen as being fundamental of delivering this plan's housing and employment sites. Funding for the majority of the schemes is sought from the Local Enterprise Partnerships and other external funding sources and are in varying stages of consideration.

Lincolnshire Lakes

14.43 The highways infrastructure is required to unlock land for housing and facilitate development including:

- Creation of two new junctions on the M181, southern (terminal) junction and northern junction, with associated de-trunking and reclassification of the M181 to an A road
- Further works will be required to the de-trunked M181, including new signage, reduced speed limits and provision of footway/cycleway between Frodingham Grange and the Northern Junction to complement the de-trunking works.
- Signalised junction at West Common Lane/Scotter Road
- Junction improvements at Burringham Road/Scotter Road
- Junction improvements at Scotter Road/Brumby Wood Lane
- Provision of high quality pedestrian and cycling infrastructure throughout the site, including the down grading of Brumby Common Lane to become a non-motorised user route and upgraded facilities on Burringham Road
- High quality public transport services and facilities

Brigg Link Road

- 14.44 The primary aim of the Brigg Link Road is to gain access to the five housing allocations in Brigg to the north and west of the town (approximately 820 dwellings across sites H1P-9p, H1P-10p, H1P-11p and H1P-12p). A Link Road from Wrawby Road, across Grammar School Road to Atherton Way through the land allocations is required as an integral part of the development.

Barton Link Road

- 14.45 To support the growth of the manufacturing sector in Barton upon Humber and unlock land for future housing, a new road is recommended to the immediate south of the town. This will link the A1077/Falkland Way to the A15 via the B1218, reducing traffic flows, particularly HGVs, through the town centre.

Melton Ross Bridge

- 14.46 This structure carries the A18 over the South Humber Mainline (rail), linking Humberside Airport to the M180 at Barnetby Top. The bridge is currently in a weakened state and the only long-term practical solution is the provision of a new structure. This will ensure that this section of the A18 remains open to all vehicles and maintains unimpeded linkages between the Airport and M180. This would assist in opening up development land at the airport.

Improved access to North Killingholme Airfield

- 14.47 North Killingholme Airfield is a strategic employment site, which is closely linked to the employment land allocation at the South Humber Bank. Currently the Airfield is accessed via Lancaster Approach. However a new access is required to improve access to the site, provide resilience and minimise the impact of development traffic on residents. Further work is required to identify a preferred option of a new access route and external funding would be required to deliver this.

Improved access to Sandtoft Industrial Estate

- 14.48 Local access improvements to serve Sandtoft Business Park are required. These include:
- Junction improvements at A18/High Levels Bank/Jaques Bank
 - Localised improvement/widening at Brooks Corner
 - Carriageway widening to M180 overbridge
 - Roundabout at site access on C202 Idle Bank
 - Link road through the site and associated internal infrastructure
 - Roundabout on Belton Road
 - Traffic Management measures on Westgate Road.
- 14.49 These measures will be developer led and delivered in a phased manner in accordance with a masterplan accompanying any planning application(s) to be agreed with North Lincolnshire Council.

Policy T7p: Safeguarding Transport Infrastructure

The Council will safeguard the routes of, and support measures which deliver, maintain and improve, key transport infrastructure, identified on the Policies Map, namely:

- Lincolnshire Lakes road and transport infrastructure
- Brigg Link Road
- Barton Link Road
- Melton Ross Bridge
- Improved access to North Killingholme Airfield, to provide an alternative access to Lancaster Approach
- Improved access to Sandtoft Industrial Estate

Alternatives Considered

The schemes listed under Policy T7 are all required as part of road improvements and/or highway safety schemes. They are essential in terms of delivering the key economic objectives for this Plan. As part of the consultation on the Issues and Options Local Plan a number of alternative schemes were put forward but it is considered that the ones listed under this policy are those supported by this Council and are not simply a wish list of aspirational schemes.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |
| Safeguard the routes and support measures as highlighted in Policy T7p 'Safeguarding Transport Infrastructure' | 100% compliance with this policy. |

SAFEGUARDING AVIATION

- 14.50 North Lincolnshire has a rich aviation history and the council recognises the importance of aviation to the local and regional economy. Aviation creates jobs, encourages the economy to grow and connects the UK with the rest of the world as a dynamic trading nation. It is also important for maintaining social and family ties. This is why the growth of aviation is supported and the benefits this would deliver, provided that growth takes place in a sustainable way, with actions to mitigate the environmental impacts.
- 14.51 There are two international airports in and around North Lincolnshire that provide air links to Europe and beyond - Humberside Airport and Doncaster Sheffield Airport. Humberside serves over 230,000 passenger a year and enjoys three daily direct flights to/from Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport – one of the globe's major hub airports, which offers connections to over 800 destinations worldwide.
- 14.52 Humberside Airport is located adjacent to the A18 at Kirmington some two miles to the east of Barnetby Top Interchange with the M180/A180.

- 14.53 The airport has established air traffic associated with the off-shore gas production and exploration and UK domestic and European flights. In addition there a number of charter flights with the number being seasonally influenced. The airport has also been the subject of significant investment in recent years. It is currently one of largest helicopter base in the UK for the off-shore oil and gas industry in the southern North Sea, a role and a market segment which is continuing to grow.
- 14.54 In addition to Humberside Airport there are a number of privately owned airfields across North Lincolnshire that are used for a variety of flying related activities that fall under the general aviation sector. All of which are located on former RAF airfields utilising runways and facilities originally established during WW2.
- 14.55 These facilities provide a valued contribution to North Lincolnshire's economy and offer commercial and private flying in a variety of forms. It is considered that local airfields offering general aviation flying should be protected from development that would have an adverse impact on the running and operation of the airfield, unless it can be demonstrated that the airfield use is no longer viable.
- 14.56 The Trent Valley Gliding Club, since the early 1970s, have flown from the grass airstrip located to the south of the technical buildings at the former RAF Kirton in Lindsey which was opened in 1940 as a fighter base.
- 14.57 Hibaldstow airfield, originally developed for Bomber Command in 1941 but used by fighter command has been home to Skydive for over 25 years and has become one of the UK's largest dropzones.
- 14.58 Sandtoft airfield, a former WW2 satellite bomber base is home to a private airstrip and is commercially run and offers flying and plane repairs/maintenance.

Policy T8p: Safeguarding Aviation

The Humberside International Airport site, Sandtoft Airfield, Hibaldstow Airfield and the landing area at the former RAF Kirton in Lindsey is safeguarded for aviation uses. Any development at Humberside Airport itself, or on nearby sites, which will prejudice the aviation use of the site will not be permitted. Any development at Sandtoft Airfield, Hibaldstow Airfield and the landing area at the former RAF Kirton in Lindsey, or on nearby sites, which will prejudice the current aviation use of the site will not be permitted unless it can be proven that such use is no longer viable and that the site is not required for aviation purposes.

Alternatives Considered

Support was expressed at the Issue and Options stage for suitable and continuing development at Humberside Airport which would assist in North Lincolnshire's economic growth. It is, therefore, essential that the airport and other airfields which involve commercial flying are protected from inappropriate development proposals that could prejudice current and future flying operations.

It was also highlighted that development should not be permitted if it is not supported by appropriate transport infrastructure. If this not the case, they should only be allowed in sustainable locations where transport is already in place and in line with the development strategy.

To have no policy - this was rejected due to consultation feedback that demonstrates that sustainable transport, including airport operation and development is a significant issue for local residents and businesses.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to this policy. | None upheld at appeal. |
| Safeguard the airports/airfields and landing strips as highlighted in Policy T8p 'Safeguarding Aviation' | 100% compliance with this policy. |

15 Development Management

- 15.1 The Development Management (DM) chapter of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan sets out the Council's planning policies for managing development and growth in the area from now until 2036. It assists in achieving our ambition that North Lincolnshire is the best place for our residents and the best Council we can be. The DM policies aim to ensure all new developments will result in safer communities, safer places, safer people, safer environments and spaces. Resulting in an improved overall quality of life for existing and future residents of North Lincolnshire.
- 15.2 The policies in this section should be read alongside the strategic policies set out in the earlier section of this Local Plan. The Council will produce Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) where it considers them necessary to provide more details on the policies set out within other parts of the Local Plan. SPDs are not part of the statutory development plan and do not have the same weight; however, they will be significant considerations in determining planning applications.
- 15.3 The primary objective of development management is to enable the delivery of sustainable development. Development management is not intended to hinder or prevent sustainable development. The Council sees development management as a positive and proactive approach to shaping, considering, determining and delivering development proposals.
- 15.4 Government guidance makes it clear that a Local Plan should not repeat policies that are in either National Policy or other 'development plan' documents. The absence of a policy for a particular topic in the Local Plan therefore does not necessarily mean that the topic is unimportant; it may be that there is already a relevant adopted policy and must therefore be read in conjunction with the other relevant plans and guidance.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 15.5 To design communities that are safe and flourishing, all new development should meet the aspirations for excellence and sustainability in their design and layout. In short, good design is inseparable from good planning.
- 15.6 High quality sustainable design is that of a notable standard, which, by its nature, features and usability, will sustain over the longer term as it is fit for purpose, has potential to respond to changing needs, and enables occupants / users to live more sustainable.
- 15.7 A fundamental part of achieving high quality sustainable design, and ultimately high quality sustainable places, is the need to develop a thorough understanding of the local character and the qualities which contribute to local distinctiveness. North Lincolnshire is made up of many locally distinctive places including high streets, market squares, industrial estates, urban neighbourhoods, rural villages and landscapes, which, in combination with a variety of natural forms and features, contribute to the rich and varied character of North Lincolnshire. All new development must make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the environment within which it is located, having regard to its local context, and should not impact negatively upon the amenity experienced by neighbours.

- 15.8 Developers will be expected to explain how the policy matters below have been addressed within their development proposals, where appropriate, in the Design and Access Statement submitted with their planning application.

Policy DM1p: General Requirements

All new development, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all.

Development proposals will be assessed against the following relevant design and amenity criteria:

Design Principles

All development must respect and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the area and create a sense of place. As such, proposals will be required to:

1. Make efficient use of land;
2. Maximise pedestrian permeability and avoid barriers to movement through careful consideration of street layouts and access routes;
3. Respect the existing topography, landscape character and identity, and relate well to the site and surroundings, particularly in relation to siting, height, scale, massing, form and lot widths;
4. Where applicable, not result in the visual or physical coalescence with any neighbouring settlement;
5. Where applicable, not result in ribbon development, nor extend existing linear features of the settlement, and instead retain, where appropriate, a tight settlement nucleus;
6. Incorporate and retain as far as possible existing natural and historic features such as hedgerows, trees, ponds, boundary walls, field patterns, buildings or structures;
7. Incorporate appropriate landscape treatment to ensure that the development can be satisfactorily assimilated into the surrounding area;
8. Provide well designed boundary treatments, and hard and soft landscaping that reflect the function and character of the development and its surroundings;
9. Protect any important long local views into, out of or through the site;
10. Duly reflect the original architectural style of the local surroundings, or embrace opportunities for innovative design and new technologies which sympathetically complement or contrast with the local architectural style;
11. Use appropriate, high quality materials which reinforce local distinctiveness, with consideration given to texture, colour, pattern and durability;
12. Ensure places and buildings are accessible to all.

Amenity Considerations

The amenities which occupiers of neighbouring properties may reasonably expect to enjoy must not be harmed by or as a result of the development (including extensions to existing premises and change of use). Proposals should demonstrate, where appropriate, how the following matters have been considered, in relation to both the construction and life of the development:

1. Compatibility with neighbouring land uses;
2. Overlooking;
3. Overshadowing;

4. Loss of light;
5. Adequate storage, sorting and collection of household and commercial waste, including provision for increasing recyclable waste;
6. Creation of safe environments.

Planning permission for development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the levels of potentially polluting emissions, including effluent, leachates, smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, smell or noise do not pose a danger by way of toxic release; result in land contamination; pose a threat to current and future surface or underground water resources; or create adverse environmental conditions likely to affect nearby developments and adjacent areas.

Changes of Use in Residential Areas

Within residential areas, favourable consideration will be given to proposals for a change of use from residential to other uses, provided that the development will not adversely affect the appearance and character of a residential area or residential amenity by virtue of noise, vibration, traffic generation, reduction in road safety, odorous emissions (by way of dust, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash or grit) or other adverse environmental conditions.

- 15.9 The purpose of Policy DM1p is to help encourage the growth and development of small businesses but to maintain control over the impact that business activity, carried out at home, can have on the surrounding area.
- 15.10 Current economic trends are towards domestic properties being used as a base for starting a new business. In some cases the change of use will be so small in scale that it will not require planning permission. In other cases activities can be carried out with no resulting adverse effects on local amenity, as most uses will fall within Use Class B1 (Business and Light Industrial Use) of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended). Where uses give rise to nuisance or inconvenience they are often considered unacceptable, for example as a result of higher levels of vehicle movement than would reasonably be expected from a residential address, or because of noisy or odorous operations. In some cases, planning conditions can be used to control the impact of such proposals, but if adverse impacts cannot be reduced to acceptable levels, planning permission will be refused.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. There was overall support for the inclusion of Development Management policies in the Local Plan to cover the areas outlined in Issues & Options consultation document.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

- 15.11 Temporary buildings include portable offices and classrooms. These usually do not give the appearance of being substantial structures intended to remain in situ on a permanent basis, and can potentially have a negative impact on local amenity. However, it is recognised that such facilities can be vital to the expansion of industrial and commercial premises, and that short-term arrangements are often required to accommodate the expansion of community facilities such as schools and health centres. In other cases, permanent development might prejudice other planned development, when the site is in temporary occupation pending such development commencing. Only in these circumstances will the erection of temporary buildings be given favourable consideration.
- 15.12 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 provides permitted development rights for temporary buildings associated with construction works. In all other circumstances where planning permission is sought for the siting of temporary buildings, the need for such structures will be balanced against the need to avoid any adverse effects on visual amenity.

Policy DM2p: Temporary Buildings

Planning permission will be granted for temporary buildings provided the following criteria are met:

- the building is not highly visible to the general public or detrimental to the amenity of the area/landscape; and
- the development will not prejudice proposals for permanent development on the site.

In granting planning permission for temporary buildings, conditions may be imposed requiring the landscaping of the development or other measures to help mitigate its impact on the visual amenity of the area.

A time limited (temporary) planning permission will be granted for non-permanent structures in cases where a permanent permission would prejudice future development of the site.

- 15.13 Temporary buildings, whilst being essential to the expansion and development of business and community facilities, are by their nature likely to incur high maintenance and running costs. There is no wish to overly restrict the erection or use of such buildings but there is nevertheless a need to ensure that they are adequately maintained and removed from the site when their useable life has expired. Neither should the erection of a temporary building prevent the satisfactory development of permanent buildings on the site at a later date.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. The inclusion of similar DS policies to the previous Local Plan received overall support.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- 15.14 The Local Plan plays an important strategic role in delivering development that is sustainable, clean and green. North Lincolnshire's prosperity and well-being is underpinned by a high quality and well managed environment. We rely upon our water and green spaces for food, water and the air we breathe. Pollution of air, land and water has the potential to have adverse impacts upon the environment and therefore if not properly controlled and managed development can adversely impact the health, well-being and prosperity of residents and local businesses. It is therefore essential to ensure that wherever possible, all forms of pollution (including noise, vibration, light, impacts upon air quality land and water) are considered, controlled and mitigated against in order to keep people safe and well and improve prosperity within North Lincolnshire.
- 15.15 NPPF requires that planning policies ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. The Council's policies seek to ensure that approved developments are an acceptable use of the land and in doing so the policies will seek to:
1. prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability and contamination, natural hazards such as radon and mining activities, impacts of remediation;
 2. Remediate and mitigate, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land;
 3. Mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;
 4. Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation;
 5. Contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas;
 6. New development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities.
 7. Development that is sensitive to pollution that is within legal limits will not be appropriate where existing sources of pollution cannot be satisfactorily mitigated or where it would prejudice the viability of other important land uses by reasons of its sensitivity to pollution.

Air Quality

- 15.16 Defra's Clean Air Strategy 2019 has identified air quality as the top environmental risk to human health in the UK and the fourth greatest threat to public health after cancer, heart disease and obesity. The strategy sets out the long term national strategic goals to improve air quality. In addition to traffic and industrial sources, air pollution can also be caused by intensive agricultural food production and the heating of our homes. The strategy sets ambitious targets to reduce 5 key pollutants by 2020 and 2030 based on 2005 baseline emissions as set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Emission Reductions Required by 2020 and 2030

| | 2005 baseline (kt) | Reduction required by 2020 | Reduction required by 2030 | 2020 ceiling (kt) | 2030 ceiling (kt) |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| NOx | 1,714 | 55% | 73% | 771 | 463 |
| SO2 | 773 | 59% | 88% | 317 | 93 |
| NMVOCs | 1,042 | 32% | 39% | 709 | 636 |
| PM25 | 127 | 30% | 46% | 89 | 69 |
| NH3 | 288 | 8% | 16% | 265 | 242 |

15.17 Further details in relation to the [Governments Clean Air Strategy 2019](#) can be found here.

15.18 Local Plan policies will seek to ensure that the targets and milestones set out in the Clean Air Strategy 2019 and any future iterations/supporting policies/documents are achieved.

15.19 The Council monitors and manages air pollution associated with National Air Quality Objectives via the mechanism of Local Air Quality Management in accordance with the Environment Act 1995. Further information can be obtained from the Council's website <http://www.nlincsair.info/>

15.20 North Lincolnshire is currently compliant with National Air Quality Objectives for pollutants associated with traffic and the Council's policies will ensure that development does not adversely impact this positive position. There is currently one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within North Lincolnshire which covers land surrounding the Integrated Steelworks and the East of Scunthorpe, this is known as the Scunthorpe Town AQMA. This AQMA was first declared in 2005 for exceedances of the Particulate Matter (PM10) Daily Mean Air Quality Objective. The AQMA was later updated in 2018 due to ongoing improvements and collaborative working between local industry, the Environment Agency and North Lincolnshire Council.

15.21 The Council have also produced an Air Quality Action Plan for the Scunthorpe Town AQMA. The Action Plan is a list of measures designed to improve local air quality. The consideration of air quality within planning responses is included as a key action to mitigate against any adverse impacts. This is achieved by following National Guidance such as the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) and Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) Guidance Documents.

15.22 The Government is leading the national commitment to preserve and enhance the environment via its publication of A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment HM Government 2018. The 25 year strategic plan to improve the environment also links in to two other important government strategies: The Industrial Strategy which aims to boost productivity in the UK and Clean Growth Strategy which sets out economic and environmental policies designed to mitigate climate change and bring about clean green growth.

15.23 The Government has identified that delivery of this plan requires sustained and committed effort to make these aspirations a reality and this requires collaborative working with local councils via an adoption of Do More Harm Less Policy. Incentives and Regulation will aim to ensure these ambitions are met. The Government will embed changes that ensure housing and infrastructure development will be able to deliver "Environmental Net Gain".

- 15.24 When assessing applications the Council will consider any metric measures and governance that are relevant to the 25 year environmental plan. This will allow flexibility to the assessment of applications that will ensure adaption to new evidence and changes in circumstances over the coming years. The provision of good evidence by applicants to support these metric measures will allow good decision making. New industry will be expected to align to the governments clean growth strategy.
- 15.25 Where a specific development proposal has the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts, the Council will adopt the 'polluter pays' principal whereby the developer should meet the costs of mitigation or contribute towards environmental improvements elsewhere through planning contributions. The cumulative effects of various sources of pollution will be taken into account and detailed assessments to evaluate the level of risk and to identify appropriate measures to satisfactorily mitigate the risk of pollution may be required.

Light

- 15.26 The introduction of new external light sources such as floodlights or the change to an existing light source can have a detrimental impact on residential amenity. NPPF highlights the need to consider the impact of a proposed development in relation to human health, living conditions and the natural environment.

Noise

- 15.27 The World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines has identified noise as an important public health issue featuring among the top environmental risks to health. Noise has negative impacts on human health and well-being and is a growing concern. The guidelines provide robust public health advice underpinned by evidence, which is essential to drive policy action that will protect communities from the adverse effects of noise.
- 15.28 The guiding principles are to reduce exposure to noise, while conserving quiet areas; promote interventions to reduce exposure to noise and improve health; coordinate approaches to control noise sources and other environmental health risks; and to inform and involve communities potentially affected by a change in noise exposure.
- 15.29 The Local Plan will seek to ensure that the guidelines set out by the WHO and any future recommendations are achieved.

Contaminated Land

- 15.30 North Lincolnshire has a long industrial heritage and it has large areas of land which are important for food production. Activities associated with industrial/commercial and agricultural processes, can result in adverse ground conditions which can pose a risk to the development, future site users and the environment. Former landfills, infilled ground and some naturally occurring sources such as peat and limestone/chalk can also be sources of hazardous ground gases which can pose an asphyxiation or explosion risk. Contamination can also occur naturally due to certain types of minerals being present in rocks and soils.
- 15.31 Contamination can be present in various forms including chemical, biological and radioactive. Risks from contamination exists where there is a source (contaminant) a receptor and a pathway linking the two. The development of land can introduce new receptors and pathways to a site which previously were not present.

- 15.32 The Council in collaboration with other local authority Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Pollution Advisory Group (YALPAG) members have produced a contaminated land planning good practice guidance document. The purpose of this guidance is to promote regional consistency and good practice for development on land affected by contamination. The guidance also specifies what information should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority when applying for planning permission.
- 15.33 YALPAG Technical Guidance for Developers Landowners and Consultants
- 15.34 The above document has been produced in accordance with the NPPF and details that the developer is required to ensure that:
- Where there is potential for contamination on a site or where a proposed development is vulnerable (for example housing with gardens, schools or nurseries) the risks from contamination are adequately considered.
 - Sufficient information demonstrating that the risks have been adequately considered and produced by a suitably qualified persons should be submitted with the application.
 - The information provided should follow the guidelines within CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land and be in accordance with established procedures such as BS 10175 Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice.
 - Following remediation the site should not be capable of being determined as contamination land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Odour

- 15.35 Odorous emissions arise from activities such as sewage works, intensive animal rearing, processing of animal remains, solid waste management (for example composting) and some industrial processes.
- 15.36 The introduction of new sources of odours in proximity to sensitive receptors, or locating sensitive receptors near existing sources of odours should be avoided. Where potential adverse odour impacts are relevant to the development an odour impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures that demonstrates amenity will not be adversely impacted will be required. Such assessment should be compiled by a suitably qualified person in accordance with good practice guidance, Institute of Air Quality Management: Guidance on the assessment for odour for planning.

1. Development proposals as appropriate to their nature and scale, should demonstrate that environmental risks have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise the risks of adverse impacts to air, land and water quality, whilst assessing vibration, heat, energy, light and noise pollution.

Air Quality

2. The Council will seek to ensure that proposals for new development will not have an unacceptable negative impact on air quality and will not further exacerbate air quality in the Scunthorpe Town AQMA or contribute to air pollution in areas which may result in a new AQMA. Residential development within Scunthorpe AQMA will not be permitted where there is evidence of adverse effects on human health and local amenity.
3. An air quality assessment will be required where a development may result in a significant increase in air pollution, or lead to a significant deterioration in local air quality resulting in unacceptable effects on human health, local amenity and/or the environment. Assessments shall address the following:
 - a. The existing background levels of air pollution;
 - b. Existing developments and sources of air pollution throughout the area and the cumulative effect of planned developments; and
 - c. The feasibility of any mitigation measures that would reduce the impact of the development on local air quality.
4. The Council will support and promote the provision of charging points for ultra-low emission vehicles.

Light pollution

5. Planning applications which involve light generating development including floodlighting will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on local amenities.

Noise pollution

6. Development generating noise which is likely to create significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life and cannot be mitigated and controlled through the use of conditions will not be permitted. All proposals will be assessed as follows:
 - a. Amenity - No unacceptable loss of amenity to neighbouring land uses should result in terms of noise, smell, fumes, dust or other nuisance.

Contaminated Land

7. In the case of proposals for development on land known or strongly suspected as being impacted by contamination, hazardous gases, land instability, of a sensitive end use applicant's will be required to provide sufficient information that demonstrates that the level of contamination can be overcome by remedial measures or improvements. In these cases permission will only be granted where a phase 1 desk based assessment and detailed site survey has been submitted. Where significant risks to human health and/or the environment are present; planning permission will only be granted in circumstances where a suitable scheme of remedial measures has been agreed that will be obtained via a planning condition and/or legal agreement to overcome any existing contamination.

Odour

8. Where proposals have the potential to release significant odours or where a sensitive use is being proposed near to an existing odorous process, applicant's will be required to provide an odour impact assessment which demonstrates that impacts upon amenity can be properly mitigated and managed by remedial measures or improvements. In these cases, permission will only be granted where a suitable scheme of remedial measures has been agreed that will be obtained via a planning condition and/or legal agreement to overcome any adverse impact upon amenity.

Water Quality

9. Development will not be permitted where it would have an adverse effect on the quality or quantity of groundwater resources or watercourses and water bodies.

Hazardous Installations and Pipelines

10. Proposals for the development of hazardous installations/pipelines, modifications to existing sites, or development in the vicinity of hazardous installations or pipelines, will be permitted where it has been demonstrated that the amount, type and location of hazardous substances would not pose unacceptable health and/or safety risks.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options were considered through the consultation. There was overall support of including a Local Plan policy for pollution (air, water, noise, odour and light). There was a general view that protecting the environment from pollution was important. This policy includes the NPPF, PPG, and national objectives for pollutants.

An AQMA policy was also supported. This is included within overall Environmental Protection policy.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADBAND

- 15.37 Effective telecommunications play an essential role in modern life. Mobile telecommunications and access to high speed, reliable broadband are essential to the efficient operations of modern business and to individual lifestyles. As technology advances the demand for new telecommunications infrastructure will continue to grow.
- 15.38 The Northern Lincolnshire Broadband project; a partnership between North and North East Lincolnshire Councils, was established to upgrade broadband across Northern Lincolnshire. In June 2018 1.5% of Northern Lincolnshire will not have access to Next Generation access (NGA, superfast) broadband infrastructure. The Council is continuing to take advantage of funding to deliver high-speed broadband to as many parts of North Lincolnshire as possible.
- 15.39 The Council is keen to support this growth whilst seeking to ensure that visual and environmental issues are given appropriate consideration.
- 15.40 Access to mobile telecommunications and high speed, reliable broadband is now considered essential to the efficient operation of modern business and to individual lifestyles. Much of the urban area has good access and recent investments in infrastructure have brought significant improvements to these rural settlements; connecting the village residents to the superfast broadband fibre-optic network. There is however, still a requirement to improve broadband coverage in much of the rural area. Policy DM4p Telecommunications supports further improvements across the wider area. The Council is committed to securing a high-quality communication infrastructure. The lack of such infrastructure would potentially hold back the areas competitiveness and economic well-being. The installation of digital infrastructure can also help to mitigate air quality impacts by reducing the need to travel through initiatives such as home working. Developers for all new sites (residential and non-residential) should engage with broadband providers to ensure that communications network infrastructure, capable of delivering at least superfast broadband, is installed as part of the build process. New properties should be provided with the internal infrastructure to ensure that they can be connected to the broadband communication network. The broadband should be installed on an open access basis allowing for use by a number of internet service providers, and cables should be threaded through resistant ducting to enable easy access to the fibre optic cable for future repair, replacement or upgrading.
- 15.41 Whilst most telecommunications infrastructure is unobtrusive, and often permitted development, some telecommunications infrastructure has the potential to be obtrusive, and can lead to adverse impacts on the surrounding area. Policy DM4p Telecommunications and Broadband seeks to ensure that development requiring consent does not intrude into or detract from the landscape or urban character of the area, and seeks to minimise visual impacts.

Telecommunications

Proposals for telecommunications development, including consideration of appropriate prior approval applications will be permitted, or determined, provided that:

1. the development is appropriate in terms of siting and appearance, having regard to technical and operational constraints, and does not intrude into or detract from the landscape or urban character of the area;
2. applicants demonstrate a sequential approach to show that development cannot be accommodated with less visual intrusion;
 - a. on an existing building, mast or other structure; or,
 - b. on a site that already contains telecommunications equipment; before new sites can be considered;
 - c. adequate screening and/or landscape measures are included; and,
 - d. provision is made for the removal of the facilities and reinstatement of the site as soon as reasonably practicable after it is no longer required for telecommunication purposes.

The Council will support the expansion of communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband, especially where this addresses gaps in coverage within North Lincolnshire. Proposals for new residential and commercial development must demonstrate how they will provide future occupiers with sufficient digital connectivity.

Development proposals must:

1. Demonstrate early engagement with infrastructure providers;
2. Be accompanied by a 'Connectivity Statement' which explains the current internet connectivity in the site's locality and the potential for the site to be provided with high speed broadband including the future provision of "ultrafast broadband" and "Full fibre" solutions as and when they are made available; and
3. Make provision for premises to be provided with high speed (superfast) broadband or, if this is not feasible, ensure new development is broadband ready through the installation of appropriate ducting and equipment.

On-site infrastructure should be provided from homes and premises to the public highway or other appropriate location. Where possible, viable and desirable, the provision of additional ducting will be supported, where it allows the expansion of the network.>

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. The inclusion of similar DS policies of the previous Local Plan was supported and there are no reasonable alternatives.

ADVERTISEMENTS/SHOP FRONTS

- 15.42 Advertisements can play a helpful role in promoting the areas businesses and provide direction to locations. However, they can sometimes have a negative impact upon the amenity of an area as well as public safety. As such consideration must be given to local characteristics and features of the street scene. The Council aims to ensure that advertisements are designed to a high standard and contribute to a safe and attractive environment. It considers that poorly designed, very bright or inappropriately sited advertisements can detract from the visual quality of the street or local area.
- 15.43 In relation to public safety it is necessary to consider the effect of an advertisement upon the safe use of vehicles and operation of traffic flow, including pedestrian traffic. Control over outdoor advertisements should be efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation.

Policy DM5p: Advertisements and Shop Fronts

Advertisements and new/alterations to shop fronts will be required to contribute to the visual appearance of the area's street scenes.

1. The Council will support proposals for advertisements where:
 - a. they are well designed and sympathetic to the character and appearance of their location and the building to which they relate, having regard to matters such as size, materials, construction, location, level of illumination and cumulative impact with other signage on the building and within the vicinity; and
 - b. illuminated advertisements and signs will not adversely affect the amenity and/or safety of the surrounding area.
2. Permission will be granted for shop fronts and signs where the following criteria is satisfied:
 - a. the design is related to the scale and appearance of the building to which the proposal relates; and
 - b. the design respects the character and appearance of the location.
3. Solid shutters which present a blank frontage to shopping streets will not be permitted.
4. Proposals relating to listed buildings, within conservation areas and in areas of special advertisement control will be subject to the requirements of the relevant designation and appropriate planning policy guidance.

- 15.44 A shop frontage contributes to the overall appearance of the street scene and as such proposals for this type of development need to ensure the changes positively enhance the appearance of the building as well as the immediate area and do not detract from it.
- 15.45 It is now standard practice that most commercial/retail premises install security shutters. However, care needs to be taken in the choice as solid shutters, particularly bare galvanised or mill finished aluminium, can have a detrimental environmental effect, making areas feel desolate and forbidding once trading hours have ceased. Recessed shutter boxes can also assist in avoiding clutter to fascias.

Alternatives Considered

No alternative options considered. The inclusion of similar DS policies of the previous Local Plan was supported and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|--|------------------------|
| Appeals upheld contrary to policies in this chapter. | None upheld at appeal. |

16 Delivering Infrastructure

DELIVERING INFRASTRUCTURE

- 16.1 It is critical that North Lincolnshire receives the infrastructure it needs to support the delivery of housing and jobs growth, and to ensure that existing communities can be sustained. It is important that the growth should bring benefits to, and not adversely affect the quality of life of, existing communities. To achieve this it is important to have the correct tools in place to help implement these policies and ensure the successful delivery of the overall vision for this Plan.
- 16.2 There are a number of ways to ensure infrastructure delivery through the planning system. The existing system in North Lincolnshire includes developer obligations secured in Section 106 Agreements, which cover on and off-site requirements including affordable housing, open space provision, transport measures, and education provision. However, this system has not adequately picked up more strategic infrastructure impacts or needs, and can be accused of lacking transparency for developers when providing for standard off-site infrastructure in particular.
- 16.3 Therefore the Council is considering whether it shall adopt a standard charge approach to the delivery of infrastructure alongside Section 106 Agreements, which was brought into force by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations in April 2010. This would permit the Council to pool developer contributions raised through the levy and spend on infrastructure requirements for both the settlements in which the development forms a part or North Lincolnshire wide, although in turn would limit the use of Section 106 Agreements. A review of the best way forward with securing infrastructure funding is ongoing.
- 16.4 This Plan is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which provides detail of the infrastructure that is essentially necessary to enable growth to occur and delivery issues in relation to key proposals. The IDP also includes a number of infrastructure projects, which although not essential to the delivery of this Plan, are desirable. Their inclusion within the IDP will assist the Council in its attempts to secure funding for these projects. The Council will keep these documents under review to measure progress. It should be noted that the IDP principally identifies high level strategic infrastructure and does not include site specific infrastructure requirements, which will be dealt with through individual planning applications.

Policy ID1p: Delivering Infrastructure

The Council will require all developments to meet the on and off-site infrastructure requirements needed to support the development and mitigate the impact of the development on the existing community and environment to make it acceptable in planning terms.

Each development will be expected to meet site related infrastructure needs. Where the provision of new, or the improvement or extension of existing, off- site infrastructure is needed to support a new development or mitigate its impacts, and it is not anticipated that the infrastructure will be provided through CIL, the development will be required to contribute proportionately through a Section 106 Agreement commuted sum, or other mechanism as agreed with the Council.

Section 106 Agreements will apply to all major developments and some minor developments but may be varied according to:

- a. the scale and nature of the development and its demonstrated viability; and
- b. whether or not a planning obligation meets all of the statutory reasons ('tests') for granting planning permission.
- c. Where there are site specific viability concerns, development must be accompanied by a Viability Assessment.

- 16.5 Policy ID1p aims to deliver the infrastructure required to support the growth requirements across North Lincolnshire. A number of pressures can be relieved through site specific provision such as open space, children's play areas and the provision of affordable housing. However, there are other infrastructure improvements and requirements that cannot always be accommodated onsite, or that relate to strategic off-site facilities serving the whole settlement or North Lincolnshire wide.
- 16.6 All Planning obligations must be, necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 16.7 It is recognised that some development proposals may be unable to meet all of the relevant policy and planning obligation requirements while remaining economically viable and deliverable, either in whole or in part. In such circumstances the Council will consider requests to reduce the level of planning obligations to a level which ensures that a scheme remains viable. In these instances, preference will be given to the needs and priorities of an area and the wider benefits of development, such as, for example, regeneration and meeting housing need.
- 16.8 The Council will produce a Developer Contributions SPD which will provides greater detail on when planning obligations will be sought, how this will be calculated and give further details on viability.

Alternatives Considered

No Alternatives considered

Monitoring

| Indicator | Target |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Amount of S106 contributions requested via planning application | No specific target identified. |
| Amount of S106 spent by Type | No specific target identified. |

17 Call for Sites

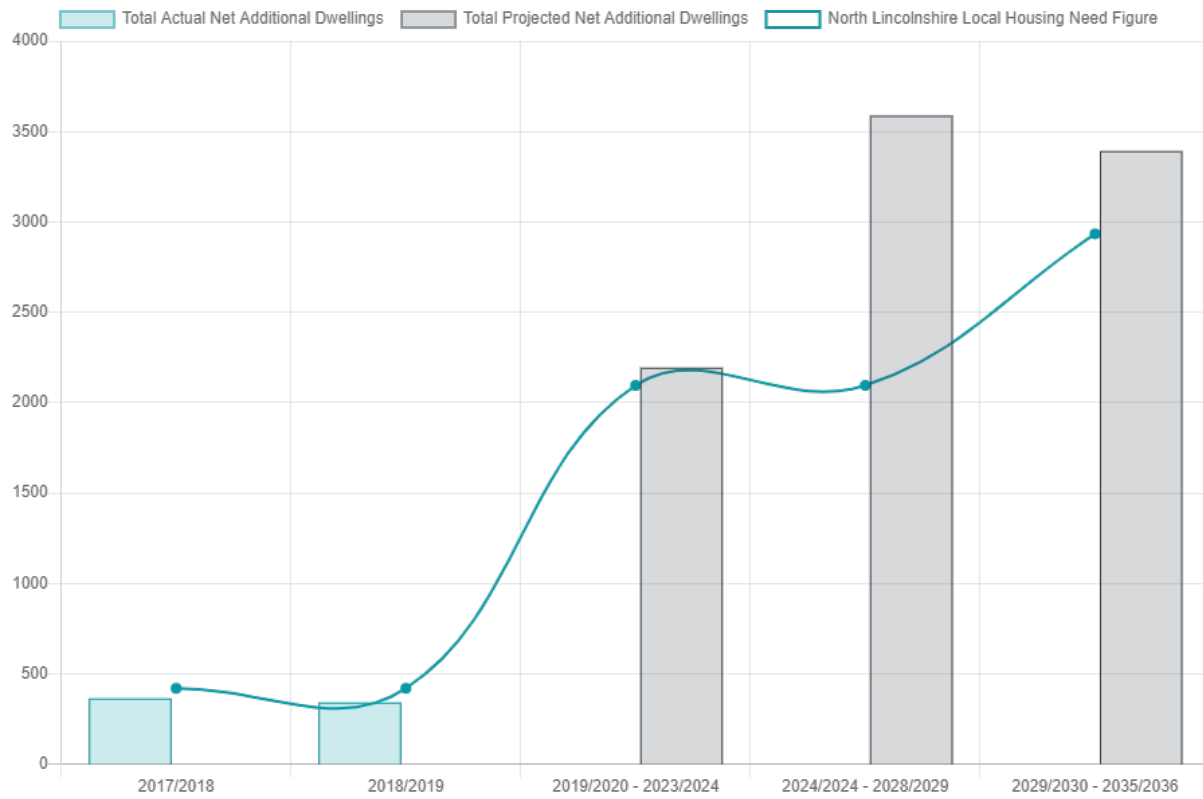
As part of this Preferred Options stage we are undertaking a further 'Call for Sites' exercise. If you have already submitted land for consideration during the previous stages, you do not need to re-submit. However, the Preferred Options gives you the opportunity to put forward additional sites.

This means finding additional sites for example:

- Housing (including market housing, affordable housing, self-build housing and specialist housing e.g. housing for older people);
- Employment (including office, light industrial, general industrial and warehousing);
- Retail/Town Centre Uses;
- Travelling Community;
- Local Green Space/Open Space;
- Settlement development limits;
- Waste Management; and
- Minerals Extraction.

Appendix 1: Housing Trajectory

HOUSING TRAJECTORY



Appendix 8.1: Mineral Site Details

MIN6-1p: Cove Farm, Westwoodside

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Sand & Gravel |
| Site Area (ha) | 31ha |
| Existing Use | Operational Quarry and associated infrastructure |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place as part of planning permission |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Operational site that will be expected to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-2p: Kettleby Parks Quarry

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 29ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place as part of planning permission |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | <p>Operational site that will be expected to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans.</p> <p>Based on existing extraction rates this site is expected to be worked out during the plan period.</p> <p>Wider quarry area straddles the boundary between the North Lincolnshire Council and Lincolnshire County Council areas. The existing processing plant and further areas for extraction are allocated in the adopted Lincolnshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan – Site Locations document (December 2017) – Site Ref: MS07/08-CL.</p> |

MIN6-3p: Melton Ross Quarry

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Chalk |
| Site Area (ha) | 121ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry and associated infrastructure, including lime works |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | 45 million tonnes |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Operational site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. The quarry primarily extracts chalk for industrial purposes including lime manufacture. |

MIN6-4p: South Ferriby Quarry

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | Private (Cemex) |
| Mineral | Chalk & Shale |
| Site Area (ha) | 63ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry and associated infrastructure |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place |
| Proposed Allocation | Minerals extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Operational site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. The quarry supplies chalk and (shale) clay to nearby Cemex cement plant via a conveyor system. |

MIN6-5p: Hibaldstow Quarry

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private (Welton Aggregates) |
| Mineral | Limestone |
| Site Area (ha) | 21ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry and associated infrastructure |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Operational site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-6p: Manton Quarry

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private (Brianplant) |
| Mineral | Limestone |
| Site Area (ha) | 17ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry and associated infrastructure |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Operational site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-7p: Kirton Quarry

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Limestone |
| Site Area (ha) | 107ha |
| Existing Use | Non-Operational quarry and associated infrastructure; Recycled aggregate production |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-8p: Barton East

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Clay |
| Site Area (ha) | 5.2ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-9: Messingham Quarry

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Silica Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 13ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry and associated infrastructure |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-10: Eastfield Farm, Winteringham

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Silica Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 4.4ha |
| Existing Use | Operational quarry and associated infrastructure |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. The original extraction site has been granted planning for extensions to the east and west under PA/2017/1596 and MIN/2006/0095 respectively. |

MIN6-11: Crosby Warren Oil Well

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Oil |
| Site Area (ha) | 0.8ha (compound) |
| Existing Use | Operational oil well and extraction site |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-12: Low Melwood Quarry

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Clay |
| Site Area (ha) | 26ha |
| Existing Use | Non-operational clay extraction site. |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigation in place. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Not applicable. |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission, associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-13: Land north of Brigg Road, Messingham

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | Private (multiple ownership) |
| Mineral | Silica Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 24ha |
| Existing Use | Agricultural |
| Constraints | All constraints identified and mitigated through conditions imposed on PA/2018/1245. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | 0.85 million tonnes |
| Reports Required | Not applicable |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | Site that will be expected to continue to conform to the planning permission (PA/2018/1245), associated conditions and agreed site restoration and aftercare plans. |

MIN6-14: Hibaldstow Quarry (Extension)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | Private (Welton Aggregates) |
| Mineral | Limestone |
| Site Area (ha) | 24ha |
| Existing Use | Agricultural |
| Constraints | The site forms grade 2 agricultural land and is within SFRA Flood Zone 1. The site is within an area of archaeological interest. The site is also within an Airfield Safeguarding Zone and Groundwater Protection Zone. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral extraction site |
| Indicative Capacity | 15 million tonnes |
| Reports Required | Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, Flood Risk and Drainage Strategy, Transport Assessment, Ecological Appraisal, Biodiversity and Geodiversity Management Plan, Noise Impact Assessment, Air Quality Assessment, Dust Management Plan, Restoration and Aftercare Plan. |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | The eastern portion of this site is consented by the local planning authority under PA/2019/235. |

MIN6-15: Cove Farm, Westwoodside (Extension)

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Sand and Gravel |
| Site Area (ha) | 22ha |
| Existing Use | Agricultural |
| Constraints | The site forms both grade 2 and 3 agricultural land. The site is within SFRA flood zone 2/3a and within the Doncaster Sheffield Airport Safeguarding Zone. The site is in close proximity to the Birds Wood Nature Reserve which forms part of an adjacent restored extraction site. The Greenholme Bank Bridleway runs alongside the eastern edge. The site is also designated as being part of an Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest. |
| Proposed Allocation | Area of Search |
| Indicative Capacity | 700,000 tonnes |
| Reports Required | Ecological Appraisal, Biodiversity and Geodiversity Management Plan, Transport Assessment, Flood Risk Assessment, Drainage Strategy, Noise Impact Assessment, Dust Management Plan, Contaminated Land Survey, Air Quality Assessment, Archaeological Mitigation Strategy. |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | The site is currently safeguarded under saved policy M12-2 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2003) for future sand extraction. Adjacent land forms an operational extraction site and consent has previously been given for its extension. |

MIN6-16: Land at Holme Lane

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Silica Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 118ha |
| Existing Use | Agricultural |
| Constraints | The site forms grade 3 agricultural land and is within SFRA flood zone 1. The site is within an Airport Safeguarding Zone. The site is also within 500m proximity to the Manton and Twigmoor SSSI and Black Hope Plantation LWS and Holme Land Verge LWS. A public right of way (MESS207) runs along the south west boundary of the site. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral Extraction Site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Noise Impact Assessment, Dust Management Plan, Land Contamination Study, Flood Risk Assessment, Drainage Strategy, Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment, Ecological Appraisal, Biodiversity and Geodiversity Management Plan, Transport Assessment. |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | The main issue to be addressed as part of any application is access and how excavated materials will be transported to the processing plant. Any future application should appropriate mitigation measures to prevent adverse impact on the surrounding area. |

MIN6-17: Eastfield Farm, Winteringham

| | |
|---|--|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Silica Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 2ha |
| Existing Use | Agricultural |
| Constraints | The site comprise of both Grade 2 and 3 Agricultural Land and is within SFRA Flood Zone 2/3a. The site is within 20m of Scheduled Monument and is within a site of archaeological interest. The site is also within close proximity to the Humber Estuary Ramsar, SPA, SAC & SSSI ecological site. |
| Proposed Allocation | Mineral Extraction Site |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment, Heritage Assessment, Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, Contaminated Land Survey, Dust Management Plan, Noise Impact Assessment, Transport Assessment, Ecological Appraisal, Biodiversity and Geodiversity Management Plan, Habitat Regulations Assessment. |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | The site is within close proximity to the Humber Estuary Ramsar, SCA, SPA and SSSI in addition to being close to a Scheduled Monument. Any future planning application will require appropriate mitigation and sensitive working practices. The site abuts the eastern edge of a permitted extension of the operational extraction site at Eastfield Farm and is to the west of the Winteringham Sewerage Treatment Works. |

MIN6-18: Land South of Composition Lane, Winteringham

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | Private |
| Mineral | Silica Sand |
| Site Area (ha) | 5ha |
| Existing Use | Agricultural |
| Constraints | The site comprise of both Grade 2 and 3 Agricultural Land and is within SFRA Flood Zone 2/3a. The site is within 20m of Scheduled Monument and is within a site of archaeological interest. The site is also within close proximity to the Humber Estuary Ramsar, SPA, SAC & SSSI ecological site. |
| Proposed Allocation | Area of Search |
| Indicative Capacity | Unknown |
| Reports Required | Flood Risk and Drainage Assessment, Heritage Assessment, Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, Contaminated Land Survey, Dust Management Plan, Noise Impact Assessment, Transport Assessment, Ecological Appraisal, Biodiversity and Geodiversity Management Plan, Habitat Regulations Assessment |
| Other Site Specific Considerations | The site is within close proximity to the Humber Estuary Ramsar, SCA, SPA and SSSI in addition to being close to a Scheduled Monument. Any future planning application will require appropriate mitigation and sensitive working practices. The site is to the of the existing operational extraction site at Eastfield Farm. |

Appendix 8.2: Mineral Safeguarding Exceptions

LIST OF EXEMPTION CRITERIA

1. Applications for Householder development.
2. Applications for extensions or alterations to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development which do not fundamentally change the scale and character of the building/use.
3. Applications that are in accordance with the local plan where the plan took account of prevention of unnecessary mineral sterilisation and determined that prior extraction should not be considered when development applications in a Mineral Safeguarding Area came forward.
4. Applications for Advertisement Consent.
5. Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted.
6. Prior notifications (telecommunications; forestry; agriculture and demolition).
7. Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing or Proposed Use or Development (CLEUDs and CXLOPUDs).
8. Applications for works to trees.
9. Applications for temporary planning permission.
10. Relevant Demolition in a Conservation Area.
11. Applications for Listed Buildings Consent

Appendix 8.3: Mineral Resource Assessment Requirements

In order for the council to assess and determine planning applications for non-mineral development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas, applicants are expected to provide sufficient information about mineral resources. This should be in the form of a Mineral Resource Assessment.

It should be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional and should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposed development. The mineral resource assessment should specify where there are any minerals present and, if so, whether it is feasible to extract them.

Format/Contents

1. Presentation of geological data. This could take the form of:
 1. Desk top study of existing surface and solid geological and mineral resource information; or
 2. Borehole investigations
2. Assessment of the mineral resource potential of any mineral present considering its ability to meet the required specification for its intended use, before or after processing (the relevant BSI or equivalent), and the quantity present.
3. Assessment of the mineral recovery potential:
 1. Acceptability:
 1. Site surroundings and neighbours, and their sensitivity to impacts associated with working minerals)
 2. Depth of overburden
 3. Size of site, and the ability of the site to accommodate batters and storage of overburden, mineral processing facilities
 4. Benefits such as SUDs, local vernacular, reduced visual impact
 2. Viability:
 1. Whether the prior extraction will prejudice the development of the land by:
 1. Delaying the implementation of the proposed development beyond an acceptable timescale
 2. Affecting the ability of the land to receive the proposed development
 3. Significantly affecting the developments viability
 2. Consideration should be given to the location of potential markets for the mineral, including on site
 3. Does the developer hold the mineral rights
4. Potential for proximal sterilisation:
 1. Extent of MSA around development and its development potential
 2. Impact of proposed development on current or potential future working of any nearby quarry and the impact of the quarry on the proposed development

Appendix 8.4: Mineral Extraction Sites – Restoration Plan Requirements

A restoration plan should include:

1. a site-based landscape strategy for the restoration scheme;
2. the key landscape and biodiversity opportunities and constraints ensuring connectivity with surrounding landscape and habitats;
3. the geological, archaeological and historic heritage and landscape features and their settings;
4. the site boundaries and areas identified for soil and overburden storage;
5. an assessment of soil resources and their removal, handling and storage;
6. an assessment of the overburden to be removed and stored;
7. the type and depth of workings and information relating to the water table;
8. storage locations and quantities of waste/fill materials and quantities and types of waste/fill involved;
9. proposed infilling operations, sources and types of fill material;
10. the arrangements for monitoring and the control and management of landfill gas;
11. consideration of land stability after restoration;
12. directions and phasing of working and restoration and how they are integrated into the working scheme;
13. the need for provision of additional screening taking account of degrees of visual exposure;
14. details of the proposed final landform including pre and post settlement levels;
15. types, quantities and source of soils or soil making materials to be used;
16. a methodology for management of soils to ensure that the pre-development soil quality is maintained;
17. proposals for meeting targets of biodiversity gain and make contributions towards achieving specific targets set out in the Greater Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan;
18. removal of all buildings, plant, structures, accesses and hardstanding not required for long term management of the site;
19. planting of new native woodlands;
20. installation of drainage to enable high quality restoration and after-use;
21. measures to incorporate flood risk mitigation opportunities;
22. details of the seeding of grass or other crops and planting of trees, shrubs and hedges;
23. a programme of aftercare to include details of vegetation establishment, vegetation management, biodiversity habitat management, field drainage, irrigation and watering facilities; and
24. the restoration of the majority of the site back to agriculture, if the site consists of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Appendix 9.1: North Lincolnshire Waste Sites

MANAGEMENT – NON HAZARDOUS

| Site | Facility Type | Permission Reference | Grid Reference | Capacity (tpa) | Permission End Date |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| North Moor Farm, Crowle | Anaerobic Digestion | | E: 502500 N: 415600 | 28,600 | |
| Northwold Farm, Worlaby Top, Brigg | Anaerobic Digestion | WD/2014/0606 | E: 479909 N: 409196 | 26,500 | |
| Bioganix, Bonby Lane Grainstores, Bonby Lane, Bonby | Composting | PA/2005/0376 & WD/2014/0908 | E: 500300 N: 415300 | 74,999 | |
| Barnetby Household Recycling Centre, Bigby Road, Melton Ross | HRC | 7/1979/0011 | E: 506700 N: 410200 | 2,500 | |
| Barton Household Recycling Centre, Gravel Pit Road, Barton upon Humber | HRC | 7/1979/0235 | E: 501500 N: 422800 | 2,500 | |
| Belton Household Recycling Centre, Epworth Road, Belton | HRC | 2/1982/0616 | E: 478213 N: 405345 | 25,000 | |
| Broughton Household Recycling Centre, Brigg Road, Broughton | HRC | 7/1978/0681 | E: 497100 N: 408800 | 2,500 | |
| Cottage Beck Household Recycling Centre, Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe | HRC | 6/1978/0269 | E: 490591 N: 410701 | 50,000 | |
| Goxhill Household Recycling Centre, College Road, Goxhill | HRC | 7/1978/0280 | E: 509300 N: 420000 | 2,500 | |
| Kirton in Lindsey Household Recycling Centre, Redbourne Mere, Kirton in Lindsey | HRC | HCC4/1979/0010 | E: 494200 N: 398800 | 2,500 | |
| Winterton Household Recycling Centre, North Street, Winterton | HRC | 2/1978/1079 | E: 493200 N: 419500 | 2,500 | |

DISPOSAL – NON HAZARDOUS

| Site | Permission Reference | Grid Reference | Capacity (tpa) | Permission End Date |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Campwood Landfill, Melton Ross, Barnetby | | E: 508390 N: 411140 | 500,000 | 2040 |
| New Crosby Landfill, Crosby Warren, Scunthorpe | WD/2003/1092 & WD/2008/1122 | E: 491400 N: 412550 | 375,000 | |
| Roxby Landfill, Winterton Road, Roxby | 7/1990/0757 | E: 490720 N: 416460 | 550,000 | 2024 |
| Crosby North Landfill, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe | | E: 491050 N: 413050 | 47,300 | |
| Winterton North Landfill, Coleby Road, Winterton | 7/1997/0061 | E: 491280 N: 420230 | 445,000 | Closed |

| Site | Permission Reference | Grid Reference | Capacity (tpa) | Permission End Date |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Kirton Lindsey Landfill | WD/1998/0426 | | | Permission never implemented |
| South Feriby | | | | |
| Yarborough Quarry | | | | Restricted Landfill |
| Total | | | 1,917,300 | |

HAZARDOUS - DISPOSAL

| Site | Permission Reference | Grid Reference | Capacity (tpa) | Permission End Date |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Winterton South Landfill, Coleby Road, Scunthorpe | 7/1977/0061 & WD/2016/332 | E: 508390 N: 411140 | 500,000 | 2026 |
| Total | | | 500,000 | |

FOOTNOTES

- [1] This includes the **Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)** and the **Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012**
- [2] **Localism Act 2011 – section 110**
- [3] These are also known as Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within Europe. These include Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the EU 'Wild Birds' Directive, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EU 'Habitats Directive', and European Marine Sites (EMS).
- [4] National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) – paragraphs 20 to 23
- [5] The **Humber Local Enterprise Partnership** comprises public and private organisations including the four Unitary Authorities of Hull City Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council.
- [6] The **Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership** comprises public and private organisations including the three upper-tier authorities of Lincolnshire County Council, North and North East Lincolnshire Councils and the seven district councils of Lincolnshire.
- [7] **Transport for the North** brings together the North's nineteen local transport authorities and business leaders along with Network Rail, Highways England, and HS2 Ltd and works with Central Government to provide a single voice on transport investment in the North (North East, North West and Yorkshire & Humber).
- [8] **Rail North – Background of Rail North**
- [9] **Midlands Connect – Powering the Midlands Engine**
- [10] **TfN – Draft Strategic Transport Plan** (January 2018)
- [11] **ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates** (June 2016 – published June 2017)
- [12] **ONS Population Projections - Total** (2014 to 2039)
- [13] **ONS Population Projections - Broad Age Band** (2014 to 2039)
- [14] **ONS Household Projections** (2014 to 2039)
- [15] **North Lincolnshire Housing Profile (NL Data Observatory)**
- [16] **Housing & Accommodation – Census 2011, NL Data Observatory**
- [17] **Monthly Housing Bulletin House Price Index, Land Registry (February 2018)**
- [18] **NOMIS Labour Market Profile - North Lincolnshire from ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (2015)**
- [19] **NOMIS Labour Market Profile - North Lincolnshire from Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) (2016)**
- [20] **North Lincolnshire Labour Market Briefing (April 2017)**
- [21] **North Lincolnshire Tourism Statistics Report (May 2017)**
- [22] Key Stage 4 is one of the four stages in the National Curriculum covering the two years when most pupils work towards their General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSEs) or other approved qualification.
- [23] Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. It compares pupils' achievement - their Attainment 8 score - with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or 'prior attainment'), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school. Progress 8 is a relative measure, therefore the national average Progress 8 score for mainstream schools is zero.
- [24] Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English, maths, three further qualifications that count in the EBacc and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications or any other non-GCSE qualifications.
- [25] **NHS - Services Near You**

- [26] The **English Indices of Deprivation 2015** is the Government's official measure of deprivation at a local level. The indices consist of scores and rankings for each of the 32,844 Lower Super Output areas (LSOAs) in England, as well as summary data for Local Authorities. LSOAs and Local Authorities are ranked with 1 being the most deprived.
- [27] These are geographic areas used by the ONS and others for reporting small area statistics. They are designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England.
- [28] **Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015** (on North Lincolnshire Data Observatory website)
- [29] **Agricultural Land Classification Map - Yorkshire & Humber (Natural England)**
- [30] Air quality monitoring data can be found at www.nlincsair.info
- [31] **Scunthorpe Town Bus Services Map**
- [32] **North Lincolnshire Rural Bus & Rail Services Map**
- [33] **UK Port Freight Statistics: 2015, Department for Transport**

- [34] **Figure 3.1b - Aggregate Supply Mix in Great Britain (2017), Profile of the UK Mineral Products Industry: 2018 Edition, Mineral Products Association**
- [35] National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019) - paragraphs 204(h) and 205(e)

- [36] A legislative requirement under Article 4 of the revised **EU Waste Framework (Directive 2008/98/EC)** transposed through the **Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011**
- [37] The full definition of each level of the waste hierarchy is set out in **Article 3 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)**; see also the **Waste Management Plan for England**
- [38] Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator (2017) – Active Sites List