



Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan
Evidence Report & Sustainability Appraisal

Contents

Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan	6
Report Purpose	8
Legislative Background	9
Screening for SEA Directive Requirements	10
Criteria for SEA screening	10
Screening process for SEA.....	12
Bassingham Overview	17
<i>Population Profile</i>	17
Housing and Growth	18
Local Plan Policies	18
Housing and Growth Baseline Data	21
Key sustainability issues.....	23
Summary of Community Consultation.....	24
Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment	24
Transport.....	27
Local Plan Policies	27
Baseline data.....	27
Connectivity and proximity	27
Bus travel	27
Rail travel	29
Cycling and walking routes	29
Travel to work	30
Road safety.....	30
Community consultation results.....	31
Sustainability issues	31
Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment	31
Employment and business	33
Local Plan Policies	33
Baseline data.....	33
Community consultation results.....	35
Sustainability issues	35
Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment	36
Community Life	36
Local Plan Policies	36
Baseline data.....	37
Health and Care	37
Community services and facilities.....	38
Community consultation results.....	40
Sustainability issues	40

Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment	40
Environment, design quality and sustainability	41
Local Plan Policies	41
Water Resources and Flood Risk.....	41
Contaminated Land.....	41
Landscape, Townscape and Views	42
Climate Change, Low Carbon Living and Renewable Energy	42
Green Infrastructure Network; New, Local, and Important Green Space	42
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	43
Historic Environment	43
Design, Amenity and Sustainability.....	44
Baseline data.....	45
Water Resources and Flood Risk.....	45
Contaminated Land.....	46
Landscape, Townscape and Views	46
Climate Change, Low Carbon Living and Renewable Energy	46
Green Infrastructure Network; Local and Important Green Space	47
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	48
Historic Environment	51
Community consultation results.....	51
Sustainability issues	53
Water Resources and Flood Risk.....	53
Contaminated land	53
Landscape, Townscape and Views.....	53
Climate change, low carbon living and renewable energy	54
Green Infrastructure Network; Local and Important Green Space	54
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	54
Historic environment	54
Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment	54
Sustainability Cumulative Effects.....	59
Cumulative effects, recommendations and monitoring	61
Cumulative effects	61
Recommendations:	61
Housing	61
Landscape	61
Renewable Energy.....	61
Monitoring	62

Figure 1 Application of the SEA Directive to plan and programmes (ODPM, 2005 A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive).....	11
Figure 2 Bassingham Parish Area (shown in yellow) (ONS: North Kesteven 003B (Super Output Area)	17
Figure 3 Lincoln Strategy Area	17
Figure 4: Office for National Statistics: Census 2011	18
Figure 5 Site 2089 Land off Carlton Road and Whites Lane, Bassingham. This site has been taken forward into the Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Planning Status: Given consent but not started as at 1 st April 2016).....	19
Figure 6: Bassingham Key Plan.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 6 Settlement boundary of village.....	22
Figure 8 Bus routes connecting Bassingham to local area and employment centres (source: Lincolnshire County Council lincsbus.info)	27
Figure 9 Bus Route 46 and timetable.....	28
Figure 10 Bus route 47 and timetable	28
Figure 11 Service 49 (PC Coaches)	29
Figure 12 Rail travel from Swinderby to Lincoln (Source: National Rail)	29
Figure 13 Rail travel from Swinderby to Newark (Source: National Rail)	29
Figure 14 Local Cycle Route (Source: Sustrans)	30
Figure 15 Bassingham to Aubourn Circular Walk (Source: Lincolnshire County Council)	30
Figure 16: Designated employment land shown in purple (Source: NKDC Proposals map).....	34
Figure 17 : Health and Provision of Unpaid Care (ONS, 2011).....	37
Figure 18 Catchment for Bassingham Primary School (Source: Tutor Hunt).....	38
Figure 19 Catchment area for Bassingham Medical Centre (Source: Primary Care NHS)	38
Figure 20 Locations of Locally Valued Key Facilities (source: Google Maps)	39
Figure 21 Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (Source: Environment Agency, What's In My Back Yard website).....	45
Figure 22: Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (Source: Environment Agency What's In My Back Yard website).....	46
Figure 23 Hammond Hall Visual Amenity Area: (North Kesteven District Council Local Plan)	48
Figure 24: Location of Local Wildlife Sites (shown in Pink) (Source: Lincolnshire Biological Records Office).....	49
Figure 25: Priority Habitats Inventory.....	50
Figure 26: Forestry Commission England Woodland.....	50
Figure 27: Agricultural Land Classifications (green: Grade 3, blue: Grade 2)	50
Figure 28 Agri-environment schemes	51
Figure 29 Resource Summary Results: Heritage Environment Record, Heritage Gateway	51

Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan

Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan

Local people expressed their views on the village as part of consultations, with the following being its greatest strengths:

- It is a thriving community,
- It protects and celebrates its heritage,
- It protects the character and landscape of the village, whilst having successfully accommodated new development.

Consultation with the community helped to establish the vision, values and core aims for the parish, and these have formed the backbone of the development of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan.

The Core Aim

Bassingham will continue to develop as a compact and sustainable village with the village centre being at the heart of a thriving and strong community. The village's built heritage will be maintained, and its existing setting and close relationship with the surrounding countryside and the landscape within which it sits will be respected.

To achieve these aims, Bassingham must:

- *continue to feel 'compact'*
- *continue to have a close relationship with the open countryside around it*
- *continue to act as a village centre at the heart of a thriving and strong community for its residents*

Community Consultation

Consultation has been at the heart of the development of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan. The Consultation Statement and associated data is provided as a separate document to this Sustainability Appraisal and can also be viewed on the Bassingham Parish Council's website (www.parishes.lincolnshire.gov.uk/Bassingham/).

Sustainability & SEA

Report Purpose

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan and describes the procedure which the Bassingham Neighbourhood Planning Group has followed to effect that assessment.

The main requirement of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan Group (BNPG) is that the Sustainability Appraisal complies with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP). Accordingly, this report is also compliant with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment as these have informed CLLP policy. This will ensure:

- (a) consistency with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan; and
- (b) that all relevant legislation and policies identified as relevant and necessary by CLLP are considered in this BNPG Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are incorporated into all levels of planning policy and that significant negative impacts are minimised and positive impacts are maximised.

This document also includes key baseline evidence relating to sustainability issues and proposed policies for the Bassingham Neighbourhood Development Plan. Establishing a baseline and evidence base is one of the key stages in determining sustainability impacts.

Other documents that have informed the Sustainability Appraisal are:

- Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan
- Consultation Statement

Legislative Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment is a requirement of the EC Directive 2001/42/EC (the 'SEA Directive') on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Directive) which is enshrined in UK law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This applies to plans with significant environmental effects and is usually delivered through a screening assessment which uses the criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive. Sustainability Appraisal widens the scope of an SEA to consider social and economic impacts, and therefore is highly relevant to the development of planning policies.

Where a proposed plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or European offshore marine site (in relation to the Habitats Directive), this will result in the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Schedule 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 includes provision for the Habitats Directive which requires that any plan likely to have a significant effect on a European site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment'. The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (Paragraph 1 of Schedule 2) requires that as part of a Neighbourhood Plan's basic condition, there should not be a significant effect on a European site (whether onshore or offshore). Paragraphs 2 to 5 also includes provisions under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 in relation to Neighbourhood Plans.

Stages of the SA

The following are the stages of the Sustainability Appraisal which are being followed as part of the Basingham Neighbourhood Development Plan process.

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding upon the scope	
NP: laying the foundations, and moving from capacity to action	A1 Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives.
	A2 Collecting baseline information
	A3 identifying sustainability issues and problems
	A4 Developing the SA framework
	A5 Consulting on the scope of the SA (the Scoping Report)
Stage B: Developing and refining the options and assessing effects	
Producing the draft NP	B1: Testing the NP objectives against the SA framework
	B2: Developing the NP options
	B3: Predicting the effects of the draft NP
	B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft NP
	B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
	B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the NP
Stage C: Preparing the SA report	
As per Stage B	C1: Preparing the SA report
Stage D: Consulting on the draft NP and Sustainability Appraisal Report	
Refining the NP	D1: Public participation on the SA report and the draft NP
	D2: Assessing significant changes
	ADOPTION OF NP
	D3: Making decisions and providing information
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the NP	
Adopting the NP	E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
	E2: Responding to adverse effects

Screening for SEA Directive Requirements

A screening opinion was requested from North Kesteven District Council in November/December 2015. The screening report will be produced by North Kesteven District Council and will determine whether the Neighbourhood Plan will require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in accordance with the European Directive 2001/ 42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

At the time of writing, a screening report has not been issued by North Kesteven District Council. Therefore, this report includes a screening assessment based upon baseline data obtained during consultations and evidence gathering, and the details of the Neighbourhood Plan policies that will be consulted upon with the community of Basingham prior to submission (and thus may be subject to change).

Criteria for SEA screening

The SEA Directive includes criteria for determining whether plans are likely to have significant environmental effects (in Article 3(5)).

Article 3 Scope

5. Member States shall determine whether plans or programmes referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 are likely to have significant environmental effects either through case-by-case examination or by specifying types of plans and programmes or by combining both approaches. For this purpose, Member States shall in all cases take into account relevant criteria set out in Annex II, in order to ensure that plans and programmes with likely significant effects on the environment are covered by this Directive.

Annex II: Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5)

- 1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to*
 - The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;*
 - The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;*
 - The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;*
 - Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme;*
 - The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).*
- 2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to*
 - The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;*
 - The cumulative nature of the effects;*
 - The transboundary nature of the effects;*
 - The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)*
 - The magnitude and spatial extend of the effects (geographic area and size of the population likely to be affected);*
 - The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:*
 - Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;*
 - Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;*
 - Intensive land use;*
 - The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.*

The process used to establish whether an SEA is required is outlined below. The following assessment provides an independent examination to determine whether the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have significant effects which would lead to the requirement of an SEA. This follows the methodology used by North Kesteven District Council within their SEA screening reports.

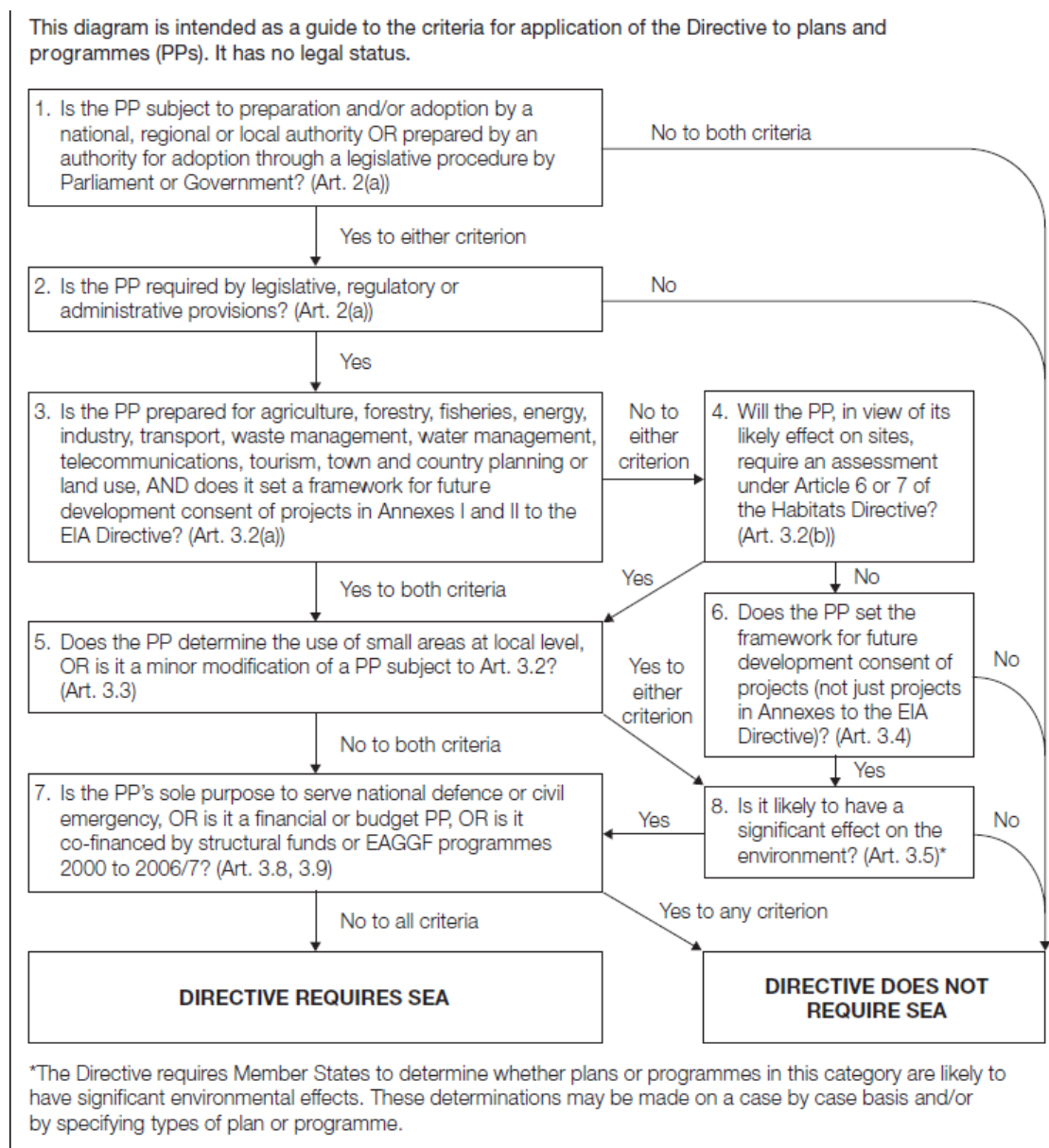


Figure 1 Application of the SEA Directive to plan and programmes (ODPM, 2005 A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive)

Screening process for SEA

Table 1 Assessment of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Development Plan (BNDP) (in accordance with the screening process required under the SEA Directive)

Criteria	Response: (Yes/No/Not Applicable)	Details
1. Is the NDP subject to the preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government?	Yes	The preparation and adoption of the BNDP is allowed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. Whilst the BNDP will be prepared by Bassingham Parish Council, it will be adopted by North Kesteven District Council as the local authority.
2. Is the NDP required by legislative regulatory or administrative provisions?	Yes	Whilst the production of a Neighbourhood Plan is not a requirement and is optional, it will, if made, form part of the Development Plan for the District. It is therefore important that this screening process considered the potential effects.
3. Is the NDP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive?	Yes	The BNDP is being prepared for town and country planning and land use, and sets a framework for future development proposals.
4. Will the NDP, in view of its likely effects on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive?	No	The Bassingham NDP area does not contain any sites that are described within Articles 6 and 7.
5. Does the NDP determine the use of small areas at a local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Article 3.2?	Yes	The scope and scale of the proposed BNDP will apply only to a small geographic area and will relate to small /medium scale development only.
6. Does the NDP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)?	Yes	The BNDP seeks to allocate sites for development, however, these are for small /medium scale housing development sites, one of which is has been locally allocated as a medium scale development, the other sites are village infill with proposals of up to 3 dwellings per site. There are no anticipated requirements to conduct an EIA for any proposals likely to be promoted by developers.

7. Is the NDP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7?	N/A	
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?	No	The scope of the BNDP and the geographical area to which it applies is relatively limited. The BNDP does seek to allocate sites for development, but these are not likely to have any significant environmental effects due to their size and location. The proposed policies within the BNDP also seek to achieve sustainability and a high level of environmental protection. There are no nearby Natura 2000 sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest or other statutory sites.
Outcome:		SEA not required

Table 2 Summary assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment

SEA Directive criteria and Schedule 1 of Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan	Likely significant environmental effect?
1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular to-		
(a) The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	The BNDP would, if adopted, form part of the Statutory Development Plan, and as such does contribute to the framework for future development projects. However, the BNDP only applies to a limited geographic area, where proposals will have limited resource implications.	No
(b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	The BNDP will be required to be in general conformity with the Local Plan of the area, in this case the existing North Kesteven Local Plan (NKLP), and the draft Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP), which will replace the NKLP once adopted as a Statutory Development Plan. There is no requirement for the CLLP to conform to the policies of the BNDP, although there may be some limited influence to policies of a future plan.	No

(c) The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	The proposed BNDP includes policies on the protection of the natural environment, alongside policies intended to guide possible future developments. It is therefore considered that the NDP does integrate environmental considerations with a view to promoting sustainable development	No
(d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme;	Areas along the River Witham (which forms the eastern boundary of the parish and the village core) are at risk of flooding as is a very limited geographic range within the far west of the parish boundary. However, site allocations within the NDP are located in areas out with of these zones. The Aubourn to Beckingham section of the River Witham has been designated as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS), however impacts to this would be negligible due to its location outside of the parish boundary. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, designated landscapes, air quality zones within the BNDP and parish boundary. The soil quality on agricultural land is mainly Grade 3, with a small amount of Grade 2 land to the south west of the village boundary. Water quality is an issue within Bassingham and the wider area and thus is designated as having Environment Agency 'Priority Water' status. The waters within Bassingham do not meet the standards required under the Water Framework Directive, due mainly to agricultural pollutants and sedimentation which adversely affect the ecological status of the catchment. The policies within the BNDP will have limited/ negligible effect on water quality.	No – BNDP Policies on the whole negate risks. Where some risks are identified within this Sustainability Appraisal, recommendations have been made to address this to avoid/ minimise risk to acceptable levels
(e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste	N/A	N/A

management or water protection).		
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to-		
(a) The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;	N/A	
(b) The cumulative nature of the effects;	N/A	
(c) The transboundary nature of the effects;	N/A	
(d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);	N/A	
(e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	N/A	
(f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to- i. Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; ii. Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or iii. Intensive land use; and	N/A	
(g) The effects on areas or landscapes that have a recognised national, Community or international protection status	N/A	

Baseline & SA Appraisal

Bassingham Overview

The Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan is being produced by the Parish Council in partnership with the residents of the village, who together form part of the larger Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan Group (BNPG). The BNPG is a working group made up of volunteers from the village. The group is being supported by Acorn Planning of Brigg in terms of planning and legal compliance, and Sherwood Sustainability & Environmental Associates who are providing support for sustainability matters as well as reviewing consultation and evidence base information.

The Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan is a plan covering the whole of Bassingham Parish. It lies within North Kesteven District and is located approximately 9 miles south-west of the City of Lincoln. Figure 1 shows the outline of the parish boundary.

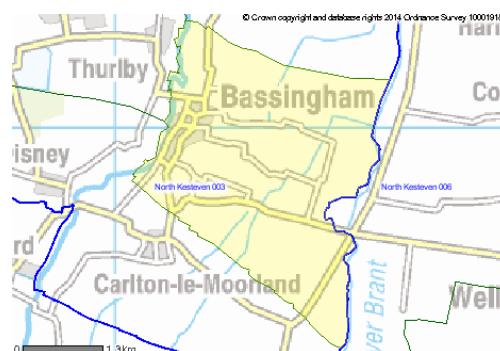
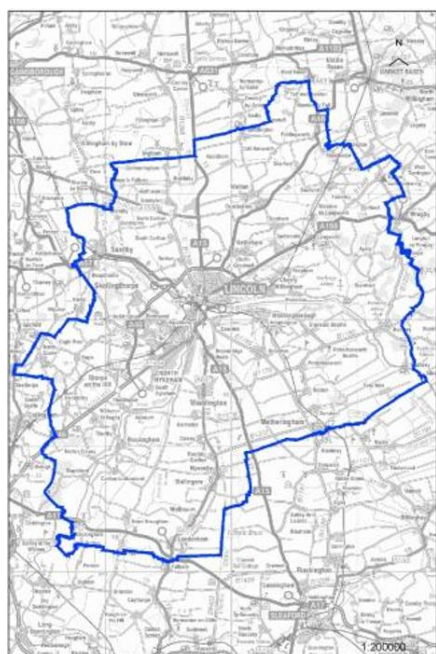


Figure 2 Bassingham Parish Area (shown in yellow)
(ONS: North Kesteven 003B (Super Output Area))

Bassingham lies within the Lincoln Strategy Area which identifies options for growth within the City of Lincoln, adjoining urban areas and surrounding villages. The area is defined by its travel to work patterns and self containment (people who both live and work in the same area).

Figure 3 Lincoln Strategy Area

The Parish occupies a total area of 1,236 hectares (Census 2011) situated on the eastern bank of the River Witham. The parish is rural in nature with a population density of 1.2 persons per hectare (Census 2011).

Population Profile (2011 Census)

There are 595 households in the village with a population of 1,425 as of the 2011 Census (ONS, 2011). The majority of residents being between 30 and 59 years old with families. There is a proportion of the population that have, or are about to, enter retirement (ONS, 2011).

Of the 1,148 people aged 16 and over, 253 are single (22%), 676 are married (58.9%), no-one is in a same sex civil partnership, 27 people are separated (2.4%), 118 are divorced (10.3%), and 74 are widowed (6.4%) (ONS, 2011).

Within the Parish there are 692 males (48.6%) and 733 females (51.4%) (ONS, 2011).

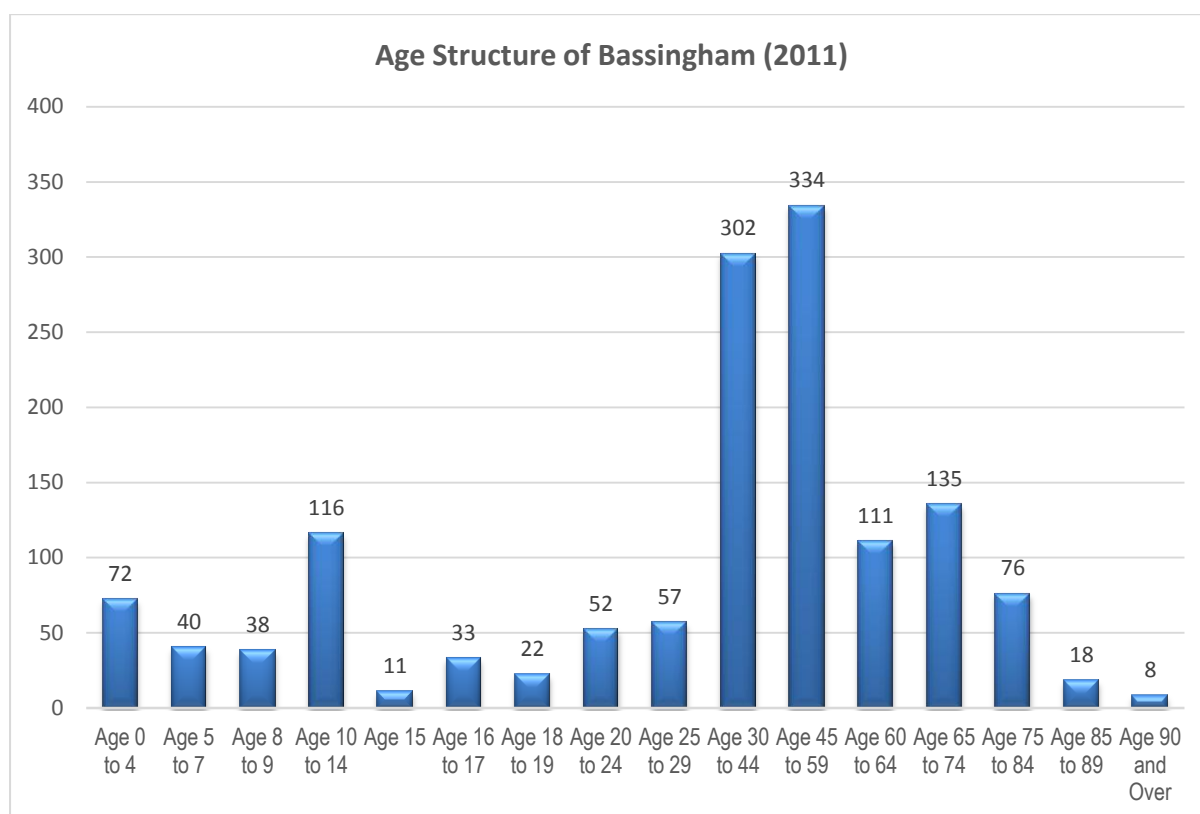


Figure 4: Office for National Statistics: Census 2011

The diversity of the village is mainly comprised of people being born in the UK (1,377), and a small proportion being born elsewhere (see table below).

Country of birth	Number
France	2
Germany	8
Poland	3
Africa	4
China	2
Hong Kong	3
Bangladesh	1
Sri Lanka	1
United States	7
Australia	2

Table 3 Country of Birth (Census 2011 - Office of National Statistics)

Housing and Growth

Local Plan Policies

The Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) (CLLP, January 2015) identifies several potential sites for future growth within the parish that have been promoted by local land owners. These do not include sites of less than 25 dwellings or less than 0.5ha for employment. There is no commitment by the local authority to provide any kind of planning status to these sites. None of the sites promoted by local land owners have currently been appraised for their suitability or availability to deliver the estimated capacity.

Site	Size (ha)	Capacity
CL3016	7.34	165
CL1075	10.10	182
CL3094	0.9	23

CL2089 (*See Fig 4)	1.8	46
CL3096	1.972	50

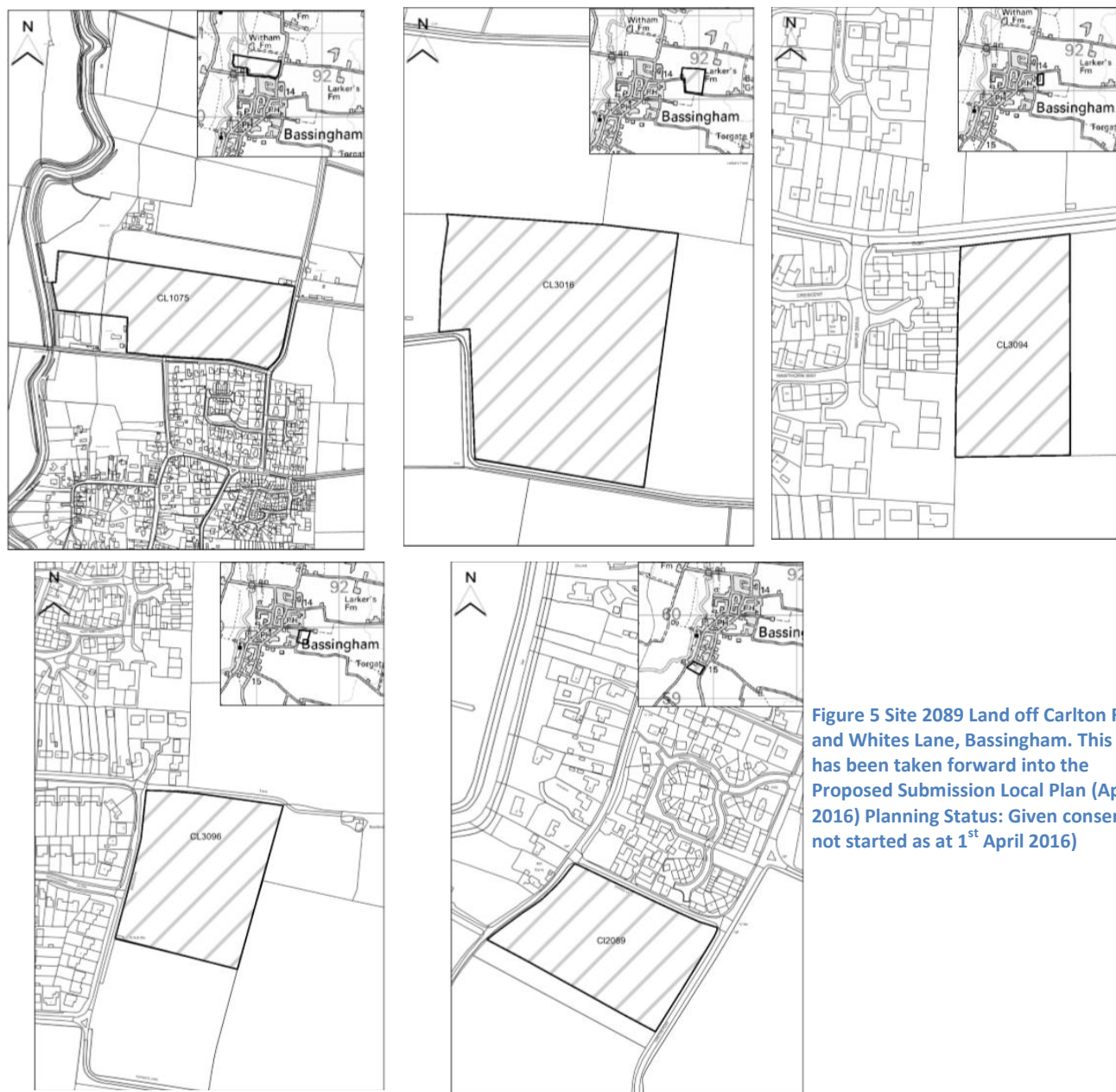


Figure 5 Site 2089 Land off Carlton Road and Whites Lane, Bassingham. This site has been taken forward into the Proposed Submission Local Plan (April 2016) Planning Status: Given consent but not started as at 1st April 2016)

Bassingham is classed as a 'Medium Village' in the Central Lincolnshire Further Draft Local Plan (CLLP) (Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, October 2015).

Policy LP2 Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy states that these settlements will 'accommodate a limited amount of development in order to support their function/ sustainability'. Whilst the above SHELAA identifies a range of sites put forward by landowners, Policy LP2 clearly states that 'no sites are allocated in this plan for development, except sites that are already committed (e.g. with planning permission or under construction)'. The policy anticipates that development proposals in Bassingham will be on sites of up to 9 dwellings or 0.25 hectares for employment purposes, however the local authority may accept proposals at a larger scale on sites up to 25 dwellings or 0.5 hectares per site for employment uses where proposals can be justified by local circumstances' (Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, October 2015).

Policy LP3 Level and Distribution of Growth identifies a need for 36,960 new dwellings and an appropriate amount of employment land between 2012-2036. This will mainly be achieved in the

Lincoln Strategy Area (64% or 23,654 dwellings). **Policy LP4 Growth in Villages** provides more detail in relation to the impact on Bassingham of Policy LP 3 where a growth level of 15% has been identified (this is due to the existing range of key facilities within the village which is deemed to support a capacity for growth). Planning proposals within or on the edge of Bassingham that, in combination with:

- a) other development built since April 2012,
- b) Any extant permissions; and
- c) Any allocated sites;

increase the number of dwellings above the growth level; or for non-dwellings, have a floor space of 1,000sqm+, or have an operational area of operational area (parking and storage spaces) of 0.5ha + must have clear evidence of community support for the scheme through the Neighbourhood Plan or other community consultation exercise or where support or objection cannot be determined, will be a requirement for support from the Parish Council'. This policy also applies a sequential test with priorities given for

1. Suitable brownfield land or infill sites within the development footprint of the settlement
2. Brownfield sites at the edge of a settlement
3. Greenfield sites at the edge of a settlement'

Policy LP 10 Meeting Accommodation Needs requires that developers must provide housing that 'maintains, provides or contributes to a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes to help support the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities'. In particular, this means considering the needs of people as they change over a lifetime, specifically in terms of providing homes suitable for disabled or older persons. Policy LP10 also states that 'proposals for 4 or more dwellings in villages must deliver housing which meets Part M Building Regulations (Access to and Use of Buildings) by delivering 30% of dwellings to M4(2) (accessible and adaptable dwellings), unless the characteristics of the site provide exceptional reasons for delivery of such dwellings to be inappropriate or impractical. Proposals which voluntarily deliver more than 30%, or deliver the 30% requirement to the higher M4(3) (wheelchair user dwellings) standard will be supported. Where possible, higher accessible homes should be located close to any existing or proposed local centres and public transport connections'.

Policy LP 11 Affordable Housing states that housing applications of 4 dwellings or more will require 25% affordable housing in Bassingham (this quota being for sites in the Lincoln Strategy Area, but outside of sustainable urban extensions). The tenure and mix of affordable housing is to be informed by the most up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment and discussions with the local authority in order to create a suitable S106 Agreement with the developer.

Policy LP 12 Infrastructure to Support Growth requires that all developments should be supported by, and have good access to, all necessary infrastructure as per the following indicative list:

- Archaeology, conservation and the historic environment
- Affordable housing
- Community halls and facilities
- Drainage and flood risk management
- Education
- Health
- Libraries
- Open space and green infrastructure
- Transport (CLLP, October 2015)

Developers are expected to contribute towards the delivery of relevant infrastructure, the requirements of which are laid out in the following associated Local Plan documents:

- Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule

Housing and Growth Baseline Data

Of the population in Bassingham, 1,399 lives in a household (98.2%) and 26 live in a communal establishment (1.8%) (Census 2011). In total there are 595 households within the parish (ONS, 2011). The main house types within the parish are shown in the Table 2:

Table 4: Accommodation Type (Census 2011)

House Type	No of persons living in house type (Census 2011)
Detached	886
Semi-detached	397
Terraced	99
Flat, maisonette or apartment	15
Part of a converted or shared house	7
Flat, maisonette or apartment in a commercial building	4
Caravan or mobile temporary structure	2

Table 5: Household tenure (Census 2011)

Tenure	No	Percentage
Owned outright	212	36.6
Owned with a mortgage	233	40.2
Shared ownership	0	0
Rented from Council	47	8.1
Social rented	2	0.3
Private landlord or letting agency	72	12.4
Private rented	8	1.4
Living rent free	5	0.9

Table 6 Household size (Census 2011)

Size of household	No
1 person	131
2 person	234
3 person	97
4 person	84
5 person	27
6 person	5
7 person	0
8 or more persons	1

Table 7: Council Tax Bands for Bassingham (Census 2011)

Council Band	No	Percentage
Band A	139	22.56
Band B	114	18.51
Band C	147	23.86
Band D	71	11.53
Band E	54	8.77
Band F	80	12.99
Band G	10	1.62
Band H	1	0.16
Band I	0	0

House prices in North Kesteven District Council area are on average £174,484, which is slightly higher than the rest of the Central Lincolnshire area (£160,223) and Lincolnshire as a whole (£156,221), however they are significantly lower than the rest of England (£264,350) (data from the average house price index 2014) (CLLP, July 2015).

The average rents for the period 2013/2014 within North Kesteven District Area were between £465 and £750 per month (based on the Valuation Office monthly private rented costs shown within the Central Lincolnshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (CLLP, July 2015)). This is higher than for rest of Lincolnshire (£425 -£515) but is lower than the rest of England (£475 – £595).

Table 8 Monthly private rental costs for North Kesteven

Monthly private rental cost 2013/2014 (VOA, 2014)	
Lower Quartile	
1 bed	£353
2 beds	£435
3 beds	£525
4+ beds	£675
All	£465
Median	
1 bed	£395
2 beds	£475
3 beds	£575
4+ beds	£750
All	£750

Development within Bassingham is limited to within the existing boundary of the village as determined by North Kesteven District Council (see detail on the map below). There are no plans within the Neighbourhood Plan to make any adjustments to this, other than to potentially seek the release of the site known as 'Site A Land at Carlton Road/ Torgate Lane' (H2A) if the housing requirement is not fulfilled by infill within the main settlement boundary.

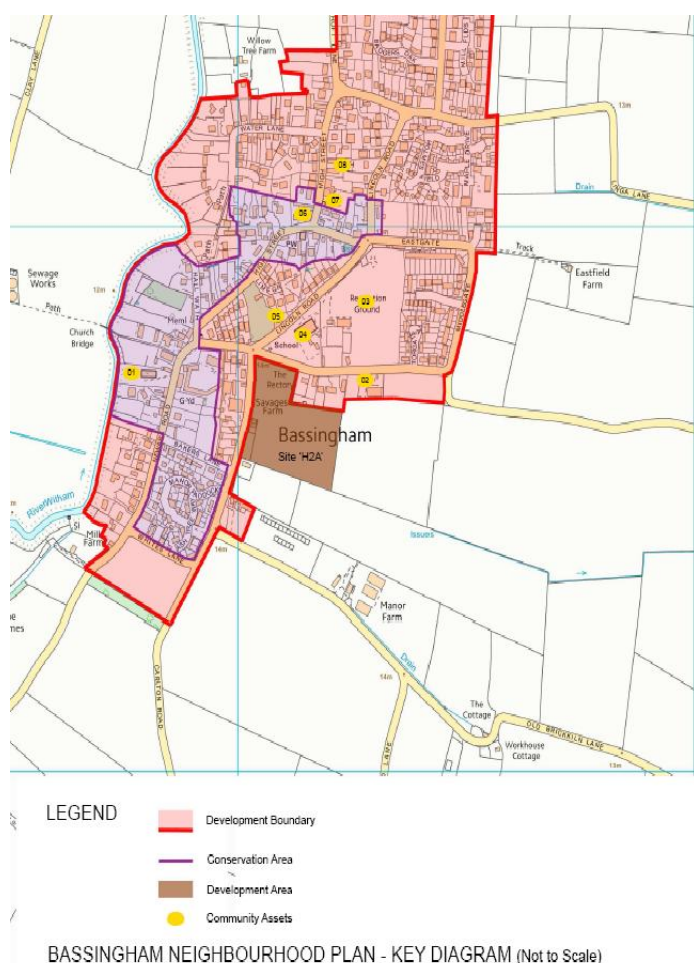


Figure 6 Settlement boundary of village

In recent years the village has received a number of proposals for development. The following list is taken from the period 1 April 2012 – 30 April 2016 and includes those applications that were received during this time.

- 12/0948/FUL – Plot 4 & 5 Village Farm, Bassingham, LN5 9FS – Erection of two semi-detached dwellings
- 13/0219/OUTEXT – Bathurst, 33 water Lane, Bassingham – Application for a new planning permission to replace an extant planning permission 09/0896/OUT (Erection of bungalow (outline application with access for consideration)
- 13/0647/FUL – Land at Torgate Lane, Bassingham – Construction of 23 affordable dwellings and associated access, landscaping, sheds, attenuation pond, pumping station compound and substation
- 13/1453/FUL – Wesleyen Chapel & Schoolroom, High Street, Bassingham – Conversion of chapel to single dwelling and conversion of schoolroom to a single dwelling including external works
- 14/0471/FUL – Navenby Lane Farm, Navenby Lane, Bassingham – Conversion of redundant agricultural barn to single residential dwelling with annexe, associated parking and amenity space
- 14/1580/FUL – Land at White's Lane, Bassingham – Erection of 35 new dwellings, associated hard and soft landscaping and creation of new vehicular access to Carlton Road
- 15/0138/FUL – Land Adj to 48 Lincoln Road, Bassingham – Erection of detached dwelling
- 15/0516/FUL – Land Adj to Far End, Hall Wath, Bassingham – Erection of dwelling
- 15/1338/FUL – Land between 16 Torgate Lane & the Surgery, Bassingham – Erection of 2 no. detached dwellings with associated accesses
- 15/1342/FUL – Land to the rear of 22 High Street, Bassingham – Erection of 2 no. detached dwellings and a detached garage to serve Plot 1.

(Bassingham Parish Council, 2016)

Key sustainability issues

Bassingham has a significant proportion of detached and semi-detached homes for a population who are mainly in one or two person households (using the population data for the village 22% of residents are single). A significant proportion of the population are between the ages of 30 and 59 with families. Most homes are either owned outright or with a mortgage, but there is just under one third of properties that are rented in some form or another. House prices and rents are slightly higher than for the rest of the county.

The Neighbourhood Plan needs to ensure that housing needs are met for residents who will be facing retirement within the plan period, and also for their children who will be looking to leave home and stay in the village. There is currently a mix of different rental options for residents, and affordability will become more important for young people wishing to stay in village, especially as the cost of home ownership is higher than elsewhere in the county. For new development proposals there will be a requirement for a range of affordable purchasing and rental choices to keep young people within the village. Currently there are 246 residents who are aged 60 to 74, and these of all of the groups would possibly aim to remain within the village as they face older age; making the existing care home an important asset to the village.

New housing should incorporate the principles of 'Lifetime Homes' / Higher Accessibility (Part M Building Regulations (Access to and use of buildings) in order that they can adapt and be suitable for wheelchair users and those less mobile. Such homes should be near public transport links, local shops and facilities.

The housing requirement of 97 new dwellings (Central Lincolnshire Local Plan) has already been achieved with 101 dwelling being delivered in recent years. New developments will be focused upon small infill sites with applications for small sites of 3 dwellings or less being supported by the

Neighbourhood Plan and any larger applications being directed to the Carlton Road/ Torgate Lane site (H2A).

Summary of Community Consultation

Support for the construction of retirement/disabled accessible living accommodation. An increased number of bungalows to be incorporated into any new development.

Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment

Objective	Policy Index
Provide new housing as required by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan	HG1: Meeting the housing requirements HG2: Development of Site A "Land at Carlton Road/Torgate Lane".
Integrate new housing into the existing built form and character of Bassingham	HG3: Development limit HG4: Integrating infill sites
Provide a greater range of affordable housing, particularly low cost market housing for all age ranges	HG5: Low cost market housing

HG1: Delivering Future Housing Supply

The Parish Council will support planning applications for small sites of 3 dwellings or less located within the existing Development Boundary of the settlement. As an exception, the Council will support the renewal of the existing planning consent for 35 dwellings on the Major Committed site at Whites Lane, subject to the applicant clearly demonstrating that the principles outlined in Appendix 1 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan, "Design Briefs" have been taken into account in formulating the proposal.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
PROVIDE NEW HOUSING AS REQUIRED BY THE CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN	Yes	The policy provides for flexibility in order to respond to the needs of the community in the future.

HG2 Development of Site A, "land at Carlton Road/Torgate Lane" (H2A)

Should the need arise to release Site A under the provisions of policy HG1, an application would be supported for a scheme of up to 24 dwellings within the 3.5 hectares defined as the extent of the site in the Key Diagram.

A Design Brief must be produced setting out the principles for development. This Brief must be discussed and agreed with Bassingham Parish Council within a reasonable time prior to being submitted as part of any planning application. The development must be implemented in accordance with the principles set out in the Design Brief.

Design Briefs

In addition to demonstrating compliance with ES1 Achieving Design Quality, where a proposal site is most appropriately delivered by way of a detailed Design Brief, subject to scoping advice from the Parish Council and North Kesteven District Council, the Design Brief should AT LEAST address:

- Detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required, reflecting the need to ensure that the overall approach to built form, street layout and landscape and dwelling density minimises the visual impact of the development and relates sensitively to the existing character of the village.
- Full consideration of the need to retain existing trees and hedgerows (and associated ditches) along the sites boundaries.
- A requirement to provide pedestrian and cycle links within the site and connect these to the existing built up areas of the village.
- An adequate standard of private outdoor amenity space must be provided for all new dwellings, including appropriate areas for refuse and recycling storage and collection.
- Buildings should not normally exceed 2 storeys.
- Full consideration will be required of opportunities for self build and custom build within the site.
- Consideration should be given to whether a proportion of the homes will be 'accessible and adaptable' dwellings designed to comply with the Building Regulations (Part M - Category 2) and dwellings designed as wheelchair user dwellings designed to comply with Building Regulations (Part M - Category 3).
- Full consideration will be required of opportunities to integrate Sustainable Drainage (SUDS) into the site layout.
- The landscape approach for the site is to be submitted as part of any planning application, with the aim of providing linking green spaces, (possibly associated with drainage channels and swales if they can be achieved as part of a SUDS scheme), within the site to enhance biodiversity and create a high quality environment. Any planting proposed should be by way of native species.
- The development will be expected to provide accessible open space, to standards included in the CLLP Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document. Development. This open space must fully integrate with, and connect to, existing Open Space and Green Infrastructure within the village.
- Full consideration will be required of opportunities to integrate energy efficient design elements into the built fabric of dwellings in accordance with policy ES2 of this plan.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
PROVIDE NEW HOUSING AS REQUIRED BY THE CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN	Yes	This will provide a greater number of homes than is required by the CLLP, and therefore will need to have the approval of the community/ Parish Council. The release of a larger site will allow for a greater mix of housing in terms of size, type, tenure and price thus providing flexibility for current residents. The design brief ensures that the impact of development on this site will be addressed prior to approval.

HG3: Development Boundary

In managing future housing growth all new housing development will be expected to fall within the boundary of planned limits of development for the village.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
INTEGRATE NEW HOUSING INTO THE EXISTING BUILT FORM AND CHARACTER OF BASSINGHAM	Yes	Integration within the village will protect greenfield land, especially in situations where the CLLP policy of applying a sequential test (e.g. brownfield first priority). However, this will need to take account of local character and built forms, particularly in the Conservation Area whilst providing the housing mix required for the village (addressed in Policy E3).

HG4: Integrating infill sites

Permission will be granted for small residential developments of no more than 3 dwellings on infill a redevelopment sites within the Development Boundary of Bassingham, subject to proposals being well designed and meeting relevant requirements set out in other policies in this Plan and the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
PROVIDE A GREATER RANGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR ALL AGE RANGES.	Yes	Integration within the village will protect rural greenfield land and village views. However, this will need to take account of local character and built forms, particularly in the Conservation Area whilst providing the housing mix required for the village. Therefore, each application needs to be monitored against policy E3. Integration within the village promotes a 'pepper pot' approach where affordable houses are provided amongst other forms of housing, rather than as blocks of affordable homes which reduces the ability of residents to feel part of the community as a whole.

HG5: Affordable Housing

As an exception to policy HG4, sites of over 3 dwellings capacity will be granted permission within the Development Boundary (see policy HG3) for schemes comprising 100% affordable housing only.

A Design Brief must be produced setting out the principles for development of such 100% affordable housing sites. This Brief must be discussed and read with Bassingham Parish Council within a reasonable time prior to being submitted as part of any planning application. The development must be implemented in accordance with the principles set out in the Design Brief.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
PROVIDE A GREATER RANGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR ALL AGE RANGES.	Yes	This policy entirely supports the objective of providing affordable homes, particularly in relation to delivering key elements included in the design brief (e.g. compliance with Part M of the Building Regulations).

Transport

Local Plan Policies

Policy LP13: Transport requires that development proposals contribute to a safe and efficient transport network which offers a range of transport services for people and goods. All development proposals must contribute to the delivering of strategic transport infrastructure, public and community infrastructure and services, walking and walking and cycling infrastructure, and parking provision. In general developments must demonstrate that they are located where travel is minimised and use of sustainable transport methods is maximised; that travel demand is planned carefully, using public transport, walking and cycling; that access is provided for all, with a priority for pedestrians, cyclists, and those with impaired mobility; and that allowance is made for low and ultra-low emission vehicle refuelling infrastructure. In order to achieve all of these requirements, developers are required to provide a Transport Statement/ Assessment/ Travel Plan. Adverse impacts will require suitable mitigation measures to be secured.

Baseline data

Connectivity and proximity

The ways in which places connect (internally and with other places) is a key consideration as places may be close to one another but poorly connected, or distant but well connected. Therefore, these relationships will have a direct impact upon the local transport provision, economy, social and cultural interactions, and the attractiveness of a location for new residents.

Bassingham is approximately 3.9 miles from the edge of North Hykeham; 7.5 miles from the outskirts of the City of Lincoln, 11.9 miles from Sleaford; 13.6 miles from Grantham, and 6.6 miles from the edge of Newark (note measurements are indicative and are all as the crow flies). Its proximity to local employment centres makes it an attractive location for commuters looking for accessibility combined with rural village life.

The parish sits almost centrally between the A46 trunk road to the north west (linking Newark to North Hykeham and Lincoln); the A607 to the south west (a principle A road linking Newark to Grantham), and the A17 to the south (principle A road linking Newark to Sleaford).

Bus travel

Bassingham is principally served by three bus services:

- 46 Lincoln to Newark
- 47 Lincoln to Newark
- 49 Lincoln to Bassingham

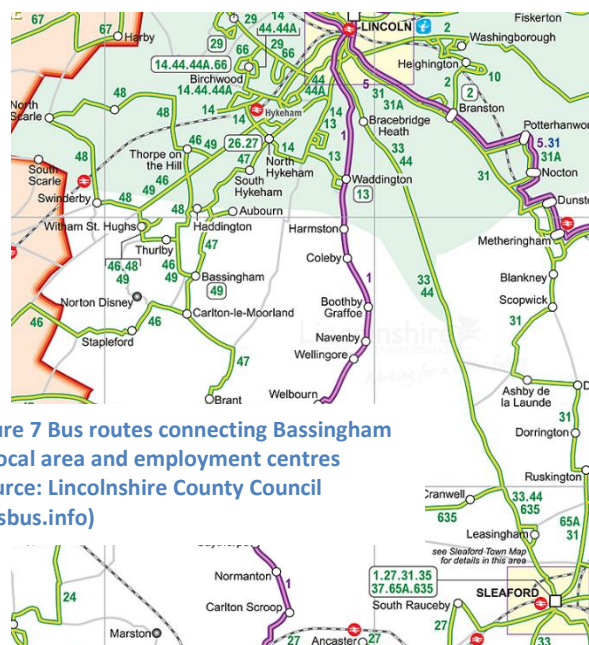
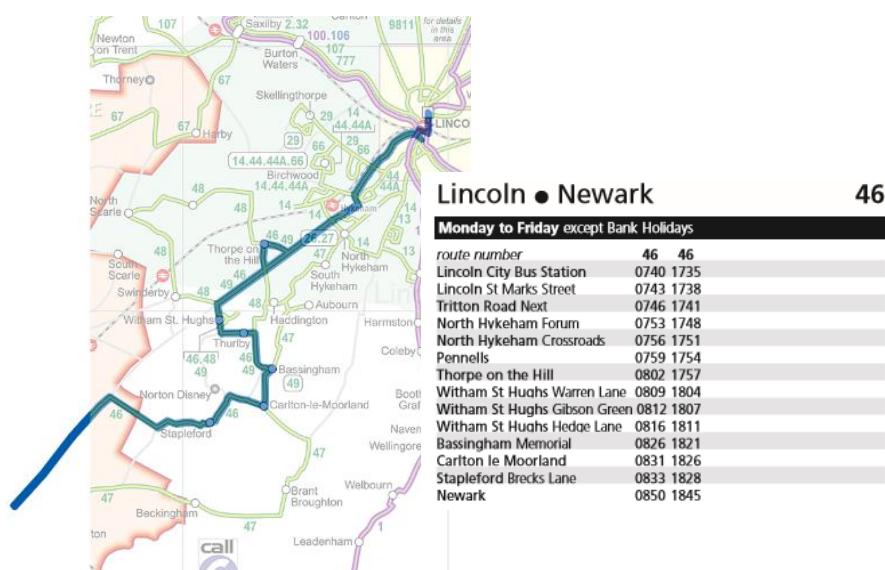


Figure 7 Bus routes connecting Bassingham to local area and employment centres
(source: Lincolnshire County Council lincsbus.info)

There are no direct services to Grantham or Sleaford.



Newark • Lincoln 46

Monday to Friday except Bank Holidays

route number	46	46
Newark	0615	1615
Stapleford Brecks Lane	0633	1633
Carlton le Moorland	0635	1635
Bassingham Memorial	0640	1640
Witham St Hughes Hedge Lane	0650	1650
Witham St Hughes Gibson Green	0654	1654
Witham St Hughes Warren Lane	0657	1657
Thorpe on the Hill	0704	1704
Pennells	0707	1707
North Hykeham Crossroads	0710	1710
North Hykeham Forum	0714	1714
Triton Road Next	0720	1720
Lincoln Newland Council Offices	0723	1723
Lincoln City Bus Station	0730	1730

Figure 8 Bus Route 46 and timetable

Route 46 only provides a service twice per day to serve mainly commuter users between the two destinations; however commuters have to leave Newark at 6.15pm in order to travel back to Bassingham. The service travels to Newark for evening recreational users travelling however there is no return journey in the evening). There is no weekend journey with this route.

The 47 service provides three main public services to and from Newark during the week, and one late afternoon and very early morning service on a Saturday. The times of the midweek services do not connect well with commuter requirements.

47 - Lincoln to Newark

Monday to Saturday



Figure 9 Bus route 47 and timetable

			Saturday Only	School Days	School Holidays
Lincoln Bus Station, Stand J	08:50	11:50	15:05	14:55	15:05
Lincoln Valentine Retail Park	08:57	11:57	15:12	15:02	15:12
North Hykeham, Asda Layby	09:10	12:07	15:22	15:12	15:22
NK School	-	-	-	15:25	-
North Hykeham Social Club	09:14	12:13	15:28	15:28	15:28
North Hykeham Court Avenue	-	12:17	15:32	15:32	15:32
North Hykeham Stonemoor Road	-	12:19	15:34	15:34	15:34
South Hykeham Beck Lane	09:19	12:25	15:40	15:40	15:40
Haddington, Bridge Farm	09:22	12:28	15:43	15:43	15:43
Aubourn Bus Shelter	09:25	12:31	15:46	15:46	15:46
Bassingham Primary School	09:30	12:36	15:51	15:51	15:51
Carlton le Moorland, St Marys Church	09:35	12:41	15:56	15:56	15:56
Brant Broughton, Meeting House Lane	09:43	12:49	16:04	16:04	16:04
Beckingham, Pack Horse Inn	09:51	12:57	16:12	16:12	16:12
Barnby in the Willows, Front Street	09:56	13:02	16:17	16:17	16:17
Newark, Bus Station, Bay A	10:10	13:15	16:30	16:30	16:30
Newark, Bus Station, Bay A	07:15	07:15	07:15	10:15	13:15
Barnby in the Willows, Front Street	07:30	07:30	07:30	10:30	13:30
Beckingham, Pack Horse Inn	07:35	07:35	07:35	10:35	13:35
Brant Broughton, Meeting House Lane	07:43	07:43	07:43	10:43	13:43
Carlton le Moorland, St Marys Church	07:51	07:51	07:51	10:51	13:51
Bassingham Primary School	07:56	07:56	07:56	10:56	13:56
Aubourn Bus Shelter	08:01	08:01	08:01	11:01	14:01
Haddington, Bridge Farm	08:04	08:04	08:04	11:04	14:04
South Hykeham Beck Lane	08:07	08:07	08:07	11:07	14:07
North Hykeham Stonemoor Road	-	-	-	11:12	14:12
North Hykeham Court Avenue	-	-	-	11:14	14:14
North Hykeham Social Club	08:13	08:13	08:13	11:17	14:17
NK School	08:15	-	-	-	-
North Hykeham, Station Road	08:17	08:15	08:15	11:19	14:19
North Hykeham, Asda	08:20	08:20	08:20	11:21	14:21
Lincoln Valentine Retail Park	08:35	08:35	08:35	11:36	14:36

However, the service is better when travelling to Lincoln and North Hykeham.

Bus number 49 provides a two hourly service to and from Lincoln throughout the day starting at 08.55 in the morning and arriving in Lincoln at 9.50. Although this service will be useful for shoppers, the timings do not align with commuters' requirements.

Figure 10 Service 49 (PC Coaches)

Rail travel

The nearest railway station to Bassingham is at Swinderby, which is 5 miles to the north west of the village. Connectivity to Newark and Lincoln is well established with regular trains during the main commuting times both morning and afternoon.

49 – Bassingham to Lincoln

Monday to Saturday

Bassingham, Primary School adj	08:55	10:55	12:55	14:55	16:55	19:20
Witham St Hughs, Juniper Way	09:10	11:10	13:10	15:10	17:10	19:30
Witham St Hughs, Greenfinch Crescent	09:14	11:14	13:14	15:14	17:14	19:34
Pennells	09:19	11:19	13:19	15:19	17:19	19:39
North Hykeham, Station Rd Cross roads	09:22	11:22	13:22	15:22	17:22	19:42
North Hykeham, Asda Goods Entrance	09:24	11:24	13:24	15:24	17:24	19:44
North Hykeham, Asda Layby	09:25	11:25	13:25	15:25	17:25	19:45
Lincoln, Valentine Retail Park	09:39	11:39	13:39	15:39	17:39	19:39
Lincoln, Bus Station, Stand J	09:50	11:50	13:50	15:50	17:50	20:00
Lincoln, Bus Station, Stand J	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	
Lincoln, Debenhams	10:03	12:03	14:03	16:03	18:03	
Lincoln, Valentine Retail Park	10:06	12:06	14:06	16:06	18:06	
North Hykeham, Asda Layby	10:20	12:20	14:20	16:20	18:20	
North Hykeham, Station Rd Cross road	10:22	12:22	14:22	16:22	18:22	
Pennells	10:25	12:25	14:25	16:25	18:25	
Thorpe on the Hill, Post Office	-	-	-	-	18:30	
Whisby, Thorpe Rd Bus Stop	-	-	-	-	18:34	
Eagle Moor, phone box	-	-	-	-	18:36	
Eagle, Primary School	-	-	-	-	18:38	
North Scarle, Eyres Lane	-	-	-	-	18:43	
Swinderby, Railway Station	-	-	-	-	18:48	
Swinderby, The Plough	-	-	-	-	18:55	
Witham St Hughs, Greenfinch Cres	10:36	12:36	14:36	16:36	19:03	
Withams St Hughs, Juniper Way	10:40	12:40	14:40	16:40	19:07	
Bassingham Primary School	10:52	12:52	14:52	16:52	19:19	

Figure 11 Rail travel from Swinderby to Lincoln (Source: National Rail)

08:45 Swinderby [SWD]	Lincoln [LCN]	09:02	17m	0	17:26 Lincoln [LCN]	Swinderby [SWD]	17:40	14m	0
08:50 Swinderby [SWD]	Lincoln [LCN]	10:17	1h 27m	1	19:25 Lincoln [LCN]	Swinderby [SWD]	19:39	14m	0
09:51 Swinderby [SWD]	Lincoln [LCN]	11:14	1h 23m	2	22:26 Lincoln [LCN]	Swinderby [SWD]	22:40	14m	0
11:09 Swinderby [SWD]	Lincoln [LCN]	11:28	19m	0	Sat 16 Apr				
12:19 Swinderby [SWD]	Lincoln [LCN]	12:36	17m	0	05:26 Lincoln [LCN]	Swinderby [SWD]	05:40	14m	0
					07:26 Lincoln [LCN]	Swinderby [SWD]	07:40	14m	0

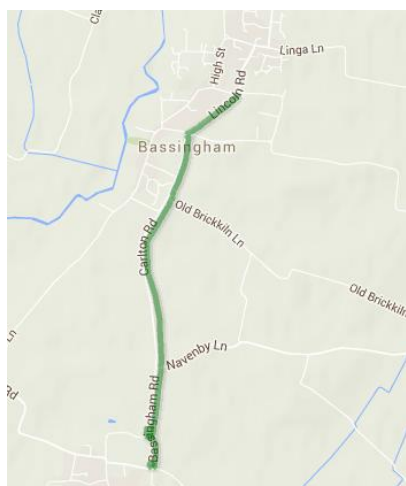
Figure 12 Rail travel from Swinderby to Newark (Source: National Rail)

08:50 Swinderby [SWD]	Newark Castle [NCT]	09:05	15m	0	16:53 Newark Castle [NCT]	Swinderby [SWD]	17:40	47m	1
09:51 Swinderby [SWD]	Newark Castle [NCT]	10:05	14m	0	17:52 Newark Castle [NCT]	Swinderby [SWD]	18:06	14m	0
10:50 Swinderby [SWD]	Newark Castle [NCT]	11:05	15m	0	18:18 Newark Castle [NCT]	Swinderby [SWD]	18:31	13m	0
11:09 Swinderby [SWD]	Newark North Gate [NNG]	12:00	51m	1	18:53 Newark Castle [NCT]	Swinderby [SWD]	19:06	13m	0
12:48 Swinderby [SWD]	Newark Castle [NCT]	13:03	15m	0	21:53 Newark Castle [NCT]	Swinderby [SWD]	22:40	47m	1

The station at Swinderby also provides indirect services to Grantham and Sleaford, however these generally are outside of the main commuter times.

Cycling and walking routes

There is only one cycle route within the Parish of Bassingham which runs through the centre of the village and is partly off road cycling away from the highway corridor.



Other cycle routes within the vicinity follow the A46 and the A607 corridors.

Figure 13 Local Cycle Route (Source: Sustrans)

There is a circular walk of 3 miles between Bassingham and Aubourn which explores the countryside between the two villages. It starts at the Village Hall and takes in the War Memorial, Wesleyan Chapel, Water Lane and then out northwards towards Aubourn.

Within the village itself there are some very attractive and semi-hidden walking routes which remain as links to the past. These continue to be used by residents and provide quiet and peaceful assets.

There are also several non-designated or mapped walking routes from the main core of the village westwards along quite green lanes. These are valued and used extensively by residents.

Travel to work

The main method of travelling to work is by driving a car or van. Working from home is an attractive option for 74 people living in the village. In terms of sustainable transport options very few people take the bus (4); use a bicycle (10), or take the train (13), but 49 people travel to work on foot indicating that local employment is easily accessible to some.



Figure 14 Bassingham to Aubourn Circular Walk (Source: Lincolnshire County Council)

Table 9: Method of travel to work (Census 2011)

Method	No
All residents aged 16 – 74	1046
Work from home	74
Train	13
Bus, minibus or coach	4
Taxi	1
Motorcycle, scooter, or moped	8
Driving a car or van	553
Passenger in a car or van	28
Bicycle	10
On foot	49
Other method	2
Not in employment	304

Road safety

A road traffic survey was carried out in April 2014 to determine volumes and speed of vehicles on Carlton Road in Bassingham in order to address community concerns about safety issues in this area. The Archer Survey considered both inbound and outbound traffic within this 30 miles per hour

speed limit zone for each 24 hour period during the course of a week. The daily average of cars inbound was 689 (28.7 cars per hour), with an average speed of 29.8 miles per hour. Outbound the daily average was 796 (33.17 cars per hour) with an average speed of 32.6 miles per hour.

Community consultation results

Developments should not cause adverse parking effects/ traffic density and there had to be supporting road maintenance.

Improvements to public services is essential if they are to support employment prospects in the surrounding towns and cities.

Sustainability issues

Bassingham benefits from its proximity to Lincoln and Newark as its main destinations for shopping, leisure and employment. These towns can be quickly accessed using the A46 trunk road but only after using unclassified roads to and from the village. However, public transport options are highly limited for commuters despite there being a railway station within 5 miles of the village. Services in relation to bus and rail services are aimed more at shopping activities due to the timetable structure. As can be seen, most people within Bassingham commute by car. There is one cycle route within the village that runs north to south through the main streets and can provide local access to work via this route. Walking around the village is easy and attractive and is an agreeable option for those working within the village. In terms of recreation, the circular walk to Aubourn takes in the character of the village and its countryside. The informal routes along the quiet green lanes leading westwards out of the village should be protected from negative impacts of development. Similarly, where proposals are submitted within the village core, they should also not impact upon the quiet lanes and protect the historic and cultural value of these local assets.

Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment

Objective	Policy Index
Connect new housing into Bassingham with good pedestrian, cycle and bus connections.	T1: Transport considerations in new development
Plan public transport to better meet user's needs.	
Ensure new development does not result in a decrease in road safety.	

T1: Transport considerations in new development.

When submitting development proposals for new housing, (or for any other development that would raise sustainable transport issues), as part of a mandatory Design and Access Statement, where appropriate and proportionate to the scale of the development proposed, applicants are required to:

- Demonstrate safe walking and cycle routes in the immediate area of the site, with consideration given to the need to maintain and enhance walkable access to services and facilities in the village, and to the surrounding open countryside;
- Consider opportunities to extend existing routes for walkers and cyclists, including, where possible, routes linking into the surrounding countryside, as well as into the village, and to accommodate people of all ages and abilities, including those with push chairs and those who use mobility aids;
- Give careful consideration to how use of materials, provision of off road parking and shared

surfaces and traffic calming measures can encourage low vehicles speeds throughout the development;

- Demonstrate how the proposals link with public transport;
- Demonstrate the impacts of the traffic arising from the development and
- Address any identified impacts that would result in an unacceptable reduction in highway safety.

Planning applications for developments that will generate significant amounts of movement must be accompanied by a Transport Statement that sets out how sustainable movement will be encouraged.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
CONNECT NEW HOUSING INTO BASSINGHAM WITH GOOD PEDESTRIAN, CYCLE AND BUS CONNECTIONS	Yes	New housing should enhance access to public and sustainable methods of transport. Developments of the size likely to be proposed within Bassingham are unlikely to contribute significantly to the improvement of public transport services (e.g. better timetabling). However, infill sites will be able to make use of walking, cycling and access to the three bus services. It is anticipated that commuters will continue to rely upon the private car for most journeys.
PLAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO BETTER MEET USERS' NEEDS.	Yes	Timetabling rather than provision of infrastructure is the main issue with public transport services within Bassingham. Unless development provides the capacity to warrant a review of timetabling, it is unlikely to have a positive impact upon this objective. The Neighbourhood Plan aims to work with statutory agencies to seek opportunities to extend and improve public transport provision during the plan period.
ENSURE NEW DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT RESULT IN A DECREASE IN ROAD SAFETY.	Yes	Carlton Road within the village has been identified as having the highest levels of traffic and road safety issues. The Archer Survey identified that in general impacts from existing traffic movement were negligible. Developers must demonstrate that they do not contribute negatively to existing road safety conditions.

Employment and business

Local Plan Policies

Policy LP5: Delivering Prosperity and Jobs states that proposals will be supported for new B1/B2/ B8 employment development or redevelopment on sites that are not allocated within the Local Plan but do provide existing local employment sites (B1 Business, B2 General Industrial, B8 Storage or Distribution). Proposals must not conflict with other land uses; are not at a scale that harms the character and/or amenities of the local area, and will not impact unacceptably on the local highway network. Other employment related proposals must firstly demonstrate that they cannot be provided elsewhere (in the built up area of a settlement, or within the allocated Sustainable Urban Extensions designated within the Local Plan). Proposals must not have adverse impacts on the character and appearance of the area and the amenity of neighbours. Similarly, there must not be any adverse impact upon the local highway network and must maximise opportunities for modal shift away from the private car.

LP5 also allows for expansion of businesses and focusses this on the use of existing buildings. There must be no adverse impacts resulting from expansion on neighbouring land uses, the local and strategic highway network, or on the character and appearance of the area.

Where existing employment sites are considered for conversion for non-employment uses, developers must demonstrate that this would not adversely affect economic growth and employment opportunities; would adversely affect the character, amenity, and traffic conditions of the site. Employment based proposals for change of use must also demonstrate that the existing use is no longer viable and that it has been marketed for 12 months to allow for continuation of the business.

Policy LP 6 Retail and Town Centres mainly relates to city, town and district centres. Where retail development is proposed within a medium village (Bassingham being classified as such), the criteria is as per Policy LP 2 (e.g. 0.25 hectares of employment land, or 0.5 hectares where proposals are justified by local circumstances). Policy LP 6 states that the scale of provision should be proportionate to the needs of the settlement and would be mainly convenience shopping and local services to meet the needs of the community.

Policy LP 7 A Sustainable Visitor Economy states that development will be supported where it delivers high quality visitor facilities and activities as long as they:

- Contribute to the local economy;
- Benefit the community and visitors;
- Respect the natural and built environmental qualities of the area
- Are appropriate to the character and local environment in scale and nature.

Baseline data

Within Bassingham there are several retail businesses serving the local community and one allocated employment site (located on Maple Drive (see purple area on map below) which provides 9 employment units made up of the following tenants:

Industrial Units Maple Drive (as at 28/4/16)

1a Purple Holly -Home & Gift Services

1b Unknown-Grass Cutting Services

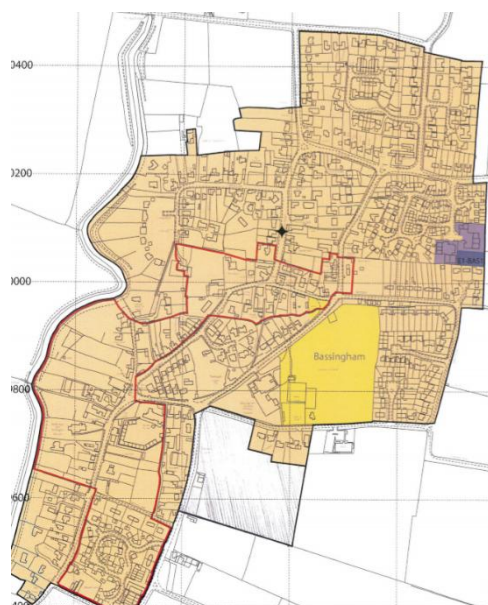
2a Spedding –Builder

2b Ian Loftus – Printer

2c MJM Joinery-Bespoke Wooden Products/DIY

3a Primary Lunches- Catering

3b Currently Vacant



4a & 4b Nicholas Martin-Bespoke Fitted Kitchens/Bathroom & Bedroom Furniture
 4c Bailey Engineering –Vehicle suspension manufacturers
 The units are managed on short/medium leases and mostly are 'one- man' operations with exceptions:- 3a- 3: 4a/b- 2: 4c- 5

Figure 15: Designated employment land shown in purple (Source: NKDC Proposals map)

Research into employment occupations and types of industries that working residents are involved in are detailed below.

Table 10: Occupations (Census 2011)

Type	No	Percentage
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	742	
1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	107	14.4
2. Professional Occupations	143	19.3
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	104	14
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	71	9.6
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	104	14
6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	78	10.5
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	32	4.3
8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	44	5.9
9. Elementary Occupations	59	8

Table 11 Industry (Census 2011)

Type	No	Percentage
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	742	
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21	2.8
B Mining and Quarrying	4	0.5
C Manufacturing	62	8.4
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	6	0.8
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	11	1.5
F Construction	63	8.5
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	100	13.5
H Transport and Storage	27	3.6
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	45	6.1
J Information and Communication	21	2.8
K Financial and Insurance Activities	17	2.3
L Real Estate Activities	10	1.3

M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	51	6.9
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	23	3.1
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	68	9.2
P Education	97	13.1
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	94	12.7
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Other	22	3

Of the 742 people in employment, the majority are within higher level professional occupations. There is also a proportion who are employed in skilled trades and this is reflected above in the amount of people involved in categories C, F, and G. The spread of employment types is very broad within Bassingham which indicates that the village is not reliant upon a small range of industries or employment providers to support its economy.

Table 12 Economic Activity (Census 2011)

Type	No
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	1046
Economically Active; Total	762
Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time	161
Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time	429
Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Part-Time	4
Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Full-Time	30
Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Part-Time	34
Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Full-Time	58
Economically Active; Unemployed	13
Economically Active; Full-Time Student	33
Economically Inactive; Total	284
Economically Inactive; Retired	186
Economically Inactive; Student (including Full-Time Students)	23
Economically Inactive; Looking After Home or Family	36
Economically Inactive; Long-Term Sick or Disabled	19
Economically Inactive; Other	20

The local census (ONS, 2011), provides data on economic activity within Bassingham. Of the 1,046 residents of working age 762 were economically active and within this figure there were 4 people in part time self-employment (with employees); 30 full time with employees; 34 part time without employees and 58 full time without employees, totalling 126. It is not known how many currently work from home or from employment facilities within the village.

Many work-from-home businesses rely upon suitable communications ability, mainly in the form of broadband/fibre. Currently business broadband availability is via ADSL and is capable of supporting download speeds of up to 17Mb (Broadband Checker, 2016). The Parish Council Office based Hammond Hall obtains 40mb/s download and 9mb/s upload, however if the Council opted for a full service, the availability is 90mb/s download and 15mb/s upload.

Community consultation results

Future business growth should be based around the current industrial area.

Sustainability issues

The current industrial area provides for a limited range of job opportunities within the village (in terms of variability and amount). It is clear that there are many self-employed residents who are running either part time or full time businesses which may provide employment opportunities for

others within the village at some point in the future. Currently there is no provision for this type of opportunity.

Broadband facilities within the village for business purposes may provide an adequate service for those who rely upon fast connections.

Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment

Objective	Policy Index
Provide opportunities for new start and micro businesses to locate in the village	EB1: Accommodating new start and micro businesses.

EB1: Accommodating New Start and Micro Businesses.

Proposals that are required to secure the provision of home office space, studio space and small shops and service outlets (Planning Use Classes A1, A2, A3 and B1) will be permitted, provided that:

- The use can be accommodated by way of the sympathetic conversion of existing outbuildings or appropriate purpose build.
- The use can be accommodated within a site while being well designed and meeting relevant requirements set out in other policies in this Plan and the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.
- The use can be undertaken without unacceptably impacting on the amenity of adjoining properties.
- The proposal provides adequate on site parking provision and/or does not exacerbate conditions of on street parking stress.

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW START AND MICRO BUSINESSES TO LOCATE IN THE VILLAGE	Yes	The policy is broad in scope to allow for a range of employment and micro business options.

Community Life

Local Plan Policies

Policy LP 9 Health and Wellbeing requires that development proposals should look for the 'potential to achieve positive mental and physical outcomes and that where adverse health impacts are identified, the developer will need to demonstrate how these will be addressed and mitigated'. Developers will be expected 'to consult with health care commissioners at an early stage to determine whether there is any need for new or enhanced health care infrastructure and improved access to primary and mental health care facilities'. Similarly, they will be required to provide design solutions and/or developer contributions towards new or enhanced health facilities where housing results in a shortfall or worsening of provision. Developers will need to 'provide a Health Impact Assessment (commensurate with the size of development) as well as considering how their proposals can safeguard/ enhance/ create allotments, orchards, gardens and food markets in providing healthy, fresh and locally produced food'. **The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan LP9 Evidence Report Oct 2015 on Health and Wellbeing** states that 'low levels of physical activity, rising

levels of obesity, poor mental health, high rates of road traffic injuries and deaths, winter deaths and poor access to primary care services in rural areas' are issues facing Central Lincolnshire.

Policy LP 12 Infrastructure to Support Growth requires that all development proposals require that applicants need to demonstrate there will be sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the needs of the development and that planning conditions or agreements may be used. Similarly, developers will be expected to contribute towards the delivery of infrastructure through the direct provision or contribute along with other developments. **The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan LP12 Evidence Report Oct 2015 on Infrastructure to Support Growth** recognises that community infrastructure will differ from settlement to settlement and that delivery of public services will be the responsibility of a range of public sector organisations, but that the forthcoming Community Infrastructure Levy will provide a contribution.

Policy LP 15: Community Facilities recognises the importance that public houses, places of worship and community halls, or any registered asset of community value, play in achieving sustainable, well integrated and inclusive development. Policy LP 15 supports the redevelopment or expansion of an existing community facility, however where such a facility should be lost, then the Local Plan will not provide support. In circumstances where loss/redevelopment to provide an alternative land use, permission will only be permitted if the existing facility is no longer fit for use; the service provided is being met elsewhere; if the new proposal includes a new community facility of a similar nature to that being lost.

New community facilities will be support as long as they prioritise and promote sustainable transport options; be accessible for all members of society; have adaptable design to allow flexibility in the future; be operated without detriment to local residents.

Where development proposals identify a need for a greater level of community facilities to support the increased demand, then developers are expected to provide such facilities at an early stage of phasing of development.

Baseline data

Health and Care

Health and care is an important issue in when considering housing needs, particularly where the community has needs for flexible homes that can accommodate disability and elderly care adaptation. Within the parish, 729 people state that they have 'very good' health, 500 people report 'good' health, 132 with 'fair' health, 51 have 'bad health' and 13 have 'very bad' health (ONS, 2011). Of the population, 98 people say that their day to day activities are limited a lot, and 103 have some limitations to carrying out general activities. Within the parish 171 people in total state they provide between 1 and 50+ hours per week unpaid care (see below) (ONS, 2011). In May 2012 (most recent figures), there were 5 people claiming the Severe Disablement and 10 claiming Incapacity Benefits (ONS, 2011).

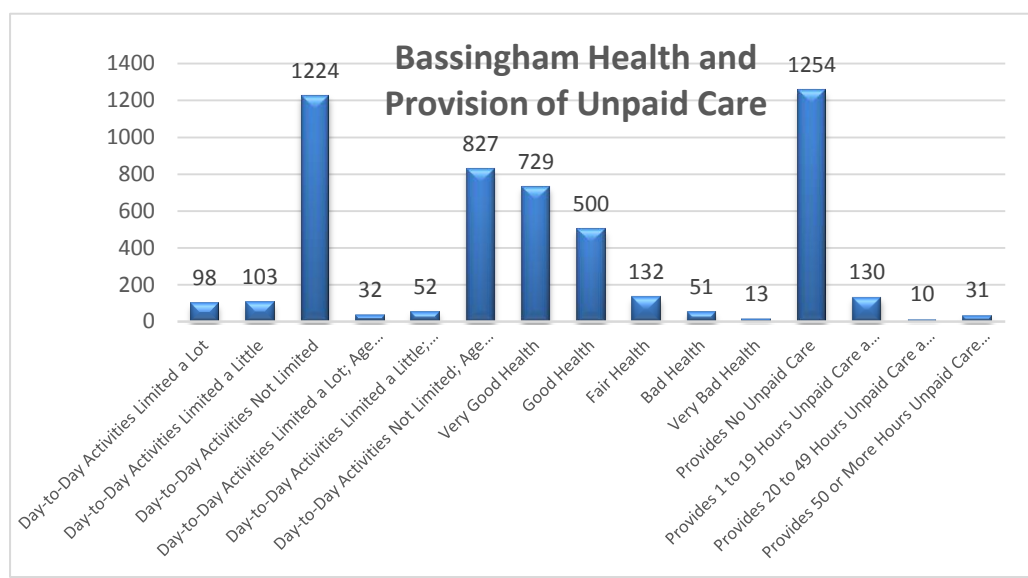


Figure 16 :
Health and
Provision of
Unpaid Care
(ONS, 2011)

Bassingham Care Centre on Lincoln Road is a privately run service with the current capacity for 60 residents, with 52 single rooms and 4 shared rooms. Along with facilities for people in their old age, they also cater for a range of care requirements, admitting people from the age of 18 and over (Carehome, 2016).

Community services and facilities

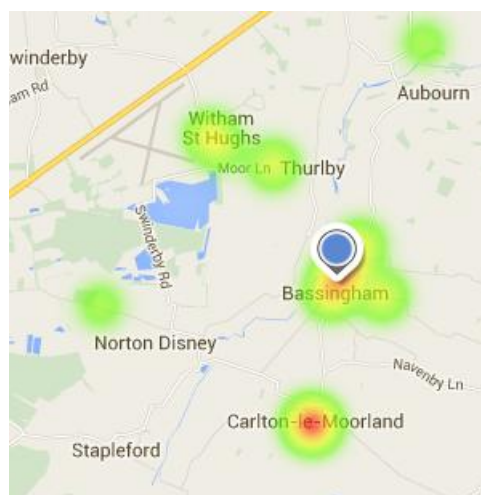
Bassingham has the benefit of a number of high quality services and facilities that benefit the local community. Within the Community Led Plan, there were identified several: the village shops (including the Spar) and Post Office, the Hammond Hall, the Health Centre and Public Houses. In later consultations for the Neighbourhood Plan, the community identified the following as 'Locally Valued Key Facilities':

1. St Michaels and All Angels Church
2. Bassingham Medical Centre and dispensary, Torgate Lane
3. Hammond Hall and surrounding recreation areas
4. Bassingham Primary School
5. Bugle Horn Pub
6. Greens Store and Post Office
7. Spar local convenience store and butchery
8. Five Bells Inn

These are identified numerically in Figure 16.

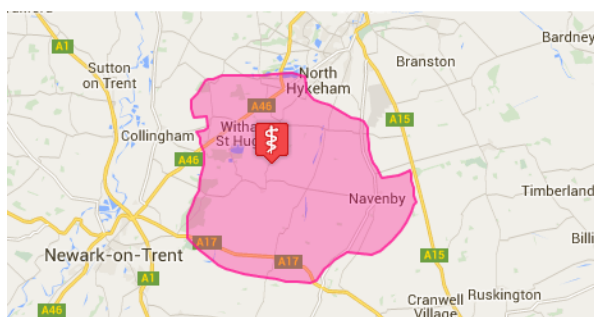
Bassingham Primary School has a slightly lower than average number of students in the UK with 209 pupils. It is a mixed gender school which caters for age groups from 4-11. The average class size is 29.9, which is slightly higher than the national average of 27.3. In the latest Ofsted inspection, the school was rated as '2 – Good'. The school has a dispersed catchment including Witham St Hughes, Thurlby, Aubourn, Norton Disney, Carlton le Moorland, and from within the village itself.

Figure 17 Catchment for Bassingham Primary School (Source: Tutor Hunt)



Catchment Area Tool for THE BASSINGHAM SURGERY

Generated by the [Primary Care Web Tool](#).



The Bassingham Medical Centre covers a wide catchment including Witham St Hughes, Navenby and parts of North Hykeham. In January 2016 over registered 6000 patients and is currently at full capacity.

Figure 18 Catchment area for Bassingham Medical Centre (Source: Primary Care NHS)

The Hammond Hall and Sports Centre is the hub of village life and provides a wide range of services and facilities to allow local clubs and societies to flourish. The following is a sample of what is available within the Hammond Hall:

- Coffee Mornings

- Dancing, singing and acting activities such as Come Dancing, Baker School of Dancing, Choir, Act 2, Caterpillar Music Club
- Keep fit activities such as Metafit, Pilates, Extend, Zumba, Tai-Chi, Table Tennis, Karate Club
- Hobby clubs such as Gardening Club, Bridge Club, Mosaics, Prize Bingo, Patchwork
- Witham Investment Club
- Parish Council Meetings
- Friendship Lunch Club
- Village Association Lunch Club
- Mothers & Toddlers
- WI

The following map shows the locations and types of Locally Valued Key Facilities within the village.



Figure 19 Locations of Locally Valued Key Facilities (source: Google Maps)

Community consultation results

Improvements to public services is essential if they are to support employment prospects in the surrounding towns and cities.

Sustainability issues

Bassingham benefits from a wide variety of community services and activities. The Bassingham Care Home is an important asset to the community and it should be supported within the village.

Bassingham Surgery and Bassingham Primary School services a wide catchment area including other rural villages. Small individual infill developments within the parish should not negatively impact upon the capacity of any of these important resources, however, where larger developments are proposed, the capacity of the surgery and school should be considered. Similarly, where developments occur within the wider catchment, these may result in a direct negative impact upon Bassingham and result in delays for medical appointments, availability of doctors and other health care providers, availability of school or care home places for residents of the village.

The post office currently operates from within a general store on the High Street. Future development of notable size may contribute positively to the viability of the operation, especially where homes are provided for older people, and proximity to this resource should be considered.

Any new development within the parish will provide a positive contribution to the viability of local shops, pubs, and the much used and valued Hammond Hall.

Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment

Objective	Policy Index
Protect existing key facilities	CL1: Protection of locally valued key facilities

CL1: Protection of Locally Valued Key Facilities

Any proposal for a change of use or redevelopment which would adversely affect or result in the loss of any Locally Valued Key Facilities will not be permitted unless in exceptional circumstances and where it has been clearly shown as the only, or most locally acceptable option, taking into account all relevant factors including:

- full exploration of options to secure the continuation of the facility;
- alternative provision

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
PROTECT EXISTING KEY FACILITIES	Yes	This policy wholly supports the protection of existing key facilities, especially where there are small amounts of infill housing (will not have an adverse impact upon capacity). However, any large scale developments proposed for Bassingham needs to be considered in relation to the capacity of the local school and doctor's surgery.

Environment, design quality and sustainability

Local Plan Policies

Water Resources and Flood Risk

Policy LP14 Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk requires that all applications should demonstrate they take account of all possible sources of flood risk through a site specific flood risk assessment if appropriate.

Through appropriate consultation and option appraisal, development proposals should demonstrate:

- a. that they are informed by and take account of the best available information from all sources of flood risk and by site specific flood risk assessments where appropriate;
- b. that there is no unacceptable increased risk of flooding to the development site or to existing properties;
- c. that the development will be safe during its lifetime, does not affect the integrity of existing flood defences and any necessary flood mitigation measures have been agreed with the relevant bodies;
- d. that the adoption, ongoing maintenance and management of any mitigation measures have been considered and any necessary agreements are in place;
- e. how proposals have taken a positive approach to reducing overall flood risk and have considered the potential to contribute towards solutions for the wider area;
- f. that they have incorporated Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in to the proposals unless they can be shown to be impractical;
- g. that water is available to support the development proposed;
- h. that development contributes positively to the water environment and its ecology and does not adversely affect surface and ground water quality (in line with Water Framework Directive requirements);
- i. development that may pose a risk to groundwater resources is located away from sensitive areas;
- j. meets the Building Regulation water efficiency standard of 110 litres/occupier/day;
- k. how sustainable urban drainage systems have contributed to water quality, amenity, biodiversity and water quality improvements;
- l. relevant investigations have been agreed with the Environment Agency and water companies relating to source protection zones around boreholes, wells, springs, and water courses;
- m. that adequate foul water treatment and disposal exists or can be provided;
- n. no surface water connections are made to the foul system;
- o. that surface water connections to the combined or surface water system are only made in exceptional circumstances;
- p. no combined sewer outflows are served by combined sewers (thus foul and surface water flows are separated);
- q. suitable access to water resources, flood defences and drainage infrastructure is safeguarded to enable maintenance works to be carried out;
- r. ensure that provision is made to safeguard future maintenance of water bodies to which surface water is discharged.

Contaminated Land

Policy LP 16: Development on Land Affected by Contamination requires that proposals must take into account the potential environmental impacts on people, biodiversity, buildings, land, air and water arising from the development and any former use of the site. Developers will be required to provide a preliminary risk assessment on sites where there is known, or has the potential, to be affected by contamination.

Landscape, Townscape and Views

Policy LP 17 Landscape, Townscape and Views require proposals to protect and enhance the intrinsic value of landscape and townscape. This includes the setting of settlements; natural and man-made features which contribute to the character of the area (including historic buildings and monuments, landmark buildings, topography, trees and woodland, hedgerows, walls, water features, field patterns and intervisibility between rural historic settlements. Proposals should also take into account views into, out of, and within development areas and should be designed to preserve/enhance key local views and vistas, and create new public views where possible.

Climate Change, Low Carbon Living and Renewable Energy

CLLP Policy LP18 Climate Change and Low Carbon Living states that development proposals will be considered more favourably if schemes make a positive and significant contribution to one or more of the following:

- Reducing demand – energy, water, consumption through site analysis, design and practical measures
- Resource efficiency – use of sustainable materials and avoiding products with high embodied energy
- Energy production: site based decentralised or renewable energy infrastructure
- Carbon Offsetting – make use of opportunities to create new woodland to offset carbon emissions.

Proposals will be supported where a reduction in resource use is sought in accordance with the above. **The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan LP18 Evidence Report Oct 2015** states that the Central Lincolnshire authorities' want to encourage developers to consider measures to reduce energy demand, maximise resource efficiency, generate energy and off-set carbon.

Policy LP19: Renewable Energy Proposals considers stand-alone renewable energy schemes (not integrated within a domestic build programme) and requires that any wind energy proposals must be supported within an Adopted Neighbourhood Plan, and, following consultation, must be able to prove that the planning impacts identified by local communities have been addressed.

Other types of renewable energy schemes will be addressed on their merits and would require a full impact assessment that takes into account:

- Surrounding landscape and townscape,
- Heritage and biodiversity concerns
- Residential and visual amenity
- Safety, including ensuring no adverse highway impact
- MoD operations (having no unacceptable impact on operation of aircraft movement or operational radar)
- Agricultural Land Classification

The **LP19 Evidence Base Report Oct 2015** states that *decentralised energy can pose issues for the electricity distribution network due to the increased 'flow' of energy 'upstream'* and therefore impacts on the grid also has to be considered.

Green Infrastructure Network; New, Local, and Important Green Space

CLLP Policy LP20: Green Infrastructure Network aims to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network by 'enhancing, creating and managing multi-functional green space within and around settlements that are well connected to each other and the wide countryside'. Development proposals that are consistent with the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study will be supported. This includes protecting linear features such as public rights of way, bridleways, cycle ways and waterways and take opportunities to improve such features. Contributions to the establishment, enhancement and on-going management of green infrastructure will be expected (in accordance with LP 12 Infrastructure to Support Growth and the Planning Contributions SPD). **The**

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan LP20 Evidence Report Oct 2015 recognises the role that green spaces play within a wider network of connected multi-functional land uses. Such spaces are 'capable of delivering environmental, economic and health and quality of life benefits for local communities'.

CLLP Policy LP23: Local Green Space and other Important Open Space has identified 'Local Green Spaces' that will be protected from development unless there is an over provision of the particular type of green space in the community (and is not needed for alternative recreation uses); where suitable alternative space can be provided/enhancing existing open space; and where there are no significant detrimental impacts on amenity, the character of the surrounding area, ecology and heritage assets. The land known as Hammond Hall Recreation Ground has been designated as an Important Open Space (and Visual Amenity Area by North Kesteven District Council), and will be considered as a candidate Local Green Space site which, if assessed as suitable, will provide protection from development. North Kesteven District Council define Visual Amenity Areas on the following criteria:

- *They should be open to public view; and*
- *They should play an important role in the character of the settlement, enhancing the locality or surrounding buildings, or framing or permitting views'* **Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study (Volume 2: Audit, part 1)'**.

Policy LP 24: Creation of New Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities will be required of developers with first preference being on site in a suitable location (or where not possible, then a suitable financial contribution to an existing facility will be sought). New facilities should be multi-functional, fit for purpose, and support health and outdoor recreation. They must also have mechanisms secured that will provide for maintenance and management of the open space, sports and recreation facility. New provision should also consider its contribution to place making, the green network, and protecting the natural environment and water environment. In addition new provision should protect/enhance and manage integrated paths for active travel/recreation and links to the wider countryside.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Policy LP 21: Biodiversity and Geodiversity requires that development should:

- 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;
- minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity; and
- seek to deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity.

Proposals for major development should adopt a landscape scale and ecosystems services approach to biodiversity and geodiversity protection. All development proposals should create new habitats and links between habitats to maintain a network of wildlife sites and corridors and that opportunities to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features are proportionate to their scale, through site layout, design of new buildings and proposals for existing buildings. Adverse effects on designated sites will result in proposals not being supported unless suitably assessed, avoided and mitigated. As a last resort compensation measures will be sought towards loss of habitats. All mitigation and compensation measures should be in place prior to development activities start (Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, October 2015).

Historic Environment

Policy LP 25 The Historic Environment requires that development proposals protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment. Where a proposal is likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or undesignated) the applicant will have to describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting; identify the impact to the asset; and provide justification for the works so that harm can be weighed against public benefits.

Proposals will only be granted for development affecting such heritage assets where there is demonstrated to be no harm to the asset or its setting. Development proposals will be supported where they protect designated heritage assets; promote opportunities to better reveal assets; and where possible, take into account sustaining and enhancing non-designated assets and their setting.

Change of use of heritage assets will be supported where the proposal demonstrates the optimum viable use and is compatible with fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the asset; where change of use will assist in the maintenance of the asset; and where features that are essential to the special interest of the asset are not lost or altered.

Permission to change the use of, alter, or extend, listed buildings will only be granted if the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation. Permission to demolish or partly demolish a Listed Building will only be granted in exceptional circumstances. Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.

Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views in or 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:

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

Development affecting archaeological remains should take every practicable step to protect and where possible, enhance their significance. Planning applications for such development should provide an appropriate and proportionate assessment of the significance of, and impacts to, any remains. Mitigation strategies should aim to preserve the remains in situ, or where not possible, remains should be recorded.

Design, Amenity and Sustainability

Policy LP 26: Design and Amenity states that all development must achieve high quality sustainable design. This policy lays out 12 design principles to which proposals will be assessed against:

1. Effective and efficient use of land;
2. Maximise pedestrian access, avoid barriers to movement;
3. Respect topography, landscape character and identity and relate well to the site and surroundings;
4. Avoid visual or physical coalescence with neighbouring settlements;
5. Avoid ribbon development, and where appropriate retain a tight village nucleus;
6. Incorporate existing natural and historic features (including hedgerows, trees, ponds, boundary walls, field patterns, buildings or structures);
7. Ensure landscape treatments are assimilated into the surrounding area;
8. Provide hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatments that reflect the function and character of the development and its surroundings;
9. Protect any important views into, out of, or through the site;

10. Reflect or improve on the architectural style of the local surroundings, or apply innovative design and new technologies which are sympathetic to the local architectural style;
11. Use appropriate and high quality materials which reflect/ enhance local distinctiveness;
12. Ensure all public places are accessible to all.

In relation to amenity, Policy 26 requires that proposals should consider the following:

13. Compatibility with neighbouring land uses
14. Overlooking
15. Overshadowing
16. Loss of light
17. Increase in artificial light or glare
18. Adverse noise and vibration
19. Adverse impact on air quality
20. Adequate waste storage and increased provision of recycling
21. Creation of safe environments

Policy LP 1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development is formed around the desire to deliver sustainable growth that provides benefits for all sectors of the community. Planning applications that are compliant with the policies within the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan will be approved unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The District Council will work proactively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved (where possible) and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of Central Lincolnshire.

Baseline data

Water Resources and Flood Risk

Bassingham is not within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (the nearest being at Waddington and Leadenham); does not have any Water Abstraction Licences (Environment Agency, 2016). In terms of flood risk, Bassingham village has between high and medium risk of flooding mainly resulting from any breach from the River Witham which abuts its boundary. Surface water flood risk is also a potential issue for sites near to the River Witham, but also within the village core itself and across some of the fields to the east of the parish boundary.

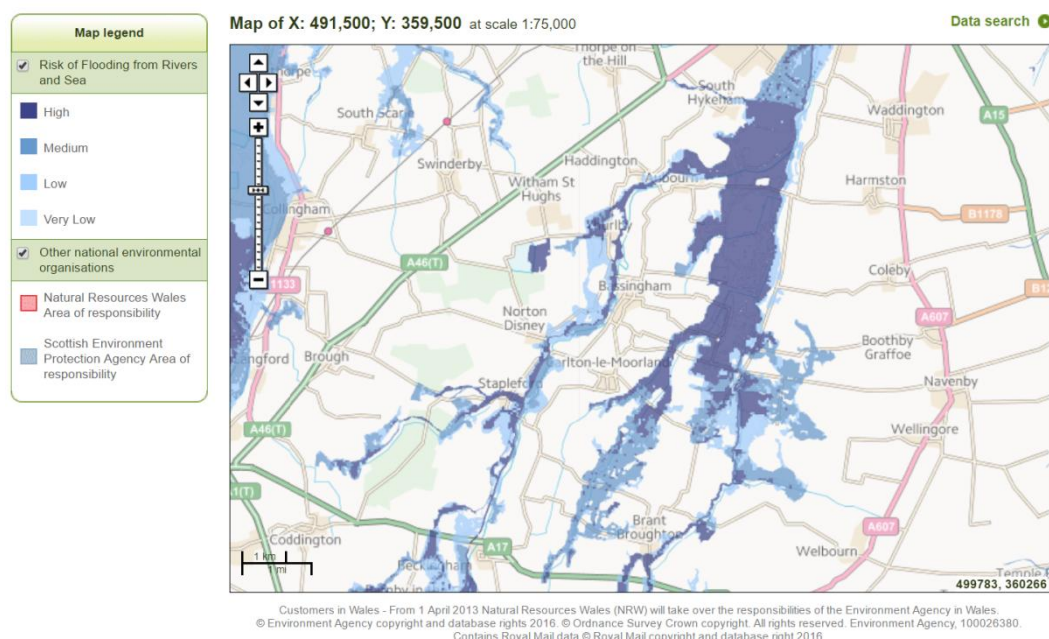


Figure 20 Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (Source: Environment Agency, What's In My Back Yard website)

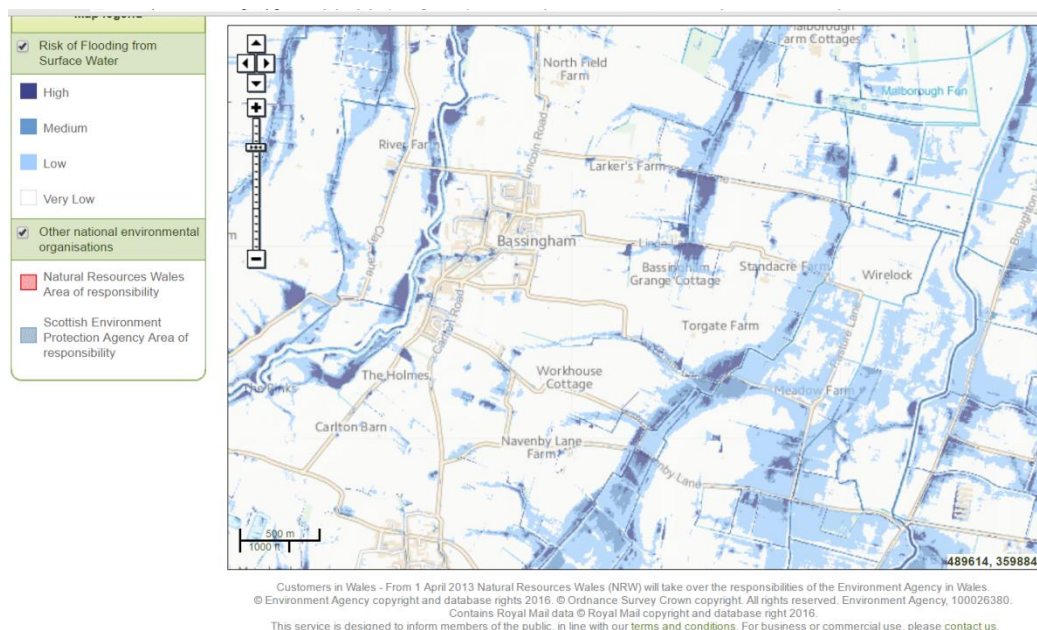


Figure 21: Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (Source: Environment Agency What's In My Back Yard website).

Contaminated Land

The Central Lincolnshire Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report (CLLP, 2014) states that contaminated land within the North Kesteven District Council area is 'largely characterised by agricultural activity'. There is no available evidence to identify any contaminated land issues within the Bassingham Parish area.

Landscape, Townscape and Views

Landscape designations

Bassingham Parish is not sited within a designated National Park, or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Landscape character

Bassingham sits within the "Brant and Witham Vales" landscape character sub area as described in the North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment. The parish is defined as being of low, flat landscape of intensively farmed character which is enclosed by the Lincoln Cliff, and the low ridge and sand and gravel ridged undulations which are aligned with the A46 road corridor. Bassingham is one of five villages which lie between two rivers and described as being notable in character, but generally unremarkable in the wider landscape sense because of the very low variation in elevation and relief. The low elevation does afford wide and attractive vistas and views looking out from the village towards the agricultural fields and scattered small woodlands.

Views into and out of the Hammond Hall site contribute to the feeling of space within the village, with the streetscape of the village core providing a feeling of intimacy with historic road layouts retained and residential buildings being near to the footpath edge.

Climate Change, Low Carbon Living and Renewable Energy

Nationally, there is a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels) (the **Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future**, HM Government, Dec 2011). This is implemented in Central Lincolnshire through the '**Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study for Central Lincolnshire (November 2011)**' which aims to understand the current and future energy and carbon profile for the area, gives analysis of strategic sites, and helps to set appropriate policy and targets.

Currently North Kesteven contributes 7.4 KtCO₂ per person within the district, and this is lower than the UK average of 8.2 KtCO₂. In terms of overall figures, the district has higher levels of emissions from industry & commerce, domestic, and road transport than the other districts within the Central Lincolnshire area (that is 737 KtCO₂, against 525 for Lincoln, and 508 for West Lindsey; and this is significantly less than for the UK average which is 1,907 KtCO₂. In West Lindsey 36% of emissions are from industry & commerce, 32% from domestic and 32% from road transport. The report anticipates that by 2036 the additional consumption from new building should be relatively small compared to the existing stock, and this will be due to stronger national building standards. In relation to decentralised energy production, the report states that such development will be essential in delivering CO₂ emissions across the area.

Central Lincolnshire produces only 0.2% of the total energy demand of the area through renewable energy, (currently 40 Gigawatt-hours) and there are plans to increase renewable and low carbon supply with 565GWh through the planning process. The report analyses suitable areas for renewable energy and concludes that West Lindsey and North Kesteven have the highest potential within the East Midlands region, especially for wind energy. Biomass is another potential source for rural areas in Central Lincolnshire. In particular, the report states that 'a collection of villages on the outskirts of Lincoln all present good opportunities to generate and support renewable heat in the form of district heat networks'.

The East Midlands Wind Opportunity Map shows that in relation to Bassingham, the greatest use of wind energy would be within community buildings, and that suitable sites for up to 4 turbines per km² would potentially exist to the north of the village and south of Auburn (Emids Wind Opportunity Plan North Kesteven). Other than this location, the research shows that within the parish, there are too many constraints and therefore offer no potential.

The heat mapping analysis shows that Bassingham does have an existing heat demand (Emids Heat Map North Kesteven District), and that small scale district heating could be utilised within small schemes using methods such as a biomass boiler supplying a few homes, gas boilers, or CHP systems may be appropriate for Bassingham to future proof district heating and reduce future heat loads (*East Midland Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas (March 2011)*).

Green Infrastructure Network; Local and Important Green Space

Green Infrastructure (GI) is a generally described as network of multi-functional greenspace, both new and existing, both rural and urban, which supports natural and ecological processes and is integral to the health and quality of life of sustainable communities'. Green infrastructure includes 'greenspace' which includes:

- Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
- Amenity greenspaces (including green roofs)
- Cemeteries, churchyards and disused burial grounds
- Green (and blue) corridors
- Natural and semi-natural greenspaces
- Parks and gardens
- Domestic gardens, street trees, agricultural land, historic environment assets, and floodplains

Bassingham sits within the Upper Witham Strategic Green Corridor, (Lincolnshire County Council, Green Infrastructure Strategy). This corridor links the south of Lincoln to the Lower Witham and Fens, and the Fosdyke GI corridors. The key asset within the Upper Witham Green Corridor is the Witham Valley Country Park. The GI Strategy notes that investment in this area is crucial, as it is likely to host major growth and opportunities should be found to include new access links, address accessible natural greenspace deficiencies and biodiversity enhancement. The village also lies within the broad area known as the Southwest Lincoln Fringe Unwooded Vale which is characterised as:

productive mixed agriculture, set within an enclosed landscapes of low, well maintained hawthorn hedgerows. Wide areas are under permanent pastures, often grazed by dairy herds (Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study Vol 2: Assessment).

This area has seen historic losses of habitat along the River Witham as well as loss of integrity and functional value of hedgerows and woodlands through a combination of removal and neglect. Therefore, there is a need during 'planning any developments, to ensure that valuable semi-natural habitats and habitat links between them are safeguarded (Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study Vol 2: Assessment)'. In particular there is a need to 'protect the historic integrity of semi-natural ancient woodland' and to 'manage the floodplain as a multi-functional green corridor to enable sustainable water resource management, create wildlife corridors and encourage access to nature and increased movement by walking and cycling' (Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study Vol 2: Assessment)

Bassingham itself enjoys a high quality network of green and blue corridors that generally run in alignment with footpaths and streams or ditches. The green infrastructure is maintained as it abuts the River Witham, due to its roles as flood defence and wildlife corridors.

There are several key green infrastructure and green space assets within the village:

- Village gardens
- Charity land
- Allotments
- Lime Trees
- Horse pasture
- Burial ground
- Hammond Hall Recreation Ground
- Footpaths
- Bridleways
- Restricted byways
- Watercourses and ditches
- The River Witham
- The River Witham Flood Zones
- Bassingham Fen Flood Zones

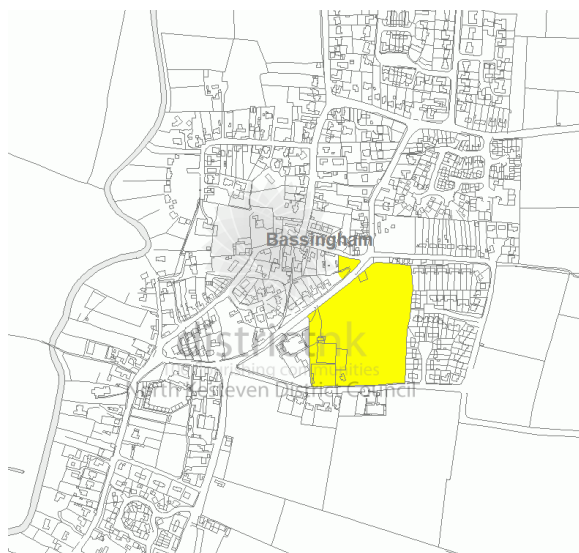


Figure 22 Hammond Hall Visual Amenity Area:
(North Kesteven District Council Local Plan)

Tree Protection Orders

The village has several Tree Protection Orders which cover individual trees either as lone specimens or growing together in a boundary or small copse/plantation. These are dispersed around the village and provide much of the village character.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

EU and UK designated statutory habitats

Responses from the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Records Office show that within Bassingham parish there are no sites registered as:

- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Area of Conservation
- Special Protection Area
- Ramsar Sites
- Biosphere Reserves

UK and EU designated statutory species

In England, many of the rarest and most threatened species are listed under Section 41 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (2006) Act and are included in the Government's Biodiversity 2020 strategy where such species should be protected and their numbers enhanced. Additional designations for such species include protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981), the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010, and the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1982 (the Bern Convention), and the Biodiversity Action Plan lists for the UK and Lincolnshire.

In relation to species, the following European Protected Species or UK Section 41 Priority Species have been recorded within Basingham.

- Great Crested Newt
- Common Toad
- Barn Owl
- Small Heath butterfly
- Wall butterfly
- Grass Snake
- Brown Hare
- Brown Long-eared Bat
- Common Pipistrelle
- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Daubenton's Bat
- Noctule Bat
- Eurasian Badger
- European Otter
- European Water Vole
- West European Hedgehog

In addition to the above, there are in total several hundred records of species recorded within the Basingham Neighbourhood Area, some of which are notified or protected through various non statutory mechanisms.

Non-statutory habitats

Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)

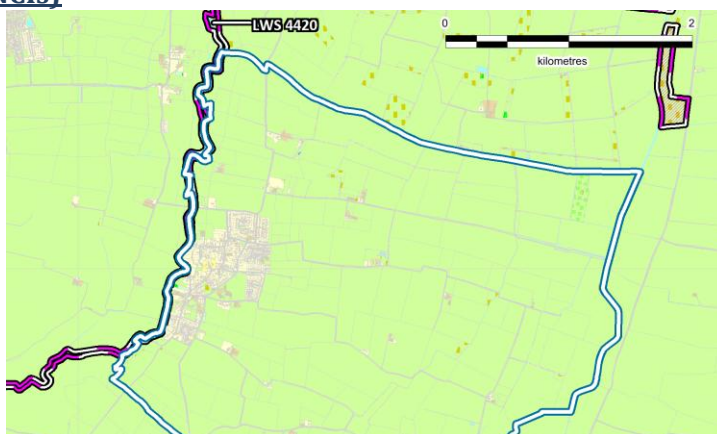
There are two Local Wildlife Sites found in the Basingham Neighbourhood Area search:

- LWS 152: Carlton le Moorland Grassland (located outside of the Basingham Neighbourhood Area)
- LWS 4420: River Witham, Aubourn to Beckingham (located at the edges of the Neighbourhood Area)

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs)

The LWS designation supersedes that of SNCIs, which were identified on the basis of local knowledge and were selected without consideration of any formal criteria. There is one site in the local area that retains this designation (until it can be re-evaluated) and that is at Brant House Farm, which is 2.89 miles from Basingham.

Figure 23: Location of Local Wildlife Sites (shown in Pink) (Source: Lincolnshire Biological Records Office)



Priority Habitats' Inventory (PHI)

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) (2006) Section 41 'habitats of principle importance', replaced the Natural England Biodiversity Action Plan habitat designations with the Priority Habitats' Inventory (PHI) in 2012. Within Basingham village core there is one area of land near to the Memorial site, which is designated as Traditional Orchard and Deciduous Woodland under the Priority Habitats Inventory.

Figure 24: Priority Habitats Inventory

The legal requirement for these habitats is that:

"public authorities must, in exercising their functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity." NERC, Section 40 (1).

Section 40(3) explains that:

"Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population of habitat".

Therefore, planning proposals should not be progressed where there may be a negative impact upon such sites within the agreed village development boundary.

There are other areas of Deciduous Woodland scattered outside of the main village development boundary in open countryside on the eastern side of the parish, as well as a large block on the southern boundary which is designated as Lowland Meadow and Pasture and Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland within the PHI.

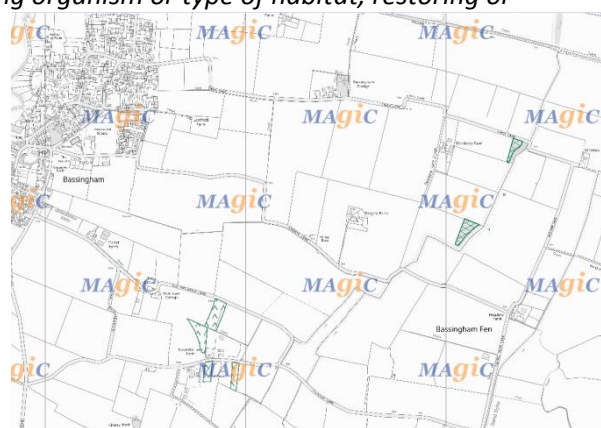
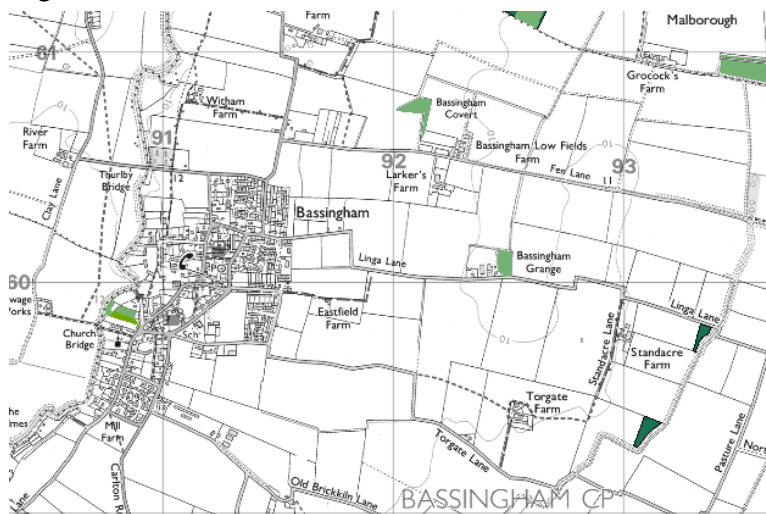


Figure 25: Forestry Commission England Woodland Grant Scheme sites (Source: MAGiC GIS)

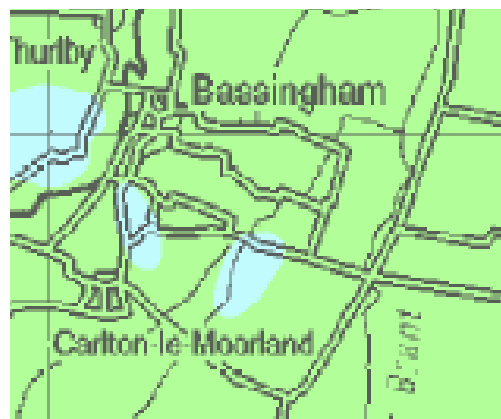
In addition, the Neighbourhood Area includes three sites of woodland that are managed under the Forestry Commission's England Woodland Grant scheme, two of which are also on the National PHI.

Agricultural Land

Agricultural land is classified according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics would result in long term restrictions on the types of crops grown, the level of yield, the consistency of yield and the costs of obtaining the crop from the ground. The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) forms part of the planning system in that where possible the protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land should be maintained.

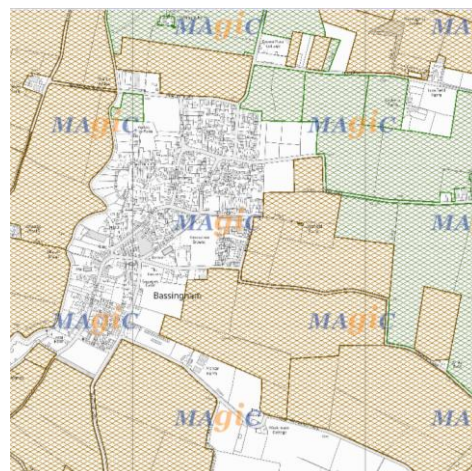
Basingham benefits from the majority of the Neighbourhood Area being classified as Grade 3 land: moderate to good quality agricultural land which typically would support the growing of arable crops (cereals, oil seed rape, potatoes, sugar beet) or be suitable as high yield grassland which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.

Figure 26: Agricultural Land Classifications (green: Grade 3, blue: Grade 2)



Farmers are also encouraged to include a wide range of environmental measures as part of their operations. Two schemes that are relevant to agricultural land use in Bassingham are the Natural England Entry Level and Higher Level Environmental Stewardship schemes. These reward farmers for good land husbandry, soil and water management and for improvements made to biodiversity levels. The majority of land in Bassingham is being managed under the Entry Level scheme; however, there are large parcels on the eastern side of the Neighbourhood Area that are also in Higher Level Stewardship. Management includes actions that increase the numbers of a range of farmland birds that are known to be in decline. In Bassingham, these are: corn bunting, curlew, grey partridge, lapwing, redshank, and the tree sparrow (Source: Magic GIS).

Figure 27 Agri-environment schemes
(red hatched: Entry Level Stewardship;
green hatched: Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship)
(Source MAGIC GIS)



Geodiversity

Along with geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Geological Sites (LGSs) are the most important places for geodiversity and heritage within Lincolnshire. There are no LGSs or geological SSSIs within or surrounding Bassingham.

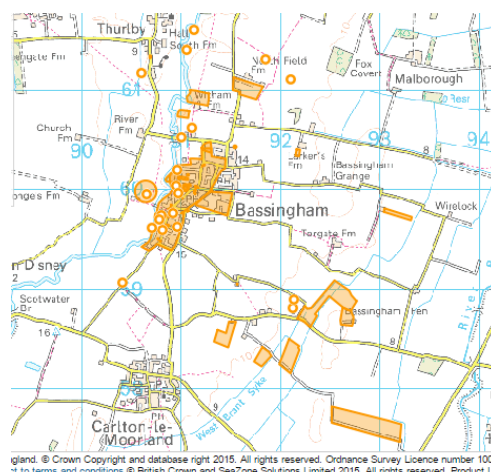
Historic Environment

Bassingham village core has a designated Conservation Area, however, currently it does not benefit from an up to date Conservation Area Character Appraisal or Management Plan.

Within the village there are 14 Listed Buildings as designated by Heritage England. These include: the Church of St Michael and All Angels (Grade II*); the Old Church (Grade II); the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and School Room (Grade II); the Old Manor House (Grade II); the Manor House (Grade II); Green's Stores (Grade II); the K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street (Grade II) and a range of other buildings.

There are almost 60 Heritage Environment Records, held on the Heritage Gateway, for the Bassingham Neighbourhood Area. Some of these relate to the listed buildings noted above, but many are for finds made in the open fields to the east of the village core. The records span several periods in history from a Neolithic antler pick, to the War Memorial which is located within the heart of the village.

Figure 28 Resource Summary Results: Heritage Environment Record, Heritage Gateway



The Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Strategy highlights a 'need to protect the integrity and setting of heritage assets such as the Grade II listed buildings in villages and hamlets such as ... Bassingham...and the Conservation Area of Bassingham which dates back to the early medieval period' (*Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study Vol 2: Assessment*).

Community consultation results

In general many members of the community required any development not to result in negative environmental effects.

Water resources and flood risk

In terms of addressing climate change a high percentage of respondents stated that development should avoid Witham fields. No building should occur on flood prone land and where flood risks have already been identified (Thurlby Road/ Whites Lane). Some respondents considered that the existing drainage system is inadequate and in need of upgrading, with areas such as Newark Road prone to flooding. Considerations were also given to existing water infrastructure with requirements to improve current water and sewage facilities within the village.

Landscape and green spaces

Protection of open spaces was considered very important to the local community, particularly those on the outside the current curtilage of village, the playing fields at Hammond Hall, and those on Thurlby Road. A smaller percentage of residents stated that open space protection should be given for farmland and land at Whites Lane, Carlton Road, Middlegate, and Newark Road. Respondents also identified a need for minimal impact on open spaces. In terms of enhancing existing landscape character of the village, some respondents stated that hard landscapes should be avoided.

Climate Change Low Carbon Living and Renewable Energy

The community identified a need for sustainable infill as part of questions around suitable locations for development. Specifically, in relation to ensuring efficient use of resources, the community identified the following as being important (in order of importance):

- Solar panels
- Ground source heat/heat pumps
- Water recycling/water retention
- Rain water harvesting
- South facing buildings
- Insulation
- Triple glazing
- Community heating systems
- Mains gas
- Turning off of street lights at midnight
- Use of renewable materials for building
- Use of the latest building innovation
- Prevention of wind turbines/ wind farm development

Biodiversity

Overwhelming response for a requirement for development to consider a wide range of animals and birds and that hedges and trees should be protected. Other important considerations were the protection of the riverbank, village pond, ditches, existing green spaces and fenland. Several respondents suggested that development should stay within the curtilage of the village to reduce impacts on biodiversity. Respondents identified that the neighbourhood development plan should guide/control tree planting (using British trees) and protect agricultural land.

Heritage

Respondents considered the following important in terms of how the Conservation Area is developed (in order of importance):

- Must be in keeping with the current character/ appearance
- Building materials to match period designs
- Avoid three-storey buildings
- Individual designs
- Enhance rural character
- Minimal density

- *Varied bricks/ fascias/ rendered finishes*
- *Single storey*
- *No impact on the conservation area/ improved awareness of the conservation area status*
- *Extend conservation area to whole village*
- *Should be recognised as a quaint British village*
- *Require details negotiations with North Kesteven District Council and developer's architect*

Design

Residents identified a range of design factors that would be suitable for developers wishing to build within Bassingham. In order of importance these are:

- *Traditional brick and the character of the village maintained*
- *Examples of good and poor design*
- *No three-storey buildings*
- *Parking available*
- *Low rise buildings*
- *No white rendering*
- *No apartments or wood clad buildings*

Sustainability issues

Water Resources and Flood Risk

A large proportion of Bassingham Parish area is at risk of flooding from surface water and from the River Witham. The main area of impact is land to the east of the River Witham and this encompasses some areas of the existing built envelope of the village. Flood defences are in place along the river; however it is unknown whether these would withstand a breach or overtopping in extreme weather situations. Development proposals that are proposed on land at risk, or adjacent to land at risk, could result in further vulnerability to flooding elsewhere in the village as a result of surface water run off.

Contaminated land

There are no identified contamination issues within the Bassingham Neighbourhood Area.

Landscape, Townscape and Views

Bassingham is not situated within a designated landscape and therefore does not benefit from statutory legislation to protect its character.

Bassingham benefits from its position within a landscape with low variations in topography. This affords the community with wide views and attractive vistas. Within the village envelope, the townscape provides an intimate mix of historic houses facing directly onto winding lanes against newer developments at the outer edges of the village, illustrating organic growth over time. The local 'jetty's' are a particular characteristic of the village and provides a narrow walkway between or along the older buildings. Houses within the historic core on the western side of the village typically have large gardens and are spaced to follow the main roads. Houses tend to have larger gardens, especially in areas nearer to the River Witham. On the outer edges, where more recent development has taken place, housing tends to be designed in cul- de- sacs or closes. The Hammond Hall provides a visual focus for the village and is a key locally valued facility, along with other areas of public realm.

The intrinsic character of the village and the surrounding views are what defines this riverside settlement. Development needs to be sensitive to the historic core, both in terms of its buildings and layout, and also should respect those areas that afford long views out of the village. Areas such as the Hammond Hall recreation ground and other public realm areas spread around the village should also be valued and enhanced wherever possible.

Climate change, low carbon living and renewable energy

Bassingham has ambitions for sustainable low carbon living and this is supported by various studies indicating that wind energy could be a possibility in the north of the village, if this were required to help towards local generation. There is also a heat demand identified for the village, again through larger scale studies, which could be met through biomass or combined heat and power schemes on large scale new build. Other options for renewable energy may be more appropriate especially for small scale infill developments, such as building scale mechanical heat recovery ventilation systems. Considerations for this type of technology need to be weighed against any requirement to protect the style and setting of buildings within the conservation area.

Green Infrastructure Network; Local and Important Green Space

Bassingham enjoys a rich green and blue infrastructure that permeates through the village linking footpaths, jetty's, public open spaces, cemeteries, allotments and communities gardens, along with the attractive riverside that provides the western boundary to the settlement. The village lies within the Upper Witham Strategic Green Corridor, and recent studies show that investment in this area is crucial to address accessible natural greenspace deficiencies and biodiversity enhancement. The area has seen historic losses to habitat and loss of integrity of functional hedgerows and woodlands. Protection of existing green infrastructure, especially semi- natural woodland and managed floodplains is important to ensure their role as flood defence and wildlife corridors. The village also has several trees with Tree Protection Orders and these are dispersed around the village. These underpin biodiversity and the green infrastructure networks as well as adding to the character of the village, and therefore should be protected and valued.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

There are no statutory nature conservation sites within the parish, There are two non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites which would be unaffected by development proposals as these are either outside or on the edge of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Area (encompassing the River Witham). Within the village there is one listed in the Priority Habitats' Inventory: the Memorial Site (Traditional Orchard and Deciduous Woodland). The conservation of biodiversity on this site is the reason for its listing and developments proposed for the surrounding area must not negatively affect this. There are records of several European Protected Species or UK Section 41 Priority Species within Bassingham and these should be taken into account for any proposed development application, where habitats or breeding/feeding sites are at risk.

There are no geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Local Geological Sites relating to the area, however there are some areas to the south of the village that are classed as Grade 2 agricultural land (thus being of the best and most versatile land for growing crops or grazing). Protection of Grade 2 land is highly desirable and should be retained where possible.

Historic environment

Bassingham has a designated Conservation Area, which at present does not benefit from an up to date Conservation Area Character Area Appraisal or Management Plan. There are 14 Listed Buildings designated by Heritage England and 60 Heritage Environment Records. Protection of the integrity and setting of heritage assets within Bassingham is specifically mentioned within the Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Strategy and therefore should be a key consideration for development proposals within the Conservation Area.

Neighbourhood Plan Policies and Sustainability Assessment

Objective	Policy Index
New development should reinforce the character and quality of Bassingham and result in energy efficient and sustainable development.	ES1: Achieving design quality ES2: Achieving green design ES3: Listed buildings, conservation area and built

	heritage
Maintain and enhance the existing open space and green infrastructure network within the village, and ensure new development includes a level of open space and green infrastructure to match the existing standards of provision in the village.	ES4: Landscape and countryside surrounding the village.
Facilitate sustainable energy, without compromising the inherent landscape and countryside quality surrounding the village.	ES5: Renewable energy schemes

ES1: Achieving Design Quality

Proposals for all forms of new development must plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design, at the same time demonstrating they have sought to conserve local distinctiveness and the aesthetic qualities of Basingham as a traditional Lincolnshire rural settlement.

Applications proposing unsympathetic designs which fail to respect the existing character of the village, or are inappropriate to its location, or pay inadequate regard to landscape and green infrastructure considerations will be refused.

Applicants should demonstrate through Design and Access Statements how proposals will incorporate features to design out crime through incorporation of the latest relevant Secured by Design guidance.

ES2: Achieving Green Design

The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to achieve energy efficiency in new developments.

Proposals for new residential schemes and new dwellings will be favourably considered where the proposal seeks to deliver some or all of the following elements:

- A Fabric First approach to the fabric of the dwellings, with a minimum of 10% improvement on current Building Regulation 'U' values.
- Air permeability of the building fabric below 3 air changes per hour, seeking an improvement over the building regulations minimum of 10 air changes per hour.
- The potential for Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) systems to be installed in the dwellings to ensure efficient energy management within the homes.
- Orientation and layout of buildings, and the design of surrounding planting and landscaping takes into consideration the potential to increase Passive Solar Gain.
- Consideration of opportunities to incorporate PV (Photovoltaic generation) and other forms of renewable energy technology within the fabric of buildings and within the development site.
- Consideration of the potential to implement water recycling measures on a building or site-wide scale to significantly reduce mains water demand as part of the development.

In respect of non residential developments, new buildings should seek to exceed the BREEAM

standards, where it can be verified that new developments will exceed the requirements of Building Regulations part L2a (conservation of heat and power, new buildings other than dwellings).

ES3: Built Heritage, Listed Buildings, and Bassingham Conservation Area

Heritage assets and their settings will be conserved where appropriate, enhanced, to maintain the quality of Bassingham's built heritage and historic environment. Any development proposal affecting heritage asset or its setting will be required to contribute positively to conserving and enhancing the asset.

The Design and Access Statement accompanying such proposals must provide sufficient detail for proposals to be properly understood and a Heritage Statement may be necessary depending on the scale and significance of the impacts of the proposal. Requirements for information supporting such proposals may include:

- Drawings showing the proposal in relation to surroundings including elevations and sections;
- Three-dimensional drawings from single multiple viewpoints; and
- Rendered elevations to demonstrate the proposed palette of materials.

Design and Access Statements should include detail of how the proposal has taken account of the content of the latest Conversation Area appraisal.

ES4: Landscape and Countryside Surrounding the Village

There is a high value placed on the villages landscape setting. All proposals that will result in impacts to existing green infrastructure, or which plan to create new green infrastructure, must be consistent with the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study. Proposals that cause harm to the network will not be supported.

Any new development proposals outside of the villages Development Boundary(see policy HG3) should take into consideration the following; in order to protect and enhance the landscape character:

- Potential to retain and enhance broad open views and vistas out of the village;
- New boundaries should where possible utilise softer features such as tree lined native hedges;
- Scattered trees, farmsteads and copses are common landscape features and opportunities should be sought to replicate these features as part of any landscape design scheme;
- Hedges, and the field patterns they create, are important and reflect the local historical landscape context and therefore should be preserved unless there are exceptional reasons why this cannot be done, in which case replacement planting will be required; and;
- Opportunities for landscaping and planting to connect to existing routes and green infrastructure within the village;
- Proposals should avoid Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) unless it can be demonstrated that the proposal cannot be located on land of lower quality or

where the site would not be viable for modern farming or is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture.

ES5: Renewable Energy Schemes

Where planning permission is required, energy generating schemes and infrastructure using renewable energy sources, and new Renewal Energy Scheme development will be supported in the Neighbourhood Plan Area provided that:

- On householder/domestic schemes, and any other schemes located within the Development Boundary, the energy generating infrastructure is located as close as practicable and is proportion to the scale of the existing buildings and proposed development it is intended to serve.
- The siting, scale and design of any energy generating infrastructure does not compromise public safety, allows continued safe use of public rights of way, and does not adversely affect existing amenities.
- Any technologies and infrastructure used to generate energy must not detract from the rural, visual and historic character of the village and the surrounding landscape setting and environment.
- Adjoining land uses are not adversely impacted in terms of noise, vibration, or electro magnetic interference.

Where appropriate the energy generating infrastructure and its installation complies with the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (*).

Sustainability Review		
Objective	Does this policy address sustainability issues	Comments against sustainability issues
NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD REINFORCE THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF BASSINGHAM AND RESULT IN ENERGY EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	ES1 - Yes ES2 - Yes ES3 - Yes	ES1 – the requirement for Design and Access Statements will ensure that local character has been sufficiently addressed and opportunities for energy efficient sustainable buildings are maximised. ES2 – see above comments, but also consider the important role that rainwater recycling/ SUDs plays in areas of the village that have historically been prone to flooding. ES3 – the requirement for a Heritage Statement for proposals affecting the historic environment of Bassingham will ensure that suitable and proportionate consultation with Heritage England takes place as part of the pre-application process and therefore any negative impacts will be mitigated. NOTE: these policies needs to be reflected in any future Conservation Area Appraisal/ Management Plan and decisions relating to whether p.v. and MHRV systems can be accommodated alongside listed buildings and their settings should be addressed as

		part of the process.
MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE EXISTING OPEN SPACE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK WITHIN THE VILLAGE, AND ENSURE NEW DEVELOPMENT INCLUDES A LEVEL OF OPEN SPACE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO MATCH THE EXISTING STANDARDS OF PROVISION IN THE VILLAGE	ES4 – Partly	This policy identifies the most important landscape and countryside characteristics of the village and aims to protect and enhance key green infrastructure assets. Adherence to the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure means that blue infrastructure (ditches, etc) are also included within the desire to protect and enhance these important features. Note: Parts of the village are at risk of flooding and therefore proposals should be fully compliant with CLLP Policy LP14. Proposals must take account of all sources of flood risk by providing a site specific flood risk assessment and demonstrate that there is no unacceptable increased risk of flooding to the development or other properties during the lifetime of the development. Developers must demonstrate that proposals will not affect the integrity of flood defences. Flood mitigation will be agreed with the local authority
FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY, WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE INHERENT LANDSCAPE AND COUNTRYSIDE QUALITY SURROUNDING THE VILLAGE.	ES5- Yes	This policy helps to protect the landscape and countryside quality of Basingham. Note: additional criteria could include impact assessments to other key environmental receptors (land use, water, soil, air (pollution effects), impacts on transport and civil infrastructure, health, flooding, biodiversity (species and habitats)

Sustainability Cumulative Effects

The sustainability appraisal for Bassingham is developed from the outcomes of the baseline data review, local consultation responses, the analysis of main issues, and also a review of the policies of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Each Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan policy has been evaluated for its individual current effects. The table below considers the cumulative effects of policies to ensure that no 'hidden', indirect, or other issues are caused as a result of the policies in combination.

Key to Cumulative effects matrix:

Direct positive		Indirect positive		Partly		Indirect negative		Direct negative		Policy is not applicable to the topic	N/A
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- BNDP: Bassingham Neighbourhood Development Plan Policies
- Bassingham Sustainability Assessment Topics (resulting from policy and baseline review).

Sustainability Topics

1. Housing

- 1.1. Housing need/ affordability and demographic structure of population
- 1.2. Provision of flexibility in design for all stages of life
- 1.3. Character of village

2. Transport

- 2.1. Connectivity and proximity
- 2.2. Public transport
- 2.3. Cycling and walking
- 2.4. Travel to work
- 2.5. Road safety

3. Business and Employment

- 3.1 Local business
- 3.2 Local Jobs

4. Community Life

- 4.1. Health and Care
- 4.2. Community Services and Facilities

5. Environment, design quality and sustainability

- 5.1. Water resources and flood risk
- 5.2. Contaminated Land
- 5.3. Landscape, Townscape and Views
- 5.4. Climate Change, Low Carbon Living and Renewable Energy
- 5.5. Green Infrastructure Network (New, Local and Important Green Space)
- 5.6. Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- 5.7. Historic Environment
- 5.8. Design, Amenity and Sustainability

Table 13: Compatibility matrix: Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan Policies/Bassingham Sustainability Topics (derived from CLLP Policy and local baseline review)

BNDP Policies BSA	Housing			Transport					Employment & Business		Community		Sustainability and Design							
	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
HG1				N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A				
HG2				N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A						
HG3		N/A						N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A						
HG4								N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A						
HG5				N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A						
T1	N/A	N/A	N/A						N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A
EB1					N/A	N/A					N/A			N/A						
CL1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ES1	N/A		N/A					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		
ES2		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	
ES3	N/A	N/A							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
ES4	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A
ES5		N/A			N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A						

Cumulative effects, recommendations and monitoring

Cumulative effects

The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to identify potential issues and opportunities arising from the development of spatial planning policies. The Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan has been created following detailed consultation and this Sustainability Appraisal supports Neighbourhood Plan development through analysis of its compatibility with the policies of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Sustainability Topics identified within this Appraisal document have been created through the review of baseline information which gives information about the village and its community, and the key outcomes from consultation and policy review.

The Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan policies react directly to local circumstances and therefore are directed at guiding development over the plan period to 2036. Many aspects of the village will change during this timescale including technologies relating to renewable energy, building efficiency, transport, employment trends, requirements for community facilities and services. In all the community recognises the importance of being flexible to gain the maximum opportunities in the future, whilst protecting the intrinsic essence of this pretty rural village. Policies are strong in support of historic built environment and village core, landscape character, and biodiversity.

Recommendations:

Recommendations are an important outcome of Sustainability Appraisal, giving policy makers an opportunity to review and redraft policy proposals if deemed appropriate. There obviously may be reasons why recommendations cannot be taken into policy, and such decisions should be referred to within the overarching Neighbourhood Plan document

Housing

In terms of recommendations to improve sustainability, there are only a small amount to be made. Policy HG3 could alter the character of the village if infill sites were to be proposed in sensitive areas of the village. This could be avoided by directing proposals to a Conservation Area Appraisal Design Guide/ Management Plan or the requirement for a Heritage Statement if chosen sites were to be deemed of high vulnerability to change (as per Policy ES3). Policy HG3 would also be strengthened by giving reference to the Design Guide, especially in relation to landscape, townscape and views, and to the historic environment. The suggested Design Guide referred to in Policies HG1 and HG2 would benefit the community if flood risk were a consideration in addition to the other elements of the Guide. Parts of the central and western areas of the village are at risk and this would ensure that developers were aware and applied a proportionate approach to assessing risk/ devising mitigation strategies.

Landscape

Policy ES4 on the protection of the landscape and countryside surrounding the village is one of the most important policies that will guide future development proposals. Key features and ecosystems services have been identified that help to underpin a functioning landscape pattern. A suitable addition to the policy would be to consider the impacts of development on water resources and flood risk. Policy recommendations may include the opportunities for future SUDs and constructed wetland features to be incorporated into development where appropriate, whilst adding to the green infrastructure assets of the village.

Renewable Energy

Policy ES5 on Renewable Energy illustrates the farsightedness of the community in recognising the role of appropriate renewable energy options as a way to meet climate change and carbon reduction targets set at a national level. In order that any large scale proposals for renewable energy are

considered in depth for their suitability for Bassingham, it would be appropriate to ask for impacts on a wider range of natural receptors to be considered within this Policy (e.g. land use, pollution (risks to air, water and soil), health, flooding, biodiversity, as well as considerations relating to the capacity requirements of the village/building, impact on transport networks and civil infrastructure.

Monitoring

One of the benefits of a Sustainability Appraisal is that it identifies key issues and opportunities that will be impacted (positively or negatively) as a result of development. It is the role of the Neighbourhood Plan itself to monitor the changing needs of the community throughout the plan period, and similarly the Sustainability Appraisal monitoring framework will help decision makers to review the direction of change (e.g. No of affordable homes built, No of new trees planted etc).

The following is a list of indicators that could form part of a Neighbourhood Plan monitoring framework:

- No. of affordable houses built and occupied by local people
- No. of houses built to Lifetime Homes (or similar) standard
- No. of retained listed buildings
- Distance of housing to public transport and sustainable transport networks (e.g. cycle and walking routes)
- No. of homes built to accommodate 'work from home' options
- No. of accidents on local roads
- Capacity of local health and education providers to serve the needs of residents (e.g. viability if numbers of school children/patients fall, and conversely, pressures for expansion)
- No. of Locally Valued Key Facilities
- No. of new business start ups
- No. of buildings converted to provide additional business/retail uses.
- No. of planning proposals in known flood risk areas
- No. of sites available for long views out of the village into the countryside
- No. of renewable energy schemes permitted and their total carbon reduction potential
- Amount of new green infrastructure created and existing infrastructure retained
- No of proposals that enhance biodiversity, especially protected species and priority habitats
- No. of proposals using accredited sustainability standards (e.g. BREEAM, Home Quality Mark, etc

The monitoring cycle should be aligned to the Neighbourhood Plan review period, and where possible, the review should include sustainability gains/losses.

- ENDS-