

Appendix 3 - Criteria for Defining Sleaford Town Centre and Main Shopping Frontages

Town Centre

This is the central part of Sleaford, in which a mixture of mutually compatible uses and activities will be concentrated, so as to:

- Support the Town Centre's vitality and viability as a focus for shopping and other retail-related activities;
- Maximize opportunities for people to live within walking distance of a range of places of employment, shops, entertainments, cultural and other facilities;
- Maximize opportunities for people to live, work, shop and carry out other activities in an area that is easily accessible by public transport.

In defining the extent of the Town Centre for the purposes of this Local Plan, regard has been had to the following factors:

- Concentration of existing "town centre uses", as referred to in PPG6 (Town Centres and Retail Developments);
- Urban regeneration objectives, including the existence of land and buildings considered to have potential for development or redevelopment for uses appropriate to a town centre location;
- A development strategy that seeks to strengthen links between key points, including the railway station, the market place, the riverside and Navigation Yard, and the Tesco store off Northgate.
- Urban form;
- Accessibility; and
- Amenity.

Main Shopping Streets

These are the parts of Sleaford's Town Centre in which shopping, financial and professional services and food and drink outlets are to be the dominant uses at ground-floor level on active street frontages.

In defining the extent of the Main Shopping Streets for the purposes of this Local Plan, regard has been had to the following factors:

- Concentration of existing uses within Use Classes A1, A2 and A3;
- A retail development strategy that seeks to strengthen links between key points, including the railway station, the market place, Navigation Yard, and the Tesco store off Northgate;
- Accessibility; and
- Amenity.

Appendix 4 - Parking Standards

Type of development	Standards	Notes
Residential		
Houses and flats (including aged persons' dwellings)	<p>A. Within Sleaford and North Hykeham A maximum on average of 1.5 car parking spaces per dwelling.</p> <p>B. Elsewhere in the District A maximum on average of 2 car parking spaces for dwellings with 3 or less bedrooms, and 3 car parking spaces for dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.</p>	A garage space plus the space immediately in front of it will count as one space.
Sheltered housing - warden aided accommodation	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 2 units.</p> <p>Cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.</p>	
Community homes - homes for the elderly/children/physically or mentally handicapped people	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 3 residents.</p> <p>Cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.</p>	
Halls of residence/nurses homes/other residential hostels	Car and cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.	The general aim will be to restrict car parking to the minimum required for safe operation (e.g. off-loading/picking up) within Sleaford and North Hykeham, and to a maximum of 1 space per 3 residents elsewhere.
Retail		
Food retail	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 14 square metres of gross floor area.</p> <p>A minimum of 1 cycle stand per 250 square metres of gross floor area</p>	In general, car parking within Sleaford town centre will normally be expected to be short stay and available for public use.
Non-food retail	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 20 square metres of gross floor area.</p> <p>A minimum of 1 cycle stand per 500 square metres of gross floor area.</p>	In general, car parking within Sleaford town centre will normally be expected to be short stay and available for public use.

Type of development	Standards	Notes
Employment		
Offices	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 30 square metres of gross floor area.</p> <p>A minimum of 1 cycle stand per 200 square metres of gross floor area.</p>	
General industry	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 65 square metres gross floor area.</p> <p>A minimum of 1 cycle stand per 200 square metres of gross floor area.</p>	
Warehousing	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 150 square metres of gross floor area.</p> <p>A minimum of 1 cycle stand per 1,000 square metres of gross floor area.</p>	
Education		
Nursery schools/primary schools/secondary schools	Car and cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits, but typically a maximum of 1 car parking space per 2 staff plus an allowance for visitors.	A School Travel Plan is likely to be required in support of any proposal.
Higher and further education	Car and cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits, but typically a maximum of 1 car parking space per 2 staff plus a maximum of 1 space per 15 students.	A Transport Assessment (see paragraphs 7.8 and 7.12) and Travel Plan (see paragraphs 7.11 and 7.12) are likely to be required in support of any proposal.
Other development types		
Cinemas/theatres/conference facilities/bingo halls/other places of assembly with fixed seating	<p>A maximum of 1 car parking space per 5 seats.</p> <p>A minimum of 1 cycle stand per 20 seats.</p>	
Hospitals (including extensions to existing sites)	Car and cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.	A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan are likely to be required in support of any proposal

Type of development	Standards	Notes
Other development types		
Stadia	Car and cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits, but typically a maximum of 1 car parking space per 15 seats.	A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan are likely to be required in support of any proposal
Sports facilities (e.g. leisure centre /swimming pools/ squash clubs)	Car and cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.	A Transport Assessment and Travel Plan are likely to be required in support of any proposal
Restaurants/cafes /public houses /licensed clubs	A maximum of 1 car parking space per 3 square metres public drinking area plus 1 space per 5 square metres of public dining area. Cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.	Additional facilities, such as accommodation and conference facilities will need to be assessed separately in accordance with the appropriate standard.
Hotels	A maximum of 1 car parking space per bedroom. Cycle parking requirements to be assessed on individual merits.	Additional facilities, such as bars/dining rooms open to the general public and conference facilities, will need to be assessed separately in accordance with the appropriate standard.

Parking for powered two-wheelers (motorcycles, mopeds, scooters, etc.) should be provided at 1 space per 20 car parking spaces.

Parking for disabled people should be provided, in addition to the adopted maximum parking standards, in accordance with the following standards:

- Parking areas with less than 20 spaces in total - a minimum of 1 space.
- Parking areas with more than 20 spaces in total – a minimum of 2 spaces or 6% of the total, whichever is greater.

Cycle stands should be of the hooped type (often referred to as a Sheffield stand), which is capable of accommodating 2 cycles.

Appendix 5 - Green Wedges

Skellingthorpe Green Wedge

The Skellingthorpe Green Wedge links with the City of Lincoln's Wedges on the north-eastern side of the Fosdyke, to the east of Swanpool (and via this Wedge links to Hartsholme Country Park and Swanholme Lakes within the City's built-up area), and at Hospital Plantation/Skellingthorpe Moor Plantation.

Landscape - The Wedge's character is generally open, but varies from low-lying and flat in eastern parts, to gently undulating, and well wooded in the west. Woodland alongside the A46 provides a strong feeling of enclosure, and on emerging from this enclosed section, the elevated highway provides spectacular views of Lincoln Cathedral and the City.

Recreation - There are no bridleways within the Wedge, and footpaths are limited in number. However, the Sustrans cycle route provides pedestrian and cycle access between Skellingthorpe and the City.

Wildlife - The Wedge contains no County Wildlife Sites, but links the extensive grassland habitat of West Common with the woodland of Hospital Plantation/Skellingthorpe Moor Plantation.

Settlement pattern - The Wedge separates Skellingthorpe from the City of Lincoln.

Hykeham Pits Green Wedge

The Hykeham/Whisby Pits Green Wedge does not directly link with any of the City of Lincoln's Wedges. However, it relates closely to the Swanholme Lakes Wedge to the north-east.

Landscape - The Wedge is dominated by a complex series of lakes and pools, linked by narrow embankments. Dramatic views across this unusual landscape are available from the elevated A46.

Recreation - The lakes are used for an extensive range of water sports, and the Wedge includes the recreation ground at Newark Road, North Hykeham. Use for passive recreation is available at the Millennium Green, off Station Road, North Hykeham.

Wildlife - The Wedge contains one County Wildlife Sites, and is part of a chain of lakes within North Kesteven and the City of Lincoln that together form an important habitat, especially for over-wintering wildfowl.

Settlement pattern - Land in this part of the District is subject to development pressure, and the Wedge identifies those parts of the area that are sensitive lakeside environments.

Witham Valley Green Wedge

Together with the City of Lincoln Green Wedge to the north, this Wedge takes in the whole of the Witham valley from South Hykeham to Boultham.

Landscape - The Wedge has a flat, valley-floor character and is intensively farmed. Long views into the City of Lincoln are available, focussed upon the Cathedral, and channelled and narrowed by the existing development to the west and east.

Recreation - The Wedge contains the Fen Lane, North Hykeham playing field, and the River Witham is used for angling. Footpath and bridleway access is limited.

Wildlife - The Wedge contains no County Wildlife Sites, but the River Witham and its banks have habitat importance. Land within the City of Lincoln Green Wedge to the north is also of wildlife value.

Settlement pattern - The Wedge separates North Hykeham from South Hykeham, and North Hykeham from Waddington Brant Road.

Waddington/Bracebridge Heath Green Wedge

The Waddington/Bracebridge Heath Green Wedge links with the City of Lincoln's Wedge covering South Common, Bracebridge Old Clay Pit, Cross O'Cliff Orchard and Bennett's Field.

Landscape - The Wedge covers the Lincoln Cliff scarp slope, which is the dominant landscape feature of the District, and which is identified as an Area of Great Landscape Value. Spectacular views are available over the Witham and Trent valleys.

Recreation - The Viking Way long-distance footpath runs along the Cliff top, and there are significant footpath links between the City, Bracebridge Heath and the Wedge.

Wildlife - The Wedge contains no County Wildlife Sites, but the mature hedges and trees of the area also provide important wildlife habitat. Land immediately to the north, within the City of Lincoln's boundaries is also of wildlife value.

Settlement pattern - Separates Bracebridge Heath from Lincoln, and Waddington village from Waddington Brant Road.

Canwick/Bracebridge Heath Green Wedge

The Canwick/Bracebridge Heath Green Wedge links with the City of Lincoln's Wedge covering South Common, Bracebridge Old Clay Pit, Cross O'Cliff Orchard and Bennett's Field. Via the City of Lincoln Wedge it also links with the Waddington/Bracebridge Heath Green Wedge.

Landscape - The Wedge is a largely featureless plateau area at the top of the Lincoln Cliff scarp slope, from which excellent uninterrupted views of Lincoln Cathedral and the City are available.

Recreation - The Viking Way long-distance footpath runs along the Wedge's western boundary, but there are no footpath or bridleway routes within the Wedge itself.

Wildlife - The Wedge contains no County Wildlife Sites.

Settlement pattern - Together with South Common, it separates Bracebridge Heath from the City of Lincoln.

Canwick/Washingborough Green Wedge

The Canwick/Washingborough Green Wedge links with the City of Lincoln's Washingborough /Canwick Green Wedges to the north, and with the City of Lincoln's South Common Green Wedge to the west. Via the South Common Wedge it also links to the Waddington/Bracebridge Heath Wedge.

Landscape - The Wedge incorporates the southern side of the Witham valley. Most of it is steeply sloping, but those parts to the north of Washingborough Road are relatively flat. The majority of the Wedge is arable farmland, with large fields defined by low hedgerows but it also includes a golf course. Tree cover is sparse except at Canwick village and Canwick Park Golf Club. Fine views of Lincoln Cathedral and the City are available from Heighington Road, and from Lincoln Road, Washingborough.

Recreation - A footpath and the Sustrans cycle route run alongside the River, but otherwise, public access to the Wedge is limited. Western parts of the Wedge are made up of Canwick Park Golf Club.

Wildlife - The Wedge contains one County Wildlife Site, but the River Witham and its banks, and the mature woodland at Canwick have habitat importance. Land at the north-western end of the Wedge, within the City of Lincoln's boundaries, is also of wildlife value.

Settlement pattern - The Wedge separates Canwick from the City of Lincoln, and Washingborough from Canwick and the City. In particular the gap between Canwick and Lincoln is very narrow, but the dense tree planting of the golf course provides an important visual buffer.

Appendix 6 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

<p>High Dyke Parish: Cranwell</p>	<p>The wide verges of Ermine Street, along with some further roadside verge to the south, comprise a substantial area of Eastern Jurassic Limestone grassland in south Lincolnshire. This site is the locality of two nationally important rare plant species, at the edge of their British geographical range.</p>
<p>Doddington Clay Woods Parish: Doddington</p>	<p>Old Hag and Little Sale Woods are two ancient semi-natural woodlands which have developed on the heavy clay soils derived from scattered outcrops of Lias Clay which occur amongst glacial gravels in this area of Lincolnshire. The woods contain representative examples of several woodland types now scarce in lowland Britain, such as, wet ash-wych elm woodland, acid birch-ash-lime woodland, and lowland maple-ash-lime woodland. Both woodlands also have a rich and varied ground flora, reflecting variations in soil moisture and base status. Old Hag Wood is the site of a large heronry and also supports a varied community of other breeding birds.</p>
<p>Metheringham Heath Quarry Parish: Metheringham</p>	<p>The interest in this site is based on the geological formation which shows an excellent and virtually complete exposure through the Lincolnshire Limestone formation laid down in the middle Jurassic, about 170 million years ago. The basal part of the formation is particularly well developed providing essential information relating to the plaeoenvironmental interpretation of the basal beds of the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone. It is therefore a key sedimentological and stratigraphic site.</p>
<p>Potterhanworth Wood Parish: Potterhanworth</p>	<p>The site is known to have been continuously wooded and its long management as coppice with standards, combined with variations in soil texture and drainage has resulted in outstanding plant and animal communities. The wood also supports a breeding bird community characteristic of ancient woodlands and contains a small heronry.</p>
<p>Copper Hill Parish: Wilsford</p>	<p>This site includes nationally important exposures of Lincolnshire limestone. The site is of particular geological importance as it provides evidence of the environmental conditions at the time when the limestone was laid down, 170 million years ago. The biological interest lies in the rich and varied limestone flora and its associated range of butterfly species.</p>
<p>Wilsford Heath Quarry Parish: Wilsford</p>	<p>The site is a disused limestone quarry with semi-natural deciduous woodland dominated by oak, ash, beech and sycamore. Another important habitat is the species-rich limestone grassland which supports a flora now uncommon in the East Midlands.</p>
<p>Wilsford and Rauceby Warrens Parish: Wilsford/ South Rauceby</p>	<p>This site comprises the most extensive remaining area of limestone grass heath in south Lincolnshire. Variation in the thickness of glacial deposits gives rise to a mix of dry lime-rich soils and lime-poor soils with a correspondingly high botanical diversity. A large population of nationally rare plants occur in this area. Great crested newts breed in one of the old water-filled sand and gravel workings.</p>

Appendix 7 - County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves

<p>Springwell Plantation Parish: Ashby-de-la-Launde</p>	<p>A small wet, mixed plantation, which supports the nationally rare native black poplar. One of the most important black poplar sites in Lincolnshire and of significant importance nationally.</p>
<p>Blankney Brick Pits Parish: Blankney</p>	<p>A small group of former clay workings, now disused and flooded, and surrounded by marsh and woodland. The range and quality of its habitats (open water, woodland, mixed plantation and marginal habitats) is unusual, and it supports a range of marsh and marginal plant species that is usually confined to unmanaged ditches and former mineral workings.</p>
<p>Gilbert's Wood Parish: Blankney</p>	<p>One of the more species-rich small woodlands in the District, with a particularly rich ground flora for a woodland of this type and size.</p>
<p>Murray Wood and the Belt Parish: Blankney</p>	<p>Mixed woodland, with a particularly diverse understorey, and a ground flora that suggests that the site has supported woodland for centuries. One of the richest woodlands in the District and an integral part of a complex of woods of County importance in this area.</p>
<p>Oak Holt Parish: Blankney</p>	<p>A remarkably diverse, mixed woodland on soil that varies from light and sandy to a heavy loam, giving a range of woodland types with a varied ground flora, which suggests that this is an ancient woodland site. It is also within a complex of ancient woodlands in this part of the District that are of County importance.</p>
<p>Scopwick Long Wood Parish: Blankney</p>	<p>A small copse of broad-leaved woodland that may be semi-natural, but is certainly quite old. The understorey and ground flora are exceptionally rich for a wood of this small size.</p>
<p>Boothby Graffoe Protected Road Verge Parish: Boothby Graffoe and Metheringham</p>	<p>A 700-metre length of road verge, which supports the very dry, lime-rich grassland typical of the thin soils of the Lincoln Edge - a habitat that was once widespread, but which is now scarce.</p>
<p>Branston Delph Parish: Branston and Mere</p>	<p>A drainage ditch of approximately 3 kilometres in length, which contains many aquatic and marginal or marshy plant species.</p>
<p>Branston Island Parish: Branston and Mere</p>	<p>Approximately 200 hectares of arable land, which is used as a flood defence washland in periods of high water levels. The site is used by large numbers of bird species in the winter (plover, curlews, snipe and Bewick's and Whooper swans) and, in periods of inundation, also attracts wildfowl such as mallard, shoveler, shelduck, wigeon, mute swans, redshank and other wintering species. It is one of the most important inland flood washland sites in Lincolnshire.</p>
<p>Curtois's Holt Parish: Branston</p>	<p>A mainly ash woodland of 9 hectares, which has a rich understorey and ground flora. It is both an important part of the Blankney Woods complex and a distinct wood within it, reflecting both the slightly acidic conditions and the close proximity of Potterhanworth Wood.</p>

Moor Wood Parish: Brauncewell	A small, but species-rich mixed woodland, probably plantation but with a rich enough ground flora to suggest that the site may have supported ancient woodland.
Flowerpot Brick Pit Parish: Burton Pedwardine	This site contains areas of open water, scrub, and grassland. The water body and scrub are species poor, but the pockets of grassland that have developed on lime-rich clays (resulting in marshy calcareous grassland) are particularly species rich.
Carlton Le Moorland Grassland Parish: Carlton Le Moorland	A small (0.5 hectares) fragment of wet unimproved grassland on clays - a habitat that was once relatively common in this part of Lincolnshire. The sward contains high numbers of species, which suggest antiquity.
Cranwell Grassland Parish: Cranwell & Byard's Leap	A small (2 hectare) area of limestone pasture, with adjacent copse and with hawthorn scrub, which is very rich in plant species.
Whisby Nature Park Parish: Doddington, Whisby and Thorpe-on-the-Hill	Former gravel workings, which represent one of the largest (103.7 hectares) complexes of inland wetland in the County, as well as supporting a wide diversity of habitats from dry grassland to reedswamp. The site supports large numbers of breeding, passage and wintering bird species, nationally scarce plant species, plant species notified as vulnerable or endangered in the County, and nationally scarce invertebrate species. It is one of the best wetland sites in the County, and certainly the most extensive wetlands in the District. This site has also been designated as a Local Nature Reserve.
Metheringham Heath Protected Road Verge Parish: Metheringham	A grassland site on thin soils over limestone, resulting in a very dry sward rich in species. It is one of the few remaining examples of Lincoln Edge lime-rich heath habitat.
Eagle Wood and Protected Roadside Verge Parish: Eagle	A spruce plantation with a particularly rich ground flora, which includes many primary woodland indicator species, suggesting that this is an ancient woodland site. The ground flora can also be seen along the adjacent road verge.
Hurn Wood Parish: Eagle and Swinethorpe	Hurn Wood is clearly secondary, but the richness of the ground flora suggests that the wood is certainly old, and probably semi-natural. It also has a role as important cover for breeding birds. One of the richest woodlands in the District.
Kirkby-La-Thorpe Pit Parish: Kirkby-La-Thorpe	A flooded pit, but also includes areas of willow scrub and grassland, some of which is quite marshy. Supports a variety of neutral grassland plant species, as well as aquatic and marginal species.
Fulbeck - Leadenham Dismantled Railway Parish: Leadenham & Fulbeck	This site contains calcareous grassland, scrub, disturbed ground and secondary woodland. It is the mix of habitats that gives the site much of its importance, but some of the grassland areas support a rich limestone flora. There are damp hollows and dense hawthorn scrub, which supports a number of birds.

Green Man Wood Parish: Metheringham	A large area of broad-leaved and mixed woodland (approximately 50 hectares), which is obviously plantation in places, but which has a rich ground flora suggesting that at least part may have been replanted on the site of ancient woodland.
Gorse Lane Parish: Navenby & Wellingore	A green lane bounded by hedgerows in places and in others by dry stone walls. The site consists of dry limestone grassland that is herb-rich in places. Disturbed areas are occasionally colonised by unusual or rare arable weeds.
Bloxham Lane Woods Parish: Nocton	A relatively small wood (3.6 hectares) which contains some extremely large and mature trees, which suggests that it is a site of some antiquity. The shrub layer is very rich, and the ground flora is patchy, but very rich in places. It is an important wood, and is one component of a complex of woodlands that is of County importance.
Long Holt Parish: Nocton	A small strip of broad-leaved woodland, probably ancient, that is an important corridor feature joining up with the larger Neville's Wood. The ground flora is very rich and indicates the sandy nature of the soil.
Neville Wood Parish: Nocton	An area of ancient, broad-leaved woodland, with a ground flora that reflects the slightly damp and acid conditions.
Nocton Delph Parish: Nocton and Dunston	A long drainage ditch, with particular interest present in the water edge habitat, which has a marshy, fen type character.
Nocton Wood Parish: Nocton	An outstanding wildlife site, and the central part of a complex of woodlands in this part of the District that are of County importance. It is also one of the largest woodland blocks in the District. The woodland type varies from high forest to coppice, and the shrub layer is rich. The soil is sandy and the ground flora is therefore quite different to the other woods in the area. The wood is an important bird habitat and, in overall terms, is one of the finest non-SSSI woodlands in Lincolnshire.
Heath Farm Road Verge Parish: North Rauceby	One of very few sites of unimproved calcareous grassland in the District, containing a rich variety of wild flowers characteristic of limestone soils.
Wilsford Bank Protected Road Verge Parish: North Rauceby	The verge is botanically rich and has been colonised by plant species typical of short calcareous turf – species that are becoming uncommon in the County.
Enfield Farm Meadows Parish: North Scarle	Two meadows rich in plant species, typical of the type of wet neutral grassland that has been lost throughout much of Lincolnshire since the 1930s. The site is bounded by large mature hedgerows with standard trees.

Hill Holt Wood Parish: Norton Disney	Probably the best example of wet, acid woodland in the District. It has developed on sands and gravels, with wet areas and a predominantly acidic soil, and supports a wide range of species of plants and animals.
Quern Dyke Holt Parish: Potterhanworth	A small (4 hectares) ancient, broad-leaved wood, which is part of a complex of woodland of County importance in this part of the District. However, it is situated on a sandy soil and the water table is high, and consequently it is considerably wetter than others in the complex. The shrub layer and ground flora are unusual, reflecting the damp and acid soil.
Scopwick Heath Old Quarry Parish: Scopwick	An abandoned limestone quarry, dominated by scrub. Calcareous grassland is developing on the quarry floor and is, in parts, exceptionally rich. One of the best examples of this habitat in the District.
Skellingthorpe Big Wood Parish: Skellingthorpe	Approximately 175 hectares of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland and coniferous plantation, which is one of the finest examples of woodland in Lincolnshire. The tree cover is primarily pendunculate oak, birch, with some small-leaved lime, ash and hazel coppice. The ground flora is varied, reflecting variations in soil type and wetness.
Lollycocks Field Parish: Sleaford	This land was declared a Local Nature Reserve in 1993, since when it has been managed by the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers for a range of habitats – as a spring meadow, a summer meadow, several groups of trees and shrubs, an area of wet tall fen, and a pond. Its value lies principally in its accessibility for the public (and especially local schools) to enjoy a site with a range of quality habitats.
Sleaford Fen Parish: Sleaford & Quarrington	An area of willow scrub and open ponds, which contains nationally rare pond and lake-edge plant species. It also represents an important site for breeding birds.
Rauceby Quarry Parish: South Rauceby	An abandoned limestone quarry, which now supports recolonising limestone grassland and scrub. It represents one of the best calcareous grassland sites in the District, supporting a wide variety of wild flowers typical of this habitat.
Beckingham Ranges Parish: Stapleford & Beckingham	The largest area of open grassland habitat in the District – approximately 450 hectares. Much of the grassland is fairly rough pasture, but the site also contains wet areas where marsh and marginal habitats can be found. Scrub, copses and arable areas are also present within the site. The site's importance comes from the amount of grassland that it supports, the range of habitats present and the relative lack of disturbance.
Stapleford Moor Parish: Stapleford	A large area (120 hectares) of woodland, unimproved acid grassland and heathland. It represents one of the last remaining fragments of heathland in the District, and supports a variety of breeding birds.

<p>Stapleford Wood Parish: Stapleford</p>	<p>A very large (280 hectares) conifer plantation on sandy soil, with wet area and areas of oak and birch. It retains a heathland interest, and represents the last and best remaining example of the habitat type in the District, supporting a number of plant species that rare and declining across the County. A number of rare bird and invertebrate species have been recorded. It is one of the most important wildlife sites in the District, and is of County importance for its remnant heathland habitat, and its invertebrate and breeding bird populations.</p>
<p>Tunman Wood Parish: Thorpe on the Hill</p>	<p>A 19 hectare wood situated partly on sandy, free-draining soil and partly on wet loams and clays. The sandy soil supports a species-poor coniferous plantation, but the remainder of the wood has a diverse flora and bird fauna.</p>
<p>Waddington Pasture Parish: Waddington</p>	<p>A pair of neutral unimproved grassland fields bounded by large hedgerows. Both are botanically rich, but the western field has an outstanding range of plant species. The site also includes a marshy area, where the flora is quite different.</p>
<p>Washingborough Junction Parish: Washingborough</p>	<p>A small, marshy grassland site, also containing a small copse. The marsh and open water support a wide variety of wetland plants, and the site as a whole supports a number of birds of marshy and wet grassland, as well as barn owls.</p>
<p>Wilsford Carr Parish: Wilsford</p>	<p>One of a declining number of semi-natural, wet woodland sites in the County, which supports a variety of habitats, including willow carr, reed swamp, freshwater marsh and scrub. These habitat mosaics, plus the relatively large size of the site result in an important wildlife site.</p>

Appendix 8 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Parish	Monument Number	Title	Grid Reference
Aubourn, Haddington and South Hykeham	22771	A medieval and post-medieval hall complex, Haddington	SK 91286278
Anwick	22636	Churchyard cross, St. Edith's churchyard	TF 1145 5062
Asgarby and Howell	22635	Churchyard cross, St. Oswald's churchyard	TF1349 4624
Aswarby and Swarby	138	Barrow in Aswarby Park	TF 059 401
Aunsby and Dembleby	22772	Buried remains of medieval church and churchyard, Dembleby House Farm	TF 0382 3780
Beckingham	22663	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	SK 8756 5376
Blankney	313	Carr Dyke SE of Blankney Wood	TF 117 617 TF 115 619
Blankney	314	Carr Dyke at Linwood Hall	TF 121 614 TF 123 605
Boothby Graffoe	64	Somerton Castle	SK 954 588
Branston and Mere	31604	Moated site 325m south east of Branston Lodge	TF 0626 6830
Brauncewell	22738	Dunsby medieval village	TF 0401 5132
Brauncewell	22740	Brauncewell medieval village	TF 0466 5255
Burton Pedwardine	31605	Mareham Grange	TF 0859 4307
Cranwell and Byard's Leap	22630	Cranwell village cross	TF 0323 4993
Digby	22637	Digby village cross	TF 0814 5477
Digby/Walcott	30001	Catley Priory	TF 1188 5554
Eagle and Swinethorpe	22620	Remains of a preceptory, fishponds and post-medieval gardens at Eagle Hall	SK 8650 6568
Ewerby and Evedon	178	Haverholme Priory	TF 109 494
Ewerby and Evedon	22634	Ewerby village cross	TF 1211 4728
Heckington	317	Settlement site 650 yds (600m) E of Holme House	TF 179 455
Heckington	22670	Churchyard cross, St. Andrew's churchyard	TF 1429 4409

Parish	Monument Number	Title	Grid Reference
Helpringham	274	Carr Dyke, Roman canal, at Helpringham	TF 144 388 TF 148 392
Helpringham	303	Roman saltern in Helpringham Fen	TF 172 385
Helpringham	22626	Medieval moated site, settlement and cultivation remains, post medieval park and garden, Thorpe Latimer	TF 1349 3981
Helpringham	22640	Helpringham village cross	TF 1396 4074
Metheringham	94	Village Cross	TF 068 614
Newton and Haceby	51	Roman villa, Haceby	TF 019 369
Newton and Haceby	240	Haceby moated site	TF 031 359
Newton and Haceby	22625	Moated site, Newton	TF 0487 3605
Newton and Haceby	22690	Bowl barrow, 400m south east of Moat Farm	TF 0505 3580
Nocton	312	Carr Dyke in Nocton Wood	TF 082 646 TF 089 634
Nocton	22750	Nocton Park Priory on Abbey Hill, 750m north east of Nocton Wood Houses	TF 0771 6478
North Kyme	22632	North Kyme village cross	TF 1516 5266
North Rauceby	22639	North Rauceby village cross	TF 0221 4639
Norton Disney	81	Roman villa W of Hill Holt	SK 859 602
Osbournby	31601	Medieval fishpond complex 250m south of Laurels Farm	TF 0665 3776
Rowston	22638	Rowston village cross	TF 0840 5630
Scredington	22641	Boundary cross, Mareham Lane	TF 0841 4203
Scredington	22739	Packhorse bridge, Northbeck	TF 0970 4092
Scredington	31602	Thorny Close moated site, Northbeck	TF 0963 4121
Scredington	31603	Hall Close moated manorial complex	TF 0939 4074
Silk Willoughby	22642	Silk Willoughby village cross	TF 0564 4296
Silk Willoughby	22751	Butt Mound bowl barrow, Butt Lees	TF 0546 4298
Silk Willoughby	22752	Folk Moot bowl barrow, Butt Lees	TF 0538 4297
Silk Willoughby	22753	Silkby Chapel remains, Butt Lees	TF 0528 4298

Parish	Monument Number	Title	Grid Reference
Skellingthorpe	30101	Skellingthorpe duck decoy, 550m north east of Decoy Farm	SK 9419 7166
Sleaford	338	Settlement and enclosure, Holdingham	TF 046 456
Sleaford	22689	Sleaford Castle	TF 0646 4555
South Kyme	22622	Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden	TF 1685 4972
Stapleford	22662	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	SK 8862 5757
Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	22609	Remains of preceptory church, Temple Bruer	TF 0084 5370
Threekingham	22610	Site of Anglo-Saxon nunnery and medieval chapel, Stow Green	TF 0941 3507
Threekingham	22643	Churchyard cross, St. Peter's churchyard	TF 0898 3611
Threekingham	30207	Post medieval formal garden remains and medieval enclosures, Manor Farm	TF 0866 3624
Thurlby	22661	Churchyard cross, St. Germain's churchyard	SK 9086 6171
Timberland	298	Carr Dyke	TF 127 586 TF 127 582
Timberland	315	Carr Dyke W of Martin Wood	TF 126 588
Walcot near Folkingham	22690	Bowl barrow 400m south east of Moat Farm	TF 0505 3580
Walcot near Folkingham	31607	Medieval fishpond complex, 80m south west of Manor House	TF 0588 3506
Walcott	27900	Neolithic long barrow 770m ESE of Rowston Grange	TF 1155 5559
Washingborough	275	Carr Dyke, Roman canal N of Washingborough	TF 024 707
Washingborough	276	Carr Dyke, Roman canal adjoining Glebe Farm	TF 041 705
Washingborough	311	Carr Dyke between Washingborough and Common Square	TF 031 706 TF 036 705 TF 037 705 TF 039 705
Washingborough	22627	Washingborough village cross	TF 0192 7061
Welbourn	33129	Castle Hill ringwork	SK 9681 5432
Wellingore	22660	Wellingore village cross	SK 9838 5679

Appendix 9 - Conservation Areas

To note: In accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Section 69) and the Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 – Planning and Historic Environment Conservation Areas designation must be reviewed from time to time. Therefore all summaries need to be read in conjunction with any review undertaken.

Aswarby – June 1991

Aswarby Conservation Area has an area of 77.3 hectares and covers the settlement itself, and also takes in Aswarby Park. The Conservation Area has a very open character, since it contains few buildings, some of which are set back significantly from the edge of the highway. Buildings are 2 storey in height and are built in coursed rubble stonework, with slate roofs. However, there are two distinct architectural styles within the settlement. Some buildings have low parapet gables, gabled dormers and porches, diamond shaped chimney stacks and wood casement windows. Others have deep parapet gables, rectangular separated chimney stacks, and stone mullioned windows with 3 vertical panes. Throughout, trees contribute greatly to the Conservation Area's attractive character.

Bassingham – June 1991

Bassingham Conservation Area has an area of 13.6 hectares and covers central and southern parts of the village around Newark Road/High Street. Buildings are generally 2 storey in height, and many are located directly on the pavement edge. The majority of buildings are detached but linked together by roadside walls or hedges. Red brick is the predominant building material, and roofs are in red pantile or slate, are steeply pitched (between 40° and 45°), and are often punctuated by ridge level chimney stacks. Roof verges are plain, or are emphasised by specially coursed brickwork or a shallow parapet. Dormer windows are not characteristic, and windows generally have a strong vertical emphasis with arched brickwork lintels. Trees are important throughout the Conservation Area.

Billingham – December 2006

Billingham Conservation Area has an area of 3.8 hectares, and covers eastern parts of the village, around Church Street, Bridge Street, Church Lane, Victoria Street and Market Place. Buildings are densely grouped, are generally 2 storey in height and are located on the pavement edge, clearly defining the greatly varying shape and width of the streets. Buildings are also commonly linked together by walls and fences, further increasing the definition of the highway edge. Red/brown brick is the predominant building material, and roofs are in slate or pantile, and have plain verges. Chimney stacks rising within buildings and emerging at ridge height are characteristic. Windows generally have a vertical emphasis, are usually slightly recessed from the face of the building, and small panes and dormer windows are uncharacteristic. The Conservation Area contains a number of traditional shop fronts, which contribute significantly to its character.

Blankney – December 1977

Blankney Conservation Area is in two parts, one covering the settlement itself, and the other covering St Oswald's Church, which together they have an area of 8.6 hectares. The settlement has two distinct character areas. Buildings alongside the B1188 are closely arranged, and have a 'Tudor' character, although they were built in the 1830s and 1840s. They are 2 storey in height, built in stone and slate and have mullioned windows, dramatic brick chimney stacks and white rail fences and hedges. The buildings are separated by yew trees, which soften the character of this

part of the settlement. In contrast, buildings to the east are more informally laid out, and designs are simpler and more traditional – 2 storey, stone and pantile buildings with pitched roofs, with the main ridge normally parallel to the road. Substantial chimneys rise at ridge height, and windows are vertically proportioned, with small panes and arched lintels. The character of this part of the Conservation Area depends greatly upon the contrast between the buildings on the northern side of the road and the high stone wall on the southern side which is given extra prominence by the dense planting behind it.

Bloxholm – June 1991

Bloxholm Conservation Area has an area of 15.9 hectares, and covers the entire settlement as well as the grounds to Bloxholm Hall. The Conservation Area has a very open character, since it contains few buildings, many of which are set back significantly from the edge of the highway. Buildings are generally 2 storey in height, and constructed in natural stone (coursed rubble), with pitched slate roofs with hipped gables or ornate barge boards. Chimney stacks rise within buildings to appear at ridge level. The churchyard and the grounds to Bloxholm Hall dominate the Conservation Area, and give it its distinctive character

Boothby Graffoe – December 1977

Boothby Graffoe Conservation Area has an area of 10.0 hectares, and covers the majority of the village. The character of the Conservation Area depends very heavily upon the presence of large numbers of mature trees, particularly at its northern end. These trees play a major role in blending the village into the landscape, filling gaps between buildings and adding interest and colour to views along the Area's streets. The majority of buildings are 2 storey in height, built in coursed rubble limestone, and are generally slightly set back from the pavement edge. Roadside boundaries are strongly defined by stone walls, and by hedges in outer parts of the settlement. Roofs are steeply pitched (between 40° and 45°), pantiled, have plain or parapetted verges, and chimney stacks at ridge level are typical. Windows have a strong vertical emphasis, and lintels are often detailed.

Branston – July 1979

Branston Conservation Area has an area of 46.9 hectares, and covers southern parts of the village around High Street, Church Road, Silver Street, Chapel Road and Chapel Lane, and also includes Branston Park. Buildings are predominantly built of coursed limestone, are 2 storey in height and, in many parts of the Conservation Area, are set directly at the roadside, tightly defining the curve of the streets. Even where buildings are set back from the edge of the highway, the road edge tends to be strongly defined by limestone walls. Roofs tend to be steeply pitched (at least 45°) and are generally covered in pantiles, although natural slate is used in parts of the Conservation Area. Most buildings have plain verged gables, and ridge lines tend to run parallel to the street. Windows are generally slightly recessed and have a vertical emphasis, and cills and lintels are often prominent. Trees are a very important element in the Conservation Area's character, particularly within Branston Park, and in more southern parts.

Brant Broughton – January 1973

Brant Broughton Conservation Area covers an area of 30.8 hectares, and covers the majority of the village. Buildings are typically 2 or 3 storey in height and are built in natural stone or russet/red brick. The placement of buildings in relation to the street varies greatly from area to area, and continuous building lines extending further than 60 metres are untypical of the Conservation Area. Nonetheless, the Area generally has a distinct sense of enclosure because, even where buildings are set back from the highway edge, the roadside boundary is usually defined by railings, walls (often in patterned bonded brickwork) or hedgerows. Roofs are pitched between 40° and 50° with

plain-verged gables, and main ridge-lines tend to run parallel to the street, often punctuated by solid chimney stacks. Windows have a vertical emphasis and are often recessed one brick's width from the face of the wall, with lintels picked out by brick detailing. Dormer windows are generally modest and are capped by ornate boarded gables. Throughout the Conservation Area, mature trees play a major role in defining road edges, punctuating the built form and framing views. They are of great importance to the Area's character.

Coleby – December 1977

Coleby Conservation Area has an area of 33.3 hectares, and covers almost the entire village, and also takes in parts of the grounds to Coleby Hall which are included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Buildings are almost universally 2 storey in height, and built in natural stone with red clay pantiled roofs. In many parts of the Conservation Area, buildings are set on the edge of the highway, and this gives a sense of enclosure, gives strong definition to the curve of the roads, and frames views over the Cliff. Where buildings are set further back, the sense of enclosure is maintained by the use of stone walls along the front boundaries of properties. Roof verges are plain, and a variety of chimney stacks contribute to the diversity of the Area's character. Windows are generally slightly recessed, and almost universally have a strongly vertical emphasis.

Doddington – November 1986

Doddington Conservation Area has an area of 9.9 hectares, and covers almost the entire village, and also takes in parts of the grounds to Doddington Hall which are included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The Hall and its outbuildings, together with the Church, form a unique group of outstanding quality which is fundamental to the Conservation Area's character. However, the Area's character is equally dependant upon the fine trees, hedges, traditional iron railings and wooden paling fences which establish a link between buildings as well as enclosing and drawing the village together. Buildings are generally well spaced, and constructed in orange/red brickwork and natural clay pantiles, plain tiles or slate. Roof verges are generally plain, and chimney stacks at ridge level are common, and an important element in the Area's character. Windows have a vertical emphasis.

Dunston – December 1977

Dunston Conservation Area has an area of 8.5 hectares, and covers central parts of the village around Front Street, Middle Street and Vicarage Lane. The Conservation Area contains a number of groups of trees that contribute greatly to its character, and mature trees are the visually dominant element in a number of streets. Buildings are generally of 2 storey construction (although their heights vary considerably) and are built in stone or red brick, with slate or clay pantile roofs. Gable ends are normally plain but brick detailing is sometimes used, and chimneys stacks with stepped brickwork are traditionally set on the ridge. Buildings are generally set at or close to the edge of the pavement and, where they are set back, the highway boundary is usually strongly defined by walls, hedges or fences. Windows generally have a vertical emphasis, and dormers are uncommon and always modest in scale.

Harmston – December 2007

Harmston Conservation Area has an area of 17.8 hectares, and covers the northern half of the village around Blacksmith Lane, School Lane, Chapel Lane, Church Lane and High Street, as well as an area of parkland to the west of the village itself. Three features primarily define the Conservation Area's character: the presence of large numbers of fine trees; the role of stone walls in defining the highway edge, containing views and linking buildings together; and the contrast in the way that traditional village buildings, set tightly onto the pavement edge are concentrated at the junctions of the lanes with High Street, with remaining development being set back from the street edge.

Buildings generally are 2 storey in height, built in stone or red brick, with pantile roofs, the ridges of which generally run parallel with the lanes. Gable ends have plain verge detail, many buildings have chimney stacks at ridge level, and dormer windows are very uncommon. Windows are vertically proportioned, lintels are either flat or formed from an arch of stone or brick, and deep, solid cills are also characteristic.

Heckington Village – August 1975

Heckington Village Conservation Area has an area of 24.9 hectares, and covers central and eastern parts of the village around High Street, Church Street, Eastgate, Cameron Street and Cowgate. In many parts of the Conservation Area, buildings are located at or near the pavement's edge, giving a strong sense of definition to the street and, even where buildings are set back, walls, railings and hedges often continue this definition and enclosure. Buildings are generally 2 storey in height and are predominantly built in red brick, with slate or pantile roofs. Roof ridge lines generally run parallel to the street, and gable end treatments are typically plain or parapetted. Windows are vertical in their proportions and dormer windows, where used, are small in scale. The Conservation Area contains a number of traditional shop fronts which contribute significantly to its character, and throughout, trees contribute much to the overall character and appearance of the Area.

Heckington Station – January 1979

Heckington Station Conservation Area has an area of 1.2 hectares, and covers a group of dwellings and commercial buildings grouped around the point at which the railway crosses Station Road/Hale Road. Buildings vary in height from 1 to 3 storey, the majority have a commercial/railway character, and all are built in red brick, with slate roofs. The area to the south of the level crossing is dominated by a windmill and its yard and single-storey outbuildings, and generally has an enclosed and strongly commercial character, with non-domestic buildings located at the pavement edge. In contrast, buildings to the north are slightly set back from the highway edge, and the greater presence of domestic buildings, trees, hedges and grass verges contributes to a softer and more open character.

Heighington – September 2007

Heighington Conservation Area has an area of 17.5 hectares, and covers the area around High Street, Potterhanworth Road, Chapel Lane, Station Road, Back Lane, and Mill Lane. The Conservation Area contains an intricate network of lanes, with the highway edge normally strongly defined either by buildings at the pavement edge, or stone walls, railings or hedges where buildings are set back. Buildings are predominantly 2 storey in height, built in natural stone (although red brick is also common), and window openings have a vertical emphasis. Roofs are steeply pitched, covered in pantiles or slate, and ridge lines generally run parallel to the street. Roof verges are generally plain and chimney stacks at ridge level are common. Mature trees in groups or singly make a very positive contribution to the Area's character.

Helpringham – December 1977

Helpringham Conservation Area has an area of 9.6 hectares, and covers central parts of the village around High Street and George Street. Buildings are predominantly 2 storey and built in orange/red or brown/red brick, and the majority are situated on or near the edge of the street. Buildings around The Green are colour-washed in crisp, warm colours. Roofs are pitched, covered in slate or clay pantiles, and gable ends have plain verges. Chimney stacks are important in giving interest to the roofscape, and windows have a distinct vertical emphasis. Trees add life and interest to many parts of the Conservation Area.

Kelby – June 1991

Kelby Conservation Area has an area of 2.5 hectares, and covers the majority of the settlement. Buildings are predominantly stone-built, and 1 or 2 storey in height, with gabled roofs pitched at 35° or above, covered with natural slates or clay pantiles. Roof verges are generally plain or parapetted, and most domestic buildings have substantial chimney stacks emerging at ridge level. Windows are typically divided with vertically proportioned panes. Coursed stone walls or hedgerows define roadsides, and several small groups of trees generally enhance the Conservation Area's character.

Leadenham – December 1977

Leadenham Conservation Area has an area of 25.7 hectares, and many important groups of trees, and covers almost the entire village. Natural stone is the predominant material, although the area between High Street and Back Lane contains many red brick buildings. Northern parts of High Street are characterised by large buildings set back from the street edge, interspersed with fine mature trees, whilst walls define the curving form of the street. Further south, High Street becomes more intensively developed with terraces linked by walling, set on, or close to, the pavement edge. Main Street has a more open character, with individual buildings being particularly prominent. Throughout, buildings are generally 2 storey in height, roofs are pitched between 40° and 50°, roof verges are generally plain, and chimney stacks generally rise within buildings to appear at ridge level. Dormer windows are not characteristic of the Conservation Area, whilst windows have a clear vertical emphasis and are generally slightly recessed from walls, and solid doors are characteristic. Trees play a particularly important role in defining the character of the Conservation Area.

Martin – September 1979

Martin Conservation Area has an area of 5.2 hectares, and covers central parts of the village alongside High Street. The curving form of High Street is emphasised by the setting of the majority of buildings on the highway edge, or the use of walls, trees, hedges and railings to define the road's limits. However, the highway is wide and, as a consequence, the elevations of individual buildings and groups of buildings have special significance. The principle buildings are almost universally 2 storey in height, often with single-storey ancillary buildings. Ridge lines run parallel to the street, and roofs have plain verges on gable ends with chimney stacks at ridge level also very common. Red or brown brick, and dark grey slate or red clay pantiles are the predominant building materials, and windows have a pronounced vertical emphasis.

Metheringham – July 1976

Metheringham Conservation Area has an area of 17.0 hectares, and covers the centre of the village around High Street, Middle Street and Drury Street, and also takes in part of the grounds to the Manor House. In most parts of the Conservation Area, the shapes of the streets are strongly defined by buildings, walls, and hedges on the pavement's edge, or by trees which give an avenue effect. Buildings are generally 2 storey in height, and built in stone (or more rarely red brick) with pitched pantile or slate roofs. Gable ends are plain, and windows have a pronounced vertical emphasis.

Navenby – October 1975

Navenby Conservation Area has an area of 27.4 hectares, and covers western parts of the village. Buildings are generally two, or more rarely three, storeys in height and are built in stone or russet red brick. Roofs are pitched either at 35-40° or 50-60° and natural slates or red pantiles are typical. Substantial, ridge-level chimney stacks are prominent features and verges are generally plain. Windows are strongly vertical in appearance and flat or arched lintels are frequently picked out by brick detailing. Where dormer windows are used, they are generally modest and are capped by boarded gables. In many parts of the Conservation Area, buildings are located on the highway

edge, which gives a pleasant sense of enclosure. Even where buildings are set back from the pavement edge, walls, hedges and railings commonly give a strong definition to the highway edge. Although Navenby Conservation Area has poorer tree cover than many of the Cliff villages, its character nonetheless benefits greatly from mature trees.

Newton – November 1986

Newton Conservation Area covers 13.6 hectares, and includes the entire village. The Conservation Area's character is open, with 2 storey stone buildings separated one from another by significantly sized gardens or other undeveloped areas. Some buildings are sited close to the roadside and others are set well back, but the road edge is generally delineated by stone walls or hedgerows. Buildings generally have steeply pitched (more than 40°) red pantile roofs with plain or parapetted eaves, and chimney stacks set on the ridge are a common feature. Windows are typically divided with small vertical panes. Mature trees make a very valuable contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

Nocton – July 2008

Nocton Conservation Area covers 15.3 hectares, and covers most of the village as well as parts of the grounds to Nocton Hall. The Conservation Area generally has an open character (although in some parts, buildings are massed together to form distinctive, large groups), with 2 storey, stone buildings set back from the pavement edge and separated from one another by significant garden or other undeveloped areas. Hedges or stone walls are commonly used to define the pavement edge, and these have the effect of providing a visual link between buildings. Buildings generally have steeply pitched, pantile roofs with plain or parapet verges and windows that have a vertical emphasis. Trees are essential to the character of the Conservation Area.

North Rauceby – August 1975

North Rauceby Conservation Area covers 4.4 hectares, and takes in most of the village. The Conservation Area has an open character, with buildings typically set back from the highway edge. Hedging and stone walls define plot boundaries. Buildings are typically 2 storey in height and constructed of natural stone. Roofs are typically steeply pitched, with square, solid chimney stacks at ridge height. Some buildings have ornate barge boards, but plain or parapet verges are the norm, and narrow, pitched roofed dormers are relatively common. Windows generally have a clear vertical emphasis, and most frames are recessed and have a solid stone cill. Substantial groups of trees within the Conservation Area play a very important role in establishing its attractive character.

North Scarle – June 1991

North Scarle Conservation Area covers 3.3 hectares, and covers southern parts of the village only, around High Street. Buildings are almost universally 2 storey in height and located directly at the edge of the public highway, and the majority are built of red brick (with the exception of the area to the south of the Church where stone is the predominant building material). Roofs are pantiled or slated, and are steeply pitched (between 40° and 45°). Verges are plain or parapetted, and ridge lines are generally parallel to the street, with the exception of buildings in the central section of the western side of the Conservation Area. Windows have a clear vertical emphasis, and arched brick lintels are a characteristic feature. Trees are relatively uncommon but, where they exist, they contribute much to the Conservation Area's character.

Osbournby – October 1975

Osbournby Conservation Area covers 11.9 hectares, and includes southern and western parts of the village around High Street, West Street and North Street. The different parts of the Conservation Area have varying characters but, for the most part, buildings are 2 storey in height, and streets generally have strong definition thanks to the linking of buildings as terraces or by outbuildings and walls. Eastern parts of High Street have wide verges, whilst western parts open into a square, but in both sections the openness of the street gives special prominence to building elevations. Trees give West and North Street a softer character. Throughout the Conservation Area, pitched roofs with plain or parapet verges are the norm, with main ridge lines running parallel to the street. Window frames are generally recessed, and windows have a strong vertical emphasis. Traditional shop fronts are important, with pilasters and facias forming a clear frame to shop windows.

Potterhanworth – February 1978

Potterhanworth Conservation Area covers 9 hectares, and covers the parts of the village around Barff Road, Main Road, Nocton Road, Middle Street and Cross Street. Around the Village Green and around the junction of Station Road with Main Road, buildings are generally in stone with slate or pantiled roofs, whereas elsewhere in the Conservation Area, red brick and slate or pantiles dominate. Throughout, buildings are generally 2 storey in height and, even where buildings are set back from the highway edge, hedges, walls and tree planting maintain the definition of the street. Gable ends are plain, and windows have a pronounced vertical emphasis. Trees are a vital component of the Conservation Area's character.

Rauceby Hospital – November 1992

Rauceby Hospital Conservation Area has an area of 11.1 hectares, covers land which is included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and contains a number of hospital and ancillary buildings. The original hospital buildings are constructed of red brick with grey slate roofs, and represent an example of Victorian institutional architecture. They are predominantly 2 storey in height, large in scale, and are strongly symmetrical. The southern elevation is arranged as a crescent, whilst the northern elevation is dominated by the central administration block, which provides a strong focal point. The Conservation Area's special quality depends upon the scale and grouping of the hospital buildings, the associated formal landscaping, and mature woodland.

Scopwick – December 1979

Scopwick Conservation Area covers an area of 8.9 hectares, and covers central and southern parts of the village. Buildings are predominantly stone-built, 2 storey in height and are set back slightly from Main Street and from Brookside. Single storey ancillary buildings are a common feature of the Conservation Area and are often linked to the main (2 storey) building, appearing as a single entity. The edges of the highways are generally well defined by hedges or stone walls, but nonetheless, the Conservation Area has a very open character thanks to the undeveloped space surrounding the beck at its centre. This openness gives building elevations particular prominence. Roofs are typically pantiled and steeply pitched, with plain verges and chimneys above their gable ends. Windows are generally recessed a few centimetres from the building's elevation, and typically have small panes and a vertical emphasis.

Sleaford No.1 – January 1973, Sleaford No.2 – December 1977, and Sleaford Extension – November 1995

Sleaford Conservation Area covers an area of 44.7 hectares, and takes in the town's historic core and land alongside the River Sleas. The Area is generally densely-developed, with significant areas of open land only at its eastern and western extremities (playing fields and Sleaford Castle at the west, and extensive pasture land at the east). Buildings are generally located on the pavement edge, giving a strong sense of enclosure to most parts of the Area, and sharply defining the shape of the Area's highways. Buildings are generally two or three storeys in height, and most are built in red brick (although stone is common in parts – most notably in Northgate and the Market Place), with slate or pantile roofs. Buildings generally run with ridgelines parallel to the street, and gable ends are usually finished with plain verges. Windows are almost universally vertical in emphasis, and many parts of the Area feature simple traditional shopfronts with a strong relationship between ground and upper floors. The Conservation Area generally contains few trees but, where they are present, trees contribute greatly to the Area's character.

South Rauceby – August 1975

South Rauceby Conservation Area covers an area of 8.8 hectares, and includes south-western parts of the grounds to Rauceby Hall which are included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The Conservation Area takes in only northern parts of the village, around Main Street and Thorpe Drove. Development generally has a direct frontage to the highway, but most buildings are set back from the highway edge which is defined by stone walls. Buildings are typically 2 storey in height and constructed of natural stone. Roofs are typically steeply pitched, with the main ridge parallel to the street, and with square, solid chimney stacks at ridge height. Some buildings have ornate barge boards, but plain or parapet verges are the norm, and narrow, pitched roofed dormers are relatively common. Windows generally have a clear vertical emphasis, and frames are generally recessed and have a solid stone cill. Trees play a very important role in establishing the attractive character of the Conservation Area, particularly at its eastern end.

Waddington – August 1975

Waddington Conservation Area covers an area of 15.5 hectares, and takes in the village's historic core around Hill Top and High Street. Two storey stone buildings are characteristic of the Conservation Area which, in many parts, are set at or close to the edge of the public highway. Even in those locations where buildings are typically set back from the edge of the street, a strong sense of enclosure is achieved by stone walling on the pavement edge. Trees contribute further to this sense of enclosure and, in more open parts of the Conservation Area, mature trees are visually very important. Red clay pantiled roofs, with ridges that run parallel to the street are characteristic, as are windows with a strong vertical emphasis.

Washingborough – August 1975

Washingborough Conservation Area covers an area of 18.4 hectares, and takes in the village's historic core around Main Road, High Street, Church Hill, Manor Road and Oak Hill. Buildings are 1 or 2 storey in height, and stone is the characteristic building material. Much of the Conservation Area has a feeling of tight enclosure, thanks to the location of many buildings at, or close to, the edge of the public highway. In those locations where buildings are set back from the road edge, the highway edge is often strongly defined by hedges or walls. Mature trees also play a vital role in defining the character of many parts of the Conservation Area. Pantiled, pitched roofs with plain gable ends are characteristic, with ridge lines generally running parallel to the street. Windows generally have a vertical emphasis.

Welbourn – December 1977

Welbourn Conservation Area covers an area of 26.2 hectares, and takes in the majority of the village. The different parts of the Conservation Area have varying characters but, for the most part, buildings are 1 or 2 storey in height (although 3 storey buildings occur in parts) and are constructed in stone or orange/red brick. Highway boundaries are defined by stone or orange/red brick walls or by hedges, and the Conservation Area contains many important groups of trees. Gabled roofs (typically pitched at or above 45°) with plain verges are the norm, and clay pantiles are the predominant roofing material, although slates and red pantiles occur in some parts of the Conservation Area. Ridge lines are either parallel to, or at 90° to the highway, with chimney stacks usually at ridge level. Modestly-sized dormer windows are common, with monopitched sloping roofs, and the vertical members of window frames are typically closer than horizontal members.

Wellingore (redesignated) – January 1980

Wellingore Conservation Area covers an area of 22.1 hectares, and takes in approximately half of the village's total area, centred upon the historic core where West Street, Barnes Lane, Vicarage Lane, High Street and Hall Street join with Cliff Road. Buildings are predominantly stone-built, 2 storey (including single storey buildings with dormers) and are sited on, or close to, the edge of the public highway. High stone walls link buildings together and further emphasise the street edge. Tree planting behind the walls helps to fill the gaps between buildings and adds interest and colour to the Conservation Area. Roofs are steeply pitched, are typically in red clay pantiles, and ridge lines are often straddled by large chimney stacks. Ridge lines generally run parallel to the highway. Roof verges and eaves are plain, and windows are timber framed and have a vertical emphasis.

Wilsford – December 2006

Wilsford Conservation Area covers an area of 11.2 hectares, and takes in north-eastern parts of the village, alongside Main Street. Buildings are predominantly stone-built, 2 storey, and are sited on, or close to, the edge of Main Street, particularly in western parts of the Conservation Area. Roadside walls also define the curving line of Main Street. Trees and hedges give eastern parts of the Conservation Area a rich and distinctive character. Roofs are steeply pitched (typically more than 40°), are characteristically pantiled, with chimney stacks rising within the building and emerging at ridge level. Gable ends usually have plain verges, although ornate brickwork is sometimes used, and gable ends, roofs and chimneys are given particular significance due to the Conservation Area's sloping site. Windows generally have a vertical emphasis, and are usually recessed from the face of the building.

Appendix 10 - Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

<p>Coleby Hall Grade II Registered 24th June 1985</p>	<p>18th century landscaped park and woodland surrounding a 17th and 18th century house. To the east of the house is an area of open land surrounded by woodland, and to the west is an area of parkland with a pool. The estate also contains two temples, and a gateway in the style of a 'ruined' Roman arch (all dating from the 18th Century).</p>
<p>Culverthorpe Hall Grade II Registered 24th June 1985</p>	<p>Park with woodland and formal features, laid out from the 17th century onwards. To the north of the Hall are a terrace, a formal garden and an area of parkland containing scattered trees, a small pool, and an icehouse. Eastern parts of the estate are wooded, whilst the southern parkland is more open, and contains an extensive fishpond.</p>
<p>Doddington Hall Grade II* Registered 24th June 1985</p>	<p>Enclosed gardens dating from the 19th and 20th century, on the site of formal gardens dating back to the 17th and 18th century. Areas to the east, north and west of the Hall are formally laid out: to the west, an enclosed knot garden and terrace; to the east, a courtyard and gatehouse; and to the north, a walled kitchen garden and a herb garden. Beyond the enclosed West Garden is an avenue of yews, a ha-ha, and an avenue of limes. North-western parts of the estate are heavily planted with ornamental and unusual trees and shrubs.</p>
<p>Rauceby Hall Grade II Registered 24th June 1985</p>	<p>Landscaped park with some 19th century formal features, surrounding a 19th century house. The estate is mostly open ground containing scattered trees, with most boundaries defined by belts of trees. To the east of the Hall are a formal garden and a sizeable lake. To the north is a copse containing an icehouse, and to the south-east is a walled kitchen garden.</p>
<p>Rauceby Hospital Grade II Registered 27th June 2000</p>	<p>The grounds to the Rauceby Hospital designed in the late 19th century. Immediately adjacent to the hospital buildings themselves are airing courts of a formal design (lawn flanked by mature trees and flowering shrubs), and much of the remainder of the estate is parkland laid to pasture or lawns and bordered by woodland belts. The grounds also contain many peripheral buildings such as staff residences, a chapel, lodges, an orchard and farm buildings.</p>

