

Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2029

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All policies should be read in conjunction with District wide adopted policies.
No neighbourhood plan policy will be applied in isolation; account will be taken of all relevant policies.


FRESH
HERBS
AVAILABLE
Hydrangeas

Foreword



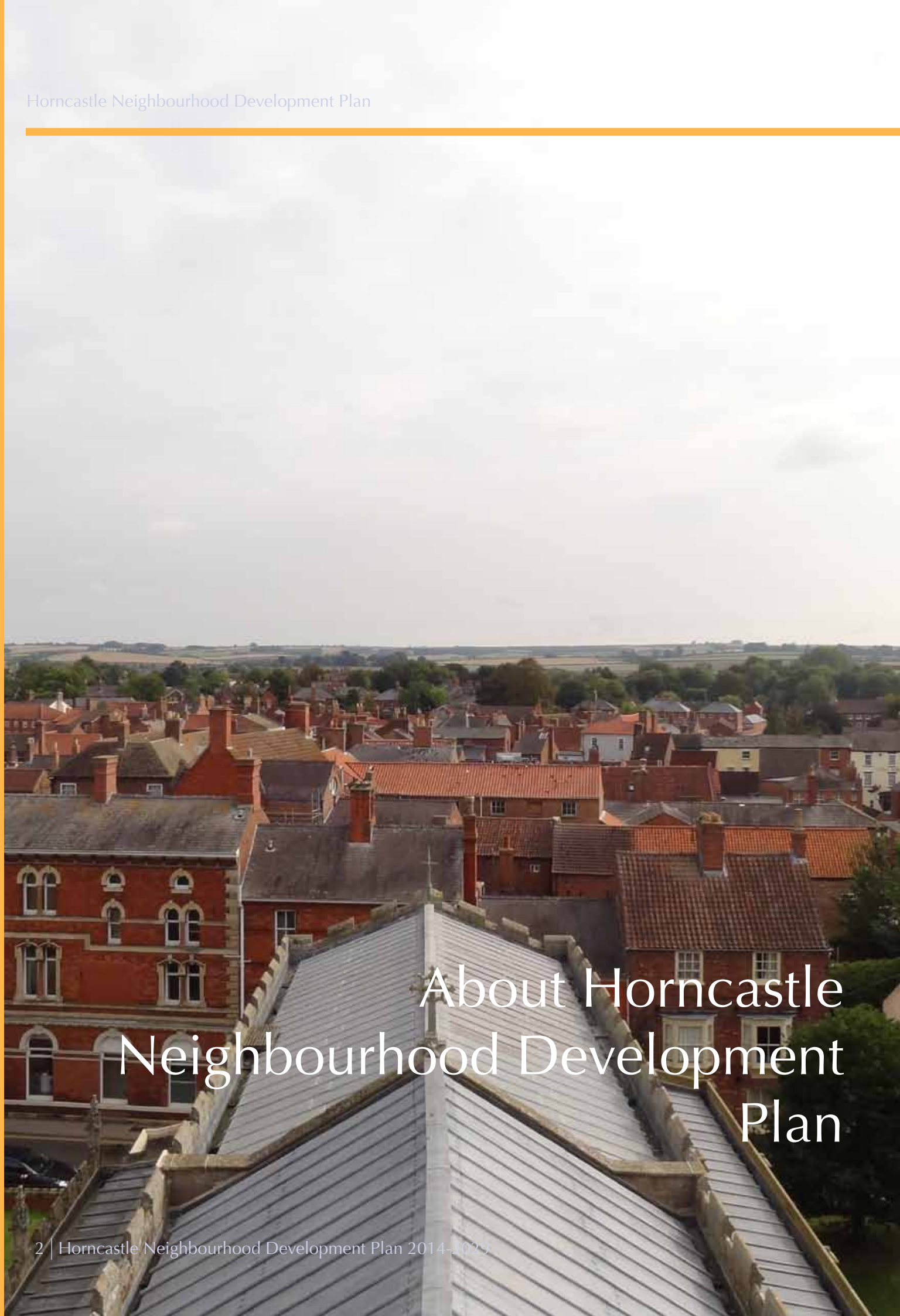
Horncastle is a unique and beautiful place, with a vibrant town centre, a wonderful countryside setting and residents who are passionate about the town's future. Horncastle is renowned for its beautiful historic architecture, attractive open spaces, diverse range of independent shops and its location as the gateway to the Lincolnshire Wolds. All of these things define the town's character and identity, and we must ensure that this is protected as the town changes over time.

Using the powers granted to communities in the Localism Act, we have set out our vision for how our town will grow and develop over the next fifteen years. The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan has been over a year in the making, and is the result of a huge amount of effort on the part of the people who know Horncastle best and have the most invested in its future.

I believe that, with its residents shaping its future, Horncastle is in the best of hands. Together, let us use this Plan to help create a legacy for Horncastle of which we can all be proud.

S. C. Wardman

Councillor Sandra Campbell-Wardman
Mayor, Horncastle



About Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan

1.0 What is the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan?

1.1 The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan is a new type of planning document prepared by Horncastle Town Council on behalf of its residents. It is a legal planning policy document and once it has been 'made' by East Lindsey District Council it will be used by

a. Councillors and Officers at East Lindsey District Council in assessing planning applications
b. Developers when preparing planning applications for submission to East Lindsey District Council.

1.2 Planning applications must be decided in accordance with East Lindsey's Local Plan (including this Neighbourhood Development Plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. [1]

1.3 The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan will need to be approved by an independent examiner. The Examiner will verify that the Plan has been prepared in accordance with planning law and be in general conformity with national and local planning policy. Following a successful examination result, the Plan will be subject to a local referendum requiring a simple majority of votes (i.e. over 50% of those voting) for approval. A yes vote in the referendum will enable the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan to have a wide ranging influence on planning decisions to the benefit of all residents.

1.4 The Plan has been prepared by Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group on behalf of the Horncastle Town Council (HTC) in respect of the Parish of Horncastle. The Plan sets out planning policies for Horncastle for the 15 year period 2014-2029.

1 In accordance with NPPF paragraph 2

2.0 Why do we want a Neighbourhood Development Plan?

2.1 Horncastle is a small market town with a great sense of pride in its heritage and quality environment. The Town nestles in attractive rolling countryside and has a large Conservation Area, a wide range of independent shops and excellent schools. Horncastle has a vibrant community with over ninety local voluntary and community organisations.

2.2 Over the past fifty years the number of households in the Town has increased by approximately 1400 (75%). Although the housing target has not yet been fixed in East Lindsey District Council's Draft Core Strategy, the restraint on housing development in the Coastal Zone may lead to the inland towns such as Horncastle accommodating a greater proportion of any projected growth than would be expected on a historical basis.

2.3 The Neighbourhood Development Plan does not seek to challenge the proposed housing targets as they will be tested through the Core Strategy examination process. Furthermore the Neighbourhood Development Plan is only tested against policies in the current adopted Local Plan and not against emerging policies. However it is important to appreciate the context of said emerging policies.

2.4 This Neighbourhood Development Plan is not allocating sites to deliver housing numbers. Horncastle Town Council strongly believes in using this Neighbourhood Development Plan to significantly influence the design and quality of housing developments and to encourage proposals that enhance the quality of life Horncastle already offers its residents.

2.5 This Plan has been formulated by people who have lived in Horncastle for many years and whose local knowledge forms the backbone of the proposals. From the earliest consultation it was apparent that the community wanted planning policies to set out:

a. clear design criteria
b. the key considerations that must be taken into account by developers in preparing their planning applications for the town;
c. the wider needs and opportunities that needed to be addressed to cope with further development in the Town.

2.6 The NPPF states that to achieve sustainable development, economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. The planning system should play an active role in guiding development to sustainable solutions. Pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life, including (but not limited to):

- making it easier for jobs to be created in cities, towns and villages;
- moving from a net loss of bio-diversity to achieving net gains for nature;
- replacing poor design with better design;
- improving the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure; and
- widening the choice of high quality homes.

It is this improvement in the quality of life that is important to the residents of Horncasle Parish as developments take place.

2.7 The Neighbourhood Development Plan defines local policies in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework. Horncastle Town Council uses this Neighbourhood Development Plan to set out local policies based on extensive local studies.

3.0 How does this plan work within the planning system?

3.1 Planning policy has always been formulated at District level and East Lindsey District Council continues to have a legal duty to provide this. However, the Localism Act 2011 gave new powers to town councils to produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan if they wished. Both this Plan and East Lindsey's planning policies must be in general conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

3.2 East Lindsey District Council is currently preparing their Core Strategy Document and until it is adopted the extant planning policies are those saved in the East Lindsey Adopted Local Plan 1999. As this Adopted Local Plan was produced under previous planning regimes it is important to ensure that the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan is principally in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework. Horncastle Town Council has, however, worked collaboratively with East Lindsey District Council to ensure that the policies in the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan are in general conformity with the basis of any emerging policies from East Lindsey District Council.

3.3 This Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared by local people. Numerous Public Consultations have been held by the Steering Group to gain an understanding of the views of residents, businesses and key agencies that operate within Horncastle. These views and concerns have been fundamental to the formulation of the policies within the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

3.4 Following a statutory six week consultation period, the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan will be publicised by East Lindsey District Council. At this stage the Plan will be a material consideration in the determination of any planning applications within the Horncastle Parish.

3.5 After the examination by an independent examiner and local referendum, this Plan will form part of the statutory development plan and will have significant weight in the determination of planning applications along with the saved policies in East Lindsey District Council's 1999 Local Plan.

4.0 The Plan Process

Horncastle Action Plan 2005

4.1 The Horncastle Action Plan was produced by the Horncastle Ahead Partnership in collaboration with East Lindsey District Council under the Market Towns Initiative. Through research and consultation with residents, the report identified Horncastle's strengths and weaknesses, and assessed the opportunities and threats facing the Town and its rural hinterland. Many of the issues raised and the evidence gathered are relevant at the present time. Note has been taken of the Report's findings in the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Horncastle Town Plan 2007-2009

4.2 Between 2007 and 2009 Horncastle people produced the Horncastle Town Plan. This preceded the Neighbourhood Planning regulations and involved about 50 enthusiastic local people with ideas for improving their town. The robust use of evidence and the issues identified within the Town Plan have proved useful in helping to define the nature and policies of this Neighbourhood Development Plan.

4.3 As the Neighbourhood Development Plan will be a statutory document, the policies it contains will enable those Town Plan aspirations relating to land use planning to be realised. A list of the Town Plan's recommendations for action that relate to this Neighbourhood Development Plan are highlighted in blue at Appendix A.

Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2029

4.4 Given the interest of local people in the production of the Town Plan, in 2013 Horncastle Town Council took the opportunity to engage in the development of a Neighbourhood Development Plan thus exercising their new powers as set out in the Localism Act 2011.

4.5 The successful production of a Neighbourhood Development Plan requires an open process and ongoing consultation. It also requires the involvement of a wide range of people in terms of their ages and where they live across the Plan area. Events were held





in Stanhope Hall, Horncastle Community Centre, Horncastle Market whilst online involvement with the Plan website and Facebook pages was encouraged. It is estimated that in excess of 25% of the population of Horncastle have attended presentations, drop in sessions, replied to questionnaires and/or reviewed the Plan and supporting documents online. This means that a highly significant number of residents have directly contributed to the making of this Plan.

4.6 Local people have expressed in consultations great concerns over the impact of large scale developments on the Town's facilities and infrastructure. The main concerns of residents are listed below:-

a. the impact on the schools which are apparently now at capacity
b. the impact on the medical facilities which are already under pressure
c. the impact on the drainage and sewerage systems in Horncastle which have become overloaded on many occasions from heavy rain
d. the impact of more traffic into the Town which already suffers from congestion and lack of adequate parking
e. the impact on facilities for catering with elderly people
f. lack of employment opportunities, particularly for the 18-24 age group
g. the impact on the main public transport routes
h. the level of policing of an enlarged Town.

The Town Council expects the district wide planning processes to assess the needs and to use Section 106 agreements to secure the necessary provisions for Horncastle.





4.7 During consultations local people and the Town Council have developed a series of projects directly related to the Plan policies. These Community Projects are considered as important to the community. Whilst they are not part of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, residents have expressed their desire to see such projects pursued. A list of Community Projects is presented in Appendix S. The Projects do relate directly to aspirations in the Plan and including them in the Plan enables local people and the relevant authorities (East Lindsey District Council, the Highways Agency, and Anglian Water, Lincolnshire County Council, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust etc.) to see the context from which they have emerged.

4.8 As part of the robust consultation process required in accordance with Regulation 14 of the National Planning (General) Regulations 2012 the draft Plan was subject to extensive consultation with the statutory consultees listed at Schedule 1 and within the community. Every household within the Plan area should have received a summary of the vision, policies and objectives of the Draft Plan with a questionnaire. Printed copies of the Plan were available at the Horncastle Library, a number of cafes in the Town and at various drop in sessions. The Plan and supporting documents were available for viewing online on the Plan Website. This is in addition to the range of consultation events over the preceeding 18 months to ensure that anyone living in Horncastle had the opportunity to comment on and contribute to the Plan.

4.9 Feedback from all the events has been collated and summarised in separate reports. Each one provides a full analysis on the format and feedback on the consultation prior to the Plan being written. These reports can be found on the neighbourhood plan web site http://horncastleneighbourhooddevelopmentplan.co.uk/ and in Horncastle Library reference section. The key events are summarised overleaf.






CONGING ST

Table 1: Consultation Events

Event	Date	Purpose	Outcome
Summer Market	July 2013	1st Public consultation with residents	Established that there was Public support to carry out a Neighbourhood Development Plan
Winter questionnaire	Nov/Dec 2013	Questionnaire delivered to each household for completion and return	To identify the issues and obtain base data
Christmas Market	December 2013	Further questionnaire/ consultation	To confirm the issues and get wider support
Social Media Interaction - Facebook	February 2014 onwards	Various issues presented on Facebook for comment	Encouraging response from the younger residents to the issues presented
2-day Public Consultation at Stanhope Hall	February/ March 2014	Presentation of Winter/ Christmas market questionnaire results/ further questions/ consultation	Feedback on the issues, direction of the Plan and future options presented for discussion
Session at Horncastle Primary School and Session at Banovallum Academy	March 2014	To talk to young people and seek their opinion on living in Horncastle, what they like and what they would change	36 10/11 year olds and 12 14 year olds contributed to the policy on movement and connections
Market Stall	March 20 2014	Further questions/consultation	Feedback on issues and options
Annual Parish Meeting	April 1 2014	To raise awareness of the NDP and to ensure all Town Council members were well informed	Clear statement to residents of the objectives of the NDP
Market Stall	April 3 2014	Data analysis of 2 day consultation at Stanhope Hall	As above
Horncastle Community Centre	April 12 2014	Poster Display. Questionnaire on community objectives, crime etc	Feedback on issues and options
Market Stall	April 17 2014	Presentation of Draft Policies and Draft Objectives	Discussion of policies/ objectives and responses noted
Horncastle Community Centre and Stanhope Hall	May 17 2014	Presentation of revised Draft Policies and Community Objectives	Discussion on revised policies/objectives for consideration

Event	Date	Purpose	Outcome
Mobile presentation at various sites in Horncastle	May 2014	As above	Ongoing discussions as amendments are made following consideration of policies
Market Stall – Summer Fair	June 29 2014	As above	As above
Business Survey	July/August 2014	To understand the needs of local business	To ensure the policies addressed these where possible.
Draft Policy Questionnaire	July/August 2014	To seek validation of Draft Policies by residents	Assessment of feedback on Draft Policies in further consideration of further amendments.
Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening	November 2014	SEA screening report sent to statutory consultees for review.	Decision on the need for a Sustainability Appraisal
Statutory Public Consultation	November 3 2014 to January 9 2015	Household questionnaire on vision, policies and objectives to be returned on completion	Final feedback from residents for consideration towards completion of the Plan
Statutory Public Consultation	As Above	Online questionnaire, draft Plan, supporting documents on website	As Above
Statutory Public Consultation	As Above	Links to the Draft Plan and supporting documents sent to local organisations and statutory consultees	Feedback on the Draft Plan for consideration as amendments to the Draft Plan
Sustainability Review	January 2015	Report sent to statutory consultees and ELDC	Review of the report



About Horncastle

5.0 What is special about Horncastle?

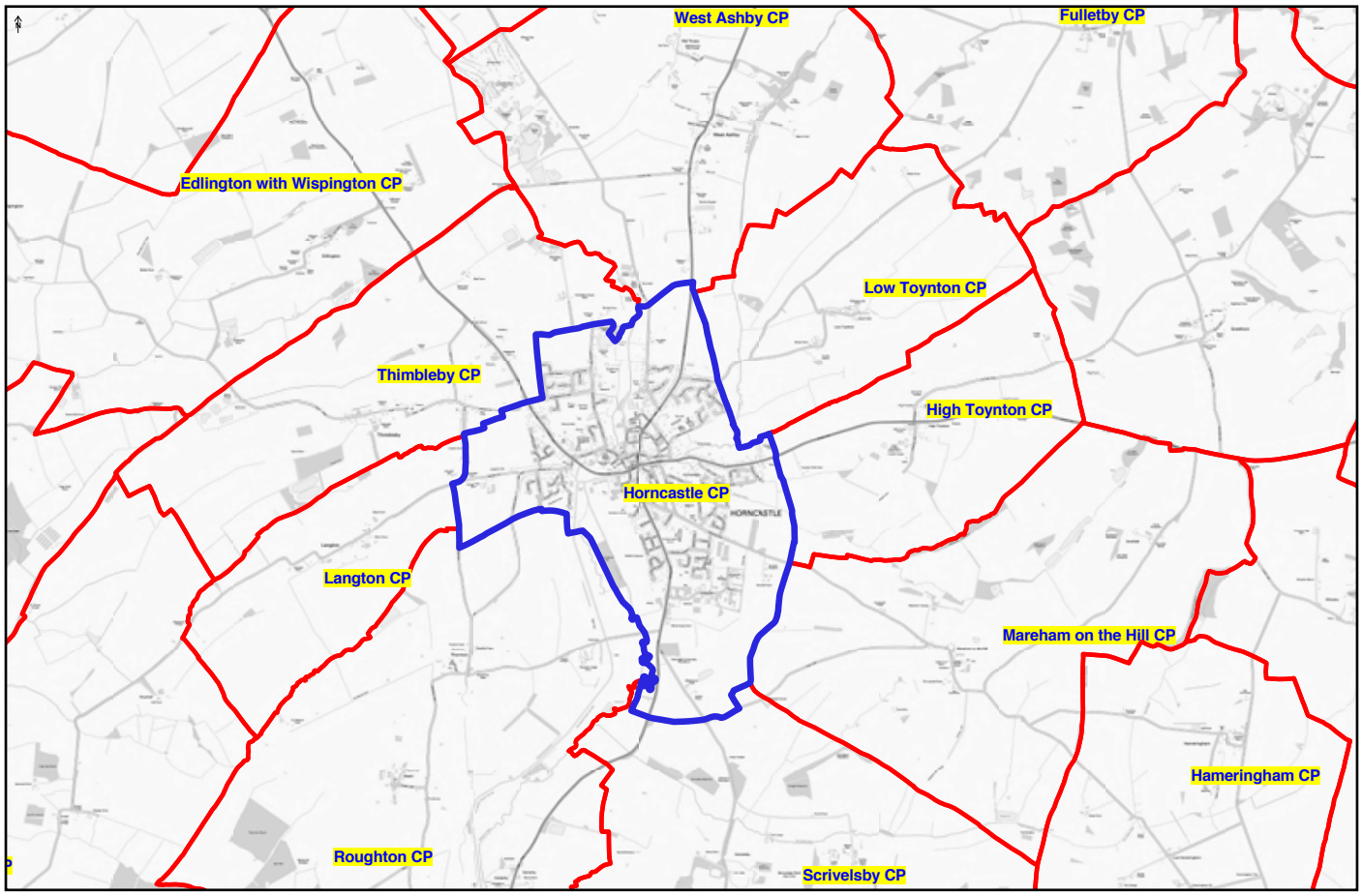
5.1 Horncastle is a bustling and attractive market town, renowned for its antique shops and with a fine heritage. It is one of the 5 inland towns in East Lindsey and is classed as a secondary service centre serving a local catchment area, see Map 1. It is approximately 22 miles from Lincoln making it an attractive location for people working in the city. Although in the same category as Alford in East Lindsey District Council's settlement hierarchy for planning purposes, it ranks more highly than Alford in the retail scores. This ranking is based on the presence of multiple retailers suggesting it draws people in from a wider catchment.

5.2 There are some notable historic buildings in the Town centre, including the 12th-century Church of St. Mary and the remnants of Roman walls from the 4th century AD.

5.3 The town is situated at the confluence of two small rivers, the Bain and the Waring near the south-western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The rivers have had a major impact on the development of Horncastle from Roman times to the present day. A disused canal still runs from the town centre to the River Witham offering the potential for future leisure activities.

5.4 The nature of the area and its liability to flooding has created an attractive and important area of meadows and trees which today is an invaluable asset for the town.[2] It also creates significant issues relating to flood risk which are addressed in section 23.0, page 68 and policy 15, page 71.

Map 1. Horncastle Neighbourhood Plan Area and Adjoining Parishes



2 Conservation Area Appraisal 2008

5.5 Horncastle is regarded as the Southern Gateway to the Lincolnshire Wolds which is classed as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Viking Way and the Spa Trail are two major footpaths into the surrounding countryside.

5.6 The town has a strong sense of community typified by the open friendliness and welcoming nature of the residents. This is a vibrant community with 90+ community organisations within the town run by local residents.

5.7 Prior to the development of any planning policies, consultation events were held at which people were asked to consider the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing Horncastle over the next 15 years. The comments were ranked and the top issues are listed in 1 below.

Figure 1.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Safe, friendly Easy access to the countryside Strong local community Variety of independent shops, cafes and restaurants Character and heritage Good schools Thriving industrial estate Draw of antique shops Lots of leisure activities	Prone to flooding Limited job opportunities and low wages Limited choice of hotels
Opportunities	**Threats**
Enhancement of rivers and waterways Bring back into use redundant buildings for housing and employment Green spaces network of footpaths/cycle ways Weekly market Development of tourism/rural crafts More hotel accommodation	Poor development that erodes character of the town Loss of green spaces through development Large estates of houses that do not connect to the existing town Rapid expansion without necessary infrastructure Weekly market is declining Flooding Reduction in bus services

6.0 Horncastle today: challenges and opportunities

6.1 The Parish of Horncastle has a population of approximately 6815[3] living in 3178 dwellings. It is estimated that over 99% of the population of Horncastle Parish reside within the Town. Population has increased by 12% since 2001 compared to a district wide increase of 4.5%.

6.2 Figure 2 shows the demographic profile of Horncastle in 2001 and 2011. The overall increase in population is shown in the increase in population in each age group, however there has been a significant increase in the over 75 and the 35-54 age group. Given increasing life expectancy there will be a significant increase in the 55-64 group over the life time of the Plan. Planning policies that take into account an ageing population are vital. The type of housing and location suitable for older people are important considerations.

6.3 The changing demographic profile and increasing population of Horncastle over the last ten years with increasing numbers in the 55-64 age group and a concurrent increase in birthrate has increased pressure on both medical and educational facilities such that both are now at full capacity. Residents are insistent that further housing development does not proceed without the appropriate investment in medical and educational facilities. This will ensure that growth over the period of the Plan is sustainable.

6.4 The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan embraces environmental sustainability, health and community cohesion. This is reflected in the Neighbourhood Plan Vision and the Community Objectives.

6.5 Public Health England reported in 2014 that nearly 74% of the District's population were overweight or obese, this is 10% higher than the national average . This Plan places great importance on creating new housing that makes walking or cycling, to access facilities, direct and safe. Reducing car usage and improving access to local services has long been an aim of the planning system. In reality, housing development in the last 50 years in Horncastle has been poorly integrated. This is evidenced in the Horncastle Urban Structures Study. The Horncastle Town Plan 2007-2009 also recognised the difficulties in moving around the town. The policies in this Neighbourhood Development Plan are determined to address this.

6.6 Whilst the setting and physical form of Horncastle are attractive and are perceived by local residents as being important to how they feel about the town, the barriers to increasing pedestrian and cycle movements and the "disconnect" of some of the more recent housing development detract from the "Quality of Life". In this instance, this is defined as embracing environmental sustainability, health and community cohesion. This is reflected in the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan Vision and Community Objectives which follow.

6.7 A key purpose of this Plan is to build some resilience into the Horncastle economy by anticipating and encouraging economic growth that can benefit local people. Increased home working has various benefits including reducing car usage and keeping more people in the town during the day will increase demand for local services (cafes, shops).

6.8 Horncastle is renowned for its antique shops which attract a significant number of tourists each year. There is great potential for Horncastle as a tourist destination with a historic Townscape, the history associated with the August Horse Fair, the waterways and the links with famous people such as Joseph Banks, Tennyson, William Marwood.

6.9 Policies in this Plan look at promoting the latest technology in broadband connectivity, protecting local employment sites to support local businesses and encouraging a range of job opportunities for local people.

6.10 The statistics below provide a snap shot of other issues that build up a picture of Horncastle.

3 Census 2011

Figure 2: Horncastle Population change 2001-2011

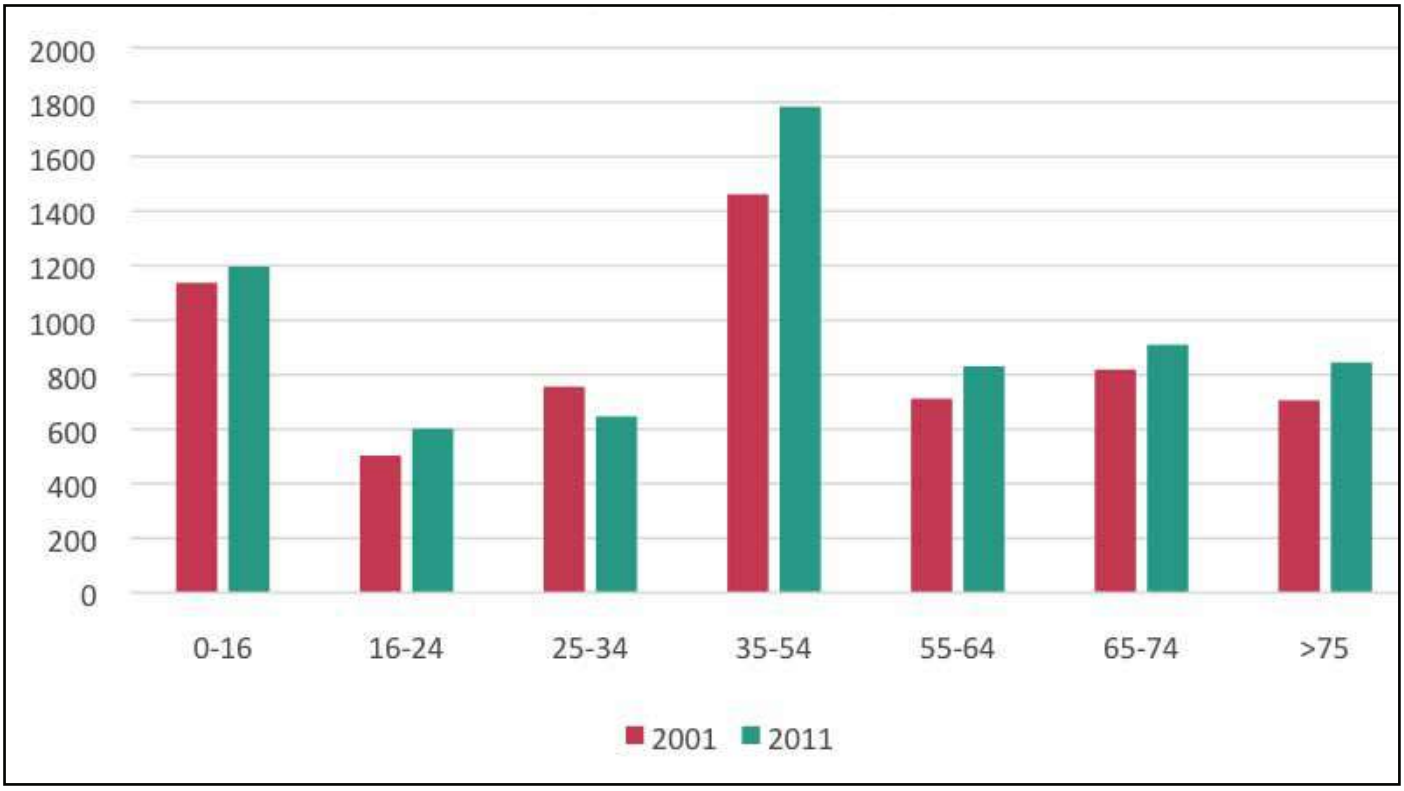


Figure 3: Key Statistics: Source Office of National Statistics 2011

	Horncastle Parish %	East Lindsey %	East Midlands %
Economically active	65	61	69
in managerial or professional jobs	24	23	16
no qualifications	30	33	25
Households without a car	22	18	22
who walk or cycle to work	16	11	9
who run businesses from home	3	4	5
Families without dependent children	64	67	57
Housing			
owned outright or with mortgage	67	69	67
Shared ownership housing	0.5	0.8	0.7
socially rented	13	11	16
private rented	17	15	13
detached	42	51	32
semi detached	28	27	36
terraced	19	11	20
flats	11	9	11

7.0. Community Vision

7.1 To preserve the essential character of Horncastle by ensuring that:
a) all new development enhances the quality of life in the town whilst achieving integration into the existing community
b) there is a balance between housing growth and the provision of community facilities for the benefit of all residents
c) the rural nature of its setting and its open spaces are preserved and enhanced
d) opportunities are maximised to support local businesses

7.2 The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan will take a positive approach to development so long as it brings forward a balance of housing, employment, retail, community and leisure development to ensure Horncastle remains an attractive, vibrant place, providing all the amenities you would expect in a desirable town. All development within the Plan period will maximise the environmental assets in and around Horncastle, improving access to the countryside and the open spaces for residents and visitors.

7.3 The Town Council believe that the Neighbourhood Development Plan, will provide the driving force to give residents an enhanced quality of life and greatly improved community infrastructure.

7.4 This vision has been prepared and endorsed by the community and should be seen as complying with paragraph 69 of the National Planning Policy Framework.


GAP

8.0 Community Objectives

8.1 The Community Objectives focus on the different themes that local residents have highlighted as priorities for the Plan to address. The Community Objectives are the basis upon which the Neighbourhood Plan policies have been prepared.

8.2 The objectives cover a range of economic, social and environmental issues that together will ensure that the town can grow sustainably. The objectives reflect the key issues for the community and the changes the local community wants to see, especially in securing the long term future of those community and environmental assets most precious to local people. They also reflect the aspirations of Horncastle residents to see well designed, sensitively sited development in the town over the next 15 years.



Community Objective 1: The character and heritage of Horncastle is maintained and enhanced as the town grows.

Community Objective 2: Future housing growth must meet the needs of the local community whilst minimising the impact on the natural and built environment.

Community Objective 3: New housing developments must integrate easily with the existing settlement pattern whilst sustaining and enhancing local facilities for all residents

Community Objective 4: To create a more attractive shopping centre, a vibrant evening economy and to develop the tourist industry in the town.

Community Objective 5: All new development must relate positively in form and function, in particular with respect to materials, style, and connections where it will adjoin the existing settlement.

Community Objective 6: To ensure easy access to the countryside through green connections, protect and enhance local green spaces whilst supporting nature conservation.

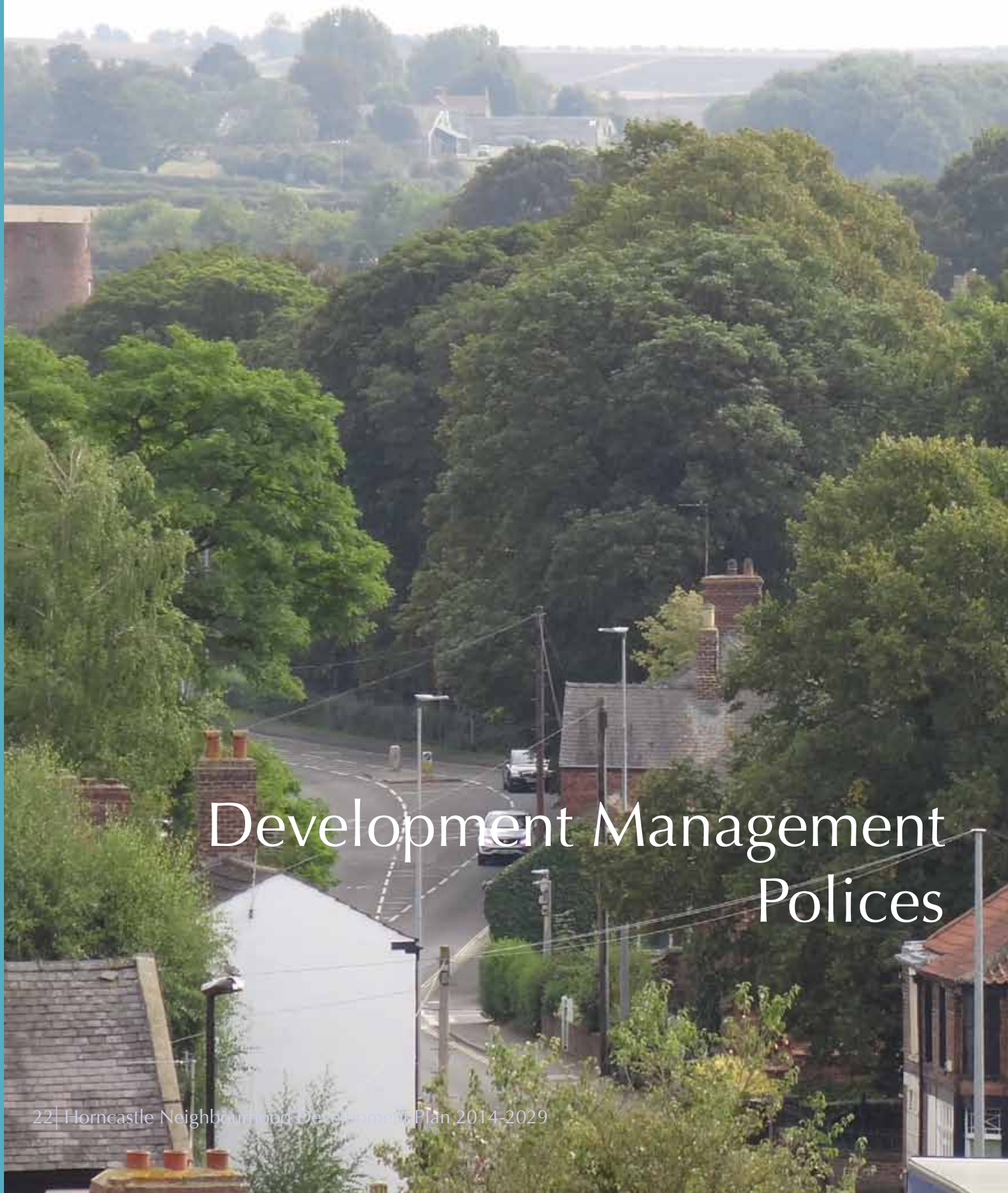
Community Objective 7: Any community funding arising from all developments is maximised for the benefit of the town.

Community Objective 8: Development proposals in and around the town must show how they have addressed the issues identified in the Horncastle Urban Structures Study.

Community Objective 9: The community is consulted early in the planning application process via the mechanisms outlined in this Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Community Objective 10: Creating an environment that makes it attractive for micro, small and medium sized businesses and shops to locate and flourish in the town.

Community Objective 11: The economic vitality of the town is supported by ensuring that
a. future housing development is flexibly designed to support home working
b. future development ensures that high speed broadband connectivity is accessible
c. future development supports retail and commercial activity in the town centre.



Development Management Polices

9.0 Development Management Policies

9.1 The development management policies in this Neighbourhood Development Plan will be used by developers in preparing planning applications and by planners at East Lindsey District Council in assessing them. These policies will guide future development in Horncastle Parish.

All policies should be read in conjunction with District wide adopted policies.
No neighbourhood plan policy will be applied in isolation; account will be taken of all relevant policies.

10.0 Sustainable Development Principles

Justification

10.1 Horncastle is full of character and historical significance. With good schools, well established recreational facilities and a wide variety of independent shops, the town fosters a sense of community. Situated at the gateway to the Lincolnshire Wolds (an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) it is not surprising that Horncastle residents are unequivocal in their desire to retain this character and protect its rural setting.[4] The provision of the requisite employment opportunities, appropriate infrastructure and community amenities is vital to ensure the growth in the town remains balanced with meeting the wider needs of a growing population.

10.2 When commenting on development proposals Horncastle Town Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The Town Council will work proactively with applicants to find joint solutions, wherever possible, to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions for the whole parish.

10.3 The Sustainable Development policy provides a positive framework for decision making on planning applications as is required in the National Planning Policy Framework. Development will be encouraged where it can show that the scheme will be instrumental in achieving the community aim and vision outlined above. Policy 1 is overarching and is intended to sit alongside the topic specific policies detailed later on.

Policy 1: Sustainable Development

1.The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan will take a positive approach to development to bring forward a balance of housing, employment, retail, community and leisure development to ensure Horncastle remains an attractive, vibrant place, providing all the amenities you would expect in a desirable town . All development over the Plan period will maximise the environmental assets in and around Horncastle, improving access to the countryside and open spaces for residents and visitors.

2.Planning permission will be granted for development where it can be shown that such development would support the continued viability of Horncastle by providing:

a) new homes of a size type and tenure to meet local needs
b) affordable housing of size and tenure to meet the objectively assessed local housing needs of the parish
c) tourism related development in the parish
d) infrastructure associated with leisure, recreational pursuits and social community and educational activities in and adjoining the town
e) infrastructure associated with leisure, recreational pursuits, community, education and medical facilities in and adjoining the town
f) an enhanced town centre that can meet the needs of the town's growing population

3.All development shall be designed and located having regard to the principles and advice set out in this Neighbourhood Development Plan and shall be located to ensure that the development does not significantly and adversely affect the

a) amenity of nearby residents
b) character and appearance of the neighbourhood in which it is located
c) social, built, historic cultural and natural assets of the parish.

4 Taken from SWOT analysis produced following public consultation in February 2014.
5 91% of respondents at the public consultation agreed that housing growth should be at a steady rate so facilities can expand to meet the demands of a growing population.



11.0 Design Principles for new development

Justification

11.1 Horncastle residents accept the need for the town to accommodate planned levels of housing and employment growth over the Plan period. However 89% of people[6] want housing development to respect the town's existing character.

11.2 Horncastle has a distinctive townscape that is of high quality, with the remains of a Roman Fort, retained historical street patterns, a central market square and buildings of architectural interest and detailing. These characteristics help give the town its identity and new development must look to both protect existing features and to enhance the quality of the town overall through valuable additions.

11.3 A key requirement of any new development is to support the town centre and to do this it must open up opportunities for new and existing residents to move easily to and from the historic core. Therefore, a particular emphasis on connections that are direct, safe and pleasant is expected from new development proposals. Similar connections between new and existing housing is also considered important to support a well-integrated community.

11.4 Residents currently view Horncastle as a low crime area. However, in consultation, concerns have been expressed as to the future level of crime in a much enlarged town. To minimise this possibility, developers will be encouraged to liaise with the appropriate Lincolnshire Police Crime Prevention Design Advisor at an early stage of the design or planning process.

11.5 East Lindsey's Draft Core Strategy advocates that there are occasions when a site is considered so important in terms of its location within a town that it will warrant special attention with regard to its design. These sites have a wide reaching impact and influence on the wider visual or historic environment of the town. The Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan concurs with this view and wishes to ensure that any development on such a site conforms to an agreed set of principles that are specific to that site.

11.6 The Horncastle Urban Structures Study 2014 - 2029[7] has been prepared specifically to support the Neighbourhood Development Plan. It highlights local features of note and advises on the key design considerations that pertain to areas within and on the edge of the town.

11.7 The Study includes analysis of the key features of the Conservation Area, the topography and existing green infrastructure. The town is divided into sectors and the analysis shows the town's growth pattern and the effect of the design layout of housing development on how the town now functions. A summary is

6 Findings from public consultation December 2013
7 For full report see http://horncastleneighbourhooddevelopmentplan.co.uk/
8 http://horncastleneighbourhooddevelopmentplan.co.uk/

presented in the Study of the key considerations that must be taken into account in future development in each sector of the Town if growth until 2029 is to enrich rather than diminish Horncastle.

11.8 The Horncastle Urban Structures Study 2014-2029 is intended as a guide for developers and should be used to ensure any new development is recognisably part of and unique to Horncastle. This analysis underpins the design policy and should be read in conjunction with it. A copy of this document is on the Neighbourhood Plan web site[8] and a paper copy is deposited in the reference section at Horncastle Library.

11.9 All schemes of 10 or more dwellings on sites of 0.5 hectares or larger or buildings of 1,000 sq. metres (defined as major development in the General Permitted Development Order 1995) should show how they have used the key considerations listed in the Urban Structures Study as the starting point for the design of their scheme.

11.10 Building for Life 12 is a toolkit that helps promote urban design best practice. It can be used at all stages in the design process to check that new development is meeting the standards required. In consultation 86% of local people agreed that the Building for Life 12 criteria should be applied to all residential development in Horncastle. A summary of the principles of Building for Life 12 is shown at Appendix B. The complete document is avaliable at http://www.builtforlifehomes.org.

11.11 The need for an independent assessment of the scheme against the BfL12 criteria is evidenced by two applications submitted that included a BfL12 assessment produced by the applicant and both of which scored 12 'greens'. An independent assessment by an organisation with particular expertise in BfL12 found that both of these developer-submitted assessments failed to accurately reflect the quality of their design submissions.

11.12 East Lindsey has the third highest percentage of overweight and obese people in England. The influence of the environment has been proven to be a significant factor in this rapid increase in obesity levels. How design can create healthy weight environments is detailed in the Town and Country Planning Act's 2014 Report [9].

11.13 Developers are required to show that the layout and design of any developments includes measures to promote healthy weight environments. Simple measures like ensuring there is space for external cycle storage will assist. Policies later on in this Neighbourhood Plan Development that promote a network of non-vehicular routes, a 'Green Wheel', also reinforce this ethos.

9 TCPA Planning Healthy Weight Environments 2014 - TCPA.org.uk

Policy 2: Design Principles for New Development

1. New development will be supported where it demonstrates:

a) a layout that maximises opportunities to integrate development into the town through creating new connections and improving existing ones and which allows for easy, direct movement to and from the town centre, and other areas

b) consideration of local character in terms of street types, building detailing, colours, shapes and materials, landscaping and relationships between public and private spaces and how these might be used;

c) designs that draw upon local character to ensure new development enhances the distinctiveness and quality of the town as a whole.

d) that the proposals adhere to the principles established for that sector of the Plan area as detailed in the Horncastle Urban Structures Study 2014-2029.

e) that the proposals will promote the principles in the TCPA Planning and Healthy Weight Environments

2. Proposals for 10 or more dwellings on sites of 0.5 hectares or larger or for buildings of 1,000 sq metres should show how their design reflects the applicable key considerations in the Horncastle Urban Structures Study. These are that:

a) Development proposals will be expected to deliver housing at densities that reflect the specific characteristics of the site and its surrounding area, in terms of both built form and landscape

b) Overall design to be in keeping with the character of the surrounding area

c) Connections within and beyond the development to be maximised, especially for pedestrian and cycle access to the town centre, employment areas, schools and open spaces related to the Green Wheel.

3. It is recognized that there is scope for innovation and the use of sustainable construction features particularly in the larger and/or greenfield sites away from the Conservation Area and areas that display a distinctive local character.

The differing characteristics of the Town are detailed in the Urban Structures Study and summarised below:

Lincoln Road to the river Bain

New development should provide direct connections to existing orbital and radial routes or seek to create new ones. Street lengths should reflect the more historic streets in town, and allowance needs to be made for inclusion of this section of the Green Infrastructure network in any design, and new design should seek to further add to the network. All buildings should have an active frontage and clearly delineated front boundaries, and where possible on-plot frontage access parking. Streets should be wide enough to allow for on-street parking. The West Street character area must be used as a starting point to provide prompts for building detail.

10 Major developments are developments of 10 dwellings or more, on sites of 0.5 hectares or larger, or buildings of 1,000 sq metres or larger; (as set out in Article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010).

River Bain to the River Waring
New development should provide direct connections to the river edges as well as to the Louth Road. Linden Road and Stanhope Road have straighter streets than later additions and provide a more town-specific approach, so should be used as design precedents. Green Wheel routes in this area need to be considered and integrated into any new development, especially between Hemingby Lane and Louth Road. Strong tree and boundary planting is a key feature of this area and new development should employ this approach. The Linden Road character area offers some useful matters of detailing for future development.

River Waring to Mareham Road
Future development needs to ensure that any new routes are more direct than recent developments, with less cul-de-sacs and straighter streets to reflect on the historic pattern of Horncastle. New development should give careful consideration to GI routes that link Spilsby Road to Mareham Road. Provision of this route will require a new crossing of Thunker Drain. Private tree and other boundary planting is a key factor in greening the streets and public spaces. The Queen Street character area should influence new development to help it relate back to this area of the historic town.

Mareham Road to the Old River Bain
Interconnections between existing streets and the addition of cross-town links should be explored by new development. Development towards the edge of town provides a transition to the settlement's rural edge and new development here needs to make that transition without disconnection and 'buffering'. The main Green Wheel provision in this area is likely to be outside of development zones. However care should be taken to add to the network where possible especially in linking to the river Bain. Consistent and strong boundary treatments with high levels of greening should be adopted where possible. Simple arrangements of buildings with active fronts, a narrow range of colour pallets and on-plot frontage access parking are in character with this area.

River Bain to Lincoln Road
Langton Hill is currently very poorly integrated beyond the main street and new development should make direct and regular connections to Langton Hill and Lincoln Road. Short streets should be avoided as they erode integration and are not in character with Horncastle; longer streets with good sight lines should be adopted. New development should not limit itself to just providing the Green Wheel network in this area; expanding the network should be explored where possible. The role of front gardens and people's ability to personalise these is a key factor in delivering this area's character. Development must be sensitive to the topography of this area, ensuring that care is taken to not detrimentally impact the setting of the town and to allow for views into and out of the Town

4.Major development will be supported where it demonstrates the above criteria and how it uses the principles of Building for Life 12 in both developing design concepts and in testing the final design proposal for quality.

5.Where the proposal is for major development, applicants should be required to produce a report to demonstrate that their scheme accords with Building for Life 12 (or equivalent) and the Horncastle Urban Structures Study. The report should be produced by a suitably qualified independent assessor.

12.0 Parking on New Development

Justification

12.1 There is a relatively recent housing development in Horncastle with 3 storey housing, separate garages and parking courts. Parking is now on narrow pavements and grass verges as residents are reluctant to use the parking courts. The streets are themselves wide enough but the design layout for parking would not be in compliance with the requirements of this Plan. Policy 3 includes a requirement to use the principals in the Historic Manual for Streets, Manual for Streets, Manual for Streets 2, Parking: What Works Where and the Lincolnshire Design Guide to ensure that this sort of layout and overall poor quality streetscape is not repeated.

12.2 A careful balance should be achieved between ensuring there is adequate space for cars and motorcycles whilst minimizing their use by making cycling and walking direct and safe.

Policy 3: Parking on New Development

1. Development proposals will be required to show how the layout
   - a) meets the standards in the Historic Manual for Streets, Manual for Streets, Manual for Streets 2, Parking: What Works Where and the Lincolnshire Design Guide.
   - b) provides direct access to off street parking that is within the curtilage of the dwelling unless it is otherwise an acceptable and well-designed new build or conversion scheme in the Conservation Area that would be incapable of meeting this parking provision.

2. Proposals that provide for safe cycle storage will be particularly encouraged.



13.0 Consulting the Community

Justification

13.1 This Plan is a reflection of the community's need to have greater involvement and influence in developing the housing sites that will come forward during between 2014 and 2029. The importance of pre-application consultation is endorsed in paragraph 188 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

13.2 The Horncastle community want their extensive local knowledge about their area to help inform developers in the preparation of their planning applications. Policy 4 is intended to ensure that the community is consulted on major development proposals[11]. Furthermore these proposals must take account of the issues and concerns of the community across the Parish.

13.3 Public Health England advocates that the impact of new development on health and wellbeing is thoroughly assessed at the pre-application stage. This requires community participation in the development process.

13.4 Ensuring the community are involved at an early stage in the planning process will be of benefit to developers as issues can be discussed and resolved at an early stage in the inception of the scheme.

13.5 East Lindsey District Council's emerging Core Strategy already proposes site specific design brief for sites which have 'wide reaching impact' on the 'wider visual or historic environment of a town or village'. Local residents consider that all major applications within the Parish should be afforded this level of care and Policy 4 seeks to extend and provide more detail around the approach proposed in the emerging Core Strategy.

13.6 The Community Consultation approach is supported in several 'made' Neighbourhood Plans such as Ascot/Sunninghill/ Sunningdale and Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plans. The approach reflects the role Town/Parish Councils can play in working with developers and local authorities to achieve a better quality environment for the community it serves.

13.7 Appendix C outlines the requirements of the development brief referred to in Policy 4 below. Appendix D shows the requirements necessary to constitute 'community consultation' as referred to in Policy 4.

Policy 4: Pre Application Consultation

1. Development proposals for 10 or more dwellings on sites 0.5 hectares or larger or for buildings of 1,000 sq metres or larger, should submit a Development Brief to East Lindsey District Council.

2. Planning applications that require a development brief should be accompanied by a Community Consultation Statement as defined at Appendix D.

11 All schemes of 10 or more dwellings on sites of 0.5 hectares or larger or buildings of 1,000 sq. metres (defined as major development in the General Permitted Development Order 1995)

14.0 Historic Environment

Justification

14.1 In addition to its function as a market town, Horncastle's character comes from its street pattern which has been shaped by its long history. With its tightly-enclosed streets clearly revealing the town's development from Anglo-Saxon times to the remnants of the Roman wall, Horncastle is steeped in history. Much of the architecture dates from the late C18 and early C19.

14.2 The Horncastle Conservation Area Appraisal 2008 provides much detail about the history and archaeology of the town, the notable buildings and street patterns which provide the justification for classifying the town centre as a Conservation Area. The Horncastle Urban Structures Report 2014-2029 has used various methodologies to show how C20 housing in the town has ignored this historic context and made little or no reference to the design and layout of the historic core. This Neighbourhood Development Plan intends to reinforce the value local people place on ensuring that any new development takes into account all buildings of architectural value and their settings. The Horncastle Conservation Area map can be viewed in Appendix R.

14.3 The historic nature of Horncastle is an important economic asset to the community. Tourism is one of the drivers for improving the economic viability of the Town. Horncastle has extensive designated and non-designated heritage assets ranging from the impressive Georgian buildings to the remains of the walls of a Roman fort from the 4th century. It is important that the settings of these assets which may be related to walls, railings or paving, are also preserved and enhanced if possible.

14.4 East Lindsey District Council's planning policies already afford protection to buildings within the Conservation Area and to Listed Buildings. However, Neighbourhood Development Plans can identify locally important heritage assets and Horncastle History and Heritage Society (formerly Civic Society) has identified a number of buildings that are not officially listed but that are of significant local value.

14.5 The Watermill in the town centre is of particular concern to local people. It is currently empty and without a use it will continue to deteriorate. Various consultations have asked residents to rank a list of possible community projects that could come out of the Neighbourhood Plan. The renovation of the Watermill ranked joint top with the creation of better footpath and cycle routes. The building's location means it would be well suited to a range of commercial and residential uses on the upper floors as well as a Heritage Centre on the lower floors.

14.6 Horncastle History and Heritage Society (formerly the Civic Society) has provided a list of other buildings that are not listed but that are highly valued by local people. These are classed as locally important heritage assets and Policy 5 requires that the effect of any development on these buildings is assessed and minimised. The list of buildings can be found in Appendix G.

14.7 Paragraphs 6.1.11 and 6.1.12 in the Conservation Area Appraisal 2008 identify several buildings within the market place that detract from the attractiveness of the historic core. The Heron food store, the elevation of No 6 Bridge Street and the poor shop fronts along the High Street and Bridge Street all represent unsympathetic development. Proposals to redevelop these buildings and/or elevations to a high design standard that compliments the conservation area and the listed buildings around will be encouraged.

Policy 5: Protecting the Historic Environment

1. In addition to protecting and respecting the existing Conservation Area and Listed Buildings in accordance with district wide policies the Neighbourhood Development Plan has identified buildings and spaces regarded as locally important heritage assets. These are listed in Appendix G

2. The effect of a proposal on the significance of these non-designated heritage assets will be taken into account in determining an application in order to minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3. Proposals to sympathetically develop the Heron Food Store, the elevation of No 6 Bridge Street and the poor quality shop fronts along the High Street and Bridge Street to make them more in keeping with their historic setting will be encouraged.

4. The renovation of the Watermill for a mix of uses including those of benefit to the community (for example but not limited to a shop, café, or museum) would be particularly supported.



15.0 Allocation of Affordable Housing

Justification

15.1 With average income in Lincolnshire approximately £24,000[12] and an average house price in Horncastle of £179692[13] it is clear that there will be people who are unable to buy a property on the open market. Affordable housing has a specific definition in planning terms the full definition is in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework. In summary it is rented or part owned housing 'provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing …remains at an affordable price for future households.' The majority of the affordable housing is owned by local authorities and registered providers.

15.2 The Plan supports the development of affordable housing for rent, shared ownership and for sale to local people. Residents have consistently expressed an overwhelming desire that affordable housing should meet the needs of local people with strong local connections to Horncastle.

15.3 The Plan supports East Lindsey District Council's approach that requires all development of affordable housing on market sites or exception sites to ensure it is allocated based on specific local connection criteria as part of the S106 agreement in securing the planning permission. This eligibility criteria was adopted by the New Linx Housing and East Lindsey District Council in March 2014 as part of its legal agreement to develop 106 affordable housing units in Horncastle and shows that residents with a strong local connection will be given the highest priority.

15.4 In summary the local connection criteria prioritizes as follows:

a. people who were born in Horncastle and have lived there for 5 years or more
b. people who have lived in the area for 5 years or more
c. people who used to live in Horncastle but moved away due to lack of affordable housing
d. people permanently employed in the town for 5 years or more

15.5 The next priority criteria relates to people who have been living in adjacent parishes of Roughton, Scrivelsby, Mareham on the Hill, High Toynton, Low Toynton, West Ashby, Thimbleby and Langton for 5 years or more, then in East Lindsey for 5 years or more. Policy 6 contains the full list of criteria.

12 Consumer Credit Counselling Service
13 Zoopla August 2014

Policy 6: Allocation of Affordable Housing

1. All new affordable housing on market sites or exception sites in Horncastle will be allocated based on a local connection criteria, meaning that people with a strong local connection to the town and whose needs are not met by the open market will be first to be offered the tenancy or shared ownership of the home.

Terms of Priority for Selection of Occupiers of the Affordable Housing Dwellings

1. Place of development (5 years or more)
   - (i) Was born in the town of Horncastle and lived for 5 years or more; or
   - (ii) Has permanently resided for 5 years or more in Horncastle; or
   - (iii) Used to permanently live in Horncastle for 5 years or more but has been forced to move away because of the lack of affordable housing; or
   - (iv) Has been permanently employed in Horncastle for 5 years or more

2. Adjacent parishes of Roughton, Scrivelsby, Mareham on the Hill, High Toynton, Low Toynton, West Ashby, Thimbleby and Langton (5 years or more)
   - (i) Was born in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for 5 years or more; or
   - (ii) Has permanently resided in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for 5 years or more; or
   - (iii) Used to permanently live in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for 5 years or more but has been forced to move away because of the lack of affordable housing or;
   - (iv) Has been permanently employed in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for 5 years or more

3. East Lindsey (5 years or more)
   - (i) Was born in the district of East Lindsey and lived for there for 5 years or more; or
   - (ii) Has permanently resided in East Lindsey for 5 years or more; or
   - (iii) Used to permanently live in East Lindsey for 5 years or more but has been forced to move away because of the lack of affordable housing; or
   - (iv) Has been permanently employed in East Lindsey for 5 years or more

4. Place of development (less than 5 years)
   - (i) Has permanently resided for less than 5 years in the town of Horncastle; or
   - (ii) Has lived in Horncastle for less than 5 years but has been forced to move away because of the lack of affordable housing; or
   - (iii) Has been permanently employed in the town of Horncastle for less than 5 years; or
   - (iv) Needs to reside in Horncastle to give or receive family care and support

5. Adjacent parishes of Roughton, Scrivelsby, Mareham on the Hill, High Toynton, Low Toynton, West Ashby, Thimbleby and Langton (less than 5 years)
   - (i) Was born in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for less than 5 years; or
   - (ii) Has permanently resided in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for less than 5 years; or
   - (iii) Used to permanently live in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for less than 5 years but has been forced to move away because of the lack of affordable housing or;
   - (iv) Has been permanently employed in one of the adjacent parishes as listed above for less than 5 years

6. East Lindsey (less than 5 years)
   - (i) Was born in the district of East Lindsey and lived for less than 5 years; or
   - (ii) Has permanently resided in East Lindsey for less than 5 years; or
   - (iii) Used to permanently live in East Lindsey for less than 5 years but has been forced to move away because of the lack of affordable housing; or
   - (iv) Has been permanently employed in East Lindsey for less than 5 years

7. Housing Register
   - (i) Anyone on the housing register



16.0 Provision of Affordable Housing

16.1 A study commissioned by East Lindsey District Council to assist them with the preparation of their Core Strategy evaluated the appropriate affordable housing % requirement on market housing sites. The study concluded that the viability threshold varies between 20% for the inland towns and villages to 40% for rural East Lindsey. However East Lindsey are proposing a blanket 30% target threshold in their policy, subject to viability assessments of each planning application. The housing development situation in Horncastle is complicated as major 100% affordable housing sites have been started or are in the planning stage. This has the effect of skewing affordable housing targets.

16.2 As the study calculated that Horncastle was an area where the lower 20% threshold should be applied, local people want to ensure that any implementation of greater than a 20% threshold is justified based on local calculations to meet local needs. Enhancements such as improved community amenities and facilities, better design and a greater contribution towards green infrastructure are expected at or below the 20% threshold.

16.3 This 20% target relates only to the amount of affordable housing on sites allocated for market housing. In addition it is possible for a registered affordable housing provider to secure planning permission for 100% affordable housing as per the recent case when Waterloo Housing secured permission for 106 dwellings on land owned or secured for the sole purpose of providing affordable housing by the local authority.

16.4 East Lindsey District Council keeps a list of those on the waiting list for affordable housing and that shows there is equal demand for both family homes and older person's accommodation[14].

16.5 However, the total amount of affordable housing required in Horncastle is based on a % of the total housing required. As this total housing requirement has not yet been agreed for the District there is concern that in the meantime development will be by appeal and affordable housing will be provided based on the blanket district wide 30%. This may lead to an over provision of affordable housing units within Horncastle to meet local needs. Policy 7 therefore proposes an affordable housing contribution of up to 20% based on the Coastal Lincolnshire Economic Viability Assessment.[15]

14 List of number of people on ELDC housing list for Horncastle is on the Neighbourhood Plan web site.
15 Coastal Lincolnshire Economic Viability Assessment by Three Dragons Study January 2013 is available to view on the Horncastle Neighbourhood Plan web site.

Policy 7: Provision of Affordable Housing

1. Where local housing need data is available reference should be made in the application to how the proposed scheme meets that need.

2. To meet indentified housing needs within the community, developers will be required to provide up to a 20% contribution towards affordable housing provision on market housing sites of 10 or more dwellings unless it can be shown that a contribution at that level would compromise viability.

3. Where a lower % is agreed the application must show how other considerations have been addressed such as better design as per the Urban Structures Study, improvements to education, health, highways, community amenities, community facilities and green infrastructure.

4. Affordable housing should, wherever possible, be provided on site and must be fully integrated with the market housing throughout the development.

5. Affordable housing must be visually indistinguishable from market housing.

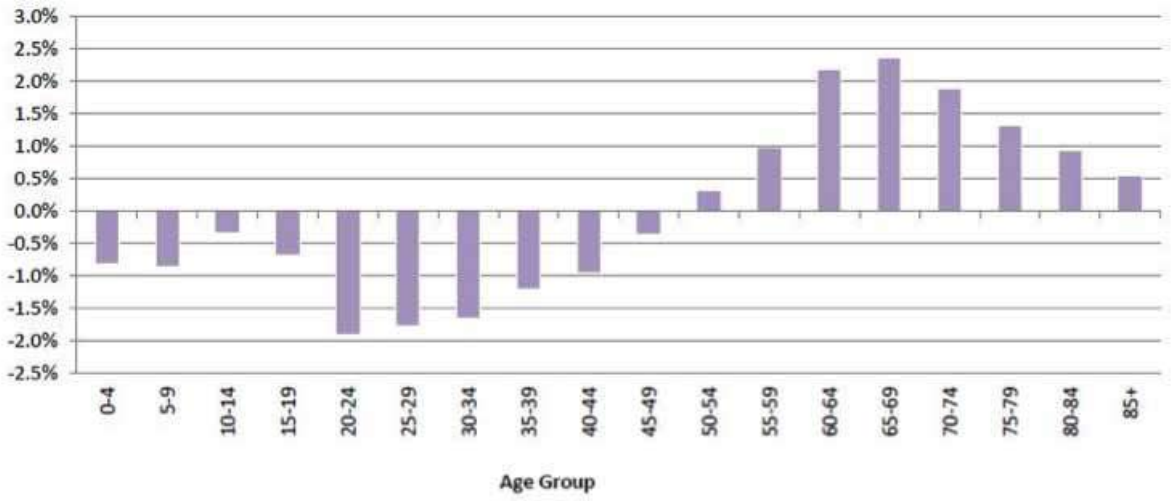
17.0 Provision of a mix of housing types

Justification

17.1 It is important that future housing development reflects the need for a mix of housing types. Whilst it is not the purpose of this Plan to consider the quantum of housing proposed in the future, the constraints on growth in large parts of the coastal areas of East Lindsey will mean that over the next 15 years there will be a limit placed on the quantity of housing provided in this area. In response to this, inland towns like Horncastle may be required to accommodate additional development. It is important that in considering the suitability of housing schemes in the future, the needs of the local population are understood and accommodated.

17.2 In 2011 27% of Horncastle residents were over 65 compared to 26% in East Lindsey and 17% in the East Midlands[16]. East Lindsey has the highest proportion of people over 65 in the East Midlands and the lowest proportion of people under 25 in Lincolnshire[17]. The Strategic Housing Market Availability Assessment 2012[18] compares the population of coastal Lincolnshire to that of the East Midlands, showing it is older with a higher proportion of people over 50. (See Figure 4). The projected change in age profile up to 2033 emphasises the importance of considering the needs of this group. (See Figure 5). The mix of housing types must reflect this demographic.

Figure 4

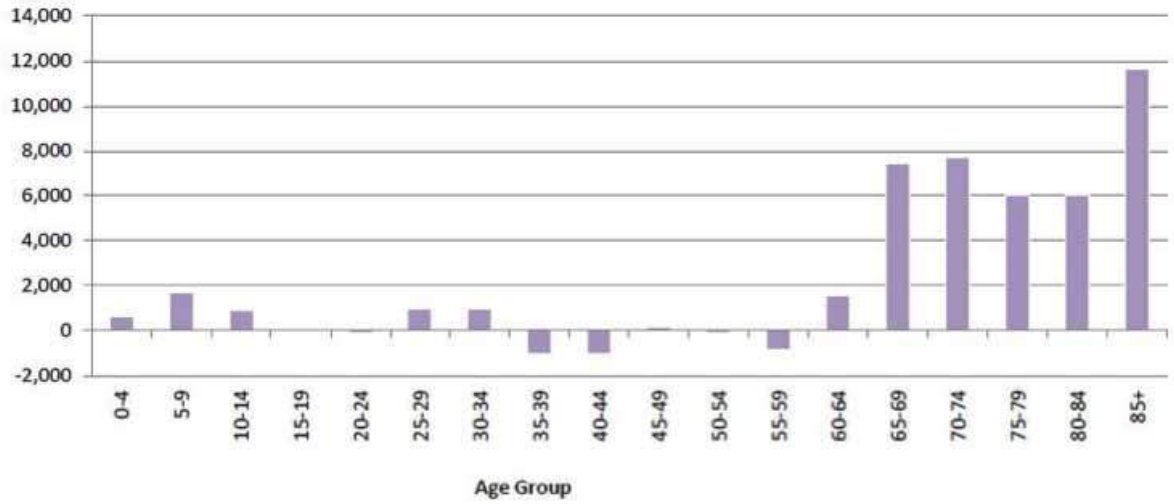


Age Profile for Coastal Lincolnshire Compared with East Midlands Region (Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2010)

16 Census 2011
17 Lincolnshire Sub Regional Housing study 2009
18 Strategic Housing Market Assessment Coastal Lincolnshire 2012 at https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=strategic+housing+market+assessment+lincs+2012&oq=strategic+housing+market+assessment+lincs+2012&aqs=chrome..69i57.12140j0j8&sourceid=chrome&es_sm=93&ie=UTF-8

17.3 Office of National Statistics projections show that Lincolnshire's working age population will increase up to 2021 and then decline. In East Lindsey the percentage of residents in the 65+ age group is projected to reach 30% of the population by 2021, (this is a 35% increase since 2002.) Although there has been no population projection for Horncastle it is reasonable to assume that as Horncastle's demographic profile is presently very similar to the district's that it will mirror this trend. Indeed the demographic analysis for the district showed a large increase in the 34-55 age group for 2011. Over the next fifteen years this will translate into a similar increase in the 65+ age group.

Figure 5



Projected Change in Age Profile of Coastal Lincolnshire 2008-33 (Source: ONS Sub-national Population Projections, 2008 based data)

17.4 To maintain Horncastle as a vibrant town requires a range of house sizes and tenures. The SHMAA (Strategic Housing Market Availability Assessment) explains that a housing market functions well where it provides a range of houses to enable progression through the market as people's requirements change. A mixed provision of housing types is a significant contributor to creating a sustainable community.

17.5 The Horncastle Urban Structures Study 2014-2029 shows that in the past 50 years housing development in Horncastle has not considered the integration of the new development with existing connections. Given the ageing population it is crucial that future development is designed and located to enable all residents to move directly and safely to local services and facilities. Locations near the town centre, with its range of facilities would be preferable for older people and people with disabilities.

17.6 Parts of the town will be more appropriate for different housing mixes. Map 2 shows sites within a 5 minute (400m) and 10 minute walk (800m) from the market place. The type of houses on new development should reflect their proximity to the town centre with particular attention given to the needs of less mobile people (usually older people and people with disabilities.) Proposals for new development will need to show how they have taken into account the location of the site and the non-vehicular access to local facilities.

17.7 The 2011 Census provides information on the range of housing types compared to the district and region. (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Housing types	Horncastle %	East Lindsey %	East Midlands %
detached	42	51	32
semi detached	28	27	36
terraced	19	11	20
flats	11	9	11

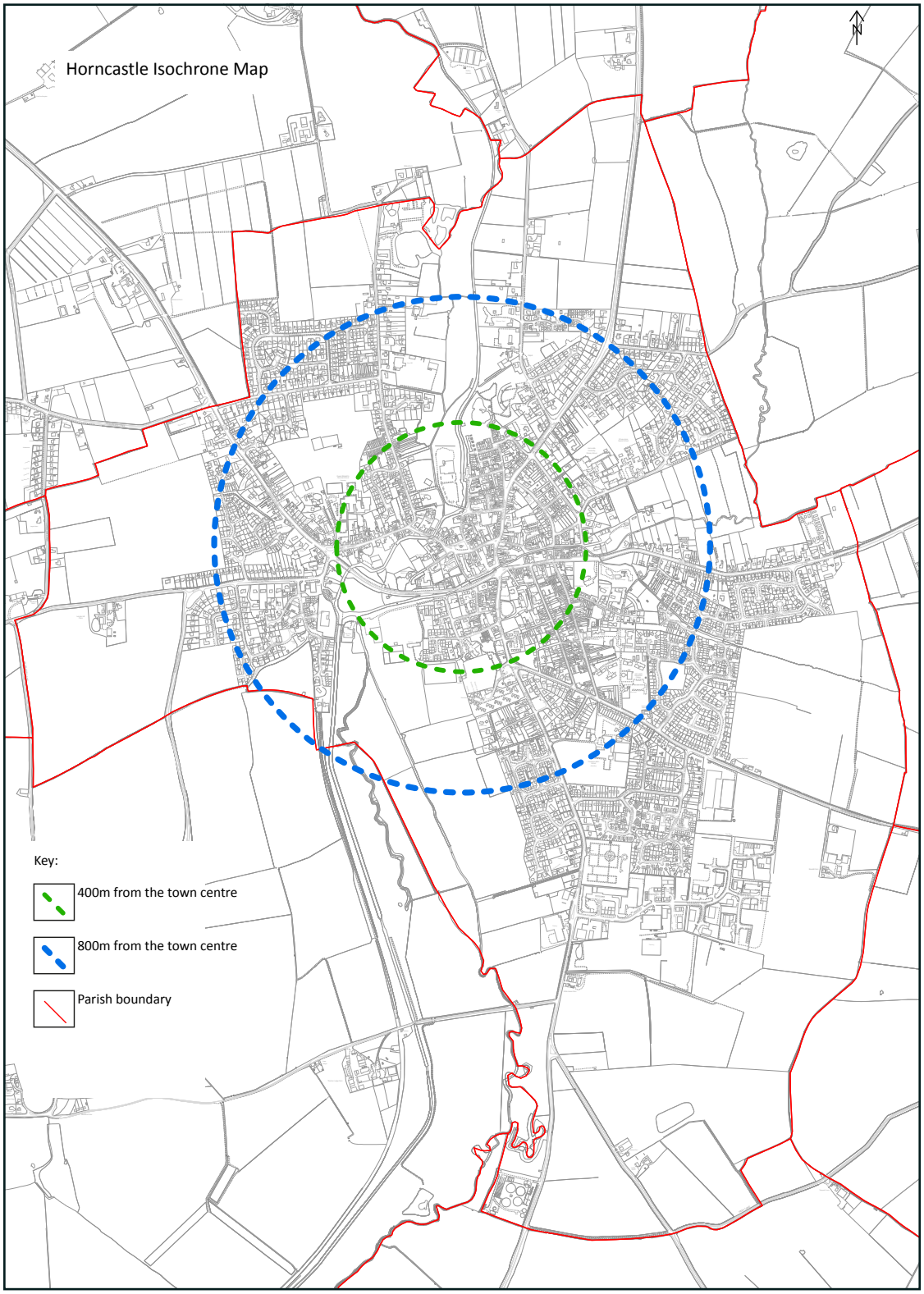
Policy 8: A mix of housing types

1. Planning applications for housing schemes of more than 10 dwellings are expected to deliver a Horncastle specific housing mix that reflects the demonstrable needs applying at that point in the Plan period.

2. Developers should show how the key findings in the SHMAA 2012 and the recommendations in the Horncastle Urban Structures Study have been taken into account in the different house types and bedroom numbers proposed.

3. Applications for housing development to meet the needs of older and/or physically disadvantaged people located within a 5 minute walk from the town centre will be encouraged.

Map 2: 400m and 800m walking distances from Town Centre



18.0 Improve Green Infrastructure

Justification

18.1 Horncastle is located adjacent to the Lincolnshire Wolds (an Area of Outstanding National Beauty.)
The topography of the area is striking: sitting in a river valley at the confluence of the rivers Bain and Waring the morphology of the town shows the influence of these natural conditions on its structure. The land rises to the north and east (towards the Wolds) and the west. The Urban Structures Study shows the topography of the town and its surroundings. (Figure 7 and 8).

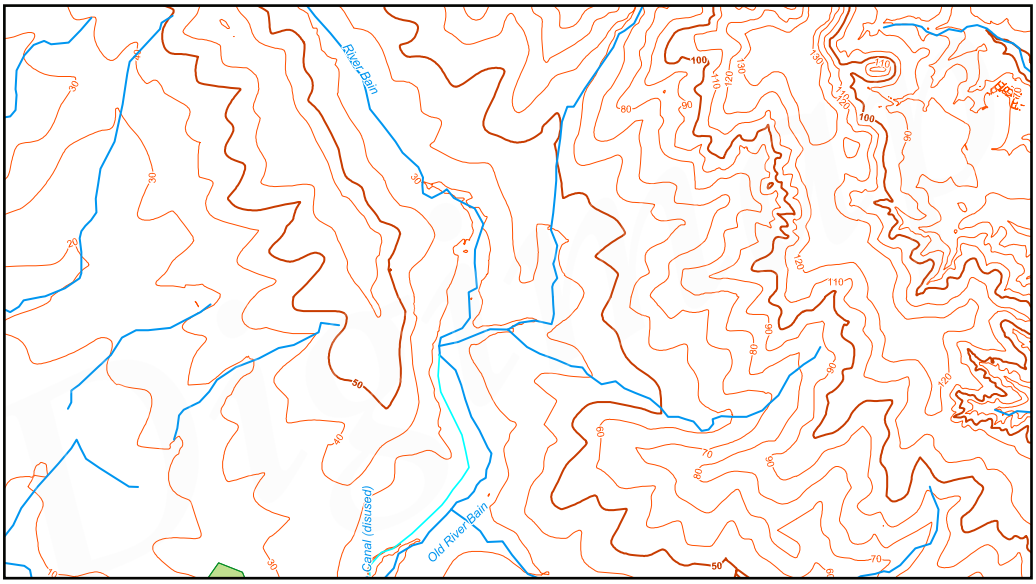


Figure 7: Topography and watercourses show underlying geomorphology on which the town sits.

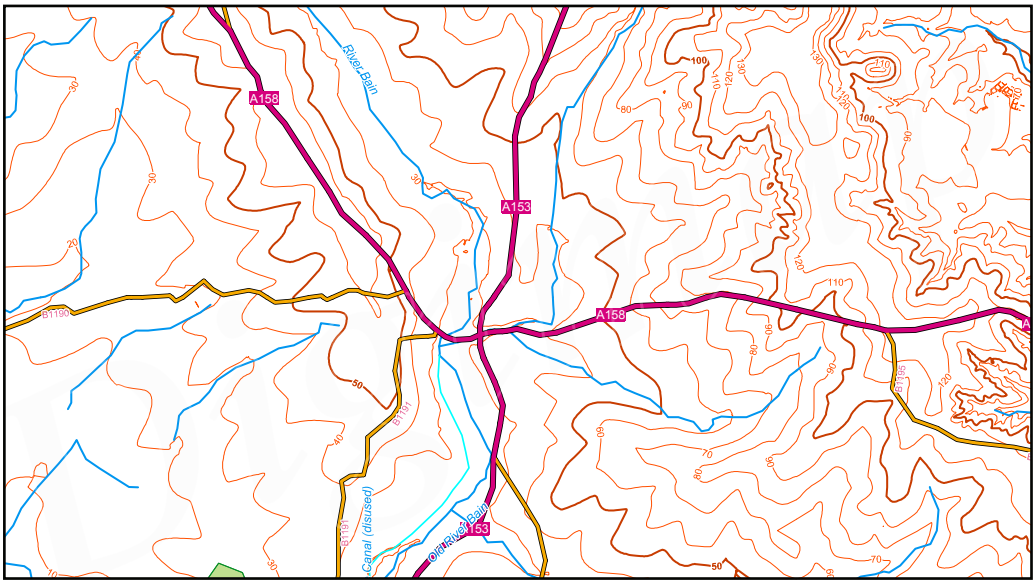


Figure 8: Secondary routes add orbital options to the main radial structure such as Stanhope Road and Queen Street.

18.2 Within the Landscape Character Appraisal 2009, Horncastle falls within E1 – Wragby to Horsington Vale Woodland and Farmland; the landscape's sensitivity is considered to be moderate to high due to the intact rural nature of the area. The Landscape Character Appraisal 2009 notes that development should be constrained to preserve the character and visual amenity of the AONB. Listed as a force for change to the landscape in 2009 is the expansion on Horncastle's outskirts[19] .

18.3 East Lindsey District Council's Green Infrastructure Audit 2012 defines green infrastructure as 'the umbrella term used to describe all the different elements that form the network of natural and semi natural open spaces within and around our towns and villages and open countryside… Green Infrastructure covers a variety of types of spaces … including woodland, parks and gardens, green lanes, public rights of way, church yards, sports facilities, water courses..'

18.4 ELDCs Green Infrastructure Audit 2012 used Accessible Natural Green space Standards (ANGSt) developed by Natural England to assess the provision of green infrastructure in Horncastle.
The ANGSt standards require that every home should be within 300 m of an accessible natural green space of at least 2 ha[20] , plus:
At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km
At least one accessible 100 ha site within 5 km
At least one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km

18.5 For the purposes of ANGSt natural green space is considered to be, 'places where human control and activities are not intensive so that a feeling of naturalness is allowed to predominate'.

18.6 The audit identified that there was under provision at the community level on the east of the town and it acknowledged that there is 'still progress to be made at community level through any growth in the town'. It is vital that this Neighbourhood Plan maximises the opportunity provided by new development to improve the existing and extend the provision of green space where possible.

18.7 It may not always be possible to meet even the 2 hectare requirement but the consultation showed that all opportunities to extend and improve access to wild life and green space are important to residents. Residents were asked what improvements were needed if there was further development in Horncastle. The protection of green spaces produced the highest score, 55% of people thought it was greatly needed.[21]

18.8 The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre produced a report for this Plan in April 2014 which identifies the statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites in the Plan area. (Figure 9 and 10 - The search area for these is Horncastle Parish). For the full report see Appendix V.

19 The section covering E1 can be found at http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/article/2142/Landscape-Character-Assessment on East Lindsey District Council's web site.
20 Referred to in the ELDC Green Infrastructure Audit December 2012 as the community level
21 Public Consultation December 2013

18.9 ELDCs Sports and Recreation Audit 2013 considered the provision of outdoor sports facilities against the Fields in Trust minimum standard of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 people. Horncastle fares well compared to the district average with 1.83 hectares per 1,000 but this is still less than the recommended minimum. Development will be expected to consider ways in which additional outdoor play space can be provided either as part of the scheme or as an off-site contribution.

18.10 The lack of sufficient open space and play areas for young people was also raised at the school consultation day in March 2014.[22] The lack of safe, well lit footpaths was also a concern.

18.11 It is important to ensure that new development does not undermine the existing green infrastructure network and addresses deficiencies where they exist. New development needs to take full account of the landscape character at all stages in the planning and delivery process, recognising opportunities for habitat creation and enhanced biodiversity.

Policy 9: Green Infrastructure

1. The existing open spaces identified in the Green Infrastructure Study: How to Create a Green Wheel for Horncastle 2014 and listed in East Lindsey's Green Infrastructure Audit and the Sports and Recreation Audit 2013 will be protected and retained in accordance with East Lindsey District Council policy.

2. Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate how they protect, maintain and enhance existing green infrastructure assets affected by the development and show the opportunities taken to improve linkages both between existing and new green infrastructure assets, water course enhancements or sustainable urban drainage systems to residential areas.

3. New development will be required to contribute towards the provision of new green infrastructure and/or new sites to meet the ANGst standards (or equivalent).

4. New green infrastructure or improvements to existing green infrastructure, which provide biodiversity benefits, will be required by the proposed development and will be secured by planning obligation or, where appropriate, via conditions attached to a planning permission.

5. The Principal Delivery Issues section in the Green Infrastructure Study details the improvements that should be made to existing footpaths and where new footpaths could connect open spaces in each part of the town. Green enhancements must be in accordance with these Principal Delivery Issues.

6. Development that will result in the loss of green infrastructure will only be supported where replacement provision is made that is considered to be of equal or greater value than that which will be lost. Where new development may have an adverse impact on green infrastructure, alternative scheme designs that minimise the impact must be presented to the Council for consideration before the use of mitigation measures is considered. Compensation measures must be provided as a last resort.

7. The loss of a playing field owing to development would only be acceptable where
   a) the replacement provision would be of equal or greater amenity value for local people and
   b) the proposal was in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework."

22 Schools consultation report March 2014

Figure 9: The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre - Non Statutory Wildlife Sites

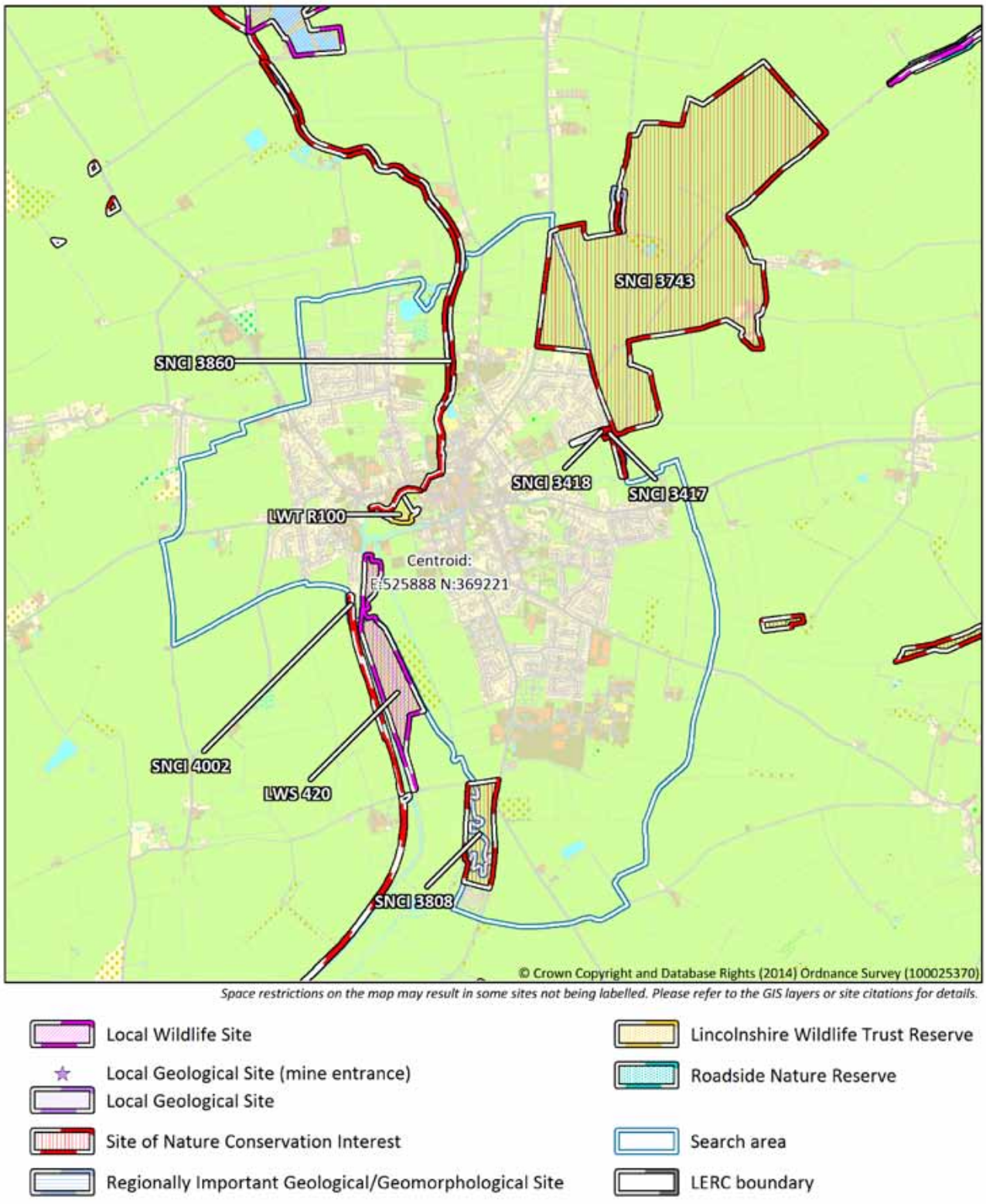


Figure 10: The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre - Non Statutory Sites

Non-statutory sites are those sites without any legal protection within the planning system but are considered to be of value for wildlife and geological interest. They include both private land holdings as well as those managed as nature reserves.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)

LWSs, along with biological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), are the most important places for wildlife at a local level. The GLNP seeks to identify every site that satisfies the selection criteria presented in the LWS guidelines, thus recognising a comprehensive suite of sites. Sites are selected by the Nature Partnership, based on recommendations made by its expert working group known as the LWS Panel and then submitted for inclusion within local authority planning policy.

Identifying these sites helps local authorities meet their obligations under legislation and government guidance, including reporting on the number of sites in positive management for Single Data List Indicator 160-00.

TYPE	STATUS	CODE	NAME
LWS	Selected LWS	420	Horncastle Canal Grassland

1 site(s) found in the search area

(Page 3)

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs)

The LWSs status supersedes that of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs), which were identified on the basis of local knowledge and were selected without consideration of any formal criteria. In Greater Lincolnshire, the GLNP aims to assess all existing SNCIs using the criteria outlined in LWS guidelines. To avoid confusion,until sites have been assessed against formal criteria they retain their SNCI status.

TYPE	STATUS	CODE	NAME
SNCI	Notified SNCI	3417	Bowl Alley Lane Paddock
SNCI	Notified SNCI	3418	Bowl Alley Lane, Horncastle
SNCI	Notified SNCI	3743	Manor Farm, Low Toynton
SNCI	Notified SNCI	3808	Old River Bain Grassland
SNCI	Notified SNCI	3860	River Bain, Shearman's Wath Bridge to Horncastle
SNCI	Notified SNCI	4002	Thornton Lodge to Horncastle Dismantled Railway

6 site(s) found in the search area

(Page 4)

Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Reserves (LWT)

The Lincolnshire Trust for Nature Conservation, formed in 1948, (and now known as the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust) is a charity dedicated to safeguarding the countryside and wildlife of the historic county. It is one of a network of Wildlife Trusts that together form the largest voluntary organisation in the UK devoted to all aspects of wildlife protection.

TYPE	STATUS	CODE	NAME
LWT	-	R100	Banovallum House

1 site(s) found in the search area

(Page 4)

Justification

b. Create a network of pedestrian and cycle connections

18.12 Census data 2011 revealed that 16% or local people walk or cycle to work compared to 11% for East Lindsey and 9% in the East Midlands. The Public Consultation in December suggested that this figure may be on the conservative side as 21% of people at this consultation said they either cycle or walk as their main mode of transport.[23] The Business Survey (August 2014) showed that almost as many people walk to work as they do drive in Horncastle. However the Horncastle Urban Structures Study showed that housing development in the last 50 years has failed to make the sort of connections required to make it easy to cross Horncastle from parts of these residential areas and the Town Plan 2007-2009 ranked 'improving mobility' as a key finding.

18.13 How people move about and this lack of connectivity in the street layout is highlighted in the report 'Analysis of Consultation 28th February-1st March.' (see Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan web site)

18.14 It is also important that the particular needs of people with limited mobility (wheel chairs and mobility scooters) will need to be considered especially given the expectation that 30% of residents will be over 65 by 2021.

18.15 Improved non-vehicular mobility will not only benefit older people, but enables everyone including children to walk and cycle. The benefits of 'incidental exercise' to health and well-being are well evidenced. A recent Public Health England report stated that 73.9% of the population of East Lindsey were overweight or obese. Medical reports have shown that providing the right opportunities for exercise for people, especially the younger generation, will be of great benefit to their health and wellbeing.

18.16 A Green Infrastructure Study: How to Create a Green Wheel for Horncastle has been produced to support this Plan. It is available on the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan web site and in the reference section of Horncastle Library. The study not only defines clearly the existing green infrastructure in and immediately around the Plan area but also provides a framework for the creation of a Green Wheel around Horncastle. The background analysis and specific proposals for creating the Green Wheel are contained in the report and developers must show they have embraced these principles in their planning application. Some of the most appropriate green spaces that may contribute to the Green Wheel lie outside the arbitrary boundaries of the Plan area. The Town Council will work with adjacent Parishes East Lindsey District Council and Lincolnshire County Council to identify and implement the Green Wheel on those sites identified in their Parishes.

18.17 The proposed green spaces shown on Map 3 are indicative. Developers are required to show how any proposals affecting these sites take into account the requirement to create green connecting spaces that will contribute to the Green Wheel Policy.

18.18 The Study includes a Green Wheel Delivery Action Plan which identifies a list of projects and their location. The Town Council will seek to secure implementation of these projects funded either from s106 monies and/or from other external funding. Where development impacts directly on these sites the scheme proposals should include the delivery of these projects where applicable.

23 Public Consultation December 2013

18.19 The Green Infrastructure Study: How to Create a Green Wheel for Horncastle and the Urban Structures Study have been prepared together and divide the town into the same sectors to make cross referencing between the documents straight forward. Based on this analysis Policy 10 uses the opportunities provided by new development to create a movement network around the town; a Green Wheel enabling cyclists and pedestrians to get around the town for work, shopping or recreation safely and directly. Maps 3 and 4 show the proposed Green Wheel with potential routes and sites identified.

18.20 Reducing car usage is not just a desirable life style choice, the reality of having an historic town centre is that parking is very limited and there are no pedestrianized areas. With an increase in population expected over the Plan period and finite space within the town centre, consideration must be given to how people can access the centre whilst reducing the need to use the car.

18.21 The Green Infrastructure Study: How to Create a Green Wheel for Horncastle shows the existing and intended footpaths and cycle routes that exist in the Plan area. Development on sites around Horncastle must add to this provision whenever practicable.

18.22 Where these routes become public rights of way the responsibility for their maintenance will rest with the relevant authority. Otherwise maintenance agreements between developers, landowners ELDC and the Town Council will be decided on a site by site basis.

18.23 As part of the consultation process people were asked what new projects they supported the most that might be delivered as a consequence of the Neighbourhood Plan. Respondents from all groups (e.g. the business survey to the market stall drop in) were the most keen on the creation of improved footpath networks and linear parks.[24]

Policy 10: Developing a Green Wheel around Horncastle

1. Applications for major housing and employment schemes will be supported where they show how they contribute to all the following criteria

a) where it adds to the provision of footpaths and cycle routes in accordance with the Green Wheel proposals

b) where it can be shown that it enhances the attractiveness of walking and non-motorised transport in and around the town

c) where it adds to the connectivity between existing footpaths, roadways and cycle ways in and around the town and to the town centre

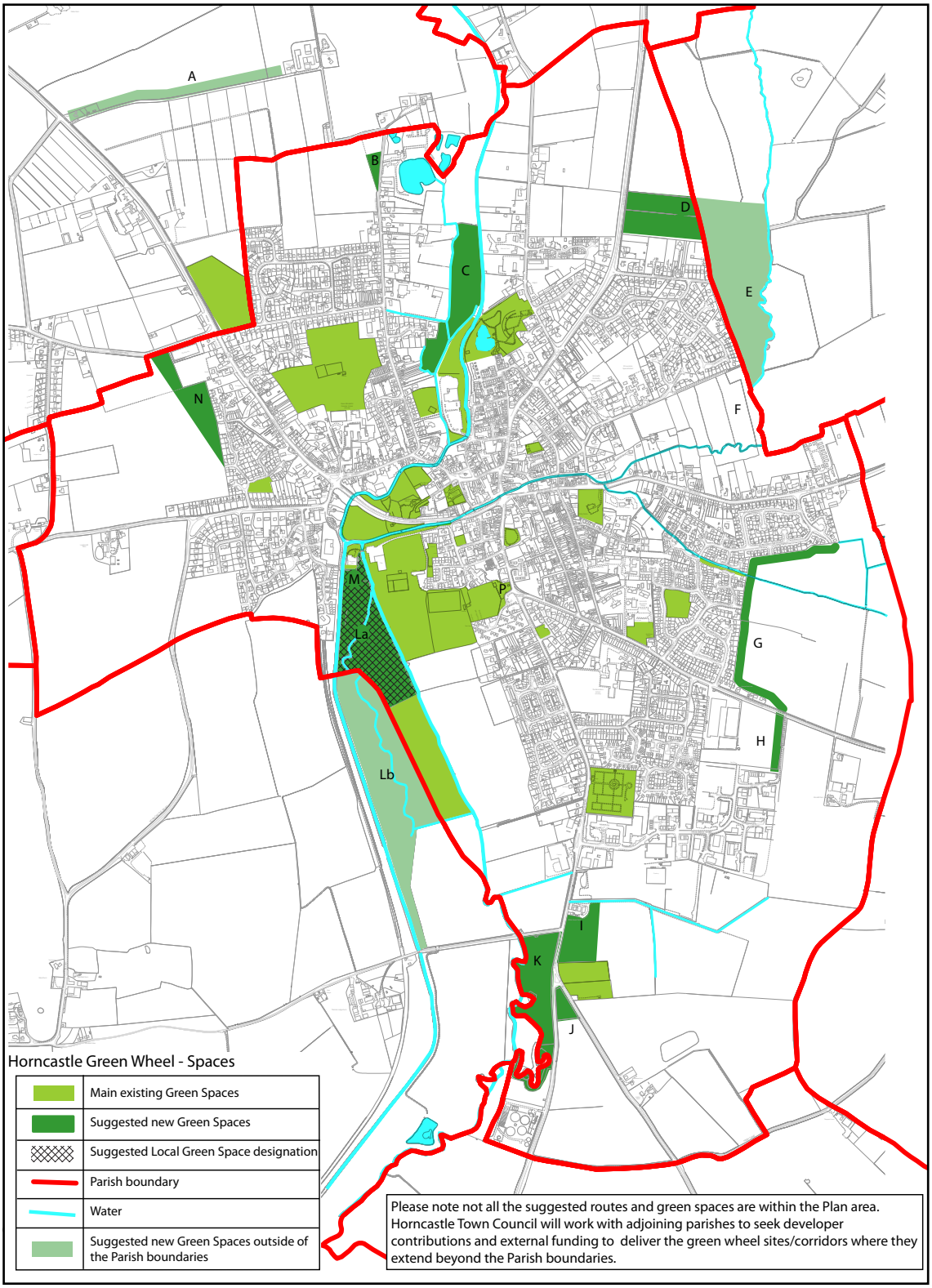
d) where it accommodates the requirements of people with limited mobility to access existing and new Green Infrastructure provision

e) where it enhances biodiversity and adds to the connectivity between existing green spaces.

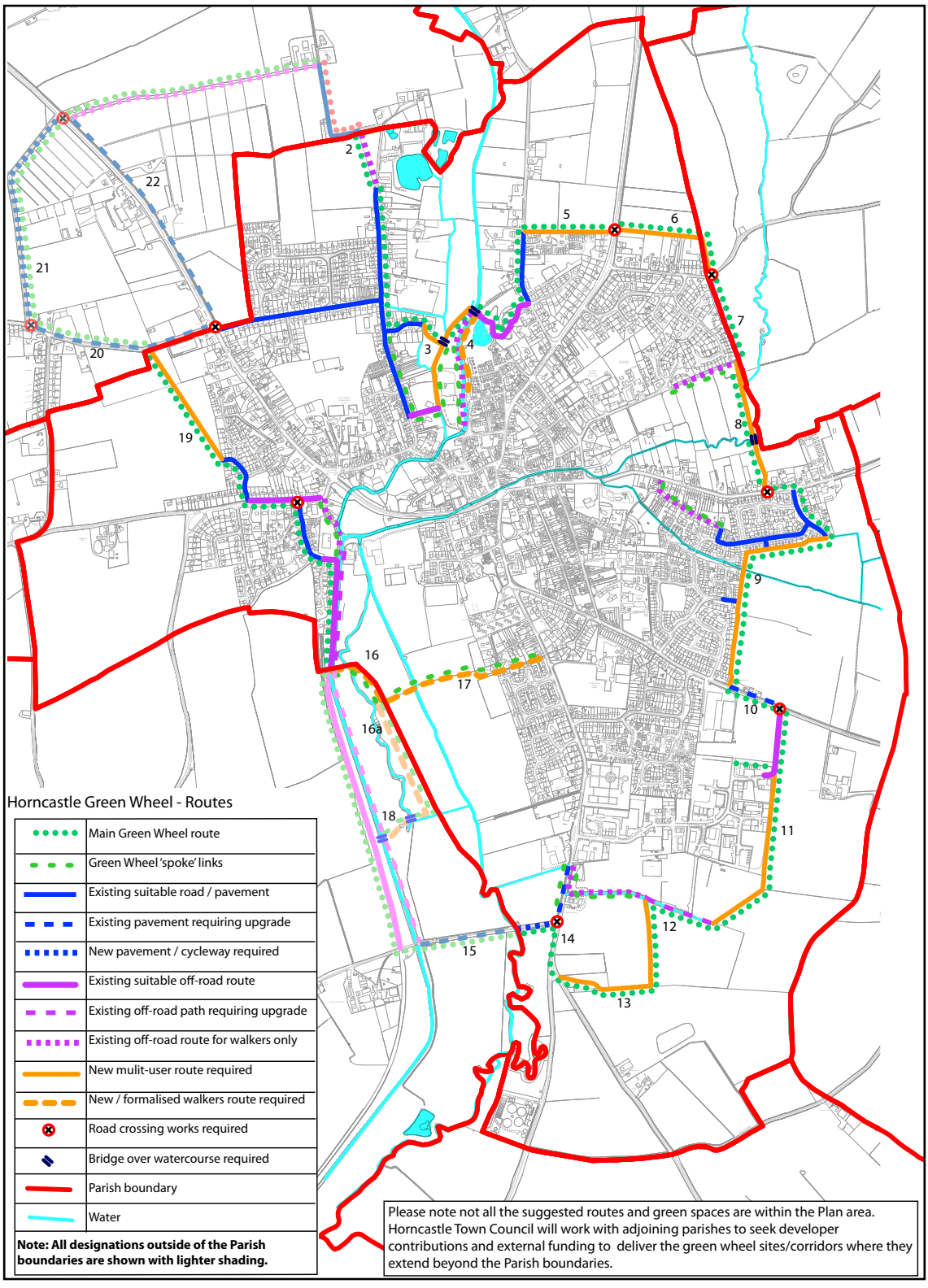
2. Applicants are required to show how they have contributed to the delivery of the proposals in the Green Infrastructure Study: How to Create a Green Wheel for Horncastle.

24 Linear parks are discussed further in the flooding section of this plan.

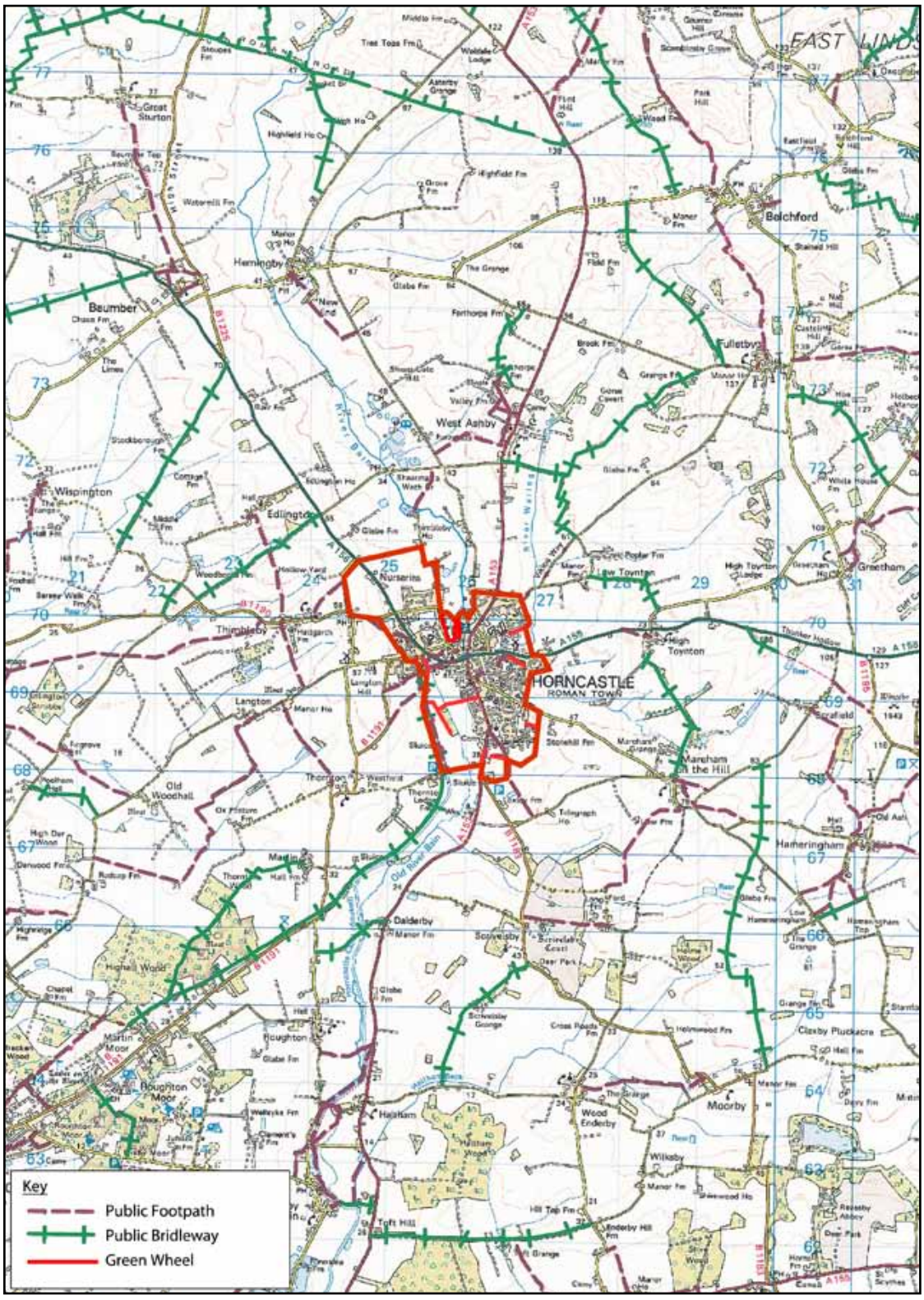
Map 3: Green Wheel - Spaces



Map 4: Green Wheel - Routes



Map 5: Green Wheel - Wider Footpaths and Bridleways



19.0 Designating Local Green Spaces

Justification

19.1 The National Planning Policy Framework affords Neighbourhood Development Plans the powers to designate certain areas as Local Green Spaces. Such designation gives these spaces the same protection as green belt policy. The Green Infrastructure Study identifies an area, described in Figure 11 below, that meets the eligibility criteria in the NPPF (see paragraphs 76-78).

19.2 It should be noted that the land owners of site Lb (which is contiguous with the site La) would support the whole area being designated as a Local Green Space. As Lb is outside the Horncastle Town Council boundaries it is not within the remit of this Plan to proposed Lb for designation. However, local green space designations can be made through Local Plans and East Lindsey District Council will be requested to make this designation as part of their plan process so the site can be developed as a whole.

19.3 The designation of La as Local Green Space is supported by the landowner and in all other respects meets the criteria listed at para 77 of the NPPF.

19.4 The Green Infrastructure Study provides a full description and justification for the inclusion of site La and reference should be made to this report for more information. The site is shown on the Horncastle Green Wheel Spaces map, see Fig 2, page 10 of the study.

19.5 The designation of this area as a Local Green Space in planning terms would provide an element of surety about its protection over the Plan period. Given the concern about proposed developments elsewhere within the Plan area, this policy safeguards locally highly prized assets and ensures a contribution to the creation of a Green Wheel around Horncastle as funding becomes available.

19.6 Part of the Wong adjacent to Stanhope Hall is especially valued by the community. Meaning "open field", the Wong is an important part of the history of Horncastle. The land has been used for markets, beast and sheep fairs for hundreds of years; the cattle market closed in 1999. Ongoing negotiations about the future use of the site does mean that it is not appropriate, at this time, for the site to be a designated " Local Green Space". However the owners of the site, East Lindsey District Council, have indicated their willingness to ensure at least part of it is set aside for public open space. At the time of the writing of this plan, determination of the area of this public open space is not possible but will be confirmed when the final use of the land is determined. The site is therefore listed as a community asset for recreational purposes (in part) and is listed as a Community Project (in part) in Appendix S but which cannot, at this time, be defined on a map

Figure 11

Site	Justification	Potential Use
Site La 7 hectares seasonally wet grassland	Horncastle Canal Grassland LWS North the site links with Banovallum Carr and could usefully be connected to Lb which is in Roughton Parish.	Could be part-planted as wet woodland, while the majority is likely best kept as seasonally wet grassland, with perhaps the occasional specimen tree to add habitat and landscape interest.

Policy 11: Designating Local Green Spaces

1. The sites identified on the Horncastle Green Wheel Spaces Map as La, M, and P are designated Local Green Spaces.

2. Development will only be permitted where it does not erode their beauty, recreational value, tranquillity and richness of wildlife.

3. So far as is consistent with their predominantly open and undeveloped character, opportunities to improve public access and recreational use in these areas will be encouraged for the benefit of the wider community.

4. Opportunities to conserve, enhance and/or restore their biodiversity will be a priority.



20.0 Visual connections with the countryside

Justification

20.1 Situated at the gateway to the Lincolnshire Wolds, Horncastle nestles in attractive rolling countryside. The topography of the town is discussed in the Urban Structures Study and the rolling hills to the north and west afford views out to the countryside that are highly valued by local people.

20.2 At every consultation event residents expressed a strong desire to safeguard the views of the rolling fields out from the town. The Urban Structures Study considered the topography of the area and used the appropriate methodology to produce a map showing view corridors, see Map 6 page 58 of the Plan. Photographs illustrating the view corridors 1-7 are shown on page 59.

20.3 Development in the foreground and middle ground of a designated view corridor should not be overly intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the view, and where possible should seek to maintain views through the alignment of streets, the careful placement of buildings and the sensitive use of planting.

20.4 Development proposals in the background of a view corridor should seek to maintain as much of the view as possible and should not harm the composition of the view as a whole.

20.5 The impact of development in the foreground, middle ground or background of the view corridor should take into account the effects of distance and atmospheric or seasonal changes.

20.6 View Corridor 1 extends from the top of Langton Hill and provides excellent views across the roofscape of the town and on to the countryside to the north east. Development should seek to ensure this view is maintained by avoiding interrupting the near ridgeline, and instead should nestle into the hillside.

20.7 View Corridor 2 is on the approach from Langton Hill into town, and provides long views across town and on to the Lincolnshire Wolds to the east. Here, the prominent ridgeline of the Wolds is evident, and views to the rising landscape should not be damaged by new development.



20.8 View Corridor 3 extends from the lowlands near the valley of the River Bain around the sport facilities at Cagthorpe and extends across the floodplain and on to the uplands leading to the B1191 Horncastle Road. The prominence of the ridgeline should be maintained and views to the rising land are integral to the character of this view.

20.9 View Corridor 4 is a long view from the corner of Low Toynton Road and Louth Road, where the rising Wolds provide a prominent ridgeline in the far distance. Foreground development should seek to maintain this far view and should not impact on the ridgeline.

20.10 View Corridor 5 can be seen on Bowl Alley Lane and gives a wide view across the River Waring floodplain. Here, a distant ridgeline can be seen, with any buildings sitting below the line and nestled into the hillside. This approach maintains long views and should be adopted where necessary.

20.11 View Corridor 6 is from Spilsby Road along Winceby Gardens and gives excellent views of the prominent ridgeline to the south east. Existing development allows for this ridgeline to the be seen over the roofs and new development should seek to maintain views onto this visually important feature.

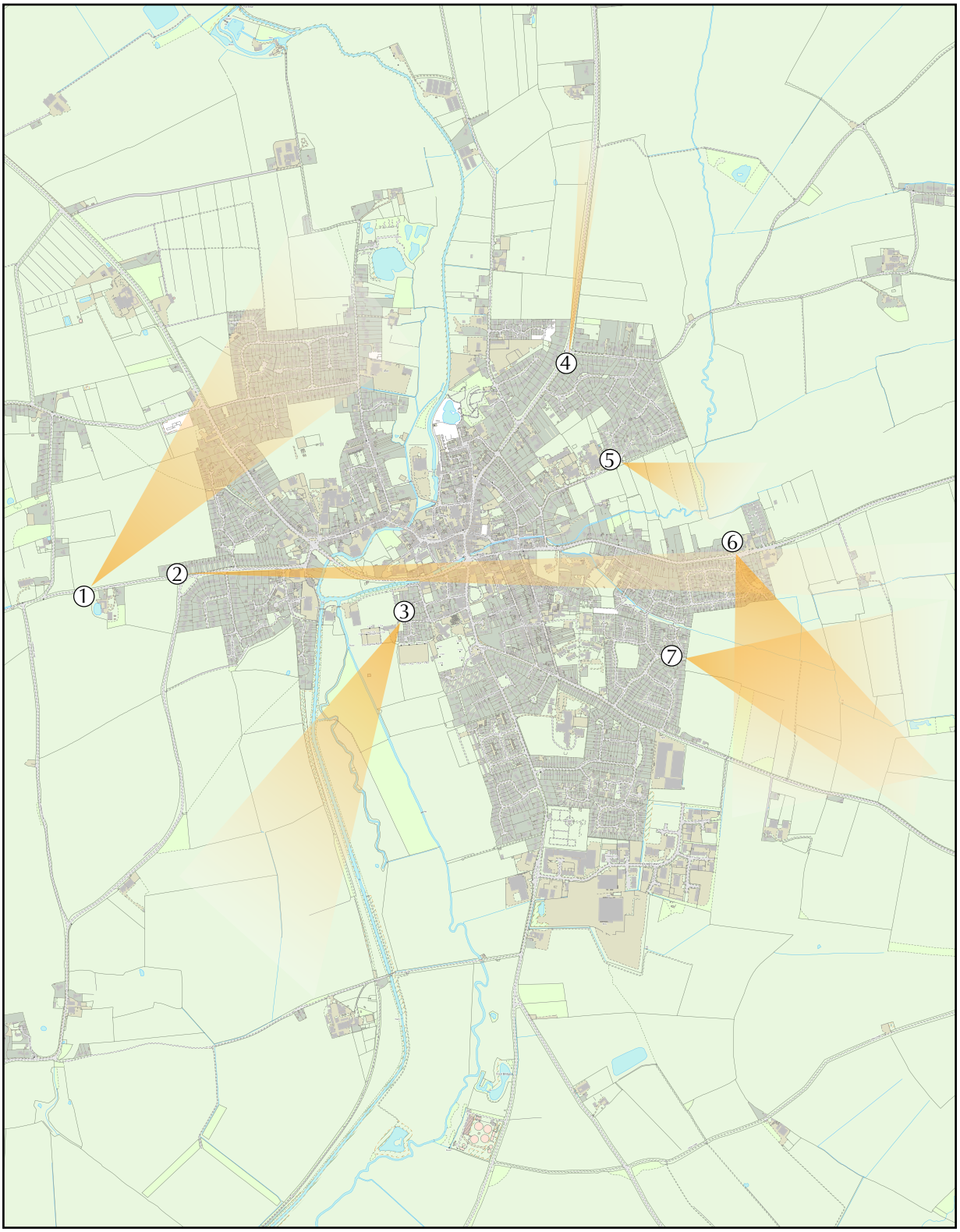
20.12 View Corridor 7 is a wide foreground view of the land to the east of Wesley Way. Here, a strong view of the rising Wolds is afforded, punctuated by significant areas of trees. An important feature in this area and one that could provide an excellent opportunity for a visual connection is Thunker Drain, and this should for a consideration for change in this area.

Policy 12: Visual connections with the countryside

1. Development will be supported on the edge of Horncastle providing it
   - a) maintains the visual openness and connections with and to the surrounding countryside
   - b) maximises opportunities to enhance the existing views to the countryside.
   - c) does not partially or wholly obscure the skyline

2. Development that has a significantly adverse effect on the landscape character, setting and important views into and out of the town and does not also provide commensurate benefits to the town in the form of significant expansion of green infrastructure, enhanced connectivity or other benefits identified in this Neighbourhood Development Plan will not be permitted.

Map 6: Key Views



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



21.0 Strengthening the Town Centre

Justification

21.1 The market place has been the traditional commercial centre since medieval times and it now forms the heart of the retailing role with the market place at its centre. East Lindsey Retail and Economic Assessment 2012 showed that Horncastle had 137 town centre retail units and only a 5.5% vacancy rate (less than half the national average) demonstrating that the demand for premises remains strong. 79% of expenditure on convenience and food grocery is spent within the town. The town has a national reputation for antique shops but otherwise provides a good range of services similar to that of the national average.

21.2 The 2012 Retail Study did not find any evidence to suggest that Horncastle needed more large food stores instead it noted there was 'a lack of any pedestrianized area' and that access to the centre 'appears to be mainly by car with associated problems of parking'[25]. The Conservation Area Appraisal 2008 despite being very positive about the market place described one discordant feature 'the market place is little more than a car park on non-market days and the parked cars detract from this otherwise attractive composition'.



25 East Lindsey Retail and Economic Assessment 2012

21.3 The rising population of the Parish and surrounding villages will place increasing demands on car parking spaces in Horncastle and on traffic flow. Residents have expressed concerns about the current lack of car parking spaces. An increase in tourism will exacerbate the situation. The Town Council will continue to work with landowners and businesses to identify suitable sites for use as car parks.

21.4 A successful town centre will always require some car parking and this Plan supports the existing saved policy in the Local Plan 1999 TR4 which ensures that development within or adjacent to town centres will not be permitted 'where it entails the loss of shopper or visitor car parking spaces'.

21.5 The lack of any pedestrianised area was also highlighted in the 2007-2009 Town Plan. Of particular concern from a road safety perspective is St Lawrence Street. This Plan supports the pedestrianisation of the southern stretch of St Lawrence Street from Dog Kennel Lane to the Market Place. This would improve pedestrian safety, increase access for mobility scooters and enhance the retail experience along this narrow stretch of road. S106 funding will be sought to fund this improvement in the town centre.

21.6 To support its extant retail policy (TR4 of the Local Plan 1999) East Lindsey District Council has a town centre boundary and protected shopping frontages that were prepared for a 1995 Local Plan. Over the past 19 years Horncastle's town centre has sustained itself despite the recession as shown in the Retail and Economic Assessment 2012. The NPPF requires Local Plans, including Neighbourhood Plans, to show the primary shopping frontages because retaining the predominance of the use class A1 is considered most important to maintaining the attractiveness of the town centre.

21.7 In the absence of an up to date Local Plan for Horncastle it is appropriate that this Neighbourhood Development Plan defines the primary shopping frontages and town centre boundary. This work has been done collaboratively with East Lindsey District Council and the majority of the amendments reflect the emerging policy in their Core Strategy. Map 7 shows the extent of the proposed frontages.

21.8 There has been an increase in the number of shops along North Street to the north and south of the junction with High Street and Bank Street (the Bull Ring area). Map 7 shows an extended primary shopping frontage (compared to the adopted Local Plan) to reflect this growth in the retail core. There are some amendments to the town centre boundary to include newly established shops and restaurants on the south side of West Street. Land behind the Ship Public House on North Street included in the 1995 boundary will be excluded as it does not have a predominantly town centre function.

21.9 Planning policy across the country acknowledges that if you dilute the number of A1 uses below 70% this starts to have a detrimental impact on the vitality of the shopping area. Given the community support for their local shops it is important that planning policy supports the continuing predominance of A1 units and proposals that would reduce the number of A1 retail units along the primary shopping frontages will be resisted to ensure there is no dilution in this concentration. Proposals for uses other than A1 within the defined primary shopping frontages will only be supported where it can be shown that its use would enhance the retail experience by providing alternative services (financial or social).

21.10 Planning Case Law indicates[26] that a 20% proportion of non-A1 ground floor uses is the maximum proportion to retain a vital and viable primary retail area. It is important that planning policy supports this predominance of A1 units and proposals that would reduce the number of A1 retail units along the primary shopping frontages will be resisted to ensure there is no dilution in this concentration. Proposals for uses other than A1 within the defined primary shopping frontages will only be supported where it can be shown that its use would enhance the retail experience by providing alternative services (financial or social).

21.11 The Plan designates Bridge Street and the shops/cafes on West Street as primary frontage units in addition to that proposed by East Lindsey District Council.

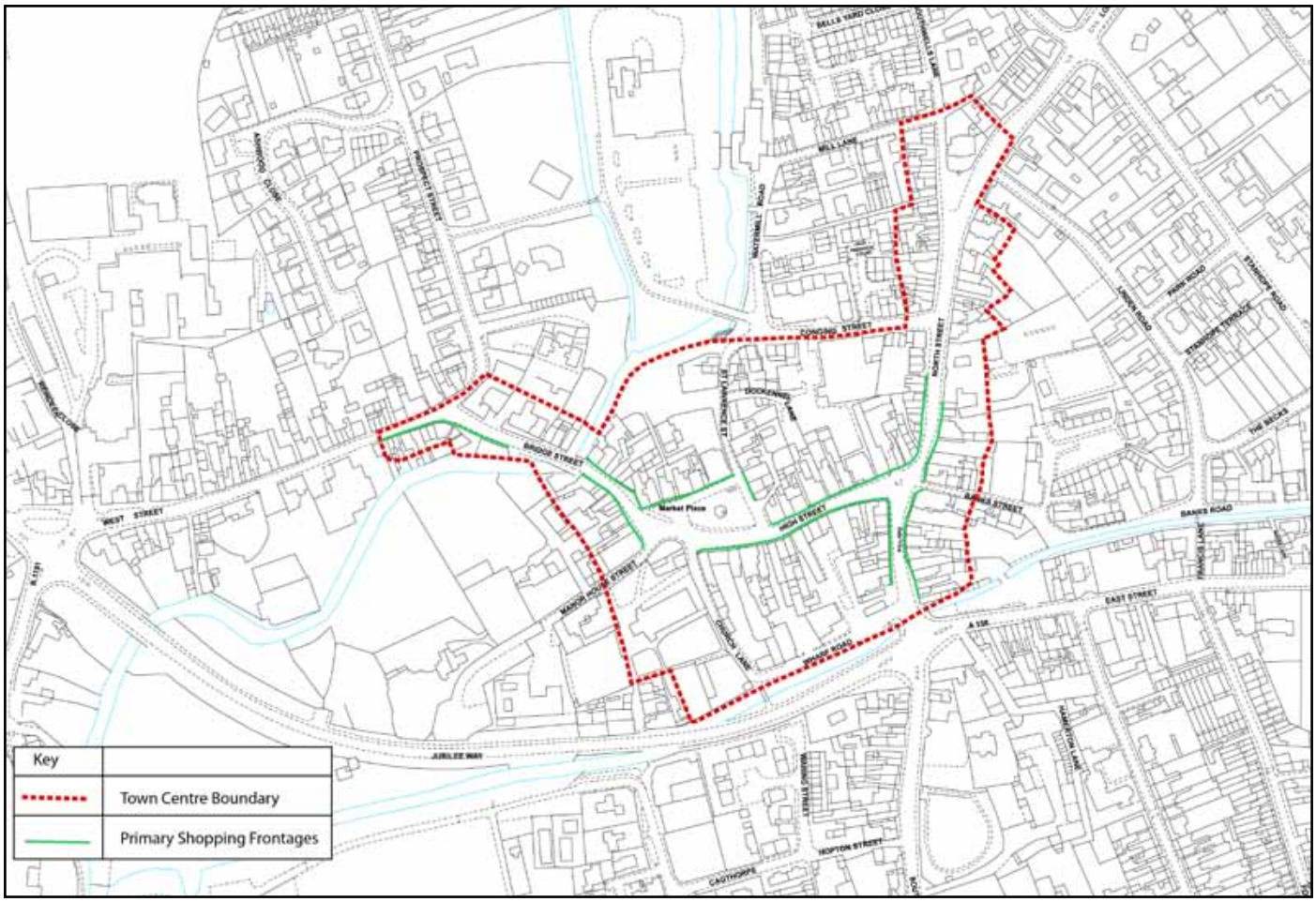






26 See background documents on Neighbourhood Development Plan web site

Map 7: Town Centre - Primary Shop Frontages



Policy 13 Strengthening the Retail Core

1. The Neighbourhood Development Plan designates Primary Shopping Frontages, as shown on the Town Centre Map. In those frontages on the ground floor it will

a) support proposals for new retail (A1) development in new or existing frontages

b) resist proposals for the change of use of an existing retail (A1) premises to any other use unless a clear case can be established for the change, in terms of it having been proven that the premises are no longer viable for retail use and that there is evidence of community and local business support for the proposal in question.

2. The town centre boundary is amended to reflect current and future expected retail uses as shown on Map 7.

3. A scheme to pedestrianise the part of St Lawrence Street from Dog Kennel Lane to the Market Place will be supported.

22.0 Supporting Local Business Growth

Justification

22.1 One of the main reasons why Horncastle is classified as a 'contained housing market area'[27] is that people are able to live and work in the town. This has helped to create the sense of community that this plan wants to support. Map 8, provided by ELDC, shows existing employment areas (excluding retail) within the Plan area.

22.2 The Town Council accepts that over the Plan period not all of the existing employment land in the Plan area may be suitable for new employment uses, perhaps due to the costs involved in redevelopment or because of a site's location. As such, it will be important to have mechanisms in place to ensure that key sites remain in employment uses, while less desirable sites are considered for redevelopment.

22.3 The Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership's (GLLEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is the business investment programme across Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. The SEP provides a blueprint for growth. Within it are five priorities and drivers. Due to its importance as a local market town, its local heritage and location to the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, it is considered that Horncastle can play a significant part in delivering these priorities

22.4 As part of the work on the emerging Core Strategy 5.5 hectares of land has been provisionally allocated on land owned by Lincolnshire County Council adjacent to the existing Boston Road Industrial Estate.

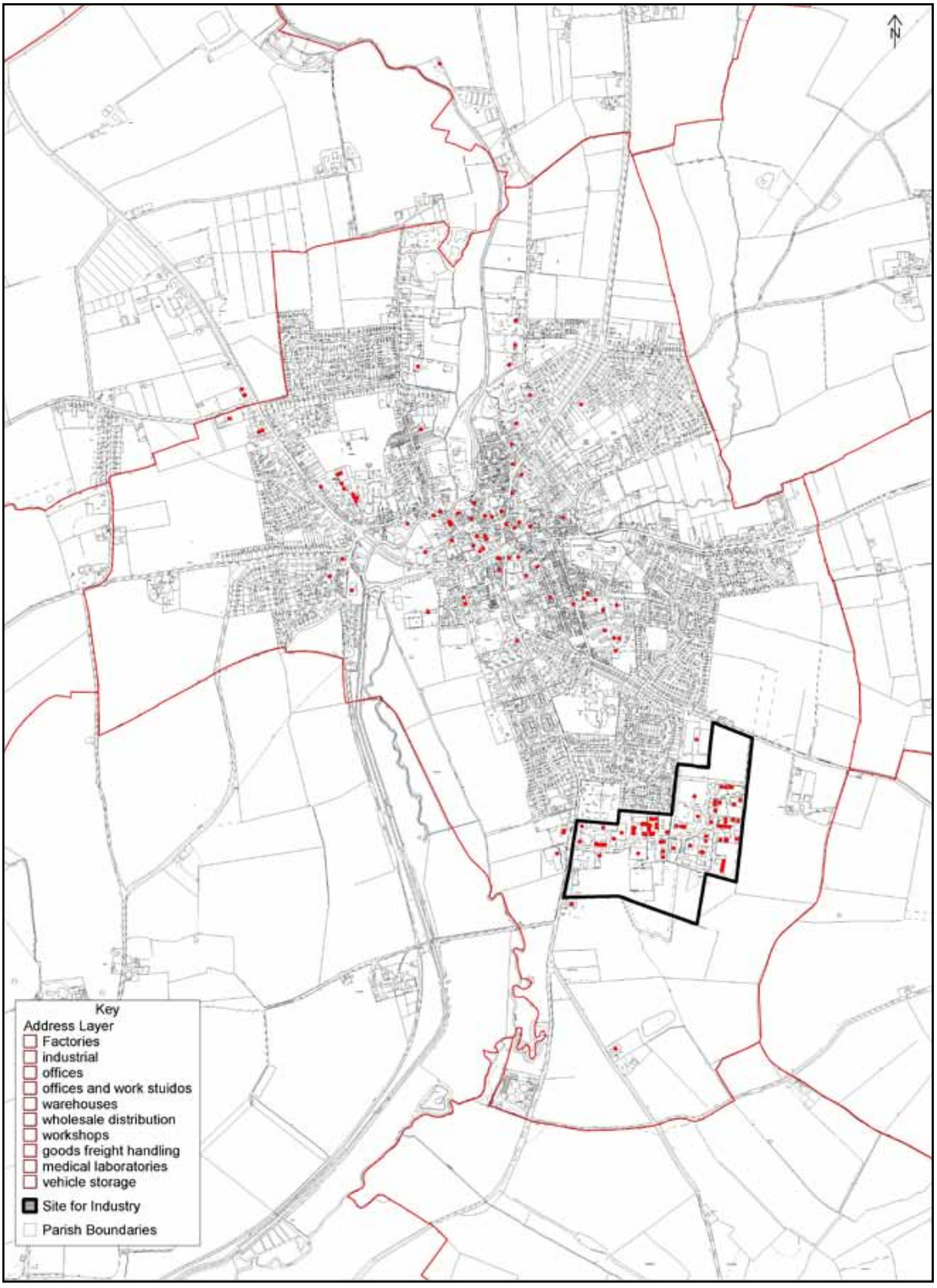
22.5 The Town Council has frequent enquiries from travel companies wanting to offer tourist visits to Horncastle but the lack of a coach park largely precludes such visits. As a consequence there is a significant loss of trade in the Town. The lack of lorry parking is also a constraint on the economic development of the Town and will become more important as the Town expands. The Town Council will continue to work with landowners and businesses to seek to identify site(s) suitable for use as a coach and/or lorry park.

22.6 Over the Plan period there will be significant development of employment land. It is not the intention of this Neighbourhood Plan to identify preferred sites but development within the Plan area is required to achieve the same high design standards and to contribute to the creation of the Green Wheel where applicable.



27 2009 Lincolnshire Housing Study

Map 8: Horncastle Employment Areas



22.7 Over the next 15 years continuing technological developments will enable more people to work from home remote from offices outside the town reducing car usage. A Survey undertaken by the Office of National Statistics reported that in the UK 5% of people work from home (although 13.9% sometimes operate from home). Significantly, this study showed that growing numbers of home workers tend to be self-employed, older, live in rural areas and earn more than the rest of the population. Across the UK 38% of those over 65 worked from home compared to 5% of 16-24 year olds.[28]

22.8 From Government data, around 70% of new businesses start off in the home and they contribute £300 billion to the economy. The desire to work from home is driven by digital technology, an ageing population reluctant to commute and an increase in self-employment generally. Given the socio demographics in Horncastle, the availability of superfast broadband has be of great benefit to local people wishing to continue working at home. In Horncastle only 3.4% currently work from home across all ages. It is anticipated that this figure will rise substantially with the recent availability of high speed broadband in Horncastle.

22.9 The Lincolnshire Broadband Rollout Project identifies Horncastle as part of its Phase 3 roll out in July-December 2014. Online Lincolnshire have produced a developers guide to show why and how new development should plan for improved broadband connections that can be found at http://www.onlincolnshire.org/cms/cms_files/advice_to_developers.pdf. BT Openreach produce a developer's specification guide to provide more specific details.



28 ONS study March 2014 reported in Financial Times

Policy 14: Supporting Local Business Growth

1. Existing employment sites as shown on Map 8 should remain in employment use (B1, B2 and B8). Proposals for the redevelopment or change of use of redundant land or buildings in employment use to non-employment uses will only be permitted where:

a) East Lindsey's District Council's most up to date employment land assessment recommends their release for other purposes, or

b) it can be demonstrated to East Lindsey's District Council's satisfaction that a site is no longer capable of accommodating economic development uses (e.g. due to its location or for reasons of development viability), or

c) it can be demonstrated to East Lindsey District Council's satisfaction that redevelopment would offer significant benefits to the local area or an acceptable alternative use.

2. All new development should show how its design reflects the key requirements for that sector as detailed in the Urban Structures Study.

3. Proposals to expand the Boston Road industrial site must show how the scheme will contribute to the creation of the Green Wheel to the south of the Town.

4. Proposals that provide access to a superfast broadband network will be supported. New development must provide the necessary means to access the superfast broadband network when it becomes available and if possible, contribute to improvements in the service for existing residents and businesses.



23.0 Flooding

Justification

23.1 Horncastle lies at the confluence of the River Bain and the River Waring. Along with the flood risk posed by these two rivers, the Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2012 produce by East Lindsey District Council notes that Horncastle is at further risk from the Thunker Drain.

23.2 During 2007 Horncastle was flooded on two separate occasions firstly on the 25th of June and secondly on the 20th/21st of July. A combination of unusually high rainfall over a short time period and the inability of the systems in place to discharge the quantities of water involved resulted in river, surface and sewer flooding.

23.3 The extreme nature of these events is evident as on each occasion more than the long-term monthly average rainfall was recorded in less than 24 hours[29]. 37 properties were flooded from the rivers, however many more properties are known to have sustained damage from surface water flooding. The majority of the properties affected were residential although there were a number of business premises affected in the town centre.

23.4 The Environment Agency are able to produce maps based on historical data for Horncastle that indicate where the risk of fluvial flooding is high, medium, or low. These categories relate to flood zones 1-3. Map 9 shows that much of the centre of Horncastle is at medium risk of flooding (0.1% - 1% per year). There are approximately170 properties in Flood Zone 3 (1% or greater chance of a flood happening each year). The fluvial flooding is associated with the Rivers Bain, Waring and Thunker Drain.

23.5 The Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District council, Witham 3rd Internal Drainage Board and Horncastle Town Council are working together to fund and construct a flood alleviation scheme for Horncastle. The scheme will reduce the flood risk from the River Bain and is planned to be operational in 2017.

23.6 Flood alleviation schemes and sustainable drainage systems should be used to add to the green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity. Where appropriate, developers should use the sustainable drainage systems to create a biodiverse and visually pleasing facility with public access to enhance the housing development setting

29 Environment Agency

23.7 Adequate surface water management is crucial to help Horncastle adapt to, and mitigate for, climate change. At present, the National Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) Standards and Building Regulations Part H set out a clear hierarchy for surface water management. From April 6 2015 under new Government planning regulations, it is expected local planning policies and decisions on planning applications relating to major development – developments of 10 dwellings; or equivalent non-residential or mixed development – to ensure that sustainable drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.

23.8 Because there will be additional development in Horncastle over the Plan period it is vital that future development does not exacerbate a situation that is already of great concern to residents and that has had a significant impact on the residents and businesses in the town.

23.9 Maps 10a,b,c and d are the Environment Agency's surface water flooding maps centred on Horncastle. Lincolnshire County Council Highways department also keep a record of streets where surface water flooding has occurred. Policy 15 requires specific measures to be taken to mitigate against surface water flooding in these sensitive areas.

23.10 The only extant Local Plan policy is ENV3 of the 1999 Alteration Local Plan drafted prior to the Flood and Water Management Act 2012. The emerging Core Strategy will include policies to ensure future development undertakes the required Flood Risk Assessments, but given the uncertainty about when it will be adopted and the importance placed on this issue by local people a Neighbourhood Plan policy on flooding was considered necessary.

23.11 The policies to reduce flood risk in this Plan are intended to provide a local framework which, as they are in conformity with the NPPF, should be used to bolster policy ENV3 and will sit under and support ELDCs Core Strategy policies when adopted.

23.12 In accordance with the 2010 Flood Management Act, all development proposals of more than 10 dwellings will be subject to an assessment of drainage details and Flood Risk by a Multi-Agency Group of representatives from ELDC, LCC, Environment Agency and Drainage Boards. Details such as who maintains what, is an important aspect on every proposal. Robust standards are imposed. The drainage system/infrastructure must be regularly cleared/maintained so as to be effective when a severe rainfall event occurs.

23.0 Flooding

23.13 Policy 15 covers a range of measures to ensure that the design and layout of new development is sympathetic to the flooding issues in certain parts of the Plan area. The Code for Sustainable Homes is the Government's main tool for improving the environmental specification of new homes. Water consumption inside the home is one of the compulsory aspects to address to achieve minimum standards at levels 1-6 of the Code. Code Level 5-6 requires water consumption of 80 litres or less per day. The Government intends to tighten building regulations to reflect higher levels of the energy aspects of the Code between now and 2016 and this Plan requires that those dwellings identified in flood sensitive areas meet code level 5-6 for water consumption. This reflects the community's drive to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding whilst embedding high levels of sustainability in new developments.

23.14 Where development is proposed in an area of flood risk (for example south east of Horncastle around Thunker Drain) the design and layout of the proposals must provide imaginative solutions to the known flood risks. Linear parks along the length of the watercourse through a development site can be ways of enabling housing growth in areas likely to flood whilst also providing additional green infrastructure and enhanced biodiversity.

Policy 15: Reducing the Risk of Flooding

1. All developments in flood sensitive areas as defined on Maps 9 and 10a-d will be designed and constructed to reduce the overall level of flood risk both on the site itself and elsewhere compared to current use.

2. Development proposals within the flood sensitive areas will be permitted where they can demonstrate:
   - a) The development proposed will not have a detrimental impact on surface water run-off in the town
   - b) The development proposal should demonstrate its ability to manage surface water run-off which, unless evidenced, should be self-sufficient to the site.
   - c) Development within flood sensitive areas will be designed to minimize predicted water discharge using the latest design solutions.

3. Development which results in the loss of an open water course will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposed development will not exacerbate existing land drainage and sewerage problems in these areas.

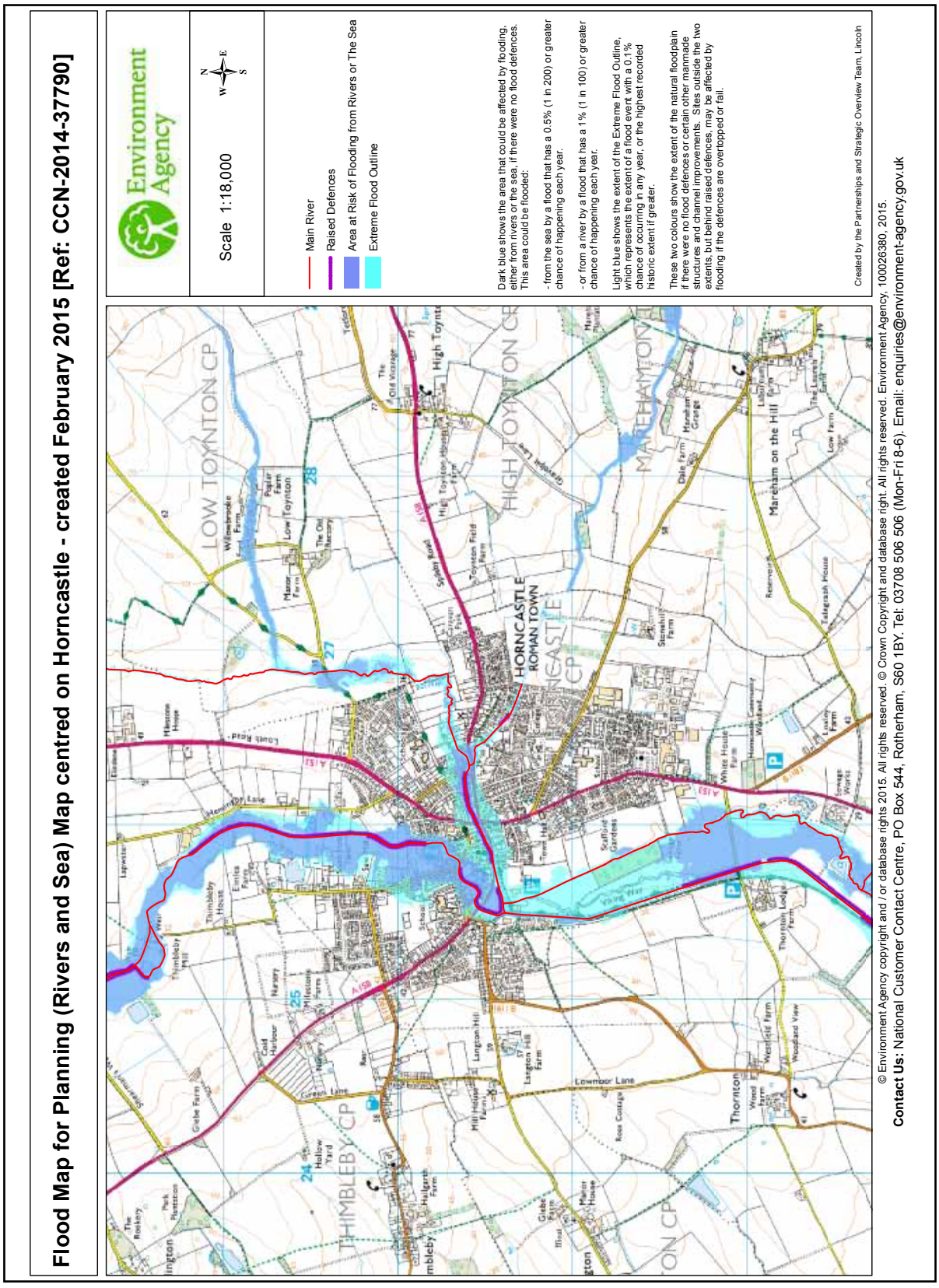
4. Development on the flood attenuation areas shown on the flood risk maps will not be permitted where that development would reduce the ability of these areas to alleviate flooding.

5. Where required, flood attenuation features should be used positively enhance biodiversity and the public realm. They should be seen as a positive contribution to the other aspirations in this policy.

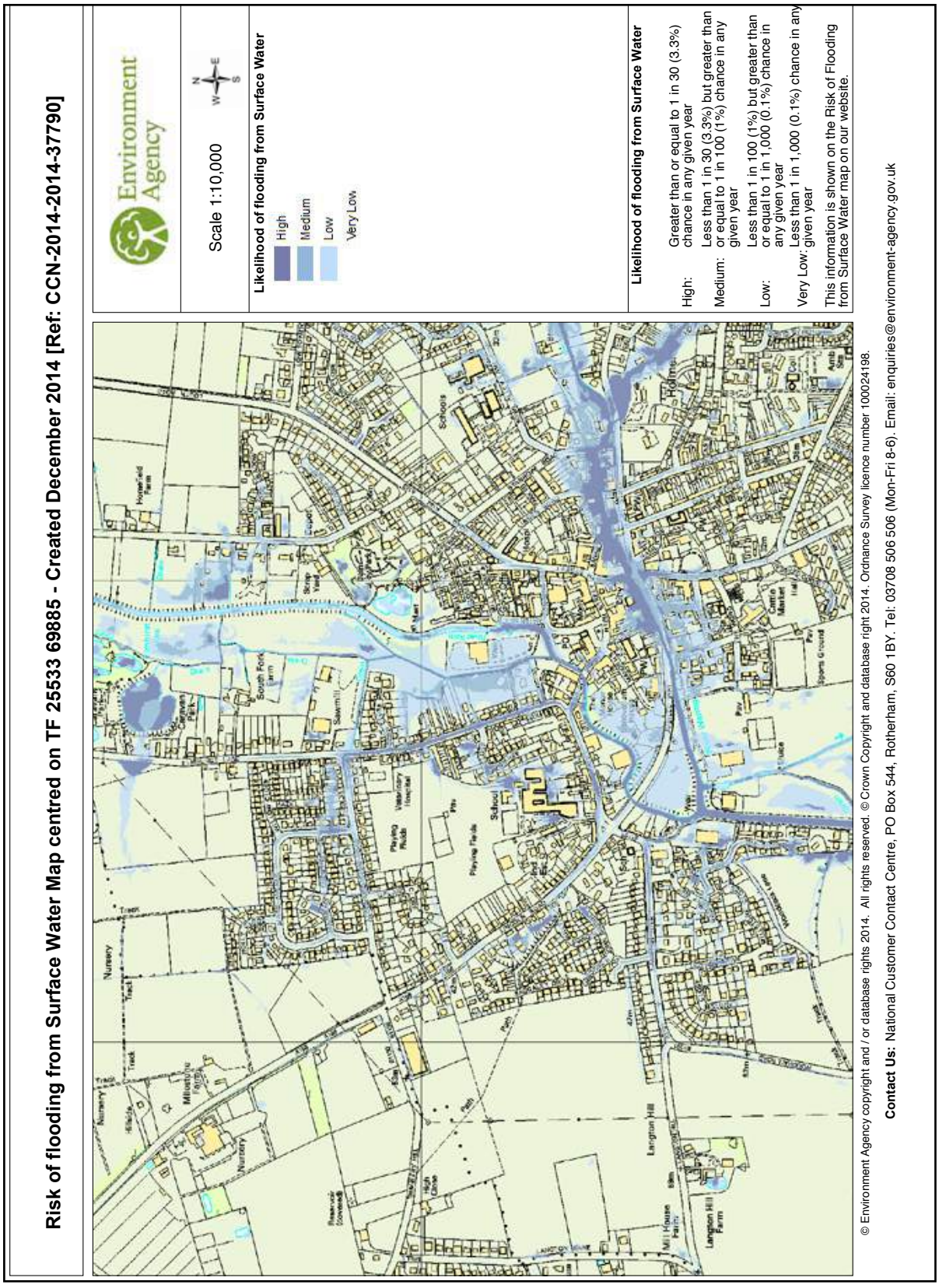
6. In particular the provision of a Linear Park along Thunker Drain would be supported.

7. Parking spaces and driveways associated with new development and new laid surfaces will be required to have long life, low maintenance permeable surfaces.

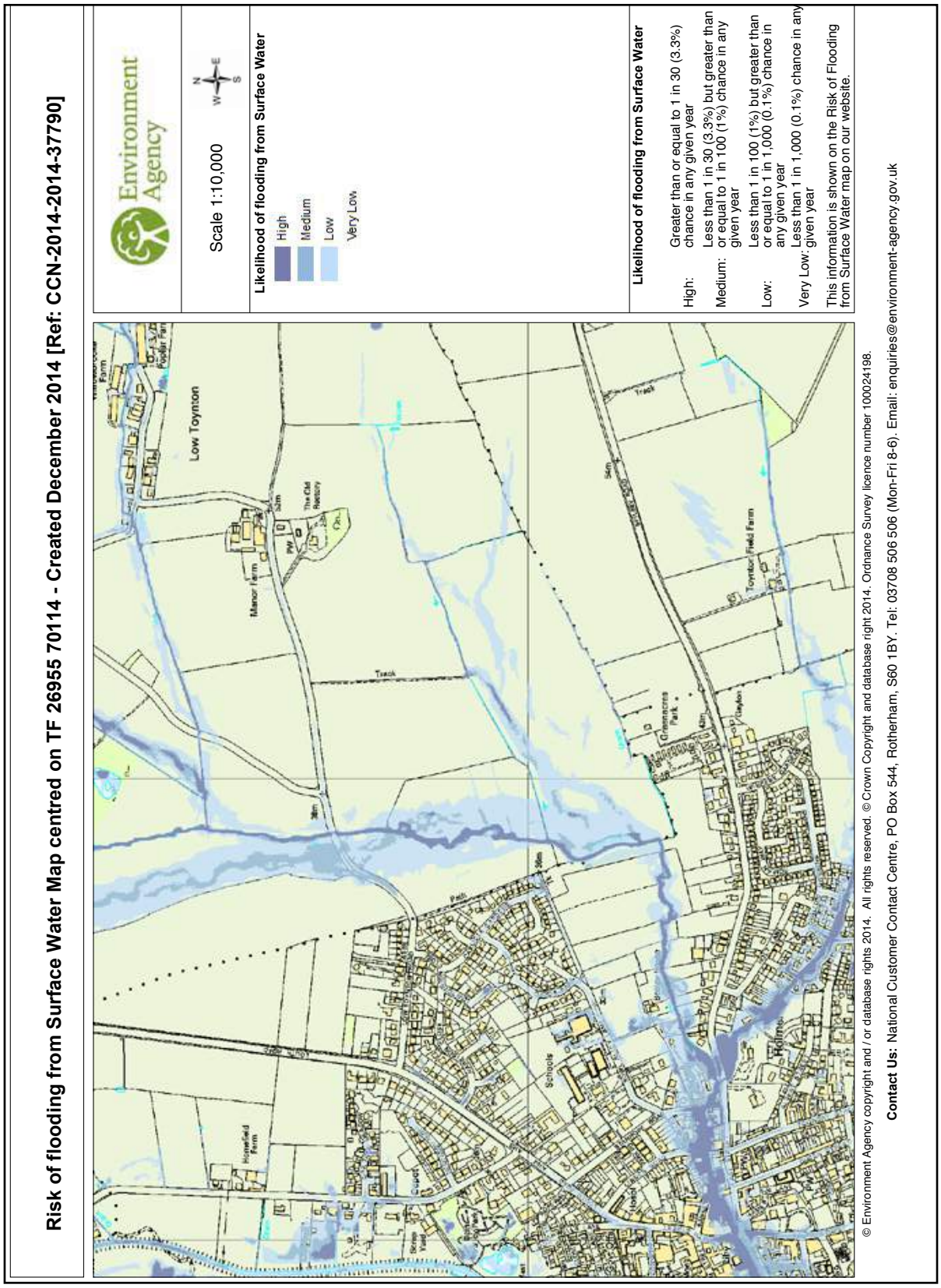
Map 9: Risk of Flood from Rivers and Sea Map



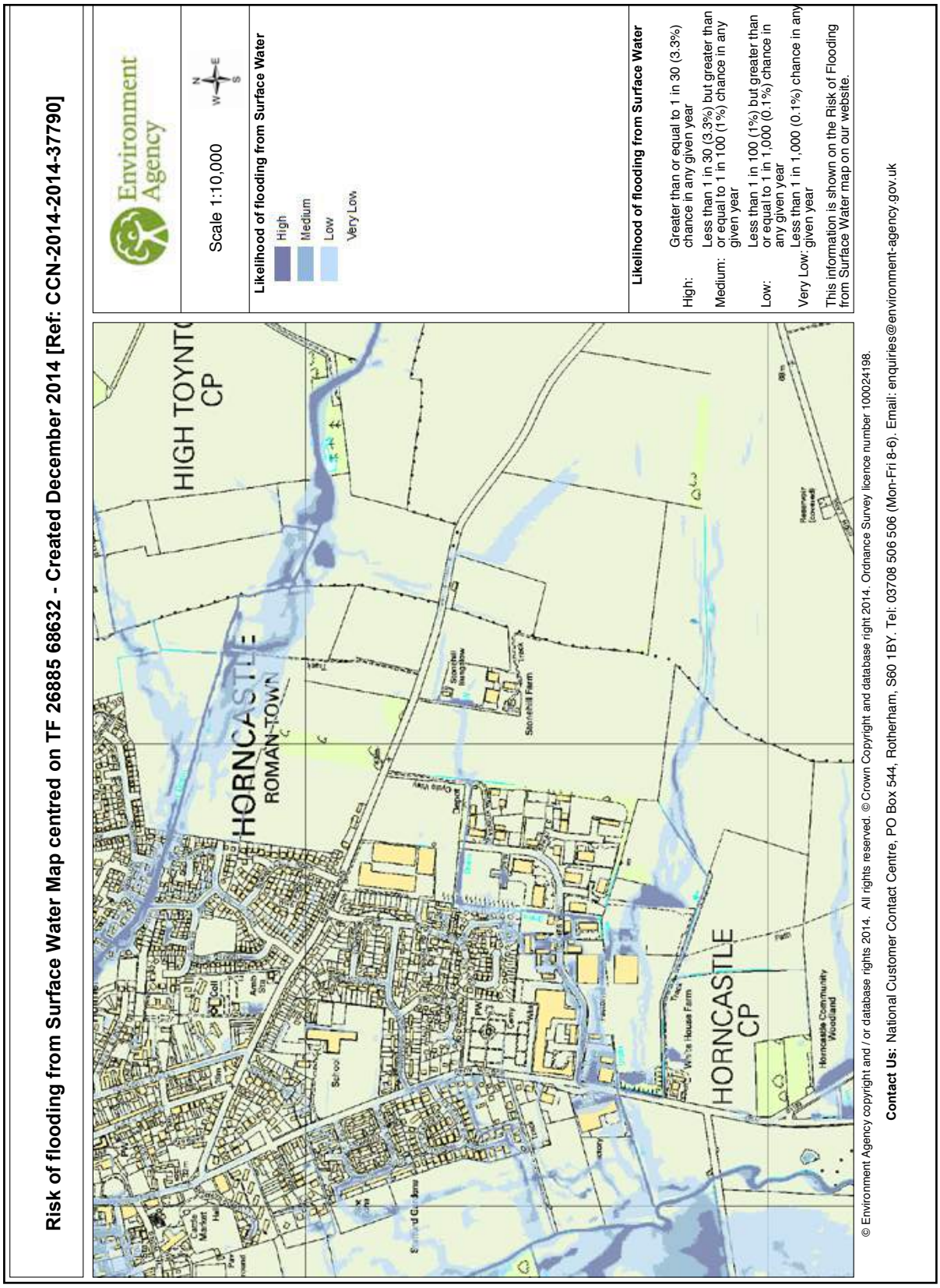
Map 10a: Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map



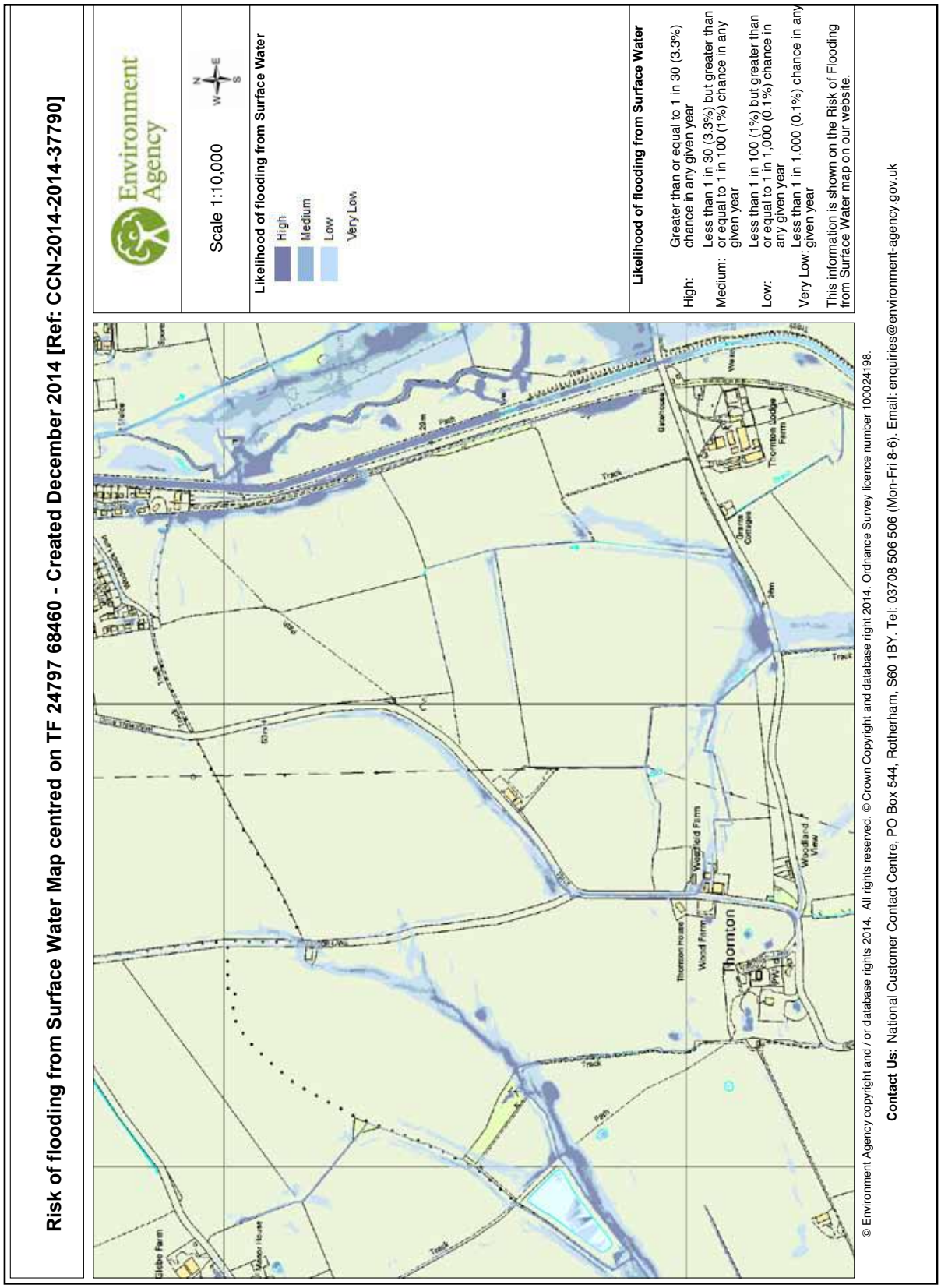
Map 10b: Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map



Map 10c: Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map



Map 10d: Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map



24.0 Implementation and Review

24.1 The policies in this Plan will be implemented by East Lindsey District Council as part of their development management process. Where applicable Horncastle Council will also be actively involved, for example as part of the pre application process as outlined in Policy 3. Whilst East Lindsey District Council will be responsible for development management, Horncastle Council will use the Neighbourhood Development Plan to frame its representations on submitted planning applications.

24.2 The use of section 106 agreements and planning conditions by the District and County Councils will be expected to assist in delivering the objectives of this Plan especially the provision of parts of the Green Wheel as outlined in the Green Infrastructure Study and town centre improvements. The need for additional education and health provision as a consequence of new development is expected to be delivered as part of the usual Local Plan process.

24.3 In the event of East Lindsey District Council adopting a Community Infrastructure Levy (or its successor) this could be a substantial source of funding for Horncastle. The Town Council will use this and other funds as leverage to secure funding from other programmes, for example the Lottery and other government initiatives as they become available.

24.4 As the Neighbourhood Plan will become part of a hierarchy of planning documents the Town Council will also look to District and County Council investment programmes where a policy and/or project can be shown to be delivering District and County objectives. This will be particularly relevant in relation to the Green Infrastructure initiatives.

24.5 Not all the Green Infrastructure elements will be deliverable on the back of development, but as part of the implementation of this Plan, Horncastle Town Council will actively seek external funding (e.g. Lottery) to bring forward parts of the scheme to ensure that a Green Wheel is developed. (See Appendix F for list of projects). Indeed it is likely that other projects in the Town Plan may also be funded on the back of this Neighbourhood Plan. However, given the inevitably opportunistic nature of external funding and the variable nature of the projects some may be delivered ahead of others because funding has been secured or it becomes possible to do them.

24.6 The impact of the Neighbourhood Development Plan policies on influencing the shape and direction of development across the Plan area will be monitored by the Town Council. If it is apparent that any policy in this Plan has unintended consequences or is ineffective it will be reviewed. Any amendments to the Plan will only be made following consultation with East Lindsey District Council, local residents and other statutory stakeholders as required by legislation.





Appendicies

Appendix A:

Recommendations from the Horncastle Town Plan 2007-2009

Traffic

RECOMMENDATIONS - The Horncastle Town Council to take action alone or with other authorities upon:

1. Re-location of the bus stop and divert public transport from the town centre
2. Review of traffic flow in the town centre
3. Rationalisation of street parking
4. Investigation of the possibilities of pedestrian areas
5. Enforcement of traffic regulations to ensure traffic flow
6. Limiting delivery hours in the most congested areas
7. Introduction of a regular shoppers 'shuttle' linking car parks and shopping areas
8. Establishment of safe pedestrian/cycle routes across the town.

Law and order

RECOMMENDATIONS - The Horncastle Town Council must:

1. Initiate a Horncastle Public Safety Council to
    a. Review of police strength with the Chief Constable of Lincolnshire.
    b. Establish traffic management and engineering schemes to prevent motor racing in the town.
    c. Make facilities in public open spaces safe/less intimidating.
    d. Review the location of the police station.
    e. Secure necessary funding for prompt execution and upkeep of schemes devised
2. Initiate a Social Needs Conference to:
    a. Review current strengths & weaknesses
    b. Stimulate activity to establish schemes and initiatives that will better integrate all members of society and cater to modern children/youth/adult needs.
    c. Seek necessary funding and support for long-term viability
3. Establish a standing Youth Adult Needs Advisory Group for consultation in respect of each project.

Town environment

RECOMMENDATIONS - The Horncastle Town Council must work with all appropriate authorities, residents, and business owners as described below:

1e) Future

3. The Horncastle Town Council to work with other councils and agencies to
    a. Provide residential and industrial development to sustain the life of the town.
    b. Control development to reflect the aspirations of the Town Plan.

1f) The 'Backs'

4. The Horncastle Town Council in partnership with the residents, businesses, financial, and professional advisers, interest groups
    a. Investigate the potential to enhance the centre of the town and provide new facilities without affecting the existing streetscapes.
    b. Ensure a development scheme to ensure that improvements are not executed piecemeal and out of sympathy with the historic town centre and its Conservation Area status.

2a) Open spaces--Squares/courtyards/car parks/play areas/water

8. The Horncastle Town Council to
    a. Improve public open areas and children's play parks
        i. Provide separate youth facilities.
        ii. Exclude youth from children's areas.
    b. Improve supervision through a park keeper and/or police surveillance.
    c. Provide additional seating along waterways and in the Market Place.
    d. Work with interest groups to enhance public open spaces.

2c) Circulation--Streetscapes/alleys/cycle routes

10. The Horncastle Town Council must consult with all authorities to
    a. Review pedestrian and vehicular circulation needs.
    b. Integrate a) pedestrian, b) vehicular, and c) heritage needs.
    c. Support with imaginative regulation, policing, and physical engineering.

2d) Hard landscape--Pavements/Seats/Signs/Sculptures/Bridges/Railings/Fences

11. The Horncastle Town Council to
    a. Take full responsibility for maintenance of hard and soft landscaping.
    b. Establish a regime of regular inspection and managed maintenance.
    c. Work with interest groups to provide statues to enhance public spaces.

2e) Soft landscape--Trees/planting/Flowers

12. The Horncastle Town Council should actively develop a scheme for 'greening' the town and the environs
    a. Roadsides, public open spaces might be the first targets. Support in greening private spaces might be the second target.
    b. All funding systems, including public subscription, should be sought together with public involvement in planting.

13. Instigate street planting (such as West Street) to restore the period grace of the Victorian and Georgian eras of the town
    a. Seek partners in the community such as Horncastle Civic Society for 'greening' projects.

Flooding

RECOMMENDATIONS - The Town Plan Group is aware that the Horncastle Town Council Flood Committee is very concerned that flooding risk be reduced as soon as possible. Similarly the Horncastle Civic Society views the situation as critical. The Society has voiced its concern to the Member of Parliament for Louth and Horncastle and will continue to exert all influence possible on behalf of the citizens of Horncastle. The important recommendations that evolve from review of citizen's views, remedial proposals, and possible insurance implications are as follows:

1. The Horncastle Town Council, the East Lindsey District Council, the Lincoln County Council, the Member of Parliament, and the Member of the European Parliament must unceasingly work, both alone and with each other, to have the flood risk reduced both in the short-term and the long-term.

2. The authorities responsible for short-term, long-term flood reduction works and for maintenance and management of rivers and watercourses must review their procedures and priorities to ensure material improvement within the town at an early date.

3. The residents of Horncastle to make it clear to their elected representatives that future electoral support will not be forthcoming without proof that each representative has actively sought, both alone and with others, to achieve short-term and long-term flood reduction and effective maintenance and management of rivers and water courses.

4. The Horncastle Town Council, the East Lindsey District Council, the Lincoln County Council, and the Member of Parliament make such representations as are necessary to ensure that legislation is developed and enacted that will ensure that planning and building regulations effectively take into consideration the cumulative flood provoking effects of development (whether piecemeal or on an estate basis) in terms of concentration of water into rivers and water courses.

5. The Horncastle Town Council establish a local flood resource/advice centre to support citizens of Horncastle.

6. The Horncastle Town Council, the East Lindsey District Council, the Lincoln County Council, the Member of Parliament, and the Member of the European Parliament to act on behalf of, and support, property owners and tenants, to seek review of the ABI Flood Insurance rulings to ensure ABI or Government protection either while engineering works are completed or in the event of failure of the DEFRA submission

By-ways – water and land

RECOMMENDATIONS - The Horncastle Town Council to draw together all authorities and interested parties to improve Waterways and Landways

A) Waterways--- Rivers & Canal

1. The Horncastle Town Council to facilitate a Waterways Interest Group to explore increased use of water-based leisure activities.

2. The brief would include scope and phasing of development
    a. Local and minimal cost
    b. Local and small scale commercial (livery)
    c. Local and national scale commercial (leisure industry)
    d. Interaction with EA to link Flood Management Engineering Projects with Canal Restoration

3. Locate potential partners, managers, and commercial interest

4. Establishment of funding sources local through European, public and private

B) Landways---Pedestrian & Cycle

1. The Horncastle Town Council to facilitate a Pathways Interest Group to identify and establish safe pedestrian/cycle/mobility scooter/wheelchairs routes

2. The brief would include
    a. Identification
    b. Establishing ownership and negotiating rights of access
    c. Links with local and national pathway schemes
    d. Engaging support of relevant local authority departments and other interest/support groups to bring schemes to fruition

3. Establishment of funding sources local through European, public and private.

Appendix B: Building for Life 12

How to use BfL12

BfL12 comprises of 12 easy to understand questions that are designed to be used as a way of structuring discussions about a proposed development. There are four questions in each of the three chapters:

- Integrating into the neighbourhood
- Creating a place
- Street and home

Based on a simple 'traffic light' system (red, amber and green) we recommend that proposed new developments aim to:

- Secure as many 'greens' as possible,
- Minimise the number of 'ambers' and;
- Avoid 'reds'.

The more 'greens' that are achieved, the better a development will be.
A red light gives warning that a particular aspect of a proposed development needs to be reconsidered.

A proposed development might not achieve 12 'greens' for a variety of reasons. What is important is to always avoid 'reds' and challenge 'ambers' - can they be raised to a 'green'? Local circumstances relating to viability or the need for housing for local people in rural locations (for example, rural exception sites) may justify waiving the requirement for 'greens' against the relevant questions.

Third party land ownership issues may prevent ideal connectivity from being achieved, however all developments should seek to 'future proof' connections to allow the opportunity to provide these links at some point in the future.

Waivers should be supported by the local planning authority and highlighted early in the design process. We would not recommend that any scheme is permitted a waiver against any questions within the 'Creating a place' and 'Street and home' chapters.

For these reasons, whilst we encourage local authorities to adopt BfL12, we recommend that they avoid explicitly setting a requirement for all proposed developments to achieve 12 'greens'. Instead, we recommend that local policies require all proposed developments to use BfL12 as a design tool throughout the planning process with schemes performing 'positively' against it.

We also recommend that local authorities consider expecting developments to demonstrate they are targeting BfL12 where outline planning permission is granted. A useful way to express this expectation is through either a condition or 'note to applicant'.

Appendix C: Development Brief

Development Brief shall include all relevant information needed to facilitate an informed and effective consultation, including but not limited to:

- A site map showing the site's location and its context within its immediate neighbourhood including any areas of special landscape value, flood zones, the location of any heritage assets, landmark buildings or views
- An illustrative layout showing how the proposed development could be accommodated on the site
- Scale, footprint, bulk and height of buildings
- Mix of dwelling types and tenure
- Design style and guidelines
- Improvements to infrastructure and facilities to be provided
- Access, parking, cycle and pedestrian ways and any required traffic congestion and parking assessments
- Landscaping and publicly accessible open spaces
- The location of trees and any that may be affected by the development
- Indicative timing and phasing of the proposed development
- Where applicable the community benefits to be provided
- An analysis of how the development proposals comply with the whole policy framework including the Neighbourhood Plan.
- An analysis of how the development proposals comply with the whole policy framework including the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix D: Community Consultation Statement

An underlying principle in this Neighbourhood Plan is to have local people actively involved in ongoing consultation on important planning issues. Many of our policies expressly call for community involvement designed to understand local views about development proposals before planning applications are submitted. Where a policy in this Plan includes a requirement for a Statement of Community Consultation to accompany a planning application this must, as a minimum, include the following:

1. An explanation of how a broad cross-section of local people, both in the immediate area likely to be affected by the development proposals and in the wider neighbourhood, were consulted on the development proposals in a timely fashion
2. The means used to involve and engage with local people in consultation, using a range of ways in which input and comments could be provided. For example, a variety of publicity and the opportunity to provide web-based comments as well as attending events in person
3. A record of the views expressed by local people and the Town Council
4. An explanation of how the proposals being submitted following this Consultation have addressed the views of and any issues or concerns raised by local people and the Town Council.

Appendix E: Green Wheel Delivery Action Plan

Text in italics denotes projects wholly or partially outside Horncastle Town Council's boundaries where collaboration with adjoining parishes will be required

Action type	Map ref	Location	Narrative
Path Upgrade			
	1	Lincoln Rd – Elmhirst Ln	Upgrade 840m of path surface to multi-user specification. Check legal status of path and if needed upgrade to allow cycling.
	2	Triangular field off Elmhirst Ln	Upgrade status and surface of 200m of footpath to multi-user specification.
	7	South of Low Toynton Rd	Upgrade status and surface of 290m of footpath to multi-user specification.
	10	North side of Mareham Rd	Restore 180m of pavement to full width to carry 'rim' of Green Wheel.
	14	Boston Rd	Restore 125m of pavement on east side of road, south of Thornton Ln, to full width to carry 'rim' of Green Wheel. Restore 250m of pavement on west side of road, north of Thornton Ln, to full width to carry 'spoke' of Green Wheel towards town centre.
	16	Banovallum Carr	Upgrade and improve surface of permissive footpath from Banovallum Carr to the town centre at Cagthorpe; as an improved walker's route / 'spoke'. *Part of 16 is outside Plan area and the path upgrade will be undertaken in partnership with Roughton Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council*
	20	B1190	Restore 630m of pavement to full width to carry 'rim' (westwards) and 'spoke' (eastwards) of Green Wheel. *Part of 20 is outside Plan area and the path upgrade proposal will be undertaken in partnership with Thimbleby Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council*
	22	*A158 Lincoln Rd*	*Restore m of pavement to full width to carry either 'rim' or 'spoke' of Green Wheel (dependent upon whether 20 (west) and 21 are developed as 'rim' or not). This path is outside the Plan boundary path upgrade will be dependent on collaboration with Thimbleby Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council .*
Path Creation			
	3	Corn Close – Bain Valley Park	Create a multi-user link (approx. 200m) through Corn Close, across potential new GI green space and across the River Bain (via a bridge) to Bain Valley Park
	4	Eastern bank of River Bain	Create 'spoke' link from green Wheel to Town Centre.
	5	Hemingby Way - Louth Road	Create a 280m multi-user link for the Green Wheel 'rim'. Alternative option may be to utilise Oak Tree Meadow, requiring only a shorter section (estimate 75m) of new field-edge path immediately west of Louth Road.

Action type	Map ref	Location	Narrative
Path Creation cont.			
	6	Louth Road - Low Toynton Road	Create a 400m multi-user link for the Green Wheel 'rim'; as part of wider green space provision.
	8	North of Spilsby Rd	Create a 450m multi-user link, including a bridge crossing over the River Waring and linking the eastern end of Bowl Alley Ln to Spilsby Rd.
	9	Winceby Gardens to Mareham Rd	Create a 700m multi-user link for the Green Wheel 'rim'; as part of wider green space provision.
	11	Cycle track south from Mareham Rd	Extend cycle track southwards 820m around perimeter of Industrial Estate, as part of 'rim' of Green Wheel
	12	South of Industrial Estate	Create a 420m multi-user link for the Green Wheel 'rim', to link to Horncastle Community Woodland
	13	Horncastle Community Woodland	Create a 200m multi-user route through the woodland as part of the Green Wheel 'rim'.
	15	*Thornton Ln*	*Create a 525m multi-user link for the Green Wheel 'rim' along the wide grass verge of Thornton Ln. Part of this path is outside the Plan boundary path upgrade will be dependent on working with Roughton Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council.*
	16a	Banovallum Carr	Create a new walkers link/ 'spoke' between Banovallum Car and the main Green Wheel 'rim' on the western side of the Horncastle Canal, vis x2 new footbridges (18)
	17	Banovallum Carr / Churchill Ave	Create a footpath link / 'spoke' eastwards from Banovallum Carr to Boston Rd / town.
	19	Osbourne Way – B1190	Create a 450m multi-user route through the woodland as part of the Green Wheel 'rim'.
	21	*Green Lane*	*Create a 750m multi-user link for the Green Wheel 'rim' along the wide grass verge of Green Lane, linking the B1190 and the A158. This path is outside the Plan boundary path upgrade will be dependent on Thimbleby Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council .*
Bridge installation required			
	3	Over River Bain to Bain Valley Park	To provide northern link in Green Wheel 'rim' over the River Bain.
	8	Over River Waring north of Spilsby Rd	To provide eastern link in Green Wheel 'rim' over the River Waring.
	18	*Old River Bain / Horncastle Canal*	*X2 footbridges (the one over the canal potentially using the lock structure as abutments) to increase walking route options south of the town. This site is outside the Plan boundary implementation will be dependent on working with Roughton Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council .*

Appendix E: Green Wheel Delivery Action Plan cont.

Text in italics denotes projects wholly or partially outside Horncastle Town Council's boundaries where collaboration with adjoining parishes will be required

Action type	Map ref	Location	Narrative
Safe Road crossing required			
	X	Louth Rd	To carry main Green Wheel 'rim' across Louth Rd
	X	Spilsby Rd	To carry main Green Wheel 'rim' across Spilsby Rd
	X	Mareham Rd	To carry main Green Wheel 'rim' across Mareham Rd
	X	Boston Rd – Thornton Ln	To carry main Green Wheel 'rim' across Boston Rd
	X	Langton Rd	To carry main Green Wheel 'rim' across Langton Rd
	X	Green Lane - A158 Lincoln Rd	To carry main Green Wheel 'rim' across A158 Lincoln Rd
	X	A158 Lincoln Rd – Accommodation Rd	Either as an additional crossing to increase connectivity, or to carry the main Green Wheel 'rim' if the preferred route utilising Green Lane is not delivered.
Public Green Space creation			
	B	Elmhirst Ln	Create 0.66 ha community orchard / woodland in triangular field.
	C	Western side of River Bain	Create 3.5 ha green space to be managed either as accessible riverside grazing meadow or as woodland / wet woodland
	D	Louth Rd - Low Toynton Rd	Create 3.3 ha green space to be managed as woodland and to deliver multiple community / biodiversity benefits. Designate as Local Green Space.
	E	*South of Low Toynton Rd*	*Create 4.75 ha accessible riverside grazing meadow; with associated habitat enhancements. This site is outside the Plan boundary implementation will be dependent on working with High Toynton Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council.*
	F	SE of Bowl Alley Ln – Spilsby Rd	Create a 1.5 ha accessible corridor delivering open space, habitat and landscape benefits
	G	Winceby Gardens to Mareham Rd	Create an accessible corridor, approx. 2 – 2.25 ha with a mix of specimen trees, small copses and open grassland/ wildflower meadow which would cater for informal recreation; alongside the creation of various habitats.
	H	NE of Industrial Estate	Create a 1.5 ha pocket park / picnic area.
	J	Boston Rd / B1183	Plant a small, 0.5 ha, woodland to help create a 'green gateway' to the town. *(Proposal does not include public access).*

Action type	Map ref	Location	Narrative
Safe Road crossing required cont.			
	K	Boston Rd / Thornton Ln	Create an 6 ha accessible green space on the Old River Bain Grassland SNCI, which is a great example of riverside grassland alongside a meandering river channel; and provides an important habitat and landscape component. *Land to the west of the River Bain is outside the Plan boundary implementation will be dependent on collaboration with Roughton Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council.*
	La	Horncastle Canal Grassland LWS North	Linking with Banovallum Carr this site, 7 ha, can be part-planted as wet woodland, while the majority is likely best kept as seasonally wet grassland, with perhaps the occasional specimen tree to add habitat and landscape interest. Along with M and possibly the existing Banovallum Carr, designate as a Local Green Space.
	Lb	*Horncastle Canal Grassland LWS South*	*Linking with Banovallum Carr and La, this site, 8 ha, can be part-planted as wet woodland, while the majority is likely best kept as seasonally wet grassland, with perhaps the occasional specimen tree to add habitat and landscape interest. This site is outside the Plan boundary implementation will be dependent on working with Roughton Parish Council, ELDC and Lincolnshire County Council. The land owners are supportive of an approach that links site La and Lb and ELDC will be asked to make Lb a Local Green Space through its Local Plan process*
	N	West of Osbourne Way	Create 2.5 ha accessible green space for informal recreation.
Public Green Space enhancement			
	I	Horncastle Community Woodland	1.5 ha northern extension to the community woodland.
	M	Horncastle Swimming Pool	Formalise existing 0.15 ha green space as a community garden, picnic area, orchard or similar. Along with La and possibly the existing Banovallum Carr, designate as a Local Green Space

Appendix F: Non Designated Heritage Assets

- The Old Watermill, Watermill Road
- Original fire engine shed, Church Lane
- Former Magistrates Court, the Wong
- Police Station, the Wong
- Youth Centre, former school, the Wong
- Granary Warehouse, Granary Way
- Former Great Northern Hotel, West Street
- Maypole House, West Street
- Old Workhouse Facade, Foundry Street
- Accommodation Blocks/Cottages, former Holmeleigh Childrens Home, Foundry Street
- Former Drill Hall, Boston Road
- Stanhope Hall, Boston Road
- Hamerton House (now Walters Estate Agents), South Street
- Community Centre (former School), Manor House Street
- Lunn's Warehouse, Manor House Street
- Front Part of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School
- 2,6,8 Bowl Alley Lane
- Whelpton Alms Houses, Queen Street
- Hand water pump, Boston Road
- Hand water pump, Albert Street

Appendix G: Supporting Studies and other Important Information

Below is a list of key supporting studies and reports from public consultation events which supported the formulation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. Also listed are statutory and other reports undertaken as part of the Neighbourhood Development Plan process.

Consultation:

- Findings from the consultation with Banovallum and Horncastle Primary schools (April 2013)
- Christmas Market and hand-delivered questionnaire to every house (December 2013) + Appendix
- Findings from the winter 2013 survey at QEGS
- Findings from the spring consultation and presentation of winter 2013 survey findings at The Stanhope Hall (Feb/March 2014)
- Presentation and consultation at the Horncastle Annual Parish Meeting (April 1st 2014)
- Findings from community centre consultation (April 12th 2014)
- Findings from Market Stall Consultation (April 17th 2014)
- Presentation and consultation at the Horncastle Annual Parish Meeting (April 2014)
- Public Consultation Report: Market Stall (April 2014)
- HNDP Neighbourhood Van Consultation combined with Community Centre / Stanhope Hall Consultation event (May 2014)
- OPUN Consultation Report (May 2014)
- Findings from the draft policy questionnaire (August-September 2014)
- Findings from business survey (August 2014)
- Question & Answer Feedback from Facebook Consultation (Oct 2014)

Supporting Studies:

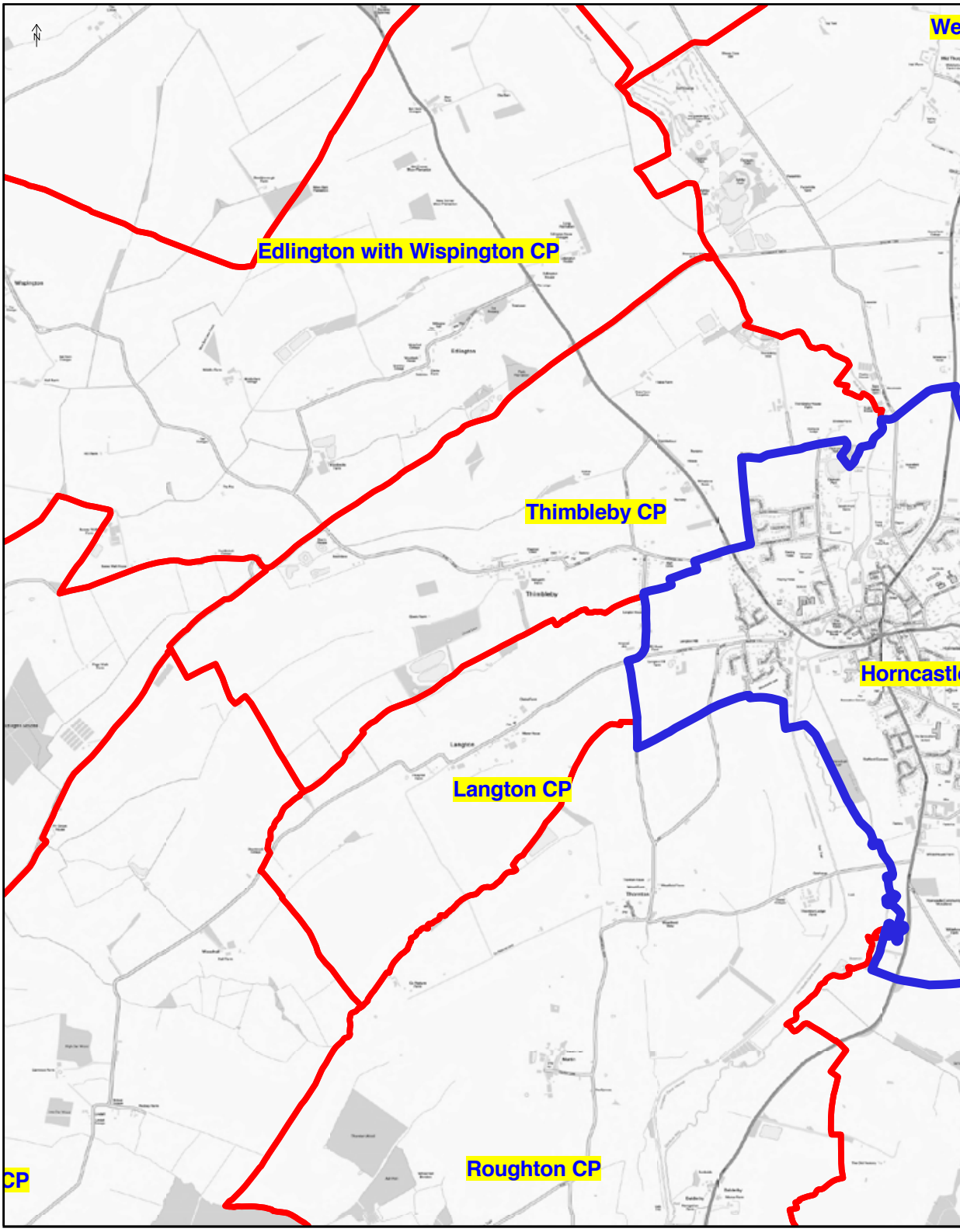
- Horncastle Urban Structures Study 2014-2029
- Green Infrastructure Study: How to create a Green Wheel for Horncastle

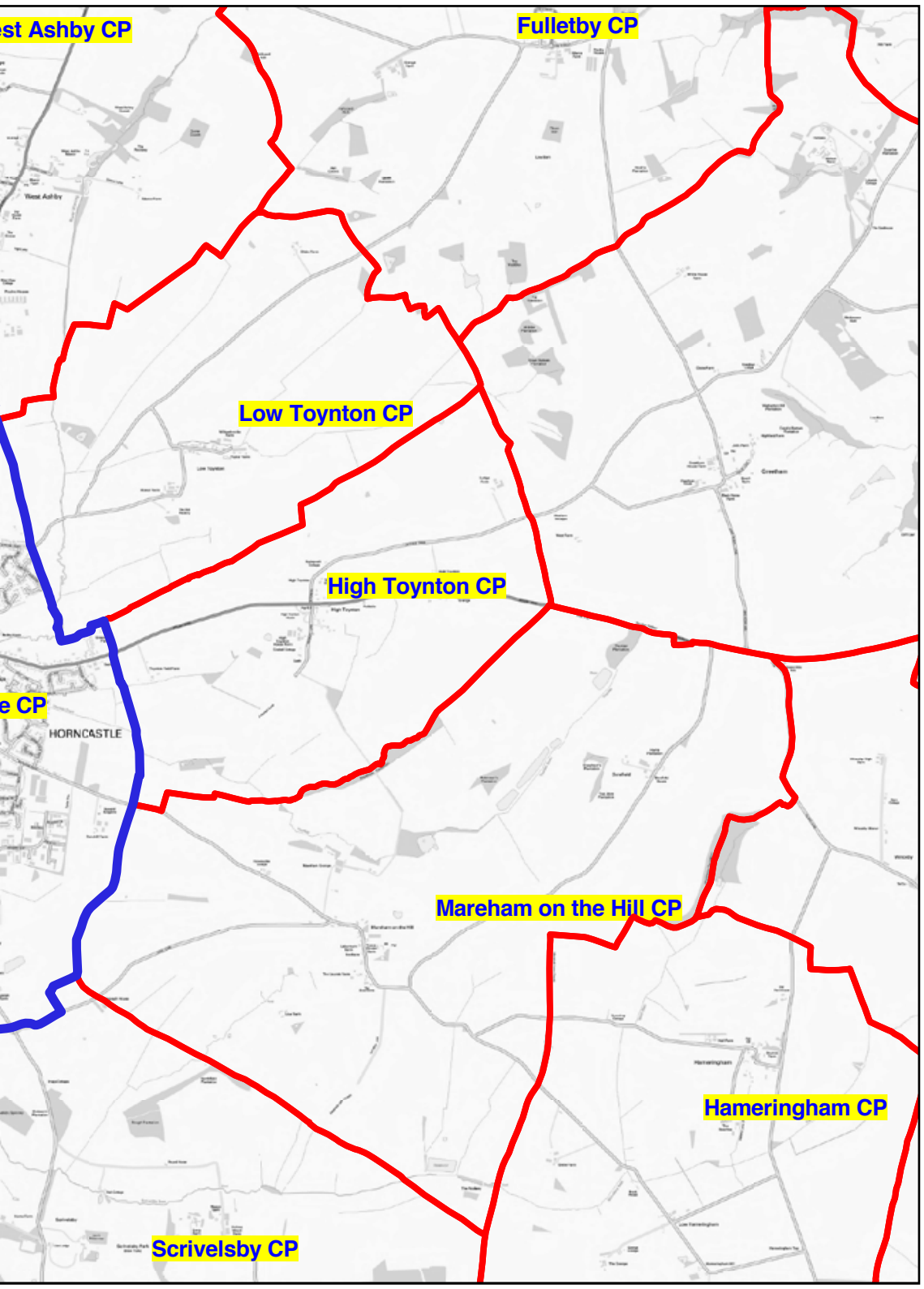
Other Important Documents:

- SEA Screening Report
- Sustainability Review
- Consultation Statement
- Basic Conditions Statement

To view these and other reports please visit the Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan Website: http://horncastleneighbourhooddevelopmentplan.co.uk/

Appendix H: Horncastle Neighbourhood Plan Area and Adjoining Parishes




st Ashby CP
Fulletby CP
Low Toynton CP
High Toynton CP
e CP
HORNCASTLE
Mareham on the Hill CP
Hameringham CP
Scrivelsby CP

Appendix I - R to follow as A3 fold-out pages.

Appendix S: List of potential projects in Horncastle

Leisure Facilities

- Enhancement of the Green Space designated a Community Asset at the Wong
- Multiplay Areas
- Fitness Trails
- Outdoor Gyms
- BMX Track
- Linear Parks along the Rivers Bain &, Waring , Thunker Drain and Ings Drain
- Network of footpaths/cycle paths around and through the Town

Tourism

- More floral displays to improve image
- Improvements to the waterways eg Coronation Walk
- More Toilets
- Improved presentation/preservation of Roman Remains/History of Horncastle
- New Heritage Centre

Capital Projects

- Purchase and Renovation of the Water Mill to provide craft centre and accommodation
- Additional bridges over the waterways to link different areas of the Town

Horncastle Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2029