



**Barton-upon-Humber**  
**Neighbourhood Plan**  
2024 - 2039

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## Foreword by Chair

Barton upon Humber is a thriving and attractive small market town which has seen many changes in fortune throughout its long history. In recent years it has become increasingly popular as a place to live and work with its excellent communications and many local attractions and facilities and has expanded considerably.

As the town continues to develop and expand it is vital that its core characteristics are not lost and that it welcomes new housing, business and appropriate industries without damaging its special environment , and at the same time responds to local needs and aspirations. In order to help achieve this outcome the Town Council decided in 2018 that it would prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Much work has been undertaken since then as can be seen from the Plan and the accompanying Design Guide which seeks to ensure that all new development is of the highest standard and respects the special needs characteristics and environment of the town.

Many people throughout the local community have added vital local detail and insight and I wish to thank them all for their contribution to ensuring the town continues to be a very special place now and in the future.

Veronica Pettifer  
Chair, Barton-Upon-Humber Neighbourhood Planning Group

## Sustainability

Throughout the Neighbourhood Plan references to 'sustainable' and 'sustainability' are made. The Neighbourhood Plan will provide a working definition of sustainable for reference:

Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for us does not mean worse lives for future generations. It is recognised that sustainability in the context of this Neighbourhood Plan extends well beyond construction materials used in any new infrastructure, but also includes consideration of choices in the every-day operation of new developments such as zero or low-carbon heating in new buildings and active travel options.



## Vision

**Barton will be a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable town, with attractive green spaces and high quality housing, community facilities and infrastructure, making it a desirable place for people to live, work and visit now and into the future.**

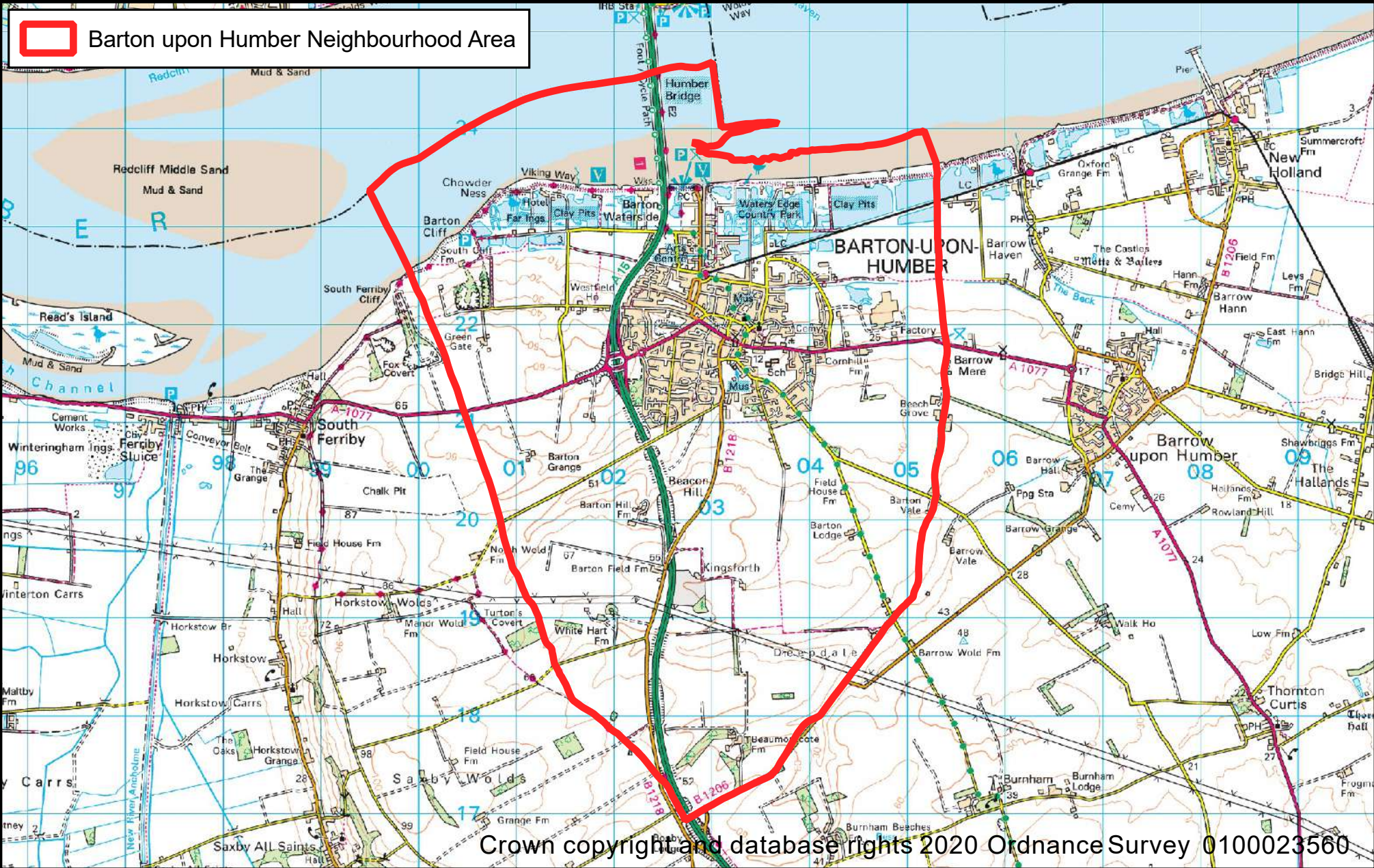
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## INTRODUCTION

### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The Barton Upon Humber Neighbourhood Plan covers the whole of the town of Barton Upon Humber as indicated on the Boundary Map opposite.
- 1.1.2 The Neighbourhood Plan Area was formally approved by North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) on 28 Apr 2018 in accordance with the Localism Act, 2011, and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations, 2012.
- 1.1.3 The Neighbourhood Plan has been produced on behalf of Barton Upon Humber Town Council in accordance with the above-mentioned statutory provisions together with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, (“NPPF”) and Planning Practice Guidance (“PPG”) issued by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).
- 1.1.4 The Barton Upon Humber Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to deliver a local dimension to the strategic context and supplements the detail already included in the development plan for North Lincolnshire. Currently the development plan for the area consists of the North Lincolnshire Council Local Plan 2003, North Lincolnshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2011, and Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document 2016
- 1.1.5 There is no statutory time period that a plan must cover but a proposed 15-year period (from 2024 – 2039) is a sensible timeframe for the BNDP and similar to that adopted by many other successful plans. North Lincolnshire Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan. The Town Council will consider the need for a full or a partial review of the Neighbourhood Plan within six months of the adoption of the Local Plan.

Map 1 Barton NDP Plan Area



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## 1.2 PROCESS & TIMELINE

**1.2.1** Following the designation of the Barton Neighbourhood Plan area in 28 April 2020 by North Lincolnshire Council, a project group comprising Town Councillors, residents and stakeholders was formed to develop the project.

**1.2.2** Initial community engagement was undertaken in the summer of 2020 by way of surveys distributed to members of the community. In total 499 responses were received. Once the responses to the survey were analysed the project group formed several sub-groups, to focus on certain themes and issues raised at consultation.

**1.2.3** The sub-groups are as follows: Housing, Environment, Business and Industry, Culture and Tourism, Sport and Leisure, Infrastructure, and Community Services. Each sub-group meets regularly and works closely with key stakeholders, community members and North Lincs Council.

**1.2.4** In the Autumn of 2021, after a tender process involving written submissions and an interview, planning and design consultants Integreat Plus were formally appointed to assist the project group in the production of the Neighbourhood Plan. Grant funding from Locality to support the project was secured.

**1.2.5** A vision, aims and objectives for the plan were developed - drawing on the outcomes of the initial consultation. From this, draft policies were written which align with the vision, aims and objectives, and follow the themes identified earlier in-line with the sub-groups.

**1.2.6** Supplementary consultation events were undertaken in the winter of 2021, although these were not well-attended, some responses were received.

**1.2.7** The project group and sub-groups continued to meet regularly to develop the content of the plan and to liaise with key stakeholders. Grant funding from Locality to support the production of a Design Code was secured.

**1.2.8** The research and baseline analysis work for the Design Code commenced in May 2022. This focussed on understanding and characterising the town's different areas.

**1.2.9** A first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan was produced in June 2022 and was then consulted on at various events throughout the summer.

**1.2.10** Amendments were made to the Neighbourhood Plan in response to comments received through various consultations held in the summer.

**1.2.11** Work on the Design Code continued and the production of heritage assessments to support the heritage policy in the Neighbourhood Plan commenced.

**1.2.12** The Neighbourhood Plan and Design Code were shared with North Lincs Council in February 2023 in order to keep the Council updated with the work and to provide informal feedback. Comments were provided and amendments made to both documents where necessary.

**1.2.13** Following the closure of Integreat Plus, consultants Design Yorkshire were appointed in July 2023. Regulation 14 consultation was undertaken between 1st September 2023 and 13th October 2023. Comments received at Regulation 14 consultation were assessed, discussed as a group and amendments were made to the Neighbourhood Plan and Design Code as necessary. All comments received are recorded in the Statement of Consultation, along with responses and actions.

## 1.3 ENGAGEMENT

**1.3.1** To date there have been over 500 responses to engagement. These have shaped and influenced the themes and content of the Plan, including the vision, aims and objectives and policies.

**1.3.2** The key findings from initial engagement exercises were:

- The largest demographics to respond to the initial survey were aged 60-69 and 70-79. This is common but has prompted the project group to undertake additional targeted engagement to gather the perspectives of younger people and families. This involved attending family events in Baysgarth Park during summer 2023 and distributing surveys and flyers.
- Over two thirds of respondents in work, work outside of Barton (67.3%)
- The most popular responses to the question ‘what do you like most about Barton?’ was: Access to and variety of shops (188), Character of town (165), Atmosphere of town (102), Lovely countryside (81).
- The top five answers to the question ‘what could be improved in Barton?’ was: Heavy traffic, Parking, Rubbish, Footpaths and walkways, Empty properties.
- Bungalows was the most popular response when asked ‘what type of housing is needed in Barton?’ - this undoubtedly is related to the demographics that completed the survey. The second most popular response was semi-detached houses. Large homes was the least popular response.

- Surprisingly given the demographic of respondents ‘Starter homes’ was the most popular response when asked ‘what sort of new housing should be built in Barton over the next 15 years?’.
- Respondents stated that the role of the conservation area was very important, and that development should be sympathetic in terms of character, size, scale, design and materials.
- When asked ‘what concerns people have about new development?’ the main responses were: drains and flooding, parking, loss of green space and wildlife, and increased traffic.
- 79.6% of respondents agreed that new businesses should be encouraged in Barton

**1.3.3** Ongoing engagement and consultation was undertaken in the winter of 2021. A drop-in session was held at the Assembly Rooms and a stall was set up at the Christmas Markets. Members of the public were invited to comment on the draft vision, aims and objectives, and policy areas for the NDP. Whilst the responses were generally supportive the number of responses and attendees was low.

**1.3.4** Once a first draft of the NDP had been produced by early summer 2022 additional engagement and consultation was undertaken. This was promoted in the Bartonian free newspaper which is delivered to all households locally. A copy of the vision, aims and objectives and draft policies was included in the paper along with a response form.

**1.3.5** Over 30 responses were received during the summer 2022 consultation. This was a mixture of people responding to the material in the Bartonian and responses received during community events held during the summer of 2022. Again comments were generally supportive of the draft content of the NDP and additional areas of focus were highlighted or reinforced. A summary of the comments raised is below:

- More facilities for young people are needed
- New housing should be accompanied by more investment in local facilities
- More hotels, B&Bs and restaurants are needed to support tourism sector
- Public toilets are highly valued locally
- New homes should respond to the character of Barton
- More should be done to retain young people in Barton
- Cycles should be promoted and safer routes should be secured
- Better pedestrian and cycle connections to Barrow should be pursued
- More effective town centre parking management is needed including restrictions on parking and the requirement to pay to park should be introduced
- The town centre should be a 20mph zone and some roads should be one-way
- More support is needed for first time buyers
- Green spaces should be retained
- Privacy and amenity space in homes is important
- Solar panels and rainwater harvesting should be mandatory
- The NDP should be stronger on green corridors and archaeology
- Community facilities should be within reasonable walking distance to the community
- Support for meanwhile and temporary uses in vacant shop units
- More affordable homes including to rent
- Policies on design should not preclude innovative or contemporary design

**1.3.6** The comments received during the summer 2022 consultation have been reflected on and included in the revised draft of the NDP.

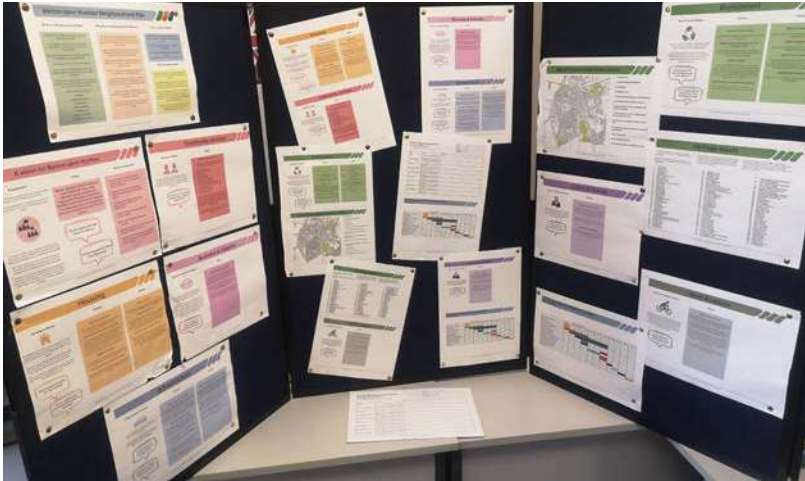
**1.3.7** In February 2023 the draft NDP and Design Code were shared with members of the steering group for initial comments and fact-checking. Following amendments in response to comments received the initial draft documents were shared with North Lincs Council for comments and feedback.

**1.3.8** A workshop was held to discuss the future of the former industrial site (St Mary's) to assess it's potential as a housing site. The workshop included councillors and North Lincs Council. The outcome of the workshop is a development brief for the site which is included in the Design Code. The landowner was invited to the session but failed to attend.

**1.3.9** Regulation 14 consultation was undertaken between 1st September 2023 and 13th October 2023. The Neighbourhood Plan, Design Code and associated documents and background material were available online, in printed format and on display at both the Assembly Rooms and the Ropewalk.

**1.3.10** The comments received during Regulation 14 consultation were reviewed and amendments to the NDP and Design Code were made. A summary of all representations received, along with responses and actions are included in the Statement of Consultation.

**1.3.11** 14 responses were received at Regulation 14 consultation. These comments were considered and amendments made to the Plan and Design Code where necessary.



Photos from the Regulation 14 consultation drop-in events held at the Ropewalk (left) and the Assembly Rooms (right).

## ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

### List of all engagement activities

- Neighbourhood Plan Survey - 499 responses
- Pop-up consultation at Christmas Market
- Pop-up consultation at Assembly Rooms
- Summer consultation undertaken in-person at community events and through local newspaper the Bartonian
- Development brief workshop
- Consultation on draft document with North Lincs Council
- Regulation 14 Consultation with community, stakeholders and statutory consultees

## NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN THEMES

1. **Housing**
2. **Environment**
3. **Infrastructure**
4. **Community Services**
5. **Business and Industry**
6. **Sport and Leisure**
7. **Culture and Tourism**

Following initial engagement the project group identified 7 distinct themes for the NDP to focus on. Sub-groups for each theme were set up in order to better understand the constraints and opportunities for each area of interest. Regular meetings were held with key stakeholders including North Lincolnshire Council, community members and other interested parties.

## 1.4 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN VISION

**“Barton will be a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable town, with attractive green spaces and high quality housing, community facilities and infrastructure, making it a desirable place for people to live, work and visit now and into the future.”**

### Neighbourhood Plan Aims & Objectives

1. Ensure all new housing meets the needs of the local community now and in the future
2. Improve the vibrancy of the town centre, local economy, and tourism sector
3. Conserve and enhance heritage, green spaces, wildlife and biodiversity
4. Climate change is a global emergency but needs to be addressed at all levels. As a coastal area, Barton upon Humber itself is particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels. Changes in temperature and precipitation will have impacts for our landscape, food production, nature and people. The Neighbourhood Plan strives to ensure we meet our own responsibilities to limit emissions causing climate change along with improving our resilience to the effects already locked-in
5. Retain and enhance community facilities
6. Improve local infrastructure to meet the changing needs of the town
7. Promote sustainable and active travel, whilst securing enhancements to town centre parking

## 1.5 HISTORY OF BARTON

**1.5.1** The town's long history has been studied in depth over the years, with many books and articles published, in recent years especially by the WEA. We know from archaeological work that Barton was inhabited from Neolithic times and that farming was established at an early stage. The Haven gave easy access to the Humber, and an easy route both across the estuary and along it both east to the sea and west to the Ouse and York. While the magnificent Humber Bridge now provides a quick route across, from before the Domesday Book there were commercial ferries linking Barton to Hessle and to Hull. Indeed, Waterside Road was a major thoroughfare with a dock, ferry terminal, the substantial Waterside Inn and houses for the Admiralty Coastguards. Shipbuilding was commenced during the first half of the 19th century and continues to this day. With an abundance of rich estuarial land for farming, excellent trade access and a source of sea food from the Humber it was an ideal site for settlement. Plus, of course, the Humber Bank provided as much clay as needed for making bricks and tiles and ample water for human use from the streams and springs fed from the higher land to the south.

**1.5.2** The development of the area slowly gathered pace after the Romans departed and the Anglo-Saxons took control. The ancient Castledyke cemetery was excavated over a number of years and is believed to have contained up to 600 burials with many European artefacts being uncovered. Many of the people buried there would have been living on farms and hamlets around the area, rather than in the settlement that became Barton. Danish settlers during the 9th to 11th centuries gave the area many of the names that survive, more or less, today and by 1066 there were two distinct communities: one to the west of St Peter's church and one in what is now the Fleetgate/ Castledyke West area. The creation of the original Anglo-Saxon church gave us what Geoff Bryant called 'Barton's greatest surviving historical treasure.' It has been investigated in depth and much has been written about it – it is now in the hands of English Heritage. By the time of the Domesday Book the population had grown to the extent that agriculture had become organised within distinct farms and larger



Barton ship yard

St Peter's Church



estates, with the town of Barton providing a central base for the commerce that accompanied the growing of food.

**1.5.3** For centuries the three field agricultural system determined the development of Barton. Crops were rotated and tended by the community. The land along the Humber was unsuitable for growing food and was used as pasture. With Barton laid out in a more or less north-south direction it is not surprising that the fields were known as West, South and East Field. Westfield and Eastfield Roads still commemorate the old system. In the late 18th century and into the 19th open fields were enclosed around the country with each parish making its own application to Parliament. Barton's fields were enclosed between 1793 and 1796 with 126 people awarded land, though 81% was owned by just 10 people. Enclosure transformed the town, of course, as those owning substantial areas could now vacate their town-based farm houses and buildings and construct new property on their land. Some of the town farm sites can still be identified and others were taken over by new industries.

**1.5.4** As the town grew, so did trade and a commercial centre developed along Fleetgate where the 14th century building that incorporates 51 Fleetgate still exists, though in need of renovation. Trades would have included millers, chandlers, blacksmiths, carpenters and wheelwrights and of course, there would have been many employment opportunities for domestic servants to work in the many grand houses in Barton – with many surviving to the present day. In 1801 the town was home to 1709 people and just 50 years later there were 3866 recorded.

**1.5.5** This growth in population was due to job creation, of course, as more and more manufacturing establishments were set up within the town. In 1855 there were five brick and tile yards along the Humber within Barton. Quarrying and whiting (crushed chalk paste) manufacture has left an indelible mark on the landscape to the west of town and rope-making led to the development of Hall's Barton Ropery, whose legacy is the magnificent Art Centre at the Ropewalk. The factory was established in Barton in 1767 and became a major employer until it closed in 1989. The ropes were exported to many parts of the world and widely used on ships, of course and, in



particular, in the fishing industry. Not far from the Ropery was Farmers' Company, established in 1872 and closing in 1988. After much remedial work by North Lincs Council the site is now a popular visitor centre and nature reserve. Not long after the fertiliser factory started began the business that was to become Barton's largest employer. Starting as a whitesmith on Brigg Road in 1880, Fred Hopper's workshop would have been one of many small businesses that made and repaired metal artefacts. Bicycles had only been around for a few years and the most popular version was the penny farthing – mainly used by better-off young men. We know from a photograph that Hopper worked on such machines and in 1890 he started making bicycles in house, though by then the safety bicycle had been developed and superseded the penny farthing. From Brigg Road, Hopper constructed a large factory on Marsh Lane and many of the original turn-of-the-century buildings are still in place. The site would be perfect for housing development, though the need for archaeological work will no doubt delay this somewhat. The Marsh Lane buildings are likely to survive long term, however and one section has already been converted into apartments. With more than 600 employees at the peak and many skilled cycle builders hired in from the Midlands there was a need for housing and Queens Avenue was developed for just that purpose. Houses were also commissioned along Barrow Road and at the west end of Butts Road, where the names of the large semi-detached properties bear the names of places and areas where Hopper would have had business connections. What gave impetus to the growth of what became one of the biggest producers of bicycles in the world, exporting to China and Japan, was down to two main factors – pay rates were lower than the large Midlands producers and easy access to shipping meant that exports incurred lower costs.



**1.5.6** Infant education is an important part of Barton's story and the primary school where Samuel Wilderspin worked for a while is now an excellent museum celebrating Victorian education and the work of Wilderspin who firmly believed that education of deprived children could solve most social problems. It is situated on Queen Street and is run by a trust. Baysgarth House in the main park has been the town's museum for many years and is currently undergoing restoration. Originally the home of a wealthy land owning family, the Nelthorpes, the park and house were given to Barton UDC in 1930. It is a very popular attraction to Barton people, for walks, games and it also houses the town library and leisure centre.

#### **1.5.7** History's Legacy

The conservation area of Barton has protected many houses and buildings that could so easily have fallen victim to modern development. This is what makes the town rather special and means that its tourist potential is high. It has the best preserved town centre in the whole of North Lincolnshire and its access to the north bank via the Humber Bridge, its wealth of historic buildings, especially those open to the public and the parks and nature areas make Barton a very special town indeed.

**1.5.8** It can be seen that the wealth of outstanding buildings, including Tyrwhitt Hall, the churches, the many well-built old houses, as well as those already mentioned, along with the park and wild life areas, mean that Barton's future development needs to be carefully planned and executed. Hence the Neighbourhood Plan.



## 1.6 BARTON TODAY

**1.6.1** Barton is a historic market town that is home to 11,919 people, (2021 census) up from 11,066 in 2011 and 9,334 in 2001.

**1.6.2** Barton is designated as a Principal Settlement in the North Lincolnshire Local Plan which means it is one of the areas within North Lincs that can and accommodate new development.

**1.6.3** North Lincs Council have been consulting on proposals for a new link road, which aims to provide an alternative route for vehicles from the east of the town, south-westwards connecting to the A15. This would reduce the volume of traffic coming through Barton town centre. Different options have been presented and consulted on with stakeholders and the community. A preferred option has been established, with support from over two thirds of the 700 people that engaged in the consultation. The preferred route is currently undergoing a feasibility study.

**1.6.4** There are proposals to enhance the interchange off Butts Road to increase parking capacity from 25 spaces to 64, in addition to new provision of cycle parking, EV charging points, and public toilets.

**1.6.5** Work is currently underway on the Barton to New Holland Tidal Flood Alleviation Scheme which will seek improve tidal flood defences along the Humber Estuary and the north of Barton. This will provide improved resilience to the effects of tidal floods.

**1.6.6** There are a number of important natural sites in and around Barton such as the Humber Estuary which is designated as a Ramsar Site, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and a Special Protection Area (SPA). In addition to this Barton also has a large system of clay pits, many with SSSI status; National Nature Reserves, a Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Sites, Important Open Spaces, Local Geological Sites, Landscape Enhancement sites, and numerous sites that contribute to the town's blue and green infrastructure network.

**1.6.7** Barton has a conservation area and throughout the town there are 187 Listed Buildings including Grades 1, 2 and 2\*.



# 02 HOUSING

## 2.0 Introduction

**2.0.1** It is important that new housing in Barton not only meets the present needs of the community but is designed and built to help address the future challenges we face.

**2.0.2** A Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) was completed by AECOM, an infrastructure consulting firm, that provides local-level information and evidence regarding the current and future housing needs of Barton. AECOM were appointed through Locality, the organisation that funded the NDP. This document can be found in the appendix to the Neighbourhood Plan.

### 2.0.3 Community engagement identified:

- Strong preference for starter homes for first time buyers
- Concerns around flooding, parking and increased traffic movement
- Concerns around the loss of, and impact on wildlife and biodiversity

### 2.0.4 Key Objectives

- Ensure new housing meets the needs of the local community
- Secure a housing mix that addresses current and future demand
- Secure housing built to accessible and adaptable standards
- Ensure impacts of flooding are managed
- Ensure new housing has sufficient private amenity space and internal space
- Ensure that new housing is well designed
- Secure both low embodied carbon emissions during the construction of new developments as well as low carbon emissions during their use via electrification of heat demand and renewable energy provision

## Policy BNDP1 High Quality Design

New development should be of high quality and take account of, and comply with the guidance set out in the Barton Upon Humber Design Code. Development proposals should demonstrate how they respond to local character through the submission of a local character appraisal that is commensurate to the size and detail of the proposal.

**2.1.1** This policy seeks to ensure that new housing developments are designed so that they respond to and reinforce the character of Barton and address key local issues.

**2.1.2** The Barton Upon Humber Design Code covers a range of issues and sets acceptable design parameters for new development.

**2.1.3** This policy, and the Barton Upon Humber Design Code does not intend to stifle innovative, creative or contemporary design. Nor does it prescribe a duplication of historic design or pastiche development. Development should be of its time, but should reference, respond to and complement its setting and context.

## Policy BNDP2 Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings

New housing developments which meet the accessible and adaptable dwelling standards in Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations and ensure that the resulting properties meet the changing needs of occupants throughout their life will be supported.

Wherever practicable, new homes should incorporate the design for dementia principles as outlined in the Barton Upon Humber Design Code.

**2.2.1** Accessible and adaptable dwellings standards recognises that homes are not always suitable or adaptable for the changing needs of residents throughout their life. This incorporates design criteria that can be applied universally to new homes. Whilst there can be costs associated with building to these standards, the costs can be reduced by designing these criteria early in the design process.

**2.2.2** Barton has a growing number of residents over the age of 65 (HNA, 2022) and this is expected to continue during the life of the Neighbourhood Plan. 'Bungalows' was the most common response at initial engagement when respondents were asked what type of housing is needed in Barton. This is likely to be due to the accessibility benefits this house type provides. Bungalows however are not an efficient use of land and alternative forms of housing can be designed and built to support those challenged by mobility by building to these standards.

**Policy BNDP3 Home working**

New housing developments should demonstrate how the proposal can support and facilitate homeworking.

**2.3.1** This policy recognises that more people are choosing or being asked to work from home, especially self employed people, older people, and those in rural areas (Financial Times 2014). This trend is likely to continue in the future and it is felt that appropriate space to facilitate homeworking is required.

**2.3.2** Space to facilitate homeworking does not necessarily mean the provision of a dedicated office space or spare/additional room within the property. It could mean ensuring there is enough space in habitable rooms to include a desk, chair and storage. This has been highlighted as a key issue during the Covid-19 pandemic as many people have been working from home in inadequate working conditions.

**2.3.3** As working practices continue to change more people are likely to be working from home and ensuring that homeworking can be comfortably accommodated in properties is essential. Yorkshire and Humber has the smallest average room sizes in England in new developments, and England has the smallest average room sizes in Europe in new developments (RIBA Case for Space 2011). It is essential that rooms are large enough to accommodate the necessary furnishing and artefacts to not only support general living but also homeworking.

**Policy BNDP4 Sustainable Design and Construction**

New housing developments that meet a high level of sustainable design and construction and are optimised for energy efficiency, targeting zero carbon emissions will be strongly supported. This includes the provision of:

- A) high quality, thermally efficient building materials;
- B) the installation of energy efficiency measures such as loft and wall insulation, and at a minimum, double glazing;
- C) on-site energy generation from renewable sources;
- D) Low carbon emissions during their life, including domestic heating systems powered by electricity from the outset (heat pumps or heat networks)

Development proposals should refer to the Barton Upon Humber Design Code to ensure design proposals incorporate sustainable design principles such as ensuring that layout and orientation are optimised to maximise the potential for passive solar gain.

**2.4.1** This policy seeks to ensure that new homes in Barton are energy efficient, affordable to heat, and meet targets to limit climate change by including the provision of renewable energy technologies. Addressing heat demand in new build housing with electrification is the single most essential act to ensure that Barton's total carbon emissions from housing will reduce. Electrification of heat demand will enable home owners to benefit from lower heating costs via technologies such as roof top solar and demand shifting using batteries including those within EV's.

**Policy BNDP5 Housing Mix**

Housing developments of 10 or more dwellings should provide a mix of house types and sizes to meet the needs of the local community. Unless the latest assessment of local housing needs indicates otherwise, proposals should include, as a minimum:

- 30% of dwellings to be no more than 2 bedrooms
- 40% of dwellings to be 3 bedrooms

Affordable housing provision should be provided in line with relevant North Lincolnshire Council policies and reflect housing need and demand at the time of the application.

**2.5.1** An independent Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) has been produced by AECOM covering Barton Upon Humber to establish local housing needs both now and in the future. The HNA found that 82% of new housing should be 3 bedrooms, 15.3% of new housing should be one bedroom, and 2.3% 5 or more bedrooms.

**2.5.2** Whilst the HNA has stated a desired mix to meet local needs the Neighbourhood Plan proposes to lower these figures to provide more flexibility to applicants whilst still securing a higher proportion of smaller properties. Proposals that do not meet the minimum requirements set out in Policy BNDP5 should demonstrate why an alternative mix is considered appropriate and should be supported by up-to-date housing market evidence and a viability assessment.

**Policy BNDP6 Space Standards**

New homes which are designed to achieve Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) as a minimum, and ensure that homes and habitable rooms are large enough to contain sufficient furniture and space for activities will be supported.

Private amenity space should be included in all new dwellings and should be in line with the guidance set out in the Barton Upon Humber Design Code. Developments such as flats, apartments or townhouses that cannot provide private amenity space should provide shared amenity space, and where possible balconies.

**2.6.1** Ensuring that new homes provide sufficient internal space is important so that occupants can utilise their homes for a variety of day-to-day activities.

**2.6.2** Private and shared amenity space plays an important role in people’s daily lives and contributes to health and wellbeing. Amenity space should be practical and usable providing space for recreation/ play, drying clothes, food growing, whilst improving biodiversity and reducing surface water/run off.

**Policy BNDP7 Building for a Healthy Life**

New developments of 30 or more dwellings should be accompanied by an independent Building for a Healthy Life assessment that demonstrates the proposals will result in high quality sustainable development.

**2.7.1** Building for a Healthy Life (BHL) is a set of 12 development principles that contribute to creating well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. These principles are scored on a traffic light system. Schemes that score 9 or more green out of 12 will qualify for Building for a Healthy Life accreditation.

**2.7.2** Contact your local Design Network partner (Design Yorkshire) to request a BHL review. Costs to undertake a BHL review are negligible (from £1,200) so should not impact the viability of any scheme of 30 or more dwellings.



# 03 ENVIRONMENT

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

**3.0.1** From the Humber Estuary and its surrounding wetlands, to open fields and urban green space Barton has a rich and varied environment. Due to Barton's history there are numerous sites of archaeological interest.

**3.0.2** Barton has important designated spaces and features covering the natural and built environment including:

- Far Ings (Local and National Nature Reserve)
- Waters Edge (Local Nature Reserve)
- Humber Estuary SSSI, SPA & Ramsar (Site of Special Scientific Interest & Special Protection Area)
- Clay Pits SSSI's
- Barton-Upon-Humber Conservation Area
- 187 Listed Buildings including Grades 1, 2 and 2\*
- Scheduled Monuments

### **3.0.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IDENTIFIED THAT:**

- Countryside was the 4th and Landscape and open spaces was the 7th most popular responses when asked what people value most about Barton.
- Concerns were raised about the impact on the landscape and biodiversity arising from development

### **3.0.4 KEY OBJECTIVES:**

- Protect Local Green Spaces, non-designated clay pits, and water courses valuable for wildlife
- Retain existing trees and encourage new tree planting
- Protect and enhance existing green infrastructure
- Create and extend green corridors and linkages
- Protect local archaeology
- Identify and protect non-designated heritage assets
- Encourage flood resilience and water management



## Policy BNDP8 Local Green Spaces

The Plan designates the following sites as local green spaces

1. Cricket Club
2. Football Ground and Pitches
3. Baysgarth Park
4. Playing field and play area off Butts Road
5. The Beck (East of St Mary's Church)
6. Green space on corner of Burgate and Whitecross Street
7. Green space on corner of Whitecrosss Street and Green Lane
8. Land north of Horkstow Road, to east of A15
9. Playground, playing field and orchard off Lapwing Way
10. Dam Road Park
11. Tofts Road Play Area
12. Recreation Orchard, off Bradwell Close

Development proposals within the designated local green spaces will only be supported in very special circumstances.

**3.1.1** Full Local Green Space assessments have been undertaken and are included in the appendix to this plan. Sites which have been filtered out are also included in the appendix.

**3.1.2** Development proposals on the identified Local Green Spaces will not be supported except in very special circumstances. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the harm to the Local Green Space by reason of inappropriateness and other harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

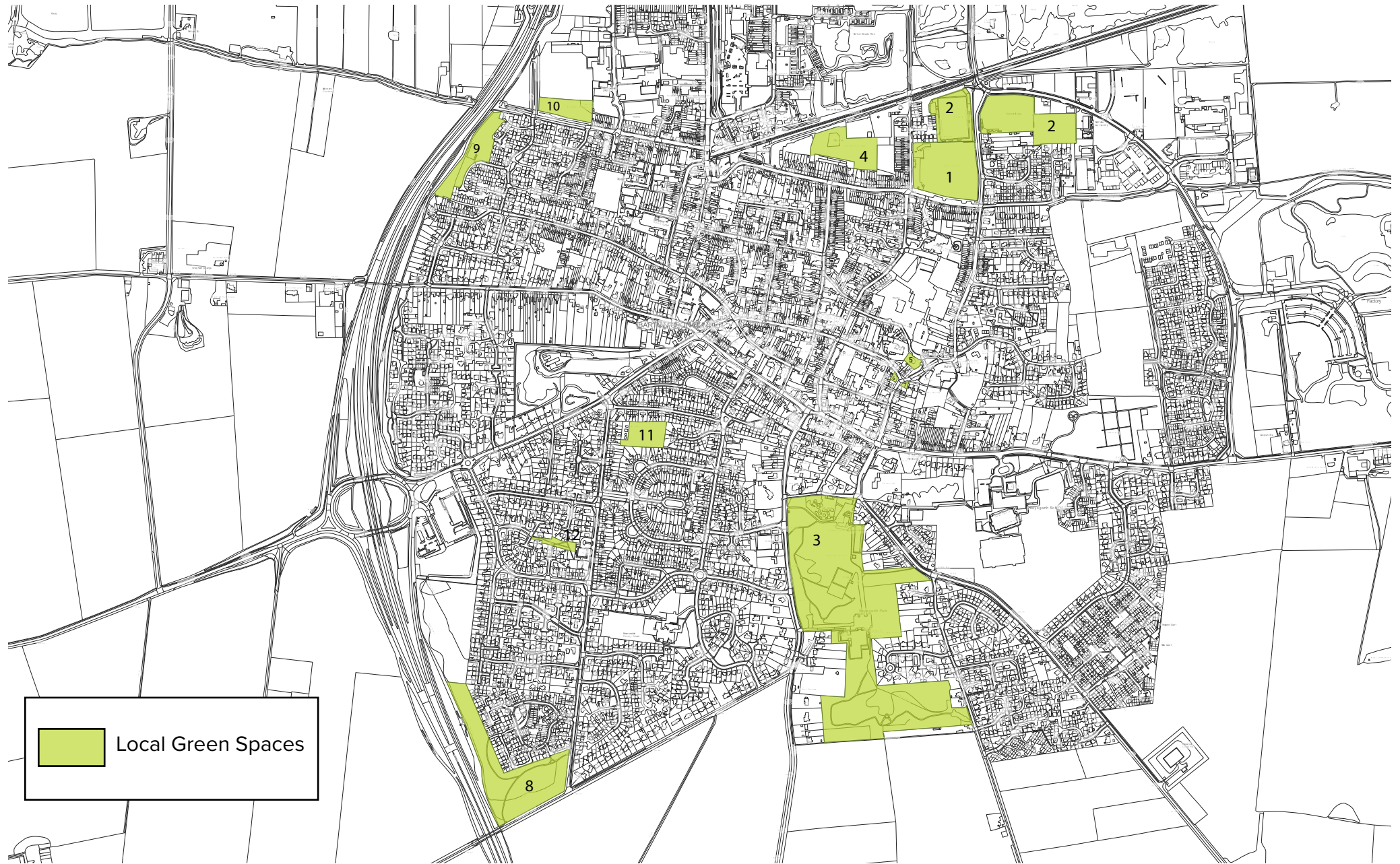
**3.1.3** Local Green Spaces are designated sites that are protected from development due to the contribution they make to the local area. There is specific criteria for designating sites so not all green spaces will be suitable for Local Green Space listing.

**3.1.4** The designation should only be used:

- where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife;
- and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

**3.1.5** These green spaces have been suggested by members of the steering group and have been assessed against the criteria set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance.

Map 2 Proposed Local Green Spaces



### Policy BNDP9 Design and Development in the Conservation Area

In order to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of Barton Upon Humber Conservation Area, as shown on Map 3, new buildings, and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, within or affecting the setting of the conservation area, should be sympathetic to its distinctive local characteristics and achieve the following objectives, whilst not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change:

- A) Layout should be sympathetic to the traditional building pattern of the conservation area and building heights, scale and massing should respond to and reinforce the character of the conservation area;
- B) Development should be sympathetic to existing architectural detailing such as roof forms, coursing and pointing of brickwork, the proportions of window openings, joinery profiles and opening pattern of new and replacement windows and doors;
- C) Use of quality materials, such as brick that is sympathetic to the interest of the area and sit harmoniously with the existing building fabric and respect the uniformity in the colour and texture of the built form of the conservation area;
- D) Retention of existing boundary walls, gates, gateposts and railings and incorporation of new means of enclosure in a way which complements those already in existence using similar materials and details where possible;

**3.2.1** This policy seeks to ensure that development within the Barton Upon Humber Conservation Area responds to, and is sympathetic to the distinctive qualities of the area. Development proposals should have regard to the design principles in the Barton upon Humber Design Code.

**3.2.2** Developers or applicants should always refer to the North Lincolnshire Conservation Area Appraisal to ensure that its guidance and principles are followed to achieve the desired objectives.

**3.2.3** At initial engagement over 380 respondents said that the role of the Conservation Area was very important to the town.

**3.2.4** 430 respondents said that it is very important that new development is sympathetic to the character of Barton.

**3.2.5** 418 respondents said that it is very important that new development is of an appropriate scale to Barton.

**3.2.6** 387 respondents said that it is very important that new development is sympathetic to the design of neighbouring buildings.

**3.2.7** 361 respondents said that is very important that new development uses materials that are sympathetic to Barton.

Map 3 Barton Conservation Area



**Policy BNDP10 Heritage**

Development proposals should respect and protect Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Buildings of Townscape Merit, and their settings. The level of protection should be commensurate to the level of designation of the asset.

The development or alteration of a Non-Designated Heritage Asset should be undertaken sensitively, respecting the historical and architectural integrity of the buildings. Proposals to restore Non-Designated Heritage Assets and original features will be supported, providing all other material planning considerations are satisfied.

The following buildings and structures are to be included as Non-Designated Heritage Assets (refer to Barton Upon Humber Neighbourhood Plan Non-Designated Heritage Assets Assessment document for methodology and justifications):

- |     |                                  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | Endon House, 59 Barrow Road      | 11. | Soutfield, Brigg Road                       | 36. | 19 Marsh Lane                           |
| 2.  | Park Parade, 75-79 Barrow Road   | 12. | 1-15 Butts Road                             | 37. | 52 Marsh Lane                           |
| 3.  | Browholme, 81 Barrow Road        | 13. | Lyndhurst, Butts Road                       | 38. | Former Sunday School,<br>Waterside Road |
| 4.  | Seaforth, Barrow Road            | 14. | 18-20 Butts Road                            | 39. | Former Mission Hall,<br>Waterside Road  |
| 5.  | Cemetery Lodge, Barrow Road      | 15. | 11-13 Caistor Road                          | 40. | The Sloop Inn,<br>Waterside Road        |
| 6.  | Barton Cemetery Mortuary Chapels | 16. | 15-17 Caistor Road                          | 41. | 3 Waterside Road                        |
| 7.  | Jacob's Cottage, Barrow Road     | 17. | 26-28 Caistor Road                          | 42. | 1 Barraclough's Lane,<br>Waterside Road |
| 8.  | 1-5 Green Lane, Barrow Road      | 18. | Wall to south of Caistor Road               | 43. | V/R Postbox, Waterside<br>Road          |
| 9.  | 28 Brigg Road                    | 19. | 100 Caistor Road                            | 44. | The Old Boathouse,<br>Waterside Road    |
| 10. | 38 Brigg Road                    | 20. | Cyprus Villas, 1-3 Dam Road                 | 45. | 50 Westfield Road                       |
|     |                                  | 21. | Yuba House, 5-7 Dam Road                    | 46. | Highfield House.<br>Westfield Road      |
|     |                                  | 22. | 17 Dam Road                                 | 47. | Westfield House.<br>Westfield Road      |
|     |                                  | 23. | Clarence House, 29 Dam Road                 | 48. | The Chapel, Burnham<br>Road. Deepdale   |
|     |                                  | 24. | 22 Dam Road                                 | 49. | Marsh Farm                              |
|     |                                  | 25. | 1 Eastfield Road & Post Box                 | 50. | Beacon Hill Farm                        |
|     |                                  | 26. | Eastfield House, 6 Eastfield<br>Road        | 51. | Eastfield Farm                          |
|     |                                  | 27. | 17 Eastfield Road                           | 52. | South Cliff Farm                        |
|     |                                  | 28. | 27 Eastfield Road                           | 53. | Blue Coat Charity Farm                  |
|     |                                  | 29. | 29-33 Eastfield Road                        |     |   |
|     |                                  | 30. | Swanhill, 14 East Acridge                   |     |   |
|     |                                  | 31. | 17 East Acridge                             |     |   |
|     |                                  | 32. | Clemets, 44 East Acridge                    |     |   |
|     |                                  | 33. | 32 East Acridge                             |     |   |
|     |                                  | 34. | 2-48 Far Ings Road<br>(excluding 22, 36-38) |     |   |
|     |                                  | 35. | 17 Far Ings Road                            |     |   |

54. Westfield Farm
55. South Marsh Farm
56. Beech Grove Farm
57. Glebe Farm
58. Cornhill Farm
59. Little Grange
60. Field Farm
61. Green Gate Farm
62. Barton Grange
63. Barton Hill Farm
64. Barton Hill Cottage
65. Field House Farm
66. Barton Vale Farm
67. West Wold Farm
68. Barton Lodge Farm
69. Kingsforth Farm
70. Kingsforth Hall
71. Barton Field Farm
72. Chapel Farm
73. Deepdale Farm
74. Beaumontcote Farm
75. Ness End Farm
76. Pasture Wharf Chimney
77. Drying Shed William  
Blyth Ings Yard
78. Quatrefoil Folly, Water's  
Edge Country Park

**3.3.1** This policy identifies buildings that are not currently listed, or identified as 'buildings of townscape merit' and seeks to include them as Non-Designated Heritage Assets. This policy aligns with, and builds on North Lincs Local Development Plan policies which seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment.

**3.3.2** All buildings identified within this policy have been assessed using Historic England guidance and have been undertaken by The Urban Glow Design and heritage Ltd and, members of the community with support from North Lincolnshire Council, Historic England and Barton Civic Society.

**3.3.4** The full assessments for each building is included in the appendix.

**3.3.5** Respondents at initial engagement have placed a high value on local heritage and the historic environment.

**Policy BNDP11 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity**

As appropriate to their scale, nature and location development proposals should:

- A) Include provision of green infrastructure, and where possible, connect with the existing Green Infrastructure provision and/or Local Wildlife Sites and linkages, including wildlife corridors;
- B) Not sever existing green infrastructure networks including Local Wildlife Sites, or other locally or nationally designated sites;
- C) Achieve a measurable biodiversity net gain at least in line with the most up to date national requirements;
- D) Replace any trees and hedgerows which are proposed to be removed due to development, subject to viability. Off-site tree planting will only be accepted where it can be demonstrated that it is not possible for tree planting to be provided on site;
- E) Ensure that planting within proposals is beneficial for pollinators and that infrastructure to support and encourage wildlife and biodiversity is included, such as boxes for bats and birds, and hedgehog gaps between gardens to provide permeability;
- F) Ensure that the design and management of green infrastructure respects and enhances the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats, species, ecosystems, accessibility, functionality and landscape types.

**3.4.1** This policy seeks to conserve and enhance green infrastructure in Barton and to ensure that, where possible, new development makes a positive contribution to the local network in Barton.

**3.4.2** Green Infrastructure is a strategic network of multifunctional green and blue spaces and the connections between them in both urban and rural areas. Green infrastructure is capable of delivering a range of environmental, economic, health and quality of life benefits for local communities, and the GI network may comprise of spaces in public or private ownership, with or without public access. The elements that make up green infrastructure include parks, playing fields, gardens, agricultural fields, footpaths, road verges, wildlife corridors and woodlands. Blue infrastructure includes, for example, the estuary and wetlands, the field drainage network, water bodies, rivers, streams, and sustainable drainage systems.

**3.4.3** Access to the countryside, and landscape and open spaces were the 4th and 7th most popular responses when asked what people like most about Barton

**3.4.4** Where bat boxes are being installed these should not be made of wood as these can be destroyed by bat-eating birds. Bird boxes should be designed for Swifts or other species that are being encouraged locally. For more guidance on specific species guidance contact North Lincolnshire Council's ecologist.

**Policy BNDP12 Tree Planting**

Existing mature trees, wherever possible, should be retained as part of any proposed development. Where possible, new developments should include tree planting, including street trees.

New trees should be matched to the site and climatic conditions, with a preference towards native species. These should respect and enhance the biodiversity, character, and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats, landscape types and the surrounding built environment.

Any trees which are proposed to be removed due to development should be replaced at a minimum ratio of at least 1:1.

**3.5.1** Benefits from tree planting include:

- reducing air pollution
- absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere
- providing shade and shelter
- helping to mitigate against flooding
- improving mental and physical wellbeing
- creating vital homes for wildlife.

**3.5.2** It is expected that local groups, either existing or possible future groups, will liaise with landowners and identify suitable sites for new tree planting in addition to raising funds, obtaining grants and undertaking the work and ongoing management. For more information about selecting the right types of trees please visit <https://www.tdag.org.uk/tree-species-selection-for-green-infrastructure.html>

**Policy BNDP13 Archaeology**

Where appropriate, development proposals should demonstrate that they have taken into account the potential impact on above and below ground archaeological deposits and identify mitigation strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost. Where a scheme has a potential impact on archaeological remains (below or above ground) a Heritage Statement or similar should be prepared in support of planning applications.

**3.6.1** Barton has a rich history with evidence showing that the town was inhabited as far back as the Neolithic period (between 6,000 and 4,000 years ago). There are also records of Roman and Viking activity in the town.

**3.6.2** There are numerous archaeological sites in Barton, so this policy seeks to ensure that new development is respectful of the towns history and takes appropriate steps to document and preserve remains.

**Policy BNDP14 Flood Resilience**

As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, development proposals and the resurfacing of existing areas of hardstanding should include sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), rainwater harvesting, permeable surfaces, and other water management techniques to help mitigate against flooding and to alleviate surface water. Guidance on the design and management of SuDS can be found in the Barton Upon Humber Design Code.

**3.7.1** Barton is at high risk from tidal flooding, particularly the northern area into the middle of the town centre, which is designated as flood zone 3. Despite flood defences on the Humber Estuary, Barton is still at high risk and it is important that all new development is designed in a way that is flood resilient and attempts to mitigate against flooding and surface water. When assessing a potential development site applicants should undertake a flood risk sequential test in line with the NPPF.

**3.7.2** The Barton Upon Humber Design Code includes a variety of measures and best practice examples that can be used to help ensure new development addresses these issues.

**3.7.3** The Environment Agency is working with local stakeholders to develop community resilience to flooding. Work is currently underway on the Barton to New Holland Tidal Flood Alleviation Scheme which will seek improve tidal flood defences along the Humber Estuary and the north of Barton. This will provide improved resilience to the effects of tidal floods.

**Policy BNDP15 Wildlife corridors and networks of spaces**

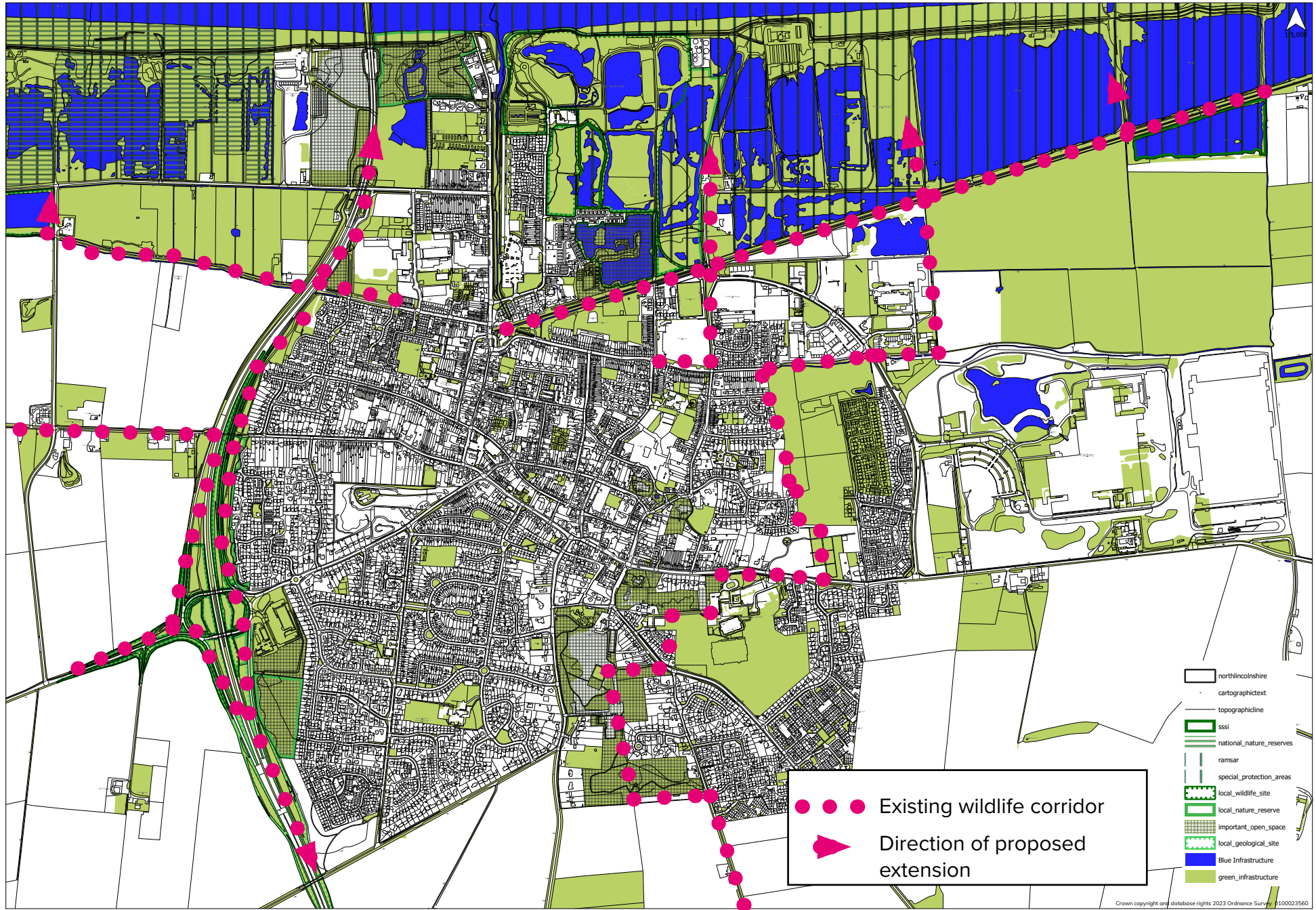
Wherever practicable, development proposals should safeguard the existing wildlife corridors, as identified on Map 4 and, if applicable, secure their enhancement and/or extension.

The creation of new wildlife corridors will be supported either as part of a new development, or as a stand-alone wildlife corridor project.

**3.8.1** The purpose of this policy is to identify and retain wildlife corridors, and to encourage their enhancement, extension or creation of new connected wildlife corridors. The areas identified are part of the local green infrastructure network and are a mixture of spaces with different designations. These spaces make a positive contribution to wildlife and biodiversity locally and align with a key objective of green infrastructure, namely providing green connections throughout the town.

**3.8.2** Not all green assets have been included on map 4, which focuses mainly on areas that link and connect with other green spaces.

Map 4 - Wildlife corridors and Networks of Spaces



# 04 Infrastructure

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

**4.0.1** Our aim is to give priority in the Town Centre to pedestrians and cyclists. Barton has limited town centre car parking which is provided by three main car parks. The primary long stay car park on Cottage Lane is usually at capacity throughout the week. This is popular for many people that commute from outside of Barton to work in the town centre. This leaves limited spaces throughout town centre for people wishing to use the shops and other facilities in Barton and generates conflict with pedestrians and cyclists as drivers search for a vacant parking place, or park in non-designated places. There is on-street parking in places within the town centre which supports people shopping and visiting facilities in town but there are 2 hour restrictions in place. Local business owners highly value these spaces which are used by customers and for deliveries. There are proposals to enhance the interchange off Butts Road to increase parking capacity from 25 spaces to 64, in addition to new provision of cycle parking, EV charging points, and public toilets.

**4.0.2** Respondents at initial engagement identified heavy traffic as an issue in Barton, particularly the volume of HGVs driving through the town, although this falls outside the scope of the NDP. North Lincs Council have been consulting on proposals for a new link road, which aims to provide an alternative route for vehicles from the east of the town, south-westwards connecting to the A15. This would reduce the volume of traffic coming through Barton town centre, particularly HGVs. Different options have been presented and consulted on with stakeholders and the community. A preferred option has been established by North Lincs Council, who state that the proposal has support from over two thirds of the 700 people that engaged in the consultation. With the potential new link road reducing the volume of traffic coming through Barton, particularly HGVs, there are opportunities to create a more pedestrian and cycle friendly environment in Barton town centre.

**4.0.3** The Movement section of the Barton Design Code should be referred to for applications which are relevant to this section of the plan.

#### 4.0.2 KEY OBJECTIVES

- To give priority in the Town Centre to pedestrians and cyclists.
- To promote an effective transport hub at the interchange with bus, train, coach, cycle, and taxi links. Secure additional car parking within the town centre to help support local businesses and facilities.
- Promote and encourage best practice relating to residential parking design and size and quantity of parking spaces
- Require EV charging points in new development
- Require secure and accessible cycle storage in new development
- Ensure new developments are well connected to existing footpaths and cycle connections
- Encourage the creation of improved pedestrian and cycle connections around Barton and to other settlements such as Barrow and South Ferriby.
- A professional study into the remodelling of Barton Town Centre, considering traffic flow, reducing conflict between modes of travel and new car parking provision should be commissioned and would be supported.
- Creation of car-share schemes to help reduce demand for personal vehicles

#### 4.0.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IDENTIFIED THAT

- Heavy traffic was the top response at initial engagement when respondents were asked what could be improved in Barton
- Parking was the second response at initial engagement when respondents were asked what could be improved in Barton
- Footpaths and walkways was the fourth highest response at initial engagement when respondents were asked what could be improved in Barton
- Inadequate parking and increased traffic were cited as concerns potentially arising from new development

#### Policy BNDP16

#### Town Centre Car Parking

**Proposals that provide new car parking facilities on the close periphery to Barton town centre, whether temporary or permanent will be supported.**

**Proposals that provide secure cycle storage and cycle parking facilities within the town centre will be supported.**

**4.1.1** Barton has limited provision of town centre parking with one dedicated free car park and the rest being on-street parking. The dedicated car park is well-used and is generally at maximum capacity throughout the week. This is used by people that commute into Barton for work, and those using the facilities in the town centre. Sites that are currently vacant that could operate as a temporary car park could be assessed.

**4.1.2** Whilst some studies show that promoting modal shift to walking and wheeling can help to reduce conflict between cars and pedestrians and lead to improved footfall at shops, many local businesses and residents feel that additional car parking is required. There are opposing views regarding where this additional car parking within the town centre should be – including dedicated new car parks close to the town centre or more on-street parking within the centre itself. The NDP supports and encourages the commissioning of a professional study to assess transport and movement in Barton.

**4.1.3** Some respondents to summer 2022 consultation highlighted the lack of suitable cycle storage and parking facilities in Barton town centre. The Town Council will seek to secure suitable facilities within Barton to encourage more people to cycle into and around Barton.

**Policy BNDP17 Residential Parking**

New developments should comply with design guidance contained in the Barton Design Code to produce low-traffic neighbourhoods, design-led street layouts, and parking solutions that provide:

- A) high quality and secure on-site cycle storage;
- B) EV charging points;
- C) the expected amount of parking spaces, including visitor parking, sizes of garages and driveways; and
- D) where garages are provided, they should be to the rear or side of properties in the same architectural style as the house they serve.

Parking provision is to conform to the principles in the Barton Design Code under section M4 Car Parking.

**4.2.1** This policy seeks to ensure that developments and streets are not dominated by frontage parking and inconsiderate parking practices which can impact the safety and enjoyment of pedestrians and cyclists.

**4.2.2** Driveways and garages should be of a suitable size that allows for vehicles to be parked without straying onto pavements and footpaths, and provide sufficient space for users to enter and exit vehicles safely, including wheelchair users.

**Policy BNDP18 Pedestrian and Cycle Connections**

As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, development proposals should connect with existing footpaths and cycle paths where available, and where practicable, improve the network.

**4.3.1** This policy seeks to ensure that new developments are well connected to pedestrian and cycle connections. It responds to the aims and objectives of the plan which promote safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle movement throughout the town and to the wider area.

**4.3.2** A dedicated pedestrian and cycle route connecting Barton to Barrow is sought. Barton Town Council will liaise with relevant stakeholders and funding bodies to assess the potential of the work.

**4.3.3** The creation of a low traffic zone in Barton Town Centre is supported. This could encourage greater use of active travel methods in Barton Town Centre and could provide a more pedestrian and cycle friendly environment.



# 05 Community Services

## 5.0 INTRODUCTION

**5.0.1** Barton has some highly valued and well-used community services that are important to members of the community and that contribute to their day-to-day lives. Where possible, the Neighbourhood Plan would like to identify and safeguard these services, to ensure that they can continue to serve the community well into the future. Where the existing provision of certain services is deficient the Neighbourhood Plan seeks to encourage new services to help meet local needs and aspirations.

**5.0.2** Important community services currently in Barton include: Baysgarth Museum, Baysgarth Community Hub, Barton Library, Barton Dental Care, Barton Cricket Club, Barton Juniors Football Club, Barton Town Football Club, Barton Inclusive Football Club, Wilderspin National School Museum, Public Toilets (Town centre & Waters Edge).

### 5.0.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IDENTIFIED THAT:

- The need to secure additional facilities and services aimed at young people in Barton
- There are concerns around the ability to access dental appointments
- Residents highly value community services and facilities and these are generally well attended by residents and visitors alike

### 5.0.4 KEY OBJECTIVES:

- Secure additional facilities and services aimed at young people
- Identify and retain important community services
- Encourage the development of new community services to meet local needs and demands
- Support the reopening of Baysgarth Museum as an active community facility

**Policy BNDP19**

**Community Services**

Support is given to the expansion or enhancement of existing facilities, or development of new facilities or services, to meet local needs, including but not limited to play and recreational spaces, health and wellbeing facilities, public toilets, and spaces that encourage and facilitate social interaction. New or replacement community facilities should be located within reasonable walking distance to the community served.

The following community facilities and services have been identified for protection in this Plan. Proposals which would result in the loss of an existing community facility will not be supported, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that: an alternative facility is provided to an equal or superior standard in an accessible location, or, there is no longer demand for such facility locally.

- A) Baysgarth Museum
- B) Baysgarth Community Hub
- C) Barton Library
- D) Barton Dental Care
- E) Barton Cricket Club
- F) Barton Town Football Club
- G) Barton Juniors Football Club
- H) Wilderspin National School Museum
- I) Public Toilets (Town centre & Water’s Edge)
- J) Brigg Road Bowls Club
- K) Barton Park Bowls Club
- L) The Ted Lewis Centre
- M) The Ropewalk
- N) Allotments

**5.1.1** The facilities identified above play an important role in the day-to-day life of residents and support the local visitor economy.



# 06 Business & Industry

## **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

**6.0.1** Barton is home to a variety of businesses and industries covering a range of sectors. The largest employer in Barton is Wren kitchens, which has a production facility to the east of the town. Barton still has some traditional industries operating in the town such as agriculture, ship and boat building, and tile making.

### **6.0.2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IDENTIFIED THAT:**

- Access to a variety of shops was the most popular response at initial engagement when respondents were asked what they like most about Barton
- The types of businesses people would most like to see in Barton include additional budget supermarkets and grocers, small independent shops, and restaurants
- Hot food takeaways, charity shops, and bookmakers were three of the more popular responses when asked what types of businesses residents would not like to see in Barton town centre

### **6.0.3 KEY OBJECTIVES**

- Support and encourage new business and industry in Barton
- Support the conversion of former agricultural, industrial or mill buildings into other forms of business activity
- Encourage the creation of shared office space, such as co-working spaces

**Policy BNDP20 Business and Industry**

Support is given for new commercial enterprise and businesses, especially those that would provide convenience and/or reduce need for residents and visitors to travel outside of the town to access facilities.

Support is given to the reuse of former agricultural, industrial or mill buildings, providing all other material planning considerations are satisfied.

Support is given to the development of shared office space such as co-working spaces, providing all other material planning considerations are satisfied.

**6.1.1** Barton is home to a wide range of businesses and shops that support the day-to-day lives of residents and visitors.

**6.1.2** There are opportunities for new commercial enterprises located in disused or under-used buildings such as former agricultural, mill or industrial buildings which could be converted into spaces for new business activity. Examples of this in Barton include the Ropewalk, a former ropery which is now home to an art gallery, studio spaces, business spaces, and a cafe. The Old Tile works has also been repurposed and is home to a garden centre, artisan village and coffee shop.

**6.1.3** Working practices for many have changed in recent years, not least due to the Covid-19 pandemic. With many people choosing to or being asked to work from home there are opportunities to create managed workspaces and shared office spaces to support these types of activities.



Two former industrial buildings in Barton now housing different commercial enterprises.



# 07

## Sport & Leisure

### **7.0 INTRODUCTION**

**7.0.1** Sport and leisure provision play an important role in Barton. These facilities contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors and provide opportunities for social interaction.

**7.0.2** Barton has a cricket ground, a football ground and several football pitches, a bowls green, a sailing club, and several fishing ponds that all contribute to local sport and leisure provision.

**7.0.3** In addition to formalised activities and spaces Barton is also fortunate to have a variety of open playing fields and children's play areas throughout the town, meaning most neighbourhoods are within reasonable walking distance to a playing field or play area.

#### **7.0.4 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IDENTIFIED THAT:**

- Local people highly value local sport and leisure facilities
- People support the creation of additional facilities to meet un-met demand
- People would like to see children's play areas expanded or upgraded

#### **7.0.5 KEY OBJECTIVES**

- Retain existing sport and leisure provision in Barton
- Encourage the development of additional sport and leisure provision in Barton, including children's play areas

## Policy BNDP21 Sport and Leisure

Existing sport and leisure provision, including children’s play areas, and other sites that provide recreational and wellbeing opportunities should be retained. The loss of any sport and leisure provision will only be supported should the proposal satisfy the criteria set out in the NPPF.

Support is given to the expansion or enhancement of existing facilities, or development of new facilities or services, to meet local needs, including but not limited to play and recreational spaces, health and wellbeing facilities, and spaces that encourage and facilitate social interaction. New or replacement community facilities should be located within reasonable walking distance to the community served.

**7.1.1** This policy seeks to ensure that the existing provision of sports, leisure and recreational facilities are retained. New facilities to meet unmet demand are encouraged.

**7.1.2** Only in exceptional circumstances may a sport and leisure facility be removed, such as where the facility can be demonstrated that it is no longer viable, or where a replacement facility is provided to an equal or superior standard in a reasonable location in close proximity to the community it serves. This reflects national policy as set out in the NPPF. At the time that the Plan was prepared and submitted it was paragraph 103 c of the December 2023 version

**7.1.3** Barton Town Council will work closely with stakeholders and members of the community to identify demand for new facilities, such as tennis courts, and where possible work to bring these forward. Where potential funding is required Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or Section 106 funds may be used towards securing this provision.

Top:  
Barton Cricket Club



Middle:  
Play area at  
Water’s Edge



Bottom:  
Bowls green at  
Baysgarth Park



# 08

## Culture & Tourism

### 8.0 INTRODUCTION

**8.0.1** As a historic market town, Barton has a rich history and culture. Barton's location, proximity to the coast and to other regional destinations contributes to the town's appeal as a tourist destination.

**8.0.2** Cultural and tourist attractions include in Barton include; The Ropewalk, Water's Edge country park and visitor's centre, Baysgarth house museum, Wilderspin national school museum, St Mary's church, St Peter's church, The Old Tile Yard, Viking resource centre, and Far Ings nature reserve.

#### 8.0.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IDENTIFIED THAT:

- Local people highly value local cultural and tourist facilities
- People support the creation of additional facilities to help improve Barton as an attraction

#### 8.0.4 KEY OBJECTIVES

- Retain existing cultural and tourist provision in Barton
- Encourage the development of additional cultural and tourist facilities in Barton to help the town become more of a destination.

**Policy BNDP22      Culture and Tourism**

Existing cultural and tourist attractions should be retained, where viable, and support is given to their enhancement or expansion, and to the development of new cultural and tourism opportunities and attractions.

**8.1.1** This policy seeks to retain existing cultural and tourist attractions in Barton, and encourages the development of additional facilities. Support is given to the creation and improvement of signage and marketing to help promote these sectors in Barton.

**8.1.2** The removal of any tourist or cultural facility will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, such as, the facility can be demonstrated that it is no longer viable.

**Policy BNDP23      Visitor accommodation**

Proposals for the development or creation of visitor accommodation which would help grow and support the local tourism sector will be supported.

Development proposals for visitor accommodation in Flood Zones 2 or 3 should incorporate appropriate mitigation for the flood risk at the location.

**8.1.3** This policy encourages the development or creation of new visitor accommodation in Barton. This might include hotels, bed and breakfasts, holiday cottages, holiday lets or other types of accommodation.

**8.1.4** Barton has the potential to grow its local holiday and tourism sector. At present the town has multiple attractions to welcome visitors and is reasonably well located to the coast and other regional attractions. One current negative about Barton is the lack of visitor accommodation and it is hoped that an increase in the accommodation on offer will see more people visit and stay in Barton, and therefore use its cafes, restaurants, pubs and other facilities.

# 09 Monitoring & Delivery

Barton Town Council intends to monitor the progress and appropriateness of the Neighbourhood Plan and its content on an annual basis to the end of the plan period, once formally adopted.

In addition to any statutory monitoring that will be undertaken by NLC, BTC wishes to track whether the plan has a positive impact on planning decisions and whether its objectives are being realised.

A monitoring group will be formed, comprising members of BTC to undertake this study and it is anticipated they will liaise closely with NLC where required to access data.

The purpose of the Monitoring Group is:

- To ensure that the Aims and Proposals contained within the Neighbourhood Plan are being delivered by BTC, working alongside a variety of partners if necessary, in a coordinated, cohesive manner and in a timely fashion; and
- To review the application of the policies by the Planning Authority in their determination of planning applications. BTC's Planning and Development Committee will however remain a consultee on all applications within the Plan Area.

BTC will work closely with the relevant stakeholders, including NLC and residents to help deliver and realise local projects identified within the Plan.

Annual monitoring of the BNDP will be undertaken by BTC with assistance from NLC.

This will be done by assessing each application received within the Plan Area along with the following information:

- Officer reports
- Enforcement activity
- Appeal decisions
- Planning decision notices

Each policy will be listed in a table that identifies how many times each policy has been used, the issues it helps to address, the issues it does not address, and comments on how it might be better addressed in the future.

This will help to establish the rate of BNDP Policies compliance to determining the following:

- Have recent applications and approvals complied with BNDP policies?
- Reasons for departing from policy
- Effectiveness of BNDP policies
- Ineffectiveness of BNDP policies

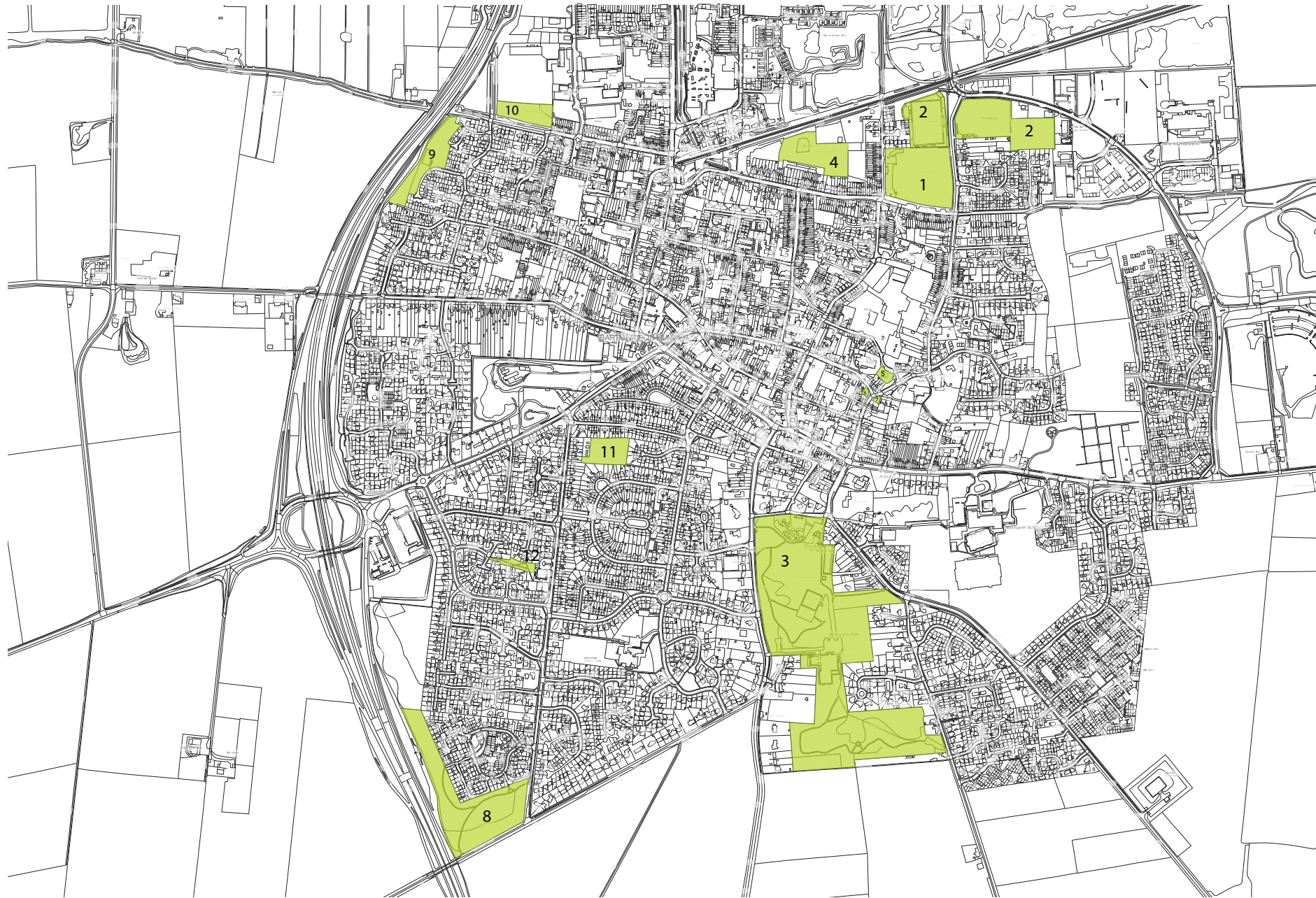
Each year BTC will reflect on the current context and applications determined to help establish if the plan aims are being achieved.

# 10 APPENDIX

## APPENDIX

- 10.1 Local Green Space assessments
- 10.2 Heritage assessment form

### 9.1 MAP OF ALL GREEN SPACES ASSESSED



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 1</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Barton Cricket Club - 1
<b>Location</b>	Off Butts Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	2 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The Cricket Club is in the north of the main settlement of Barton and is surrounded by residential properties. It is in close proximity to the community it serves.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The Cricket Club is well-used and is highly valued locally. There are currently 15 teams that use the ground, covering different ages and abilities. The Cricket Club provides recreational value. The southern and eastern boundaries of the site feature mature hedges, planting and a dyke on the eastern edge which contribute to the richness of wildlife.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	The Cricket Club is demonstrably special to the local community and satisfies the relevant criteria in the NPPF for designation.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 2</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Barton Town Football Club and Barton Junior Football Club - 2
<b>Location</b>	Off Pasture Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	1.1ha (BTFC) 1.8ha (BJFC)
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	Both sites are located in the north of the main settlement of Barton and are surrounded by residential properties. They are in close proximity to the community they serve.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	Both sites are well-used and are highly valued locally. They both provide recreational value.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	Both sites are local in character and are not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	Both sites are demonstrably special to the local community and satisfy the relevant criteria in the NPPF.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>

LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 3</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Baysgarth Park - 3
<b>Location</b>	Off Preston Lane and Brigg Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	12.5 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	Baysgarth Park is at the southern end of the main settlement of Barton and is surrounded by residential properties. It is in close proximity to the community it serves.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	<p>Baysgarth Park is open parkland and was gifted to the community in 1930. Within its boundaries are: Baysgarth House Museum, Baysgarth Community Hub, Barton Library, a bowling green, a Memorial garden to Chad Varah – founder of the Samaritans, a children’s play area, outdoor gym equipment, public toilets, and ancient trees.</p> <p>Baysgarth Park is demonstrably special because of its: Landscape significance, historic significance, recreational value, wildlife richness.</p>
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character, and whilst large - is not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	The site is one of the most important green spaces in Barton due to its wide ranging role in providing facilities and services for the whole community. It is well-used all year round and is popular with local people and visitors.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 4</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Playing field and play area off Butts Road - 4
<b>Location</b>	Off Butts Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	1.5 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is to the north of the main settlement of Barton and is in close proximity to the community it serves, with residential properties immediately to the south.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The site provides recreational value through its play area and playing field. The site also features mature planting which supports wildlife richness. The site's location to the south of existing green infrastructure such as Barton Haven and Water's Edge Country Park suggest that the site does play an important role in supporting wildlife richness.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	The site is demonstrably special to the community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria set out in the NPPF
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 5</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	The Beck - 5
<b>Location</b>	East of St Marys Church
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.1 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The Beck is located in the heart of Barton and is in close proximity to the community it serves
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The Beck is an artesian blow well pond that sits between the churches of St Mary's and St Peter's and is said to have been used by St Chad for baptisms. Due to its relationship with both churches it provides both landscape significance and historical significance.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Summary Assessment	The Beck is demonstrably special to the local community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>

LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 6</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Green space on corner of Burgate and Whitecross St - 6
<b>Location</b>	corner of Burgate and Whitecross St
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.02 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is in the centre of Barton so is therefore in close proximity to the community it serves
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The site features 5 mature trees and 1 young tree. It also includes 2 small waste bins. The site contributes to recreational value and wildlife richness.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Summary Assessment	The site is demonstrably special to the local community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria in the NPPF
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 7</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Green space on corner of Whitecross St and Green Lane - 7
<b>Location</b>	Corner of Whitecross St and Green Lane
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.01 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is in the centre of Barton so is therefore in close proximity to the community it serves
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The site contains 3 mature trees which contribute to wildlife richness.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Summary Assessment	The site is demonstrably special to the local community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria in the NPPF
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 8</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Land north of Horkstow Road, to east of A15 - 8
<b>Location</b>	Land north of Horkstow Road, to east of A15
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	2.9 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is to the south of the main settlement and is bounded by housing to the north and east of the site. It is in proximity to the community it serves
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The site provides recreational value for the community and wildlife richness. The site is bounded by mature trees and planting. The site is in close proximity to the local nature reserve so it is felt that this site does also support wildlife richness.  The site also is part of policy BNDP15 wildlife corridors and network of spaces.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Summary Assessment	The site is well-used by members of the public such as dog walkers, bike riders and for general play. The site is demonstrably special to the community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria set out in the NPPF.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



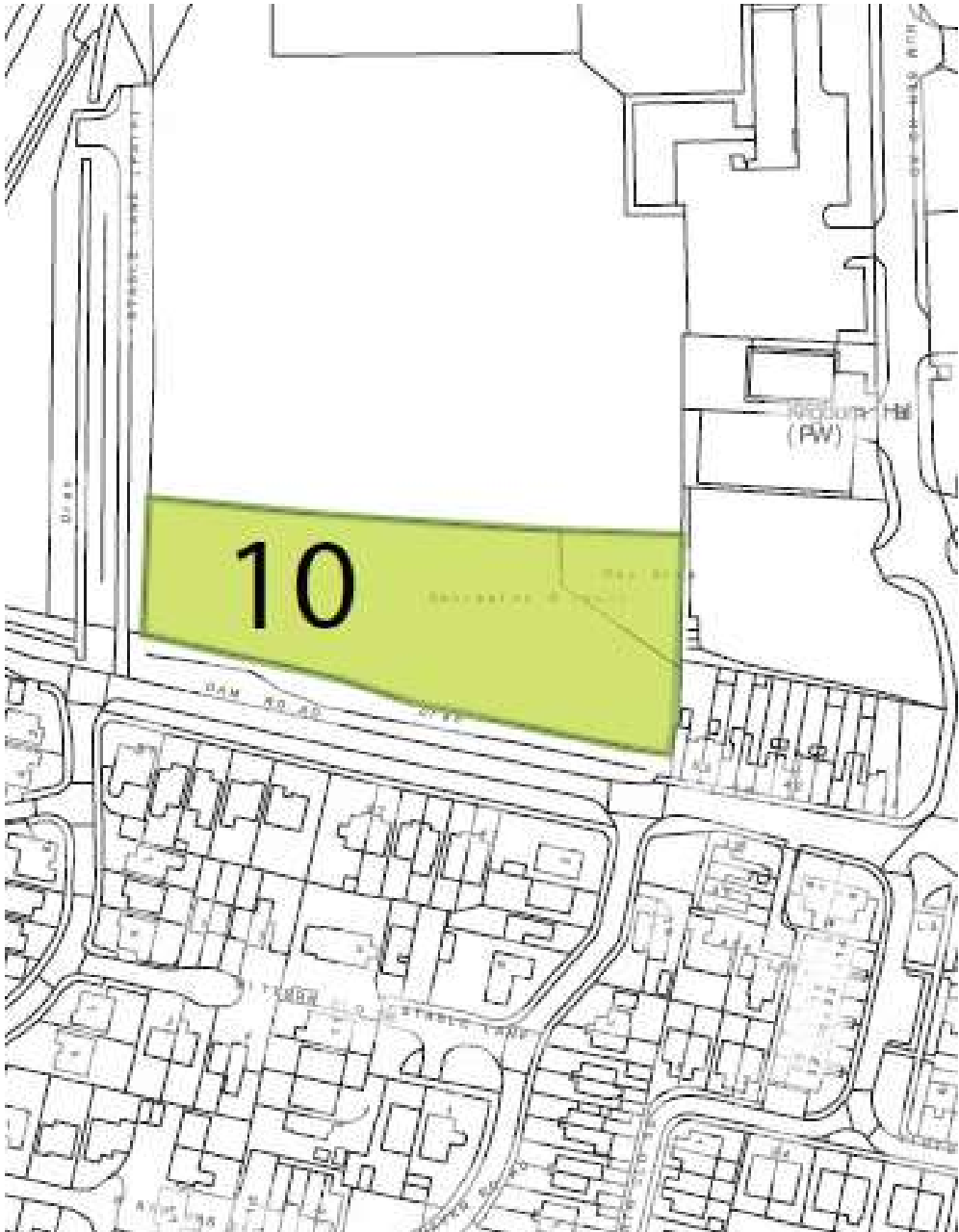
Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 9</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Playground, playing field, and orchard off Lapwing Way - 9
<b>Location</b>	Off Lapwing Way
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.7 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is located to the northwest edge of the settlement. There is residential housing immediately to the south and east of the site. It is in close proximity to the community it serves.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	<p>The site provides recreational value as a playing field, and a playground. The site also contributes to wildlife richness due to the community orchard, presence of wild orchids and area of scrub which is beneficial for insects.</p> <p>The site also is part of policy BNDP15 wildlife corridors and network of spaces and is therefore felt that it supports richness of wildlife.</p>
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Summary Assessment	The site is demonstrably special to the community and satisfies Local Green Space criteria set out in the NPPF.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



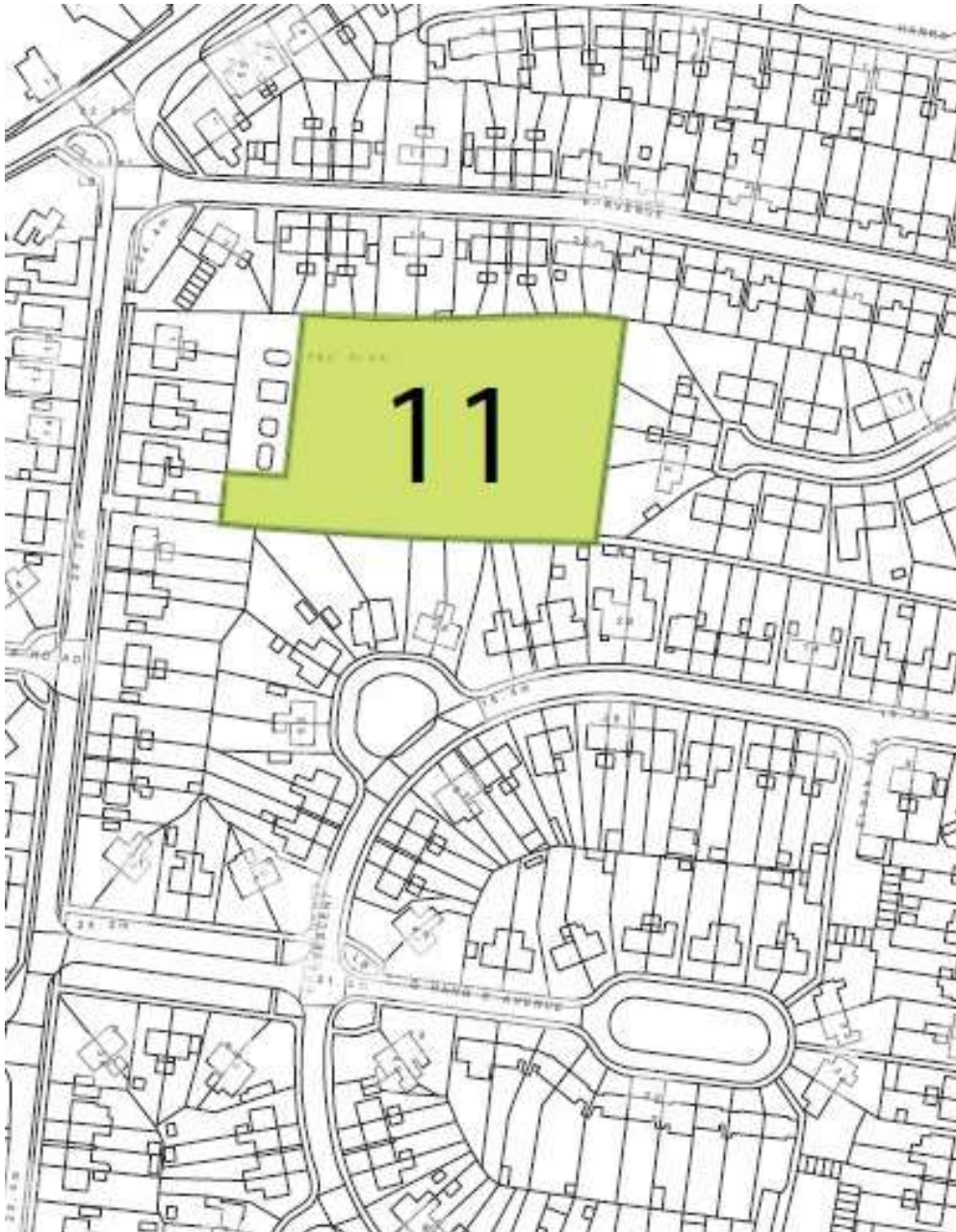
Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 10</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Dam Road Park - 10
<b>Location</b>	Dam Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.5 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is located to the northwest edge of the settlement. There is residential housing immediately to the south and east of the site. It is in close proximity to the community it serves.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The site provides recreational value as a playing field, and a playground.  The site also is part of policy BNDP15 wildlife corridors and network of spaces and is therefore felt that it supports richness of wildlife.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Summary Assessment	The site is demonstrably special to the community and satisfies Local Green Space criteria set out in the NPPF.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 12</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Tofts Road Play Area - 12
<b>Location</b>	Off Tofts Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.68ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is surrounded by residential development and sits in the heart of the local community.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	<p>The site's significance is its contribution to recreational value and wildlife richness. The site contains 4 pieces of children's play equipment and large open playing field which is used by people to walk dogs, play sports and ride bikes.</p> <p>The boundary of the site has around 15 trees which contribute to wildlife richness.</p>
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	The site is valued locally as it contributes to open green space provision and provides recreational amenity to residents. The site is demonstrably special to the community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria set out in the NPPF.
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



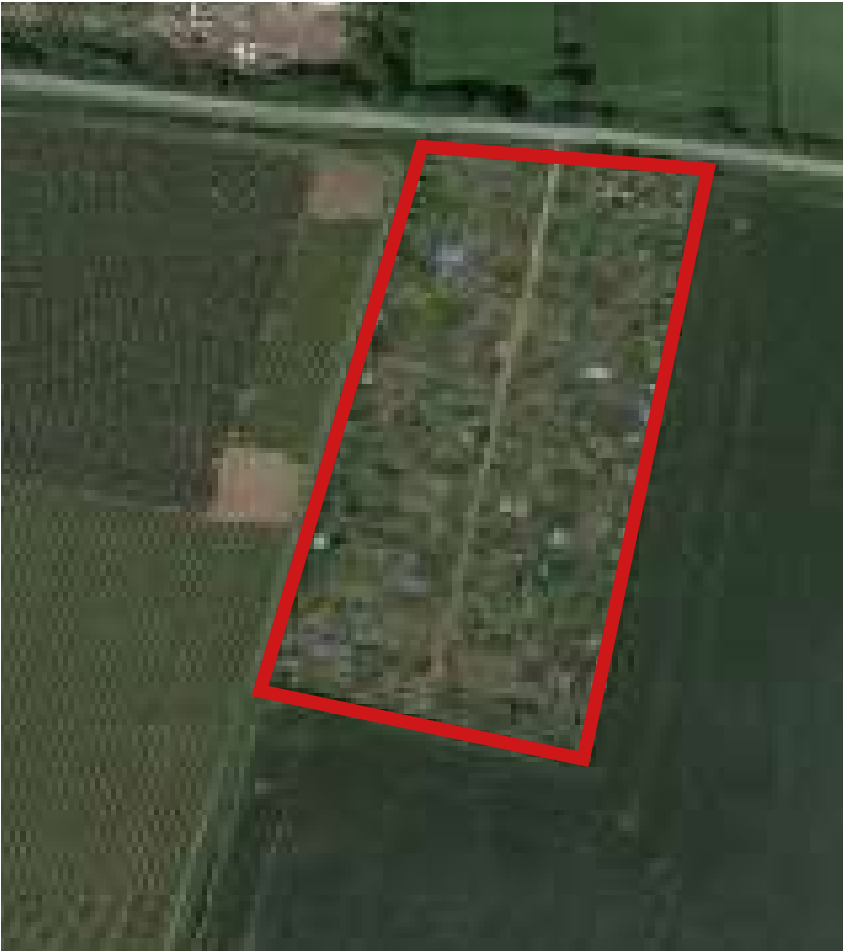
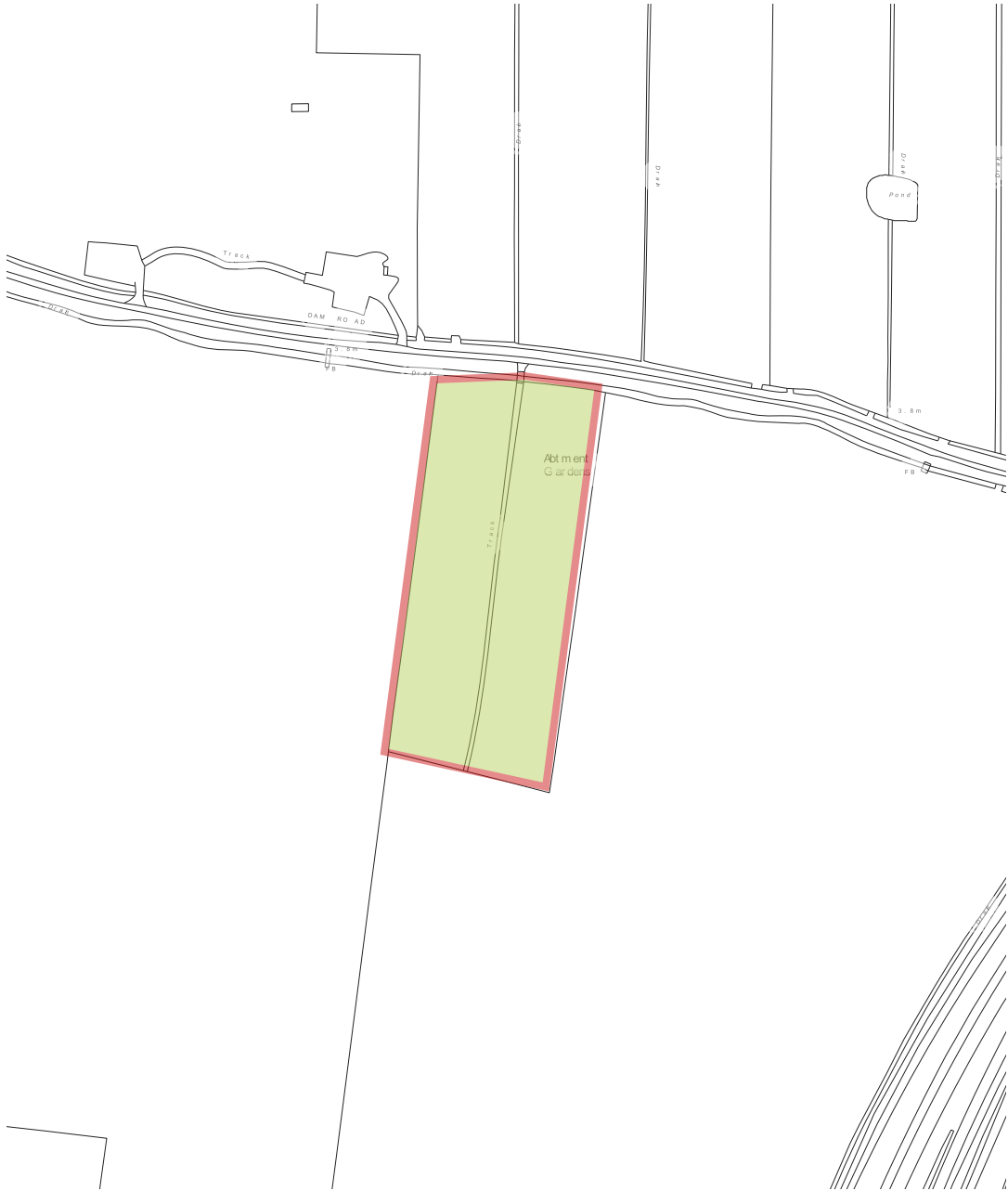
Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT: 12</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Recreation Orchard - 12
<b>Location</b>	Land off Bradwell Close
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	0.18ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The site is surrounded by dwellings and is in close proximity to the community it serves
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	<p>The site provides recreational value and wildlife richness. The site is used by children to play and for people to walk their dogs.</p> <p>The site is also used as an orchard which provides both recreational value and wildlife richness.</p>
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	<p>The site provides recreational value and wildlife richness and is well used by residents.</p> <p>Part of the site (not included in the proposed LGS designation) is subject to a planning application to construct a storage unit. Residents would like to see the rest of the site retained so that it can continue to be used by local people for leisure and recreation. The site is demonstrably special to the community and satisfies the Local Green Space criteria set out in the NPPF.</p>
Recommendation	<b>DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>



Summary: Table showing local green space assessment

	<b>LOCAL GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT:</b>
<b>Site name &amp; reference number</b>	Dam Road Allotments
<b>Location</b>	Dam Road
<b>Size (hectares - ha)</b>	1.7 ha
<b>Proximity to community served</b> (ref NPPF 102a)	The allotments are 430m West of the main built-up area of Barton. It is considered in close proximity to the community it serves.
<b>Landscape significance, Historic significance, Recreational value, Wildlife richness</b> (ref NPPF 102b)	The allotments are well-used and valued locally providing recreational value and contributing to the wildlife richness.
<b>Local in character / not an extensive tract of land</b> (ref NPPF 102c)	The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
Summary Assessment	The allotments are demonstrably special to the local community and meet the relevant criteria outlined in the NPPF.
Recommendation	<b>DO NOT DESIGNATE AS LOCAL GREEN SPACE - ADDED TO POLICY BNDP19 COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>



## 10.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets Assessment

A table showing the Non-designated heritage assessment criteria.

The criteria used to assess potential non-designated heritage asset is informed by the criteria provided by Historic England.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>

The criteria is summarised below.

<b>Non-designated heritage assets assessment template</b>	
<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Description</b>
Age	The age of an asset may be important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics of building traditions.
Rarity	Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics
Aesthetic Interest	The intrinsic value of an asset relating to local styles materials or any other distinctive local characteristics
Group Value	Groupings of assets with clear visual design or historic relationship
Archeological Interest	The local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be archeological - that is in the form of buried remains - but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a man-made landscape. Heritage assets with archeological interests are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Archival Interest	The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record.
Historical Association	The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures.
Designated Landscape Interest	The interest attached to locally important designated landscapes, parks and garden which may relate to their design or social history. This may complement a local green space designation, which provides special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities for their current use.
Landmark Status	An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene.
Social and Communal Value	Relating to places perceived as a source as local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence sometimes residing in intangible aspects of heritage, contributing to the 'collective memory' of place.
Property name / number / address	
Location	



