

Green Infrastructure



Bourne Parish Neighbourhood
Plan Steering Group.
Background Paper.
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Introduction

Purpose of the Background Paper

- 1.1 This background paper forms the evidence base for the proposed designation in the Bourne Parish Neighbourhood Plan (BPNP) of key open spaces of public value (as defined in paragraph 3.1) within, or closely associated with, the town of Bourne and the smaller settlements of the Parish at Dyke and Twenty. It also includes Green Infrastructure (GI) corridors (as defined in section 5), within the town while public rights of way and strategic waterway corridors are highlighted as GI corridors within the wider Parish.
- 1.2 The emphasis is primarily on the town because this is where most development will take place and, consequently, it is where opportunities to improve the network as part of the planning system are most likely to arise. The Steering Group did not have sufficient resources to enable a comprehensive assessment of green corridors within the rural area to be undertaken, although public rights of way and strategic waterways, which are obvious corridors allowing people and wildlife to move through the landscape, have been included. In addition, as noted in paragraph 2.4, SKDC has published mapping which largely focuses on the area outside the town and complements the work undertaken as part of this background paper.
- 1.3 The background paper outlines the process followed to determine which assets to include in the BPNP and the consultation undertaken as part of that process. It includes an assessment of the qualities of each open space, articulating its importance to the local community and the reasons why it should be protected from development. In some instances, where specified criteria are met, sites are proposed for designation as 'Local Green Space' (LGS)- a designation which affords a higher level of protection. Related planning policy is set out in the GI policies section of the BPNP to ensure that the effect of development on the spaces and corridors is considered when determining planning applications.

The Appendices and Map Illustrating the Location of Sites and Corridors

- 1.4 A GI map showing the spaces and corridors to be designated in the BPNP and the designated wildlife sites referred to in section 6 of this background paper can be accessed using the following link: <https://shared.xmap.cloud?map=530e51cc-1a74-4a9a-ba9d-bc55296c2a50>. Appendices A and B provide an assessment of the Local Green Space (LGS) and Important Open Space (IOS) sites respectively while Appendix C provides a list and description of the Green Infrastructure (GI) corridors.

Background

- 2.1 Green infrastructure (GI) is defined by the Government in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘a network of multi-functional green and blue space and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity’. GI has its own set of components including not only open space of recreational or nature conservation value such as parks, playing fields, allotments, woodland, lakes and water courses but also other assets such as trees, hedges and ponds.
- 2.2 Consultation on a vision and objectives for the BPNP was undertaken in 2020 and indicated very strong support for measures to protect our most important green assets; to improve and increase the provision of open space and green infrastructure links; to conserve and enhance biodiversity; to encourage walking and cycling; and to designate areas as ‘Local Green Space’ where they are important to the community.
- 2.3 Some of the benefits of GI include: enhancing the setting of a settlement and the character and distinctiveness of the local area; increasing physical activity for adults and children; adapting to climate change through carbon dioxide absorption, shading or flood alleviation; improving mental health; creating more attractive places to work, live and visit; encouraging active transport like walking and cycling; improving air quality; improving water quality by reducing harmful runoff into local water courses; and enhancing biodiversity and opportunities for wildlife.
- 2.4 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) and the [South Kesteven Local Plan \(SKLP\)](#) are used to manage development in our Parish. The NPPF indicates that planning policies and decisions should contribute towards the provision and enhancement of GI while the SKLP refers to the need to maintain and improve the GI network within and around settlements. The SKLP is currently being reviewed and the updated plan is expected to be adopted in 2027. The review includes proposed policy changes in response to the Government’s introduction in 2024 of a mandatory requirement for most new developments to deliver a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain through the creation or enhancement of habitats. To assist in this process, [Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping](#) has been published as part of the review to show known areas of high biodiversity and green infrastructure value and areas which offer the best opportunities to enhance the network. Developers will be expected to demonstrate how regard has been had to both the mapping and a set of guiding principles. In the case of Bourne Parish, the mapping largely focuses on the area outside the town and complements the work undertaken as part of this background paper.
- 2.5 The identification in this background paper of GI assets to be protected and the inclusion of related planning policy in the BPNP will complement existing GI planning policy and further contribute towards ensuring that the value of GI assets is recognised in the determination of planning applications. Mapping their location

will also help to identify opportunities to secure links between open spaces and the extension of corridors, where possible. Guidance on the development and importance of GI corridors is further articulated in The [Design Guidelines for Rutland and South Kesteven](#).

- 2.6 While the focus of this background paper is on open spaces and corridors, this is not intended to imply that other GI assets, including trees, hedges, field ditches and ponds are unimportant; their value is recognised in planning policies in the NPPF; the SKLP; the BPNP; and in the use of other tools, such as Tree Preservation Orders.

Open Space

- 3.1 Both Government policy (NPPF) and the [South Kesteven Local Plan](#) (SKLP) define 'open space' as 'all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity'. The SKLP also refers to allotments, parks, equipped play space, sports pitches and informal natural open space, route ways and corridors as examples of open space.
- 3.2 Policy OS1 of the SKLP indicates that development of open space will only be permitted where:
- a proposal will provide increased or improved open space and/or recreational facilities; or
 - the site is not required to meet the local standards set out in that policy; or
 - equivalent (or better) replacement provision is to be made within the locality; and
 - the site does not support important or protected habitats or species.

Local Green Space

- 4.1 'Local Green Space' (LGS) is defined in Government policy as 'an area of local open space which 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. Such areas can be designated and protected through Neighbourhood or Local Plans'. Designating land as LGS rules out development other than in very special circumstances. However, the designation must only be applied to sites of particular importance to the local community and should complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Designation should only be used where the green space is:
- in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
 - 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;
 - local in character and is not an extensive tract of land; and

- capable of enduring beyond the plan period

4.2 Guidance in respect of Government policy on LGS is set out in [National Planning Practice Guidance \(NPPG\)](#). The guidance indicates the following:

- i. Plans must identify sufficient land to meet identified development needs. LGS designation should not be used in a way that undermines this aim of plan making.
- ii. Designation will rarely be appropriate where the land has planning permission for development. Exceptions could be where the development would be compatible with the reasons for designation or where planning permission is no longer capable of being implemented.
- iii. Sites may be designated where the space is demonstrably special to the local community.
- iv. Different types of designations are intended to achieve different purposes. If land is already protected by designation, then consideration should be given to whether any additional local benefit would be gained by designation as LGS.
- v. The site will need to meet the criteria in the NPPF. Whether to designate land is a matter for local discretion. For example, green areas could include land where sports pavilions, boating lakes or structures such as war memorials are located, allotments, or urban spaces that provide a tranquil oasis.
- vi. The proximity of a LGS to the community it serves will depend on local circumstances, including why the green area is seen as special, but it must be reasonably close. For example, if public access is a key factor, then the site would normally be within easy walking distance of the community served.
- vii. There are no hard and fast rules about how big or small a LGS can be. However, it should not be an extensive tract of land.
- viii. Some areas may already have largely unrestricted public access, though even in places like parks there may be some restrictions. However, other land could be considered for designation even if there is no public access (e.g. green areas which are valued because of their wildlife, historic significance and/or beauty).
- ix. Designation does not confer any rights of public access over what exists at present. Any additional access would be a matter for separate negotiation with land owners, whose legal rights must be respected.
- x. There is no need to designate linear corridors as LGS simply to protect rights of way, which are already protected under other legislation.
- xi. LGS does not need to be in public ownership. However, landowners should be contacted at an early stage about proposals to designate any part of their land as LGS. Landowners will have opportunities to make representations in respect of proposals in a draft plan.
- xii. Designating a green area as LGS would give it protection consistent with that in respect of Green Belt, but otherwise there are no new restrictions or obligations on landowners.
- xiii. The management of LGS will remain the responsibility of its owner. If the features that make a green area special and locally significant are to be conserved, how it will be managed in the future is likely to be an important consideration. Local communities can consider how, with the landowner's

agreement, they might be able to get involved, perhaps in partnership with interested organisations that can provide advice or resources.

- xiv. Land designated as LGS may potentially also be nominated for listing as an Asset of Community Value. Listing gives community interest groups an opportunity to bid if the owner wants to dispose of the land.

- 4.3 The differences between 'Important Open Space' (IOS) and 'Local Green Space' (LGS) are further articulated in section 7, below.

Green infrastructure (GI) corridors

- 5.1 Our highway infrastructure includes a vast network of roads. In a similar way GI needs to form an integrated network of corridors which link GI assets together to form routes for wildlife to move between habitats and beyond settlements into the open countryside. Where they are publicly accessible, these GI corridors may provide recreational opportunities and sustainable routes for people to use. The corridors may consist of linear GI resources, such as water courses or public footpaths, or they may include a series of connected open spaces.
- 5.2 GI functions at a range of levels, from large rural landscapes and strategic corridors to local scale corridors in settlements. Strategic corridors connect key GI resources across administrative boundaries while local corridors connect local areas of open space and/or link neighbourhoods to the strategic corridor network. However, a strategic network is not defined in the SKLP while the BPNP must relate solely to the parish of Bourne. Consequently, the emphasis in this background paper is on local corridors within the town and obvious corridors into the wider countryside in the form of public footpaths and key water courses including the Car Dyke and Bourne Eau. This approach accords with Policy EN3 of the SKLP which recognises the need within and around settlements to enhance, create and manage green spaces that are well connected to each other and the wider countryside.
- 5.3 GI corridors have been incorporated into the overall masterplan for the Elsea Park area and are gradually being realised as more detailed plans for each zone of the development are implemented. Across the remainder of the town, key open spaces are more spread out and are frequently disconnected from each other. Nevertheless, corridors have been identified along the Car Dyke/Bourne Eau on the east side of the town; along public footpaths which link the residential development in the north-west of the town with Bourne Wood; and through open space which links the town centre and Elsea Park. The corridors are identified on the GI map (see paragraph 1.3, above) and listed in Appendix C. It will be important to ensure that the integrity of the corridors is not compromised and that any new development extends the existing framework, where possible.

Designated Wildlife Sites

- 6.1 Within or adjacent to the wider Parish there are important, designated wildlife sites included on the GI map. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are designated by Natural England and while there are no such sites within Bourne Parish there are SSSIs adjacent or near to the Parish boundary at Math and Elsea Wood SSSI₁ on the GI map), directly south of Bourne town, and at Baston and Thurlby Fen near the south-east corner of the Parish (SSSI₂). Natural England has developed ‘impact risk zones’ for these sites which indicate that some forms of development within parts of Bourne Parish have the potential to have a negative impact on the SSSIs. A further important area adjacent to Baston Fen is designated as a Special Area of Conservation, providing an important habitat for the spined loach.
- 6.2 Bourne Wood, located to the west/north-west of the town is not a SSSI but does include Ancient Woodland as does Auster Wood which is outside the Parish but adjacent to the southern end of Bourne Wood. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are identified and selected locally and while they do not have the same status as SSSIs they represent valuable areas for wildlife. There are several LWS within or adjacent to Bourne Parish including Bourne Wood (LWS₁ on the GI map) and Auster Woods (LWS₁₁); several sites along the River Glen (LWS₈, 9, 10 and 13) and South Forty Foot Drain (LWS₇) on the east/south-east Parish boundary; several drains to the east of Dyke (LWS₂, 3, 4, 5 and 6); and Toft Tunnel (LWS₁₂).
- 6.3 The designated wildlife sites have not been assessed as part of the preparation of this background paper because they are already designated for their wildlife value and therefore have an appropriate level of protection from development. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight their location so that their value and connectivity to the green infrastructure network are enhanced where opportunities arise.
- 6.4 In addition, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust has acquired land at the confluence of the River Glen and Bourne Eau to develop the Bourne North Fen Nature Reserve. While the project is currently at an early stage, it is intended to develop the site as an important component of local GI, a ‘hub’ for wildlife along the Bourne Eau/River Glen corridor and provide a range of ecosystem services such as carbon storage, improving water quality and reducing flood risk. The site is identified on the GI map.

The Designation Process

- 7.1 The stages followed to identify GI corridors and land to be designated either as LGS or LOS in the BPNP are as follows.

1.	Initial identification of possible sites and site assessment.
2.	Informal consultation on the draft background paper (undertaken in November-December 2023).

3.	Amend, as appropriate, the draft background paper and undertake consultation on policies in a Draft version of the Neighbourhood Plan (current stage).
4.	Submission Plan (amend sites/policy, where appropriate, and submit the Plan to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC)).

Stage 1. Initial identification of sites

- 7.2 An Open Space Study undertaken by SKDC in 2017¹ provided a database of sites and associated mapping for the town of Bourne with the exception of the Elsea Park area. The database was used as a starting point for the identification of sites and was supplemented by local knowledge, a copy of the masterplan for Elsea Park provided by SKDC and an examination of planning applications made for various zones within the Elsea Park development.
- 7.3 An assessment form was designed using the criteria outlined in Government policy and completed for each site following a desktop survey and site visit. To deliver a consistent approach, the following principles have been applied:
- Local Green Space (LGS).** Essentially areas of LGS are of such local significance that it is unlikely that they could be replaced elsewhere. For example, a LGS might contribute to a particularly important view of a landmark building or an iconic view that you might expect to find on a postcard. Alternatively, it might be a site where a specific, historic event took place or it may support protected species of plants or animals. The assessment must be objective and critical and has therefore been undertaken with considerable rigour, given the high bar set by Government policy and guidance for the designation of sites as LGS. However, while sites designated as Important Open Space have less protection than LGS they will, nevertheless, enjoy significant protection as outlined in Policy OS1 of the Local Plan.
 - The assessment** is based on NPPF criteria (see paragraph 4.2). A key requirement is that a site should be demonstrably special and hold a particular local significance to merit designation as LGS. The criteria listed in the NPPF include beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity; richness of wildlife; and other. The following questions were used as a guide to assist in this process.

Beauty.	<p>How is the space important for its beauty?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site particularly attractive and of aesthetic value, contributing significantly to local identity and character and does it play an important role in defining a sense of place? (e.g. a village green or an open space that provides an important focus)
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¹ The study was updated by the Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study 2024.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the site contribute significantly to a particularly important public view of a local landmark building (e.g. a church) or an iconic view that you might expect to find on a local postcard?
Historical significance.	<p>How is the space of historic significance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site designated as an historic asset or does it make a positive contribution to an historic asset or its setting? Does the site contribute positively to the character or setting of the Conservation Area? Does the space have a link to a historic person or event or is it referred to in literature or art?
Recreational value.	<p>How is the space important for its recreational value?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What variety of recreational activities does the space support? Does the space offer something unique or could the use(s) be accommodated elsewhere? Is the public able to physically access the site?
Tranquillity.	<p>How is the space important for its tranquillity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the site exhibit a feeling of remoteness or quiet contemplation (e.g. peaceful and quiet, hearing birdsong, seeing natural landscape, hearing wildlife, seeing streams and running water)? Is there a general inability to see infrastructure such as roads and powerlines? Is there a general lack of noise from vehicles, industry or people?
Richness of wildlife.	<p>How is the space of particular local significance for its richness of wildlife?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value? Are there any known important habitats, wildlife or species found on the site? Does the space support a significant, diverse range of wildlife evidenced by records, ecological surveys and/or expert advice?
Other reason.	<p>Are there any other reasons why the space has a particular local significance for the local community?</p>

- iii. **School playing fields and grounds.** These have been excluded from designation as either LGS or IOS. This is because Government policy (NPPF) gives great weight to the need to expand or alter schools which may give rise to the need to reconfigure buildings and playing fields which could be difficult to achieve if playing fields and grounds were designated as LGS or IOS. In addition, it is understood that none of the school playing fields in Bourne are available for public hire. Moreover, publicly funded playing fields are currently subject to a level of protection as Government legislation requires

the consent of the Secretary of State prior to disposal. However, in some instances playing fields form part of a green infrastructure corridor or are located adjacent to such a corridor. It will be important to ensure that the integrity of the corridor is not compromised and that appropriate links into the corridor are provided where the opportunity arises.

- iv. **Other sports pitches and allotments.** These have not been designated as LGS where located in the open countryside. This is because existing planning policy places severe restrictions on development in the open countryside and provides an appropriate level of protection. However, in recognition of their important recreational value, it is considered appropriate to designate such sites as IOS. Within the town, development pressures are likely to be more significant and sites are potentially more vulnerable. Consequently, these sites, which may be demonstrably special not only for their recreational value but also for other reasons, have usually been proposed for designation as LGS.
- v. **Amenity areas.** There are many amenity areas within Bourne, including roadside verges and grassed areas, some of which are landscaped. In many instances these make a valuable contribution towards the character and quality of the immediate area. However, because such areas are too numerous to identify in total, the assessment has focused on the larger amenity areas. Whilst these are frequently of visual significance, they are not normally demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in i and ii, above. Consequently, such areas have usually been proposed for designation as IOS.
- vi. **Children's play areas.** It is important for play equipped spaces to be located within the housing areas that they serve. Mapping the location of these areas indicates a clear deficiency in some parts of the town (e.g. the north-west sector has a single play equipped area at Pinewood Close). However, while play areas are important to the immediate area that they serve, they are not normally demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in i and ii, above. In recognition of their important recreational value, such sites have normally been included for designation as IOS. However, an exception has been made to designate the occasional equipped play spaces as LGS where it forms part of a larger, multi-functional area that merits such a designation.
- vii. **Green infrastructure corridors.** These are identified on the GI Map. In some instances, a corridor passes through open space which performs other functions in addition to its role as part of a corridor. For example, the Linear Park which runs west to east across the Elsea Park development (sites LGSSL, M and N on the GI map) provides wider recreational opportunities, flood alleviation and acts as a key element of the landscape structure of the development. Similarly, the corridor linking the Well Head Fields via Wherry's Spinney, Setts Green and the Meadows to the Math and Elsea Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest to the south of Raymond May's Way (sites LGSSD, I, J, O and Q on the GI map), is particularly important not only as a corridor

but also because it links wildlife sites; it provides informal recreation opportunities and it includes the strategic landscape features of Wherry's Spinney and The Well Head Fields. In such instances, the areas of open space through which the corridor passes have been included as Local Green Space.

Stage 2. Informal consultation on the draft assessment

- 7.4 The Steering Group undertook public consultation on a draft version of this background paper between November and December 2023. Four drop-in events were held in the town with a further session held at the Village Hall in Dyke. The local community was invited to complete a questionnaire either online or on paper. The comments received and responses of the Steering Group are summarised in tables 1 to 5, below. ***Responses highlighted in green indicate that changes have either been made to the background paper or have resulted in other actions being taken as indicated in the response text.***
- 7.5 **Table 1. The location and qualities of Important Open Space and Local Green Space:** The questionnaire sought to determine if the qualities of the areas of open space included in the background paper had been accurately described and whether there was any additional information about any of the sites that ought to be recorded. In addition, the consultation sought to determine if the sites had been accurately plotted on maps published alongside the background paper. Most respondents (~74%) expressed the view that the location and qualities had been plotted and described accurately. However, six respondents disagreed and made comment as summarised below.

Comment received	Steering Group's response
Bourne Wood - I was led to believe certain areas of the wood are S.S.S.I. protected.	No part of Bourne Wood is designated as a SSSI although the area includes 'ancient woodland' and Local Wildlife Sites (LWS).
The scope of the report. Open spaces, green spaces and GI corridors need to be identified across the whole of the Parish to ensure our green infrastructure is protected from development in the future. Lincolnshire could be targeted for green energy production. Lincoln University has built a new campus in Holbeach. Economic expansion will result in greater housing demand. Identification of GI should therefore extend to the whole rural area.	The Steering Group does not have sufficient resources to undertake such a task. However, in February 2024 SKDC published a draft Local Plan review which includes Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping to highlight the existing ecological network in South Kesteven and where the best opportunities exist for improving habitat and overall connectivity. Reference to this mapping will be included in the text and Draft BPNP.
The scope of the report could be widened to include older quality hedgerows and fields.	The GI paper recognises the importance of assets such as hedges and trees and indicates that 'their value will be recognised in policies

	used to determine planning applications and in the use of other tools' The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 require the local planning authority to be notified of the proposed removal of most countryside hedgerows which it may prohibit by issuing a retention notice. Policy will be included in the BPNP to provide for the retention of mature landscape features.
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7.6 Table 2. Additional areas that ought to be assessed for inclusion as Important Open Space. Respondents identified several additional areas for possible designation as IOS in the BPNP as follows:

Comment received	Steering Group's response
Fields adjoining Bourne Woods. These include public footpaths/a bridleway; the community orchard and a dew pond; unimproved pasture; and act as a foraging area for wildlife, helping to buffer the effects of development on Bourne Woods. They are also of historical interest including evidence of Ridge and Furrow and the Chalybeate Well. The fields also enhance the outlook of the town when approaching from Stamford or even from Spalding across the town.	<p>Open spaces are essentially areas of recreational value e.g. sports, play areas and communal green areas. The definition does not extend to agricultural land and it would not therefore be appropriate to include the fields as 'open space'.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the importance of various landscape features within this area are either recognised in planning policy or will be the subject of policy in the BPNP. Examples include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bourne Woods includes 'ancient woodland' which is protected by Government policy from development resulting in loss or deterioration other than in exceptional circumstances; • it is proposed to designate the community orchard as Local Green Space; and • it is proposed to include the Chalybeate Well on a list of local heritage assets. <p>The Town Council/Steering Group has also had regard to the value of the fields and view from Stamford Hill in reaching its conclusion that future housing growth should be directed to the north-east of the town and not to the fields adjoining Bourne Woods (see the Housing Sites Assessment background paper) on the BPNP website</p>

	See also the response on page 14 (LGS) and 16 (GI corridors).
Old Churchyard - behind Abbey Church.	Churchyards and cemeteries are included as 'open space' in the South Kesteven Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study (2024) . The site has now been included on the list – see Appendix B.
Ogrey Spinney and the old railway line between Elsea Park and Toft Tunnel. The former railway line and copse are full of wildlife.	The focus of the background paper is on the urban area, the villages and strategic waterways of the Parish. The spinney and former railway line have not therefore been included. In addition, Ogrey Spinney is not within the Neighbourhood Area. However, the Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping (see link on page 11) recognises the value of both landscape features in providing potential opportunities to improve habitat and connectivity.
Raymond Mays Way: The verges and adjacent linear wood/scrub form an important green space for walking/human wellbeing as well as for a variety of plant, bird and animal life. They can be easily developed ecologically.	<p>The background paper focuses largely on the urban area. It highlights the importance of maintaining the integrity of the corridor on the town side of the road and the value of the Elsea Meadows on the south side. In addition, the Biodiversity Opportunity and GI mapping (see link on page 11), which covers the wider Parish, recognises the value of improving the habitat and overall connectivity on both sides of Raymond Mays Way.</p> <p>More generally, there may be opportunities to enhance the wildlife value of verges though that is largely a matter for those with responsibility for maintenance rather than for a neighbourhood plan.</p>
Meadow Drove verges. These provide important wildlife and plant habitat.	See the response on page 17.
Land between the Stamford Road (A151) and Raymond Mays Way (A151)/Elsea Park Meadows should not be developed. Rainwater runoff from the fields makes its way into the attenuation ponds in the Meadows and entrance to Elsea Park. These ponds are currently at	Following earlier consultation on potential housing sites around Bourne, including land to the south-west of the town, the Town Council/Steering Group concluded that future growth should be directed to the north-east of the town. (see the Housing Sites Assessment background paper (October 2023)) on the BPNP website.

<p>their limit; there have been floods close to residential properties and flooding in The Sugar Mill. Perhaps this area could be designated as an extension of Bourne Woods?</p> <p>If any works were to be permitted then all rainwater from this area would need to be diverted away from the current attenuation ponds and sent directly south towards Thurlby.</p>	<p>Notwithstanding this, in the event of a planning application for development of the land, Local Plan policy requires proposals to avoid increasing flood risk elsewhere with surface water managed on-site through attenuation and infiltration systems, where possible.</p>
<p>Tree and woodland cover. We need to consider covering more of Bourne with additional tree and woodland cover. We should be considering this especially in residential, shopping, and educational areas. It improves air quality and will help to combat excessive heat during the summer months (both which are national killers especially to the old and vulnerable). This is also part of the Governments plan: 30% coverage by 2030?</p>	<p>The Government target is to increase tree cover from 14.5% in 2023 to 16.5% by 2050 as explained in the Natural England and Forestry Commission document: Our position on woodland creation. This indicates that the key driver for woodland creation is expected to be public funding provided to owners and managers of land. However, the BPNP will form part of the development plan which will support tree planting and landscape proposals required in connection with development proposals.</p>

7.7 **Table 3. Local Green Space:** The questionnaire asked if the proposed areas of LGS meet the criteria for designation outlined in the background paper. The majority of respondents (~76%) were satisfied that the sites do meet the criteria. While none of the respondents queried the inclusion of any of the sites, several responses suggested further areas for LGS designation as summarised in the following table:

Comment received	Steering Group response
<p>Fields adjoining Bourne Woods. The fields or meadows along the entire east and south of Bourne Woods need to be identified as green spaces. They also make up an extremely important green corridor.</p>	<p>The fields form an extensive tract of land and do not, therefore, accord with the criteria for designation as Local Green Space.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, Government policy provides support for the protection of the Woods from development. It indicates that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists’.</p>

	<p>In addition, the need for a buffer zone to prevent deterioration of Ancient Woodland is recognised in standing advice issued by Natural England on Ancient Woodland (see https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-andveteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences).</p> <p>See also the response on pages 12 (open space) and 16 (GI corridors).</p>
<p>Land at the Woodland Avenue/Forest Avenue junction (Site 11 in the background paper) This should be changed to LGS. This area does have specific historical interest as it had been the Hereward Labour camp during the early part of the 20th century.</p>	<p>This information has been added to the explanation in Appendix B. However, the site does not meet the criteria for designation as LGS.</p>
<p>Land south of Eastgate and the River Eau should be identified as Green space and/or open space. This area is also part of a green corridor that runs from Eastgate, across Willoughby Road down the side of the Car Dyke, past Tesco's to the Lidl Supermarket.</p>	<p>NPPG (Government guidance) indicates that if land is already protected by designation, then consideration should be given to whether any additional local benefit would be gained by designation as LGS.</p> <p>It is proposed to designate the Car Dyke and Bourne Eau as GI corridors and as 'non-designated heritage assets' (see the Non Designated Heritage Assets background paper). It appears unlikely that any additional benefit would be gained by designating the land as LGS.</p>
<p>Increasing tree cover. Does not take account of the need to increase tree cover throughout the town to combat air quality and heat in the summer. In addition to this it does not look to add further woodland which is desperately needed to support CO₂ reduction.</p>	<p>The purpose of the background paper is to identify important open spaces and GI corridors. This will inform the preparation of policies in the Draft BPNP to help deliver, where appropriate, the enhancement of GI including planting within new developments.</p> <p>The Steering Group is also aware that SKDC is preparing a Trees and Woodland Strategy. As part of that strategy, it is intended 'To highlight the main areas of opportunity to increase the number of trees and areas of woodland'.</p>

7.8 **Table 4: GI Corridors.** Respondents were asked if the GI corridors had been accurately plotted on the maps and to provide details of the location of any other corridors that ought to be included on the map The majority of respondents (~71%)

were satisfied that the corridors had been accurately plotted while 18% expressed reservations and several respondents suggested corridors that ought to be considered for inclusion. The following table summarises the comments received:

Comment received	Steering Group response
The Car Dyke should be included.	The Car Dyke has been identified as an important GI corridor
The section of former railway line located to the rear (east) of Bourne Academy should be included.	The former railway line is located directly west of the school playing field. With tall hedges on either side, it has a distinct rural character and is used as a path, although not identified as a public right of way on the Definitive Map. At the southern end it adjoins a public footpath which links to the public footpath along the Car Dyke and the countryside beyond. At its northern end the path exits into Edinburgh Way and, via a made path, provides a link to Lonsdale Grove. Having regard to the above factors, the link has been included as a GI corridor – see Appendix C.
Bourne Woods should be included.	See response to Bourne Area Group of LWT. (page 21).
The area between Bourne Woods and residential development should be included.	Corridors have been identified across this land focused along the public rights of way between the town and the wood. See also the responses on pages 12 and 14.
The byway from West Road to the woods is a well-used footpath which is bordered by hedges on either side and provides both a pedestrian corridor into the woods as well as a wildlife corridor.	The public right of way is identified as a GI corridor on the map which accompanies the background paper.
The old Bourne to Saxby line from Elsea Park to Toft Tunnel should be included.	See the response on page 12.
On the Southern side of Raymond Mays Way , the old castle park should potentially be included.	Information supplied by Bourne History Group in response to earlier consultation on housing site options (2022) suggests that the park was located both east and west of Raymond Mays Way (roughly between West Rd and Musselburgh Way). There is no evidence to suggest that all of the former park warrants inclusion as a corridor.

<p>Ogrey Spinney Just out of the boundary of Bourne is Ogrey Spinney which is part of the greater woods which runs to the south of Bourne mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Account owned by Oger.</p>	<p>See response on page 12. It is also noted that the wood is not listed in Natural England's inventory of ancient woodland.</p>
<p>The disused railway line between Bourne and Morton Is there an opportunity to repurpose the line for sustainable transport - e.g. cycle and walking? This has been successfully done in other areas of the country and we do lack a proper cycle network</p>	<p>The Town Council has agreed to seek funding for the preparation of a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) to identify improvements. The Government has indicated that, where such plans exist, a local authority will be well placed to make the case for future funding.</p>
<p>Raymond Mays Way. The whole of the verges and adjacent linear wood/scrub on both sides of Raymond Mays Way.</p>	<p>See the response on page 13.</p>
<p>The verges along the whole stretch of Meadow Drove. There will undoubtedly be other verges like Meadow Drove's which can be managed cheaply but very effectively to provide linear meadows. This will not just enhance the visual landscape, but benefit flowering herbs and the more delicate grasses, which in turn will benefit pollinating insects. The latter is an essential part of maintaining genetic diversity, but also in the production of food.</p>	<p>The GI background paper recognises the importance that roadside verges can make to the quality and character of an area. However, because there are numerous verges within Bourne, the Steering Group has not sought to identify these. In addition, their management is not a matter that can be addressed in neighbourhood plan policies. Lincolnshire County Council is usually responsible for highway verges, though grass cutting is often undertaken on its behalf by another party.</p>
<p>Ponds, dykes and ditches have not been given sufficient profile. They are Fenland remnants which are essential in protecting and developing Fenland ecology. It is essential that they just don't exist but provide healthy ecological corridors to allow for fenland species to be able to spread and develop and maintain viable populations.</p>	<p>It is explained within the GI background paper (see paragraph 2.6, above) that while the focus is on open spaces and corridors, this is not intended to imply that other GI assets, including field ditches and ponds, are unimportant; their value will be recognised in policies used to determine planning applications.</p>
<p>The corridors haven't been identified sufficiently accurately. There may be many green corridors that were provided in previous developments which should be identified and reinstated for their</p>	<p>The respondent has not provided information on the inaccuracies or the location of the additional corridors. The purpose of identifying corridors is, in part, to enable them to be extended/joined up should opportunities</p>

purpose. For example, it appears that there is a green corridor through the Beech Avenue development connecting it with Bourne Wood. I think there are more areas that could be considered and different people will value different green areas. Other corridors need to be extended and joined up.	arise. The corridor to the rear of Beech Avenue follows the line of a public footpath identified on the rights of way map maintained by Lincolnshire County Council.
The Steering group needs advice from personnel with more environmental knowledge and experience than is currently available within the group. I think this is imperative in order to justify the importance of green infrastructure within the Parish.	The Steering Group includes members with local knowledge and interest in the environment. It has also used various sources of information and consulted groups/bodies with environmental knowledge. Feedback from groups/bodies on the background paper has been complementary and has provided helpful advice.
An index of GI corridors should be included in the background paper.	An index has now been included (see Appendix C).
Green Infrastructure is of paramount importance to Bourne as it grows and develops. I would like to thank the steering committee. The attention to detail is astounding; the dedication and the time taken to achieve these results can only be guessed at.	The Steering Group recognises the vital importance of GI and is appreciative of the positive comments.

7.9 **Table 5. Responses from other consultees.** In addition to consultation with the local community, the Steering Group consulted several other stakeholders on the GI background paper and received responses from SKDC and the Chair of the Bourne Area Group of the Lincolnshire Wildlife as summarised in the following table:

Comment received from SKDC	Steering Group response
References which link to the SKDC Local Plan will need amending to: southkesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-08/Local Plan 2011-2036 %28Final inc covers%29 %281%29.pdf	The link has been amended to: https://www.southkesteven.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning-policy-local-plans
Paragraph 2.5 – First sentence - The “s” at the end of ‘contribute’ needs to be deleted.	The sentence has been amended.
Paragraph 7.2 – It may be useful to note that SKDC will be publishing an updated Open Space Study Report as part of the	A reference to the updated report has been inserted (see paragraph 7.2, above). However, it remains

Local Plan review. This has provided a review and audit of identified open spaces across the district (including Elsea park) – SKDC will share a copy with the group prior to the proposed consultation on SKDCs Draft Local Plan review taking place in February 2024.	appropriate to refer to the 2017 study which was used as the starting point for the identification of sites.
The link connecting to the mapping does not appear to work.	The link has now been superseded.
The Google Map links are extremely helpful. However, some directional text should be included so that people know to click on “site no” to have a visual link to view the site.	Text explaining the link is provided at the beginning of Appendix A and B. A further reference has been included in paragraph 7.10, below
There appears to have been a significant amount of work undertaken on assessing the sites and the justification looks to be sound. SKDC will comment more formally at the draft BPNP stage.	Noted
Comment received from Bourne Area Group of LWT.	Steering Group response
Watercourses: Pleased to see the identification of green corridors. The key watercourses (the Eau, Glen and Car Dyke) are clearly key for wildlife (and people) to move along these links. Future policies need to protect these corridors (not just the riverine ones) and the sites identified as being important for wildlife. In the case of the watercourses, policy should apply not just to the waterbody itself but to the associated banks, marginal and riparian vegetation, and slipes etc.	Agreed. Consideration will be given to an appropriate form of wording in the Draft BPNP to support proposals to improve the biodiversity value of land neighbouring the water courses.
Important sites beyond the Parish. It is important to recognise the links to important sites just outside the parish boundaries, as reflected in section 6.1 even if the focus of the plan must be within the parish itself. The plan should take adjacent sites of importance into account. If other adjoining parishes develop their own plans, a reciprocal approach should apply. It is vital that a wider view of surrounding GI features is taken even if the policies apply only within the parish of Bourne. In that way, a more coherent network of green	Agreed. As noted in paragraph 6.3, above, it is important to highlight such sites so that their value and connectivity to the GI network is enhanced where opportunities arise. Consideration will be given to an appropriate form of wording in the Draft BPNP.

infrastructure can develop from the bottom up, even in the absence of a strategic overview.	
Bourne North Fen: With reference to section 6.3, one wildlife site that isn't recognised in the plan is the recently acquired (April 2022) LWT reserve on Bourne North Fen. It will become an important component of local GI and will provide a 'hub' for wildlife along the Bourne Eau / River Glen green corridor, and provide in addition a range of ecosystem services (such as carbon storage, improving water quality and reducing flood risk etc). It ought to be recognised on the GI maps for the BPNP even if it is not yet formally recognised as a Listed Wildlife Site and is in early stages of its development.	Agreed. The site is now referred to in paragraph 6.4 and identified on the map (see paragraph 1.3).
South Forty Foot drain at the eastern end of the parish. Should this be included as a green corridor given its proximity to the eastern end of the Glen where it leaves the parish? Even though the two are not physically connected, it is a short flight for many birds and invertebrates between the two. The South Forty Foot drain also connects to parishes to the north.	Agreed. The River Glen corridor now includes the Local Wildlife Site along the South Forty Foot Drain.
Hedgerow from Toft Tunnel (along the former railway line) towards Elsea Park / Raymond Mays Way. This is a possible omission from the list of GI corridors as it provides a link from Elsea Park towards the parish boundary.	The focus of the background paper is on the urban area, the villages and strategic waterways of the Parish and the former railway line has not therefore been included. However, the Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping (see link on page 11), which does cover the rural area, recognises the value of this corridor in providing potential opportunities to improve habitat and connectivity.
Future flexibility. This is required to cover new sites of importance for wildlife which might be identified in the future.	Agreed. Consideration will be given to this matter when preparing policy for inclusion in the Draft BPNP.
Many listed wildlife sites act as de facto green corridors even if they are not formally labelled as such; for example,	Reference will be made in the text of the Draft BPNP to the role of

Bourne Wood provides an important north-south corridor for woodland species to move and thus a link to woodlands to the north along the ridge of the Kesteven Uplands, and south to Math & Elsea Wood and Dole and Park Woods beyond that.	designated sites within the GI network.
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Stage 3. Consultation on the draft Bourne Parish Neighbourhood Plan (BPNP)

- 7.10 The background paper has been updated to take account of the stage 2 responses summarised in tables 1-5, above. The process has resulted in the inclusion in the Draft BPNP of 19 areas of Local Green Space, 38 areas of Open Space and a number of GI corridors as detailed in Appendix A,B and C respectively and shown on the map available at: <https://shared.xmap.cloud?map=530e51cc-1a74-4a9a-ba9d-bc55296c2a50>. The letter or number in the 'Site No' column of Appendix A and Appendix B also includes a hyperlink which, if clicked on, provides the reader with a visual link to view the site in Google Maps. Proposed planning policies relating to the provision, protection and enhancement of green infrastructure are included in the Draft BPNP.

Appendix A - Assessment of sites proposed for designation as Local Green Space.

Note: The site number column includes a hyperlink to take the reader to the location of the site in Google Maps.

The location of the sites and GI corridor network referred to in the 'explanation' column is shown on the map at: <https://shared.xmap.cloud?map=530e51cc-1a74-4a9a-ba9d-bc55296c2a50>

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
A	Bourne Community Orchard, Land off Beech Avenue	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	<p>Orchard located on Forestry Commission land and run by local volunteers. The site hosts community events; it provides an opportunity for quiet enjoyment; and there is a working party to maintain and enhance its biodiversity value. The site was listed as an Asset of Community Value by South Kesteven District Council in 2024.</p> <p>Defined as a traditional orchard on the Government's 'Magic' website (see magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx).</p> <p>Traditional orchards are defined as a 'priority habitat' of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in both the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan and England Biodiversity List.</p> <p>The site is demonstrably special as a community orchard. It is therefore proposed to designate it as LGS in recognition of the unique contribution it makes to the Bourne community.</p>
B	Recreation Ground, Recreation Rd.	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	<p>The site of ~2.65ha includes playing pitches for hire, changing facilities, car parking and equipped play areas for pre-school children and children under 12. It is also used for informal recreation and community events .</p> <p>The site is in an accessible location close to the town centre. It is of town-wide importance for its recreational value and includes one of only two equipped play</p>

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									<p>areas in the north-east quadrant of the town. It also provides a significant and important visual amenity within the immediate locality.</p> <p>The site is demonstrably special. It is therefore proposed to designate it as LGS in recognition of the contribution it makes to the Bourne community.</p>
C	Abbey Lawn, south side of Abbey Rd	x	√	x	x	√	√	x	<p>The Abbey Lawn, owned by Bourne United Charities, is a site of ~3.8ha which provides sports facilities of major importance to Bourne. It is home to Bourne Town Football Club, Bourne Town Cricket Club, Bourne Lawn Tennis Club, Bourne Bowls Club, Bourne Abbots Petanque Club and a skatepark.</p> <p>The site once formed part of the grounds of Bourne Abbey and has been a recreation ground for over 200 years. Further information on its historical significance can be found in the article: ‘the Abbey Lawn’.</p> <p>The site is within the Conservation Area. The Appraisal indicates that it contributes towards a spacious character that contrasts with the busy town centre and offers attractive views westwards towards the church tower and Cedars Retirement Home. However, while the land is within the Conservation Area, such a designation does not necessarily preclude development.</p> <p>The Bourne Eau, though in part culverted, flows through and adjacent to the site and may have wildlife value.</p> <p>In conclusion, the Abbey Lawn is of demonstrable importance to Bourne and it is therefore proposed to designate the site as LGS. In addition, the site is located adjacent to the Bourne Eau GI corridor .</p>
D	The Well Head Fields	x	√	x	x	√	√	x	<p>A visually attractive and multifunctional green space close to the town centre and within the Conservation Area. Managed by Bourne United Charities, it is important for informal recreation and contemplation and includes an equipped children’s play area.</p>

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									<p>Important views are identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal. The area is of high archaeological and historic significance and includes a Scheduled Monument including the remains of Bourne Castle and St Peters Pool, a natural artisan well and source of the River Eau. The Fields also contribute to the setting of the listed buildings known as Well Head Cottage, Shippon Barn and The Red Hall.</p> <p>The natural watercourses provide a habitat for flora and fauna and nature walks have been established. At the southern end of the site is a conservation meadow. The Fields are used for staging various events throughout the year.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument status does not apply to the whole site and while the land is within the Conservation Area, such a designation does not necessarily preclude development.</p> <p>The area is demonstrably special to the public. In recognition of the combined, positive assets of the space and its importance to the character and form of the settlement, it is proposed to designate it as LGS. In addition, the land is an integral part of the GI corridor network.</p>
E	Memorial Gardens, South St	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	<p>The Memorial Gardens are located on the eastern edge of the Well Head Fields and are identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal as 'important open space'. The cenotaph stands in the centre flanked by two pools of water. The Gardens provide for contemplation and offer attractive views as identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal, including views of the Abbey Church.</p> <p>While the land is within the Conservation Area, such a designation does not necessarily preclude development. However, it is demonstrably special to the public and in recognition of the need to emphasise its open character, its positive assets and its importance to the character and form of the settlement, it is</p>

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									proposed to designate it as LGS. In addition, the land is an integral part of the GI corridor network.
F	Land between and to rear of nos 23 and 23a South St	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	<p>The paddock, which is not publicly accessible, is largely identified as ‘important open space’ in the Conservation Area Appraisal. Its open and rural character offers attractive views from the Well Head Fields (located to the west) and the public footpath (located to the south) including views of the Red Hall and the tower of Abbey Church. There is also a pleasant view towards the Well Head Fields from the access gate located on South St.</p> <p>While the land is within the Conservation Area, such a designation does not necessarily preclude development. However, the land is demonstrably special for its open and rural character and the views across the site and it is therefore proposed to designate it as LGS. In addition, the land is an integral part of the GI corridor network.</p>
G	Bourne Cemetery, South Rd.	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	<p>Town cemetery of ~2.7ha established in 1885. It contributes to the setting of the listed buildings within its curtilage (the Chapel of Rest and Ostler Memorial Fountain) and includes Commonwealth War Graves.</p> <p>The cemetery serves the town as a whole and is demonstrably special to the local community, particularly for its historical significance and as a place of serene remembrance in a landscaped setting. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as LGS.</p>
H	Land rear of Westwood Drive and Harvey Close	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	<p>A multifunctional green corridor primarily located along the northern edge of Elsea Park. Much of the land has yet to be landscaped, though it will include balancing ponds, a pump track facility; a cycle route/footpath and opportunities to enhance the biodiversity value of the area.</p>

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									The corridor is demonstrably special and in recognition of the combined, positive assets and its strategic importance as part of the GI corridor network it is proposed to designate it as LGS.
I	Land north of Wherry's Spinney and south of Wellhead Fields	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	Includes a large balancing pond. An informal football pitch and play area are planned as part of the Elsea Park development. A cycle track (Wincanton Way) on the west flank links the Linear Park to the Wellhead Fields via Manor Lane. A public footpath on the east side provides a further route to the Wellhead Fields. The land forms part of a green infrastructure corridor as indicated in Appendix 3. The land is demonstrably special and in recognition of the combined, positive assets and its strategic importance as part of the GI network, it is proposed to designate it as LGS.
I	Wherry's Spinney, East of Wincanton Way	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	Area of woodland incorporating a spoil bank resulting from the development of the railway line in the 1850s. It forms an important feature in the local landscape. The Spinney is the subject of a TPO made in 2021. It is crossed by public footpaths and is used both by walkers and for cross country by the neighbouring school. A planning application (S19/o821) for 10 dwellings on part of the site was made in 2019 but subsequently withdrawn. An accompanying ecological survey indicated the presence of badger setts, great crested newts and trees with a high potential to support roosting bats. The area is demonstrably special to the local community, particularly for its combined recreational value, tranquillity, richness of wildlife and contribution to local distinctiveness. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as LGS. In addition, the land forms an integral part of a GI corridor.

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
K	Corridor linking Grammar School playing fields to Linear Park.	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	A green corridor of informal open space under a high voltage power line with fenced ditch running through its centre. At its southern end, it links into the Linear Park where there is a drainage ditch and attenuation pond (Arena Pond). To the north-west the corridor links into the playing fields of the Grammar School. The site provides an important amenity and recreational resource and forms part of a green infrastructure corridor. It incorporates features to encourage wildlife into the development. The site is demonstrably special as it forms an integral part of a GI corridor and provides opportunities for informal recreation and wildlife. It is proposed to designate the land as LGS.
L	Willow Pond Land adjacent to artificial grass pitch.	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	The natural pond and adjoining land provide a rural, peaceful and visually attractive setting. It is not currently accessible to the public but is to be retained and enhanced for its biodiversity and informal recreational value as part of the Elsea Park development. The site was part of a horse sanctuary until 1973 and was located adjacent to a former railway line. The pond is demonstrably special for the above reasons and its value to the local community will be enhanced as part of the Elsea Park proposals. In addition, it forms an integral part of a GI corridor It is therefore proposed to designate the site as LGS.
M	Linear park west of Wherry's Spinney to Raymond Mays Way.	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	A green corridor of informal open space with a cycle path to encourage sustainable transport. It forms a continuation of the linear park to the east of Wherry's Spinney. The western-most part is currently (April 2022) incomplete but will provide green links to the artificial grass pitch off Fontwell Park Drive, Willow/Klondyke Lake (Site L) and equipped children's play areas.

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									The park is demonstrably special and in recognition of the combined, positive assets and its strategic importance as part of the GI network, it is proposed to designate it as LGS.
N	Linear park east of Wherry's Spinney to South Rd (A15)	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	A green corridor of ~3.5ha largely informal open space along which there is a cycle path (Pimpernel Walk) to encourage sustainable transport. At the western end, in front of the community centre, there are equipped play areas both for older and younger children. An adjacent balancing pond (fronting Greenacres Drive) with associated planting enhances the biodiversity potential of the corridor. The park is demonstrably special to the public. In recognition of the combined, positive assets of the space and its strategic importance as part of the GI network, it is proposed to designate it as LGS.
Q	Setts Green	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	An area of rough grassland and scrub with a ditch, retained hedgerow and mature trees. Access is restricted due to its primary function as a badger protection zone. It forms part of a green corridor which links Wherry's Spinney (Site J) to the north with the Meadows (site Q) south of Raymond Mays Way. A badger tunnel under the A151 provides a wildlife link to the Meadows. The land is demonstrably special as part of a wildlife corridor/badger protection zone. In recognition of this importance, it is proposed to designate the land as LGS.
P	Wake ponds, Junction of A151 and Tilia Way	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	The Wake Ponds provide surface water attenuation and act as a gateway site, giving a strong visual impression at the entrance to Elsea Park and providing a visual amenity for local residents with seating. The Elsea Park Management Plan notes their wildlife value for fish, amphibians and birds and suggests that the earth banks would be suitable for water voles '(in the event they passed beneath

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									<p>the A15 roundabout from the local population at Car Dyke)'. The wildlife value is further enhanced because the ponds form part of a linked network of wildlife habitats planned for the whole of Elsea Park and link to the Car Dyke via a ditch immediately north of the Sugar Mill pub on Milestone Rd.</p> <p>The land is demonstrably special as it offers attractive views and an area for contemplation. It is of wildlife value and forms an integral part of a GI corridor In recognition of these attributes, it is proposed to designate the ponds as LGS.</p>
Q	Elsea Meadows. Land south of Raymond Mays Way (A151) and west of Bourne Rd (A15).	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	<p>A nature reserve owned/managed by the Elsea Park Community Trust. The Meadows are managed as a buffer between Elsea Park and the Math and Elsea Wood SSSI to the south. The land includes a wetland site of ponds linked by a watercourse and a flower-rich grassland meadow. Between the meadow and SSSI there is a buffer strip of rough grass, scrub and trees.</p> <p>The site is demonstrably special not only as a nature reserve but also as an area for quiet contemplation and informal recreation. In addition, the land forms an important element of the GI network. It is therefore proposed to designate it as LGS</p>
R	The Croft, North Road, Bourne	x	√	x	x	√	√	x	<p>A low, stone wall located along the highway boundary ensures that the open land to the front of The Croft is highly visible from North Road. The land is within the Conservation Area and many of the trees are the subject of a TPO. Several planning applications and appeals refused/dismissed in the past have also cited the importance of the open space to the character of the area as do both the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan and the Bourne Character Assessment.</p> <p>While the land is within the Conservation Area, such a designation does not necessarily preclude development. The land is demonstrably special, primarily</p>

Site No (LGS.)	Location	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									for its beauty; it contributes significantly to local character and to the setting of The Croft which, though not listed, is proposed for designation as a local (non-designated) heritage asset as part of the BPNP. Consequently, it is proposed to designate the land as LGS.
S	Village green, Main Rd, Dyke.	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	<p>Small village green with several trees, seating and Millenium Well. Not registered with Lincolnshire County Council. The green has played an important part in the history of Dyke – see http://dykehistory.org.uk/dyke-village-green and acts as a pleasant amenity area within the village.</p> <p>The land is demonstrably special, primarily for its historical significance, and it is therefore proposed to designate it as LGS.</p>

Appendix B - Assessment of sites proposed for designation as Important Open Space.

Note: The site number column includes a hyperlink to take the reader to the location of the site in Google Maps.

The location of the sites referred to in the 'explanation' column is shown on the map at: <https://shared.xmap.cloud?map=530e51cc-1a74-4a9a-ba9d-bc55296c2a50>

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
OSS ^{1}	Rochester Court.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Part balancing pond. Views across the site into the open countryside to the north of the town. While the site provides a visual amenity within the immediate locality, giving views into the open countryside beyond, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ^{2}	Junction of Beaufort Drive/ Broadlands Ave.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area with some landscape planting, including trees. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ^{3}	Holly Drive/Willow Drive.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area, mainly grass with some trees. Accessible from both Holly Drive and Willow Drive. Views of Bourne Woods and agricultural land. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
OSS ⁴	Waterside Close	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Natural green space within a housing area. Includes a number of trees centred on a water course. While the site provides a significant visual amenity within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ⁵	Hazelwood Drive.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area, mainly grass with some trees and a balancing pond. Site is located adjacent to a Green Infrastructure corridor - along the southern edge there is a public footpath and drain which link to Bourne Wood. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ⁶	Laburnum Close.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area with some landscape planting. Located adjacent to a Green Infrastructure corridor - along the southern edge there is a public footpath and drain which link to Bourne Wood. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ⁷	Land between Ash Grove and Viking Close.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area, mainly grass with some trees. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS <u>8</u>	Oak Crescent.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area, mainly grass with some trees. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS <u>9</u>	Poplar Crescent.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area, mainly grass with some trees. Forms part of a Green Infrastructure corridor – a public footpath linking Exeter St to Bourne Wood passes through the site. There is also a north-south path which connects Oak Crescent to Westbourne Park. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS <u>10</u>	Junction of Tarragon Way/Rosemary Gardens.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Landscaped amenity area at the centre of a housing crescent. Includes a sustainable drainage feature. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS <u>11</u>	Junction of Woodland Avenue/Forest Avenue.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area, mainly grass with some trees. During the early part of the 20 th century the land formed part of the Hereward Labour Camp.

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹²	Pinewood Close.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children and toddlers play equipped area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹³	Land adjacent no 18 Northfields.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹⁴	Land between no 12 and 14 Wingate Way	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space largely laid to grass. While the site provides a visual amenity within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹⁵	Junction of Kohima Close/Mountbat ten Way.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space with several trees. While the site acts as a significant visual amenity and focal point within the immediate locality there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
OSS ¹⁶	Junction of Barkston Close/ Arnhem Way.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity space in housing area. Includes a number of trees. While the site provides a visual amenity within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹⁷	Land opposite 10-12 Ancaster Rd.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity area. Largely laid to grass. Notice prohibiting ball games. While the site provides a visual amenity within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹⁸	East of Spalding Rd/Meadow Drove junction.	x	√	x	x	√	x	√	Allotments land of ~0.7ha owned by the Town Council. The site is of recreational importance and may have some wildlife value. The semi-rural location is an important element of its character and its open countryside location provides significant protection from development pressures. In addition, statutory allotments, with some exceptions, cannot be sold or used for other purposes without the consent of the Secretary of State. In recognition of the recreational value of the site it is proposed to designate the land as 'important open space'.
OSS ¹⁹	Milking Nook Drove – south side of junction with Spalding Rd (A151).	x	x	x	x	√	x	√	Bourne Sports Club includes sports pitches and a clubhouse used by Bourne RUFC and Bourne Town Juniors FC on a site of ~4ha. The land provides important sports facilities for the town. However, it is located ~1 mile from the eastern edge of the town. Guidance provided by Locality (Neighbourhood Planning Local Green Spaces) suggests that if there is the possibility of alternative or better facilities being provided in the future, designation as LGS could be judged inflexible. In addition, the rural location also provides

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									significant protection from development pressures. Consequently, in recognition of the recreational value of the site, it is proposed to designate the land as 'important open space'.
OSS ²⁰	Allotments. North side of South Fen Road.	x	√	x	x	√	x	√	Allotment land of ~1.5ha. Well used with a long waiting list. The site is of recreational importance to the local community and may have wildlife value. The semi-rural location is an important element of its character and its open countryside location provides significant protection from development pressures. In recognition of the recreational value of the site it is proposed to designate the land as 'important open space'.
OSS ²¹	Junction of Welland Drive/Nene Close	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Maintained grassed amenity area with trees. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ²²	Land adjacent to no 20 Great Northern Gardens	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space with large weeping willow and footpath through from Great Northern Gardens to the Red Hall and South Street. The site is adjacent to the Conservation Area and provides views of Red Hall. There is no evidence to suggest that the space is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate it as 'important open space'.
OSS ²³	Western end of Southfields	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Grassed area maintained by SKDC and used for informal recreation. It is crossed by a public footpath which provides access to Wherry's Spinney.

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									While the site provides a recreational resource within the immediate locality there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ²⁴	Plumpton Chase	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ²⁵	Market Rasen Drive	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ²⁶	Junction of Uttoxeter Close/Haydock Park Drive	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ²⁷	Great Leighs	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ^{28}	Little Garth. Junction of Newton Abbot Way/Haydock Park Drive	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Area for informal recreation which incorporates benches, flower beds and tree planting. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreational within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ^{29}	Chepstow Drive Pocket Park	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Grassed area with seating and children's balance beam. The site is crossed by a public footpath which provides access to the countryside beyond Raymond Mays Way. There is a built pedestrian path which gives access to the adjoining residential development. The park forms an integral part of the green infrastructure corridor along Raymond Mays Way. While the site provides a visual amenity and opportunities for recreation within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant LGS status. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ^{30}	Badger Lane	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
OSS ³¹	Springbank Drive	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space in housing area with an equipped children's play area and of sufficient size to offer opportunities for informal recreation. While it provides a visual amenity and a recreational resource within the immediate locality, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ³²	Elsea Park Way	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ³³	Heartsease Way	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Landscaped, informal open space with substation and storage area. Includes a pedestrian link to linear park adjacent to A15 (South Rd). While the site provides a visual amenity within the immediate locality, there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant designation as LGS. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ³⁴	Land adjacent to Hawk Crescent/ Finn Close/Windle Drive.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Amenity green space with trees. Includes play equipment on Windle Drive and an attenuation pond. The land is located adjacent to the Car Dyke which forms a key green infrastructure corridor. While the site provides a visual amenity within the immediate locality, there is no

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
									evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant designation as LGS. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ₃₅ *	Newton Abbot Way/Notley Way junction	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	Children's equipped play area within housing estate which provides an important recreational resource. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The facility could possibly be relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ₃₆	Bourne Abbey churchyard, Church Walk.	x	√	x	x	√	x	√	The site contributes to the setting of Bourne Abbey and the old Grammar School (Grade I and II listed respectively) and is located within the Conservation Area. Mature trees within the churchyard contribute to the tranquil setting. Burials at the churchyard ceased in 1855. It is proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ₃₇	RH Ash Memorial Field, Dyke Drove, Main Road, Dyke.	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	The land extends to ~1.2ha and is owned by Bourne Town Council. It includes an equipped children's play area with the remainder of the field used to host village events. While the site provides an important recreational facility there is no evidence to suggest that it is so special as to warrant designation as LGS. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.
OSS ₃₈	Land adjacent to the village hall,	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	Equipped children's play area. In need of refurbishment. However, the actual site is not demonstrably special when assessed against the NPPF criteria in paragraph 4.2, above. The play area could possibly be

Site No	Location and site area	An extensive tract of land	Close proximity to the community it serves	Has planning permission	Allocated for development in the Local Plan	Already protected by some form of designation	Designate as Local Green Space	Designate as Important Open Space	Explanation and conclusion
	Station Road, Twenty.								relocated if a similar or improved facility was to be offered within the locality. It is therefore proposed to designate the site as 'important open space'.

* Site location not currently shown on Google Maps.

Appendix C – Green Corridors.

The appendix describes the corridors shown on the map at <https://shared.xmap.cloud?map=530e51cc-1a74-4a9a-ba9d-bc55296c2a50>. It identifies Public Rights of Way (PRoW); it highlights where a corridor runs through or alongside Local Green Space Sites (LGS) and Important Open Space Sites (OSS); and links to designated wildlife sites.

Green Corridor Map Reference	Location	Description
GC1	Car Dyke	Car Dyke is recognised as the largest of the known Roman British waterways, running along the Western edge of the fens for 57 miles (92 kilometres); a section of the Dyke runs north/south through Bourne Parish, with a section immediately south of Dyke registered as a Scheduled Monument. The remainder is identified as a Local (non-designated) Heritage Asset within the Bourne Parish Neighbourhood Plan. It runs alongside OSS34 and connects with GC2 and for most of its length is a ProW.
GC2	Bourne Eau	A Local (non-designated) Heritage Asset, this river flows from an artesian spring at the Headwall, eastwards to meet the River Glen at Tongue End. It runs through LGSSC, OSS36 and connects with GC1.
GC3	Bourne Woods to Bourne Eau	Bourne Woods is a Local Wildlife Site (LWS1). It is managed by Forestry England and supported by the Friends of Bourne Woods. This corridor runs from Bourne Woods via the housing to the NW of the town, going underground at Christophers Lane, to the north of the Town Centre, reappearing near Blackthorn Way before joining Car Dyke. It runs from LWS1 and adjacent to OSS5 and OSS6; the section between Bourne Woods and Beech Avenue is a ProW.
GC4	West Road to South Road	Runs alongside Raymond Mays Way, to the SW of Bourne, from the roundabout on the A15, marking the southern entry to the town, to the roundabout at the end of West Road, marking the western exit to the town. It runs alongside OSS29, OSS30 and connects with GC9, GC10, GC13, GC14 and GC15
GC5	Bourne Woods to West Road	A PRoW running north/south, from Bourne Woods to West Road, close to the western exit to the town. It starts in LWS1.
GC6	Bourne Woods to Exeter Street	This PRoW links Bourne Woods to Exeter Avenue via the housing to the west of the town. It starts in LWS1, runs alongside OSS10 and connects with GC8.
GC7	Oak Crescent to Leofric Avenue	Runs, via the housing to the west of the town, through OSS9 and close to OSS8 and OSS11

Green Corridor Map Reference	Location	Description
		connecting with GC6.
GC8	Saffron Walk to West Road	This ProW runs north/south, linking GC6 and OSS10 to West Road, connecting with GC6.
GC9	South Road SW to Parish Boundary across Raymond Mays Way	Runs east/west through LGSSN, across Raymond Mays Way and open land to the boundary with Thurlby Parish and Toft with Lound and Manthorpe Parish. It connects with GC10, GC11, GC22 and GC24. The section to the South of Raymond Mays way is a ProW.
GC10	Sandown Drive to Raymond Mays Way	Runs north/south joining GC9 and GC4. It passes through LGSSN; LGSSO and finishes in LGSSQ.
GC11	Wellhead Fields to Elsea Park	Runs through LGSSD, F, I , J, M, N, Q and OSS29. It connects with GC2, GC4, GC9, GC12, GC13 and GC20. Part of this corridor is a ProW.
GC12	Wellhead Fields to Elsea Park	Runs from LGSSI via LGSSK to LGSSN, connecting GC9 to GC11 and intersects GC20.
GC13	Elsea Park to Raymond Mays Way connecting GC11 with GC4	Runs through LGSS L, M and N , connecting GC11 with GC4 and intersecting with GC14 and GC16.
GC14	Elsea Park connecting GC13 to GC15	Runs through LGSSH, LGSSI and connects GC13 and GC15.
GC15	Harvey Close to Raymond Mays Way connecting with GC4	Runs through LGSSH, intersects with GC14 and connects with GC4.
GC16	Elsea Park connecting GC13 to GC4	Runs north/south west through Elsea Park, via LGSSH and adjacent to LGSSL, LGSSM and connecting GC13 to GC4.
GC17	Former railway line behind Bourne Academy	This former railway line, part of which is a PRow, connects to the Car Dyke PRow via a footbridge.
GC18	Spalding Road to Car Dyke	This PRow connects Spalding Road, close to the junction with Eastgate, with the Car Dyke PRow in Manning Road.
GC19	South Street to Churchill Avenue via The Well Head Fields connecting with GC2	A PRow running through LGSSD, alongside LGSSE and connecting with GC2.
GC20	South Road to Elsea Park connecting with GC11 and GC12	This PRow runs alongside OSS23 and through GC20 and LGSSJ, connecting with GC11 and GC12.
GC21	Heathcote Road to South Road via	A PRow via a pedestrian 'cut through' joining Heathcote Road and Drummond Road.

Green Corridor Map Reference	Location	Description
	Drummond Road	
GC22	Footpath SE from A6121 to Parish Boundary	This PRoW runs through open land south of Raymond Mays Way.
GC23	A15 to Cawthorpe	This PRoW joins the A15 to Cawthorpe village via roads and open land. It connects with GC24.
GC24	A15 to Clipsey Gap Lane	A PRoW across open land joining the A15 via GC23.
GC25	A15 to Cawthorpe	A PRoW from Cawthorpe, south of the village, to the A15.
GC26	A15 to Dyke village	A PRoW that joins A15 to Dyke village via GC27.
GC27	Parish Boundary to Dyke Village	A PRoW that joins the parish of Morton to Dyke village via GC26.
GC28	Dyke village to A15	This PRoW runs south of Dyke village, across open land to join the A15.
GC29	Dyke village to A15	A PRoW to the south of Dyke village, joins the A15 via GC28.
GC30	Dyke village to Morton Parish	A PRoW to the north of Dyke village joining the village to Morton Parish.
GC31	Raymond Mays Way to Elsea Park	Links GC4 to GC14.
GC32	South Forty Foot Drain	A section of the South Forty Foot Drain runs through the east of the Parish. It is the main channel for the land-drainage of the Black Sluice Level in the Lincolnshire Fens.

