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mediation of space · making of place

Cawthorne NDP

Planning Policy Assessment

And

Review of Evidence Base

V2 May 2019

Kirkwells

The Planning People

Contents

Document Overview	3
2.0 National Planning Policy	6
2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	6
2.2 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	13
2.3 Ministerial Statements.....	16
3.0 Barnsley Planning Policy	20
Barnsley Local Plan 2014 - 2033, Adopted January 2019	20
4.0 Local Plan and Core Strategy Evidence Base.....	40
4.1 Housing	40
4.2 Employment.....	46
4.3 Built and Natural Environment	47
4.3.1 Green Belt	47
4.3.2 Landscape.....	52
4.3.3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.....	60
4.3.4 Built Environment	63
4.4 Infrastructure	64
4.4.1 Sheffield City Region Local Transport Strategy 2011-2026.....	64
4.4.2 Barnsley’s Green Space Strategy Updated 2016.....	66
4.4.3 Barnsley Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) 2015	67
4.4.4 Community Infrastructure Levy	68
5.0 Supplementary Planning Documents	71
6.0 Built Heritage in Cawthorne.....	74
6.1 Listed Buildings	74
7.0 Conclusion.....	80

Document Overview

- The Parish of Cawthorne lies about seven miles west of Barnsley. The centre of the parish is the village of Cawthorne with the remainder being rural in nature. It is bisected by the A636 Manchester to Barnsley/Doncaster Road and Daking Brook.
- The neighbourhood development plan area covers 1500 hectares and the population of the Parish was recorded as 1151 in the 2011 Census (Nomis).
- The key policy documents which are relevant to the area are:
 - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
 - Barnsley Local Plan, Adopted January 2019
- Cawthorne is identified as a village under Local Plan Policy LG2 The Location of Growth. The Local Plan sets out that there will be a slower pace and scale of growth in villages and rural areas. Villages will be expected to deliver approximately 5% of the overall housing requirement figure through housing allocations or windfall sites.
- The Local Plan identifies an area of Safeguarded Land (SL26 North of Darton Road, Cawthorne 3.8 ha). This is in order to meet longer term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period. The aim of protecting this land is to make sure that the Green Belt boundaries will remain in the long term avoiding the need to review them at the end of the plan period.
- Cawthorne falls within Natural England's National Character Area 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield.
- There is a Conservation Area in Cawthorne and 81 Listed Buildings including the Grade II* Cannon Hall, Church of All Saints and Woll Greaves Farmhouse. There is also a Scheduled Monument and Historic Park/Garden.
- Cawthorne lies within the Rural West area in Barnsley Council's Community Infrastructure Levy Draft Charging Schedule, 2016.

1.0 Introduction

Neighbourhood Plans are required to have regard to national planning policies, and to be in general conformity with local planning policies.

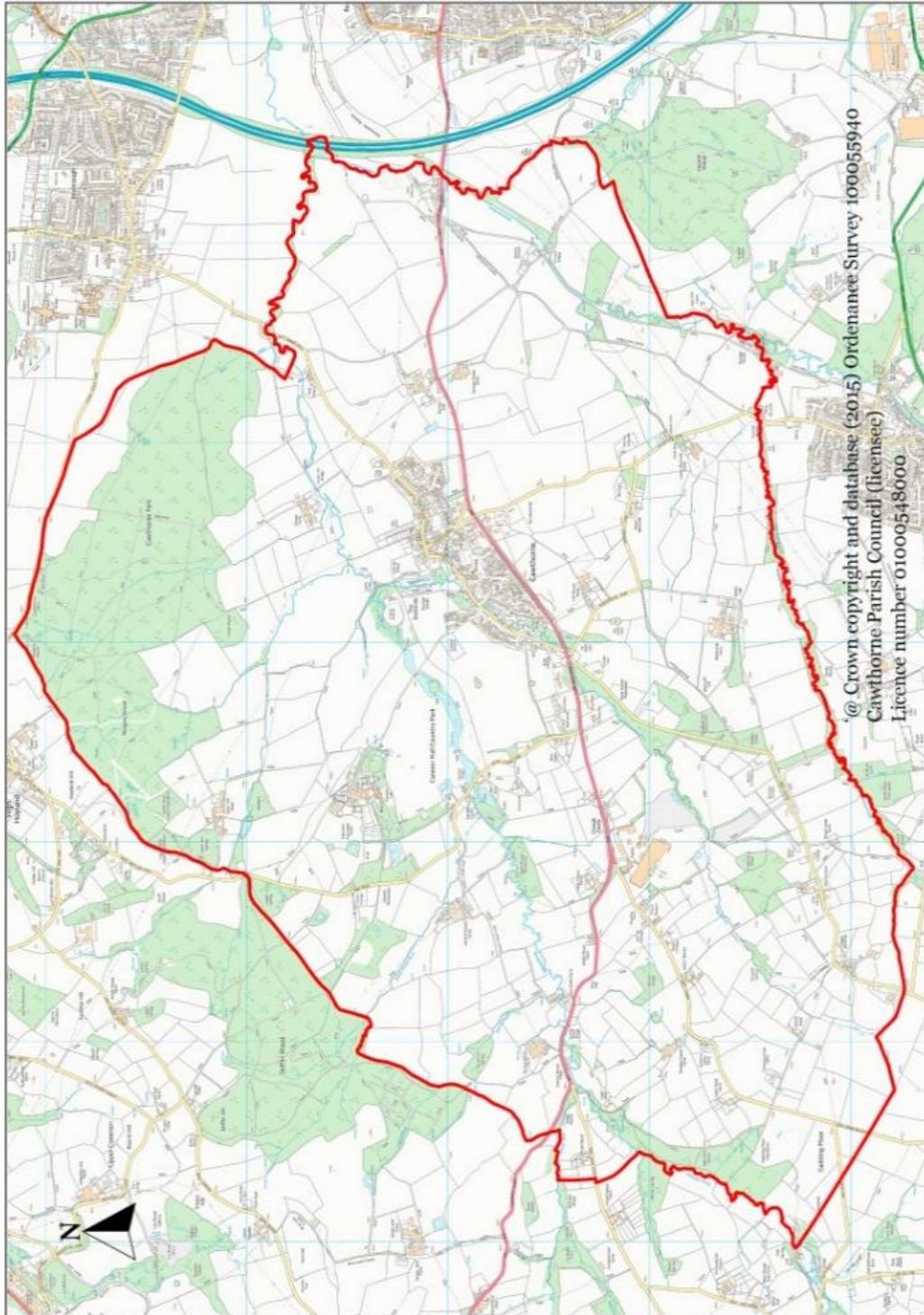
This document summarises the national and local planning policies that will have to be taken in to account during the preparation of the proposed Cawthorne Neighbourhood Plan. It forms an important background document to the Neighbourhood Plan and should be used as a key point of reference for members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

The Planning Policy Assessment has been prepared as a “live” working document and will continue to be reviewed and updated throughout the preparation of the Cawthorne Neighbourhood Plan.

This is version 2 and has been updated to refer to the recently adopted Barnsley Local Plan and the updated NPPF (19 February 2019).

This document also includes extracts from various other technical and background documents which may be useful as part of the NDP evidence base.

Cawthorne Neighbourhood Plan Boundary



2.0 National Planning Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ¹

The NPPF sets out the government’s planning policy for England. One of the basic conditions for neighbourhood plans is that they must have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance.

The main sections of the NPPF affecting neighbourhood plans are set out in the remainder of this section of the PPA.

The NPPF does not change the status of the development plan, that includes “made” neighbourhood plans:

“Para 2. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan², unless material considerations indicate otherwise³.”

Footnote 2:

This includes local and neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force and any spatial development strategies produced by combined authorities.

There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development:

12. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed.”

13. The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning. Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Additional provisions apply where the provision of housing conflicts with a neighbourhood plan:

14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply⁸:

- a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two years or less before the date on which the decision is made;
- b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;
- c) the local planning authority has at least a three year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 73); and
- d) the local planning authority's housing delivery was at least 45% of that required⁹ over the previous three years.

Most neighbourhood plan policies are considered to deal with non-strategic matters and the NPPF sets out how these should be dealt with:

18. Policies to address non-strategic matters should be included in local plans that contain both strategic and non-strategic policies, and/or in local or neighbourhood plans that contain just non-strategic policies.

28. Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.

29. Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.

30. Once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently.

The issue of “prematurity” where a proposal comes forward for decision before a plan is completed is dealt with in paragraph 50:

50. Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft plan has yet to be submitted for examination; or – in the case of a neighbourhood plan – before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan. Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate clearly how granting permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.

Communities can also use special types of neighbourhood plan, “orders”, to grant planning permission:

52. Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning permission. These require the support of the local community through a referendum. Local planning authorities should take a proactive and positive approach to such proposals, working collaboratively with community organisations to resolve any issues before draft orders are submitted for examination.

The NPPF section on housing sets out the relationship between strategic planning policy and neighbourhood plans:

65. Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations.

Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need retesting at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.

66. Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area³¹, the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. This figure should take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority.

Footnote 31: Because a neighbourhood area is designated at a late stage in the strategic policy-making process, or after strategic policies have been adopted; or in instances where strategic policies for housing are out of date.

Specific guidance is offered neighbourhood planning groups in terms of allocating small sites:

68. Small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, and are often built-out relatively quickly. To promote the development of a good mix of sites local planning authorities should:

a) identify, through the development plan and brownfield registers, land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare; unless it can be shown, through the preparation of relevant plan policies, that there are strong reasons why this 10% target cannot be achieved;

b) use tools such as area-wide design assessments and Local Development Orders to help bring small and medium sized sites forward;

c) support the development of windfall sites through their policies and decisions – giving great weight to the benefits of using suitable sites within existing settlements for homes; and

d) work with developers to encourage the sub-division of large sites where this could help to speed up the delivery of homes.

69. Neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 68a) suitable for housing in their area.

Rural housing

77. In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. Local planning authorities should support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs, and consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would help to facilitate this.

78. To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will support local services. Where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby.

Supporting a prosperous rural economy

83. Planning policies and decisions should enable:

- a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;*
- b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;*
- c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and*
- d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.*

8. Promoting healthy and safe communities

91. Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

- a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;*
- b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and*
- c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.*

The NPPF sets out the specific conditions when the Local Green Space designation can be used:

99. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

100. *The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:*

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

101. *Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.*

Neighbourhood plans should also consider setting local design policy:

124. *The creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process.*

125. *Neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development.*

Where relevant, the revised NPPF, introduces the ability for neighbourhood plans under certain conditions to alter Green Belt boundaries:

136. *Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans. Strategic policies should establish the need for any changes to Green Belt boundaries, having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so they can endure beyond the plan period. Where a need for changes to Green Belt boundaries has been established through strategic policies, detailed amendments to those boundaries may be made through non-strategic policies, including neighbourhood plans.*

Under a Community Right to Build Order development may not be inappropriate in the Green Belt.

146. *Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. These are:*

f) development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.

Guidance is provided on community-led renewable energy initiatives:

152. Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.

2.2 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) ²

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place. It was launched in March 2014 and coincided with the cancelling of the majority of Government Circulars which had previously given guidance on many aspects of planning. It is important to note that the guidance is exactly that, guidance, and should not be seen as representing Government policy. To view the NPPG please visit the dedicated website.

Contents

1. What is neighbourhood planning?
2. Who leads neighbourhood planning in an area?
3. The role of the local planning authority in neighbourhood planning
4. Designating a neighbourhood area
5. Preparing a neighbourhood plan or Order
6. Consulting on, and publicising, a neighbourhood plan or Order
7. Submitting a neighbourhood plan or Order to a local planning authority
8. The independent examination
9. The neighbourhood planning referendum
10. A summary of the key stages in neighbourhood planning
11. The basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must meet if it is to proceed to referendum
12. Updating a neighbourhood plan

What is neighbourhood planning?

Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of

² <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/what-is-neighbourhood-planning/>

development for their community where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.

Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 41-001-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

What can communities use neighbourhood planning for?

Local communities can choose to:

- set planning policies through a neighbourhood plan that is used in determining planning applications.
- grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.

Neighbourhood planning is not a legal requirement but a right which communities in England can choose to use. Communities may decide that they could achieve the outcomes they want to see through other planning routes, such as incorporating their proposals for the neighbourhood into the Local Plan, or through other planning mechanisms such as Local Development Orders and supplementary planning documents or through pre-application consultation on development proposals. Communities and local planning authorities should discuss the different choices communities have to achieving their ambitions for their neighbourhood.

Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 41-002-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

Note also:

Para 004 - A neighbourhood plan should support the strategic development needs set out in the [Local Plan](#) and plan positively to support local development. A neighbourhood plan must address the development and use of land. This is because if successful at examination and referendum the neighbourhood plan will become part of the statutory development plan once it has been made (brought into legal force) by the planning authority. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Para 009 - A draft neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan in force if it is to meet the [basic condition](#). A draft Neighbourhood Plan is not tested against the policies in an emerging Local Plan although the reasoning and evidence informing the Local Plan

process may be relevant to the consideration of the basic conditions against which a neighbourhood plan is tested.

Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date Local Plan is in place, the qualifying body and the local planning authority should discuss and aim to agree the relationship between policies in:

- the emerging neighbourhood plan
- the emerging Local Plan
- the adopted development plan

with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance.

Para 065 - only a draft neighbourhood Plan or Order that meets each of a set of basic conditions can be put to a referendum and be made. The basic conditions are set out in [paragraph 8\(2\) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The basic conditions are:

- a. having regard to national policies and advice;
- b. having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest;
- c. having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any Conservation Area;
- d. the making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- e. the making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).
- f. the making of neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations
- g. prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood plan.

2.3 Ministerial Statements

From time to time, ministers give statements on planning policy which have the effect of introducing changes to established policy. The following statements are relevant to neighbourhood planning:

Written Statement: Support for Small Scale Developers, Custom and Self-Builders, 28 November 2014³

This introduced a number of changes to the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) with regard to Section 106 planning obligations, including the introduction of a threshold beneath which affordable housing contributions should not be sought.

The Ministerial statement indicated that:

- (a) For sites of 10 units or less and which have a maximum combined gross floor space of 1,000 square metres, affordable housing and tariff style contributions should not be sought.
- (b) In designated rural areas (under Section 157 of the Housing Act 1985), authorities may choose to implement a lower threshold of five units or less, beneath which affordable housing and tariff style contributions should not be sought.
- (c) Affordable housing and tariff style contributions should not be sought in relation to residential annexes and extensions.
- (d) A financial credit, equivalent to the existing gross floor space of any vacant buildings brought back into any lawful use or demolished for re-development, should be deducted from the calculation of any affordable housing contributions sought from relevant development schemes.

Written Statement to Parliament: Planning Update, 25 March 2015⁴

Local planning authorities and qualifying bodies preparing neighbourhood plans should not set in their emerging Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, or supplementary planning documents, any additional local technical standards or requirements relating to the construction, internal layout or performance of new dwellings. This includes any policy requiring any level of the [Code for Sustainable](#)

³ <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/November%202014/28%20Nov%202014/2.%20DCLG-SupportForSmallScaleDevelopersCustomAndSelf-Builders.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/planning-update-march-2015>

[Homes](#) to be achieved by new development; the government has now withdrawn the code. The optional new national technical standards should only be required through any new Local Plan policies if they address a clearly evidenced need, and where their impact on viability has been considered, in accordance with the [National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Guidance](#). Neighbourhood plans should not be used to apply the new national technical standards.

Written Statement to Parliament: Wind Energy, 18 June 2015⁵

This statement indicated that, when determining planning applications for wind energy development involving one or more wind turbines, local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if:

- the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan; and
- following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.

In applying these new considerations, suitable areas for wind energy development will need to have been allocated clearly in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan. Maps showing the wind resource as favourable to wind turbines, or similar, will not be sufficient.

Written Statement to Parliament: Neighbourhood Planning (HCWS346) – 12th December 2016⁶

Neighbourhood planning was introduced by the Localism Act 2011, and is an important part of the Government's manifesto commitment to let local people have more say on local planning. With over 230 neighbourhood plans in force and many more in preparation, they are already a well-established part of the English planning system. Recent analysis suggests that giving people more control over development in their area is helping to boost housing supply – those plans in force that plan for a housing number have on average planned for approximately 10% more homes than the number for that area set out by the relevant local planning authority.

⁵

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmhansrd/cm150618/wmstext/150618m0001.htm>

⁶ <https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2016-12-12/HCWS346/>

The Government confirms that where a planning application conflicts with a neighbourhood plan that has been brought into force, planning permission should not normally be granted. However, communities who have been proactive and worked hard to bring forward neighbourhood plans are often frustrated that their plan is being undermined because their local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year land supply of deliverable housing sites.

This is because Paragraph 49 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that if the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites relevant policies for the supply of housing should not be considered up-to-date, and housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

As more communities take up the opportunity to shape their area we need to make sure planning policy is suitable for a system with growing neighbourhood plan coverage. Building on proposals to further strengthen neighbourhood planning through the Neighbourhood Planning Bill, I am today making clear that where communities plan for housing in their area in a neighbourhood plan, those plans should not be deemed to be out-of-date unless there is a significant lack of land supply for housing in the wider local authority area. We are also offering those communities who brought forward their plans in advance of this statement time to review their plans.

This means that relevant policies for the supply of housing in a neighbourhood plan, that is part of the development plan, should not be deemed to be 'out-of-date' under paragraph 49 of the National Planning Policy Framework where all of the following circumstances arise at the time the decision is made:

- this written ministerial statement is less than 2 years old, or the neighbourhood plan has been part of the development plan for 2 years or less;
- the neighbourhood plan allocates sites for housing; and the local planning authority can demonstrate a three-year supply of deliverable housing sites.

This statement applies to decisions made on planning applications and appeals from today. This statement should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and is a material consideration in relevant planning decisions.

My Department will be bringing forward a White Paper on Housing in due course. Following consultation, we anticipate the policy for neighbourhood planning set out in this statement will be revised to reflect policy brought forward to ensure new neighbourhood plans meet their fair share of local housing need and housing

is being delivered across the wider local authority area. It is, however, right to take action now to protect communities who have worked hard to produce their neighbourhood plan and find the housing supply policies are deemed to be out-of-date through no fault of their own.

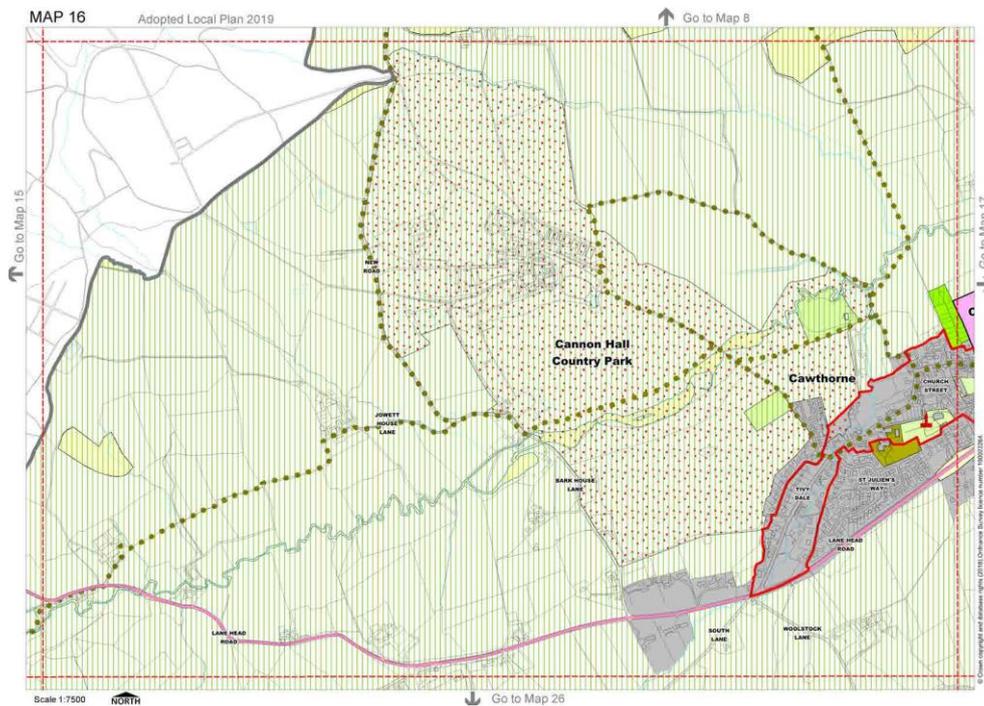
3.0 Barnsley Planning Policy

The [Adopted Local Plan](#) and [Policies Map](#) sets out how the Council will manage physical development of the borough on behalf of residents and businesses. This includes providing sufficient land in the right places to attract more businesses into the borough and to allow existing businesses to grow. The aim of this is to create more and better jobs to improve earnings and increase opportunities for local residents. It also aims to provide improved housing to meet existing need and the needs of future generations whilst at the same time protecting what is special about the borough.

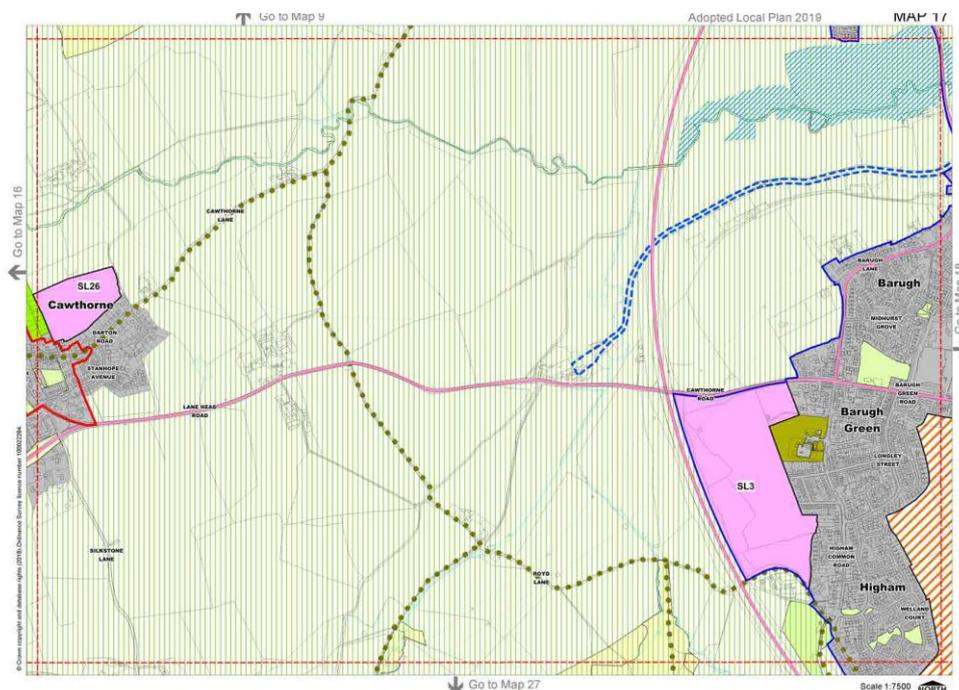
Following public consultation and examination by an Independent Planning Inspector, Barnsley's Local Plan was adopted by Full Council on 3 January 2019.

Barnsley Local Plan 2014 - 2033, Adopted January 2019⁷

Local Plan Proposals Map - Cawthorne Insets



⁷ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-new-local-plan/barnsleys-local-plan/>



The following extracts and policies are of particular relevance to Cawthorne NDP:

Neighbourhood Plans

4.3 Following implementation of the Localism Act 2011, Neighbourhood Planning guidance and regulations have been introduced. Neighbourhood planning gives local communities the opportunity to plan and shape their local areas. Once adopted a neighbourhood plan will form part of the statutory development plan for Barnsley and will inform decisions on planning applications within that neighbourhood area.

Spatial Strategy and Location of Growth

5.4 This Local Plan retains the Core Strategy spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy for Barnsley which is to focus development in the following areas:

- Urban Barnsley;
- The Principal Towns (Wombwell; Hoyland; Penistone; Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns); Cudworth and Royston); and
- Development in villages will be encouraged where it meets local needs and supports vitality, the local village economy and viability of the local community.

5.9 Settlement Hierarchy

Cawthorne is identified as a Village.

5.58 Villages vary in size from larger villages to small hamlets but are generally characterised by a more limited range of services and public transport compared with Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns. Some are close to nearby towns, others are washed over by Green Belt or inset from the Green Belt. Some limited development is identified in these villages. An updated settlement assessment of villages was carried out in 2017.

Policy SD1 Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals we will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. We will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Policy GD1 General Development

Proposals for development will be approved if:

- There will be no significant adverse effect on the living conditions and residential amenity of existing and future residents;
- They are compatible with neighbouring land and will not significantly prejudice the current or future use of the neighbouring land;
- They will not adversely affect the potential development of a wider area of land which could otherwise be available for development and safeguards access to adjacent land;
- They include landscaping to provide a high quality setting for buildings, incorporating existing landscape features and ensuring that plant species and the way they are planted, hard surfaces, boundary treatments and other features appropriately reflect, protect and improve the character of the local landscape;
- Any adverse impact on the environment, natural resources, waste and pollution is minimised and mitigated;
- Adequate access and internal road layouts are provided to allow the complete development of the entire site for residential purposes, and to provide appropriate vehicular and pedestrian links throughout the site and into adjacent areas;
- Any drains, culverts and other surface water bodies that may cross the site are considered;
- Appropriate landscaped boundaries are provided where sites are adjacent to open countryside;
- Any pylons are considered in the layout; and
- Existing trees that are to remain on site are considered in the layout in order to avoid overshadowing.

Policy LG2 The Location of Growth

Priority will be given to development in the following locations:

- Urban Barnsley;
- Principal Towns of Cudworth, Wombwell, Hoyland, Goldthorpe (which includes Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne), Penistone and Royston; and
- Villages.

Urban Barnsley will be expected to accommodate significantly more growth than any individual Principal Town, and the Principal Towns will be expected to accommodate significantly more growth than the villages, to accord with their place in the settlement hierarchy.

Policy E5 Promoting Tourism and encouraging Cultural Provision

We will promote tourism and encourage the growth and development of cultural provision by:

- Encouraging the provision of a wide range of venues and opportunities for cultural activity;
- Safeguarding and sustaining existing cultural provision;
- Promoting the existing cultural provision and tourism offer (for example museums, theatres, accommodation and hospitality); and
- Encouraging the growth of the tourism business sector.

Major new tourist and cultural facilities will be focused within existing centres where possible.

Tourist related development in rural areas will be protected and encouraged to support and diversify the local economy, subject to the requirements of Policy E6 Rural Economy.

Policy E6 Rural Economy

We will encourage a viable rural economy by allowing development in rural areas if it:

- Supports the sustainable diversification and development of the rural economy;
- Results in the growth of existing businesses;
- Is related to tourism or recreation; or
- Improves the range and quality of local services in existing settlements.

Development in rural areas will be expected to:

- Be of a scale proportionate to the size and role of the settlement;
- Be directly related, where appropriate, to the needs of the settlement;
- Not have a harmful impact on the countryside, biodiversity, Green Belt, landscape or local character of the area;
- Consider the re-use of existing rural buildings in the first instance; and

- Protect the best quality agricultural land, areas of lower quality agricultural land should be used for development in preference to the best and most versatile land.

Policy E7 Loss of Local Services and Community Facilities in Villages

Planning permission for changing the use of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses, places of worship, post offices and petrol stations; to new uses will only be allowed if it can be shown that:

- The business or facility cannot be economically successful; or
- The change of use would not have a significant effect on the ability of local people to access local services.

Policy H2 The Distribution of New Homes

The approximate distribution of new homes for the period 2014 to 2033 will be as follows:

Distribution of new homes for the period 2014 to 2033

A further 200 dwellings in the villages and 566 dwellings across the Borough will be added to the overall total supply as a windfall allowance. The methodology for calculating this allowance is set out in the 5 year supply note.

Policy H4 Residential Development on Small Non-allocated Sites

Proposals for residential development on sites below 0.4 hectares (including conversions of existing buildings and creating dwellings above shops) will be allowed where the proposal complies with other relevant policies in the Plan.

Policy H5 Residential Development on Large Non-allocated Sites

Proposals for residential development on sites above 0.4 hectares which are not shown as housing sites on the Policies Map will be supported where they:

- Are located on previously or part previously developed land;
- Are located within Urban Barnsley, Principal Towns and Villages;
- Are accessible by public transport; and
- Have good access to a range of shops and services.

Policy H6 Housing Mix and Efficient Use of Land

Housing proposals will be expected to include a broad mix of house size, type and tenure to help create mixed and balanced communities. Homes must be suitable for different types of households and be capable of being adapted to meet the changing needs of the population.

Proposals to change the size and type of existing housing stock must maintain an appropriate mix of homes to meet local needs.

A density of 40 dwellings per hectare net will be expected in Urban Barnsley and Principal Towns and 30 dwellings per hectare net in the villages.

Lower densities will be supported where it can be demonstrated that they are necessary for character and appearance, need, viability or sustainable design reasons.

Policy H7 Affordable Housing

Housing developments of 15 or more dwellings will be expected to provide affordable housing.

30% affordable housing will be expected in Penistone and Dodworth and Rural West, 20% in Darton and Barugh; 10% in Bolton, Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, Hoyland, Wombwell, Darfield, North Barnsley and Royston, South Barnsley and Worsbrough and Rural East.

These percentages will be sought unless it can be demonstrated through a viability assessment that the required figure would render the scheme unviable.

The developer must show that arrangements have been put in place to keep the new homes affordable.

Limited affordable housing to meet community needs may be allowed in or on the edge of villages.

Policy T1 Accessibility Priorities

Working with city region partners and other stakeholders transport investment will be set out in Transport Strategy programmes focused on development-transport corridors as shown in the Accessibility Priorities diagram below to:

A. Improve sustainable transport and circulation in the Accessibility Improvement Zone (AIZ) area particularly between Principal Towns.

B. Implement transport network improvements as supported by evidence from modelling, feasibility studies, consultation, surveys, community engagement etc.

C. Facilitate sustainable transport links to and from existing and proposed employment, interchange, community and leisure and tourism facilities in the borough, including provision for car parking and enhancing the non car role of the transport corridor shown on the Accessibility Priorities diagram as 'potential enhanced road based public transport corridor'.

D. Promote high quality public transport linking the AIZ to significant places of business, employment and national / international interchange in the Leeds - Sheffield City Region corridor including neighbouring Wakefield, Kirklees, Doncaster, Sheffield and Rotherham.

E. Improve direct public transport and freight links to London, Manchester, other Core Cities, national / international interchanges and the Humber ports.

Policy T3 New Development and Sustainable Travel

New development will be expected to:

- Be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, be accessible to public transport and meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists;
- Provide at least the minimum levels of parking for cycles, motorbikes, scooters, mopeds and disabled people set out in the relevant Supplementary Planning Document;
- Provide a transport statement or assessment in line with guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance including where appropriate regard for cross boundary local authority impacts; and
- Provide a travel plan statement or a travel plan in accordance with guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework including where appropriate regard for cross boundary local authority impacts. Travel plans will be secured through a planning obligation or a planning condition.

Where levels of accessibility through public transport, cycling and walking are unacceptable, we will expect developers to take action or make financial contributions in accordance with policy I1.

If it is not possible or appropriate for the minimum amount of parking for cycles, motorbikes, scooters and mopeds to be met on site, the developer must provide, or contribute towards, off-site parking, or improve or provide other forms of travel.

Policy T4 New development and Transport Safety

New development will be expected to be designed and built to provide all transport users within and surrounding the development with safe, secure and convenient access and movement.

If a development is not suitably served by the existing highway, or would create or add to problems of safety or the efficiency of the highway or any adjoining rail infrastructure for users, we will expect developers to take mitigating action or to make a financial contribution to make sure the necessary improvements go ahead. Any contributions will be secured through a planning obligation or planning condition.

Policy T5 Reducing the Impact of Road Travel

We will reduce the impact of road travel by:

- Developing and implementing robust, evidence based air quality action plans to improve air quality;
- Working with our sub regional partners, fleet and freight operators to improve the efficiency of vehicles and goods delivery, and reduce exhaust emissions; and
- Implementing measures to ensure the current road system is used efficiently.

Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making

Design Principles:

Development is expected to be of high quality design and will be expected to respect, take advantage of and reinforce the distinctive, local character and features of Barnsley, including:

- Landscape character, topography, green infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features; Views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways; and
- Heritage and townscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form in the locality.

Through its layout and design development should:

- Contribute to place making and be of high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment;
- Complement and enhance the character and setting of distinctive places, including Barnsley Town Centre, Penistone, rural villages and Conservation Areas;
- Help to transform the character of physical environments that have become run down and are lacking in distinctiveness;
- Provide an accessible and inclusive environment for the users of individual buildings and surrounding spaces;
- Provide clear and obvious connections to the surrounding street and pedestrian network;
- Ensure ease of movement and legibility for all users, ensure overlooking of streets, spaces and pedestrian routes through the arrangement and orientation of buildings and the location of entrances;
- Promote safe, secure environments and access routes with priority for pedestrians and cyclists;
- Create clear distinctions between public and private spaces;
- Display architectural quality and express proposed uses through its composition, scale, form, proportions and arrangement of materials, colours and details;
- Make the best use of high quality materials;
- Include a comprehensive and high quality scheme for hard and soft landscaping; and Provide high quality public realm.

In terms of place making development should make a positive contribution to achieving qualities of a successful place such as character, legibility, permeability and vitality.

Policy LC1 Landscape Character

Development will be expected to retain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character area in which it is located (as

set out in the Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough 2002 and any subsequent amendments).

Development which would be harmful to the special qualities of the Peak District National Park will not be allowed.

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk

This will be achieved by:-

a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.

These elements and assets include:-

- The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.
- Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
- A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.
- The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
- 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.
- The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house.
- Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn.
- Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures.
- The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).

Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.

The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded by agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.

b. By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the

significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.

c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts

and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.

d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.

f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings

Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:

Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building.

Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.

Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes

Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting and the heritage significance of a Registered Park and Garden will be expected to:

Respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms, massing, architectural detail and materials that contribute to the special interest of an area.

Respect important views either within the area or views that contribute to the setting of the area.

Take account of and respect important landscape elements including topographic features or trees that contribute to the significance of the area where harm might prejudice future restoration.

Policy HE6 Archaeology

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;

An assessment of the significance of the remains; and Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed),
- whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building;
- Analysis of the information gathered;
- Interpretation of the results gained;
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

Policy TC5 Small Local Shops

Outside existing centres small shops that meet the daily shopping needs of a local community will be permitted where:

The shops are of a type and in a place that would meet daily shopping needs and this need is not already met by existing shops; and

The shops are located and designed to encourage trips by pedestrians and cyclists and would not encourage car trips.

Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure

We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:

- Provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest;
- Meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions;
- Enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors;
- Helps to meet the challenge of climate change;
- Enhances biodiversity and landscape character;
- Improves opportunities for recreation and tourism;
- Respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage;
- Maximises potential economic and social benefits; and
- Secures and improves linkages between green and blue spaces;

At a strategic level Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network includes the following corridors which are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram:

River Dearne Valley Corridor.

River Dove Valley Corridor.

River Don Valley Corridor.

Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor.

Historic Landscape Corridor.

The network of Green Infrastructure will be secured by protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create and improve Green Infrastructure.

We have produced a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley which is informed by the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies.

Policy GS1 Green Space

We will work with partners to improve existing green space to meet the standards in our Green Space Strategy.

Green Spaces are green open areas which are valuable for amenity, recreation, wildlife or biodiversity and include types such as village greens, local open spaces, country parks, formal gardens, cemeteries, allotments, woodlands, recreation grounds, sports pitches and parks.

Proposals that result in the loss of green space, or land that was last used as green space, will not normally be allowed unless:

An assessment shows that there is too much of that particular type of green space in the area which it serves and its loss would not affect the existing and potential green space needs of the borough; or

The proposal is for small scale facilities needed to support or improve the proper function of the green space; or

An appropriate replacement green space of equivalent or improved quality, quantity and accessibility is provided which would outweigh the loss.

In order to improve the quantity, quality and value of green space provision we will require qualifying new residential developments to provide or contribute towards green space in line with the standards set out in the Green Space Strategy and in accordance with the requirements of the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy. The Supplementary Planning Document 'Open

Space Provision on New Housing Developments' offers guidance to developers on what will be expected in terms of open space provision in order to achieve those standards.

Where there is a requirement to provide new green space an assessment will be carried out to determine the most appropriate provision, taking into account site characteristics and constraints.

In cases where it is deemed unsuitable to make provision for open space within or adjacent to a development site, suitable off-site open space facilities may be acceptable either as new facilities or improvements to those existing. Where

appropriate new green space should secure access to adjacent areas of countryside.

Policy GS2 Green Ways and Public Rights of Way

We will protect Green Ways and Public Rights of Way from development that may affect their character or function.

Where development affects an existing Green Way or Public Right of Way it must:

Protect the existing route within the development; or

Include an equally convenient and attractive alternative route.

Where new development is close to a Green Way or Public Right of Way it may be required to:

Provide a link to the existing route; and/or

Improve an existing route; and/or

Contribute to a new route.

In some cases, we will ask developers to make a financial contribution to meet these requirements in accordance with the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy.

Policy BIO1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough by:

Protecting and improving habitats, species, sites of ecological value and sites of geological value with particular regard to designated wildlife and geological sites of international, national and local significance, ancient woodland and species and habitats of principal importance identified via Section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 (for list of the species and habitats of principal importance) and in the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan.

Maximising biodiversity and geodiversity opportunities in and around new developments.

Conserving and enhancing the form, local character and distinctiveness of the boroughs natural assets such as the river corridors of the Don, the Dearne and Dove as natural floodplains and important strategic wildlife corridors.

Proposals will be expected to have followed the national mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate, compensate) which is used to evaluate the impacts of a development on biodiversity interest.

Protecting ancient and veteran trees where identified.

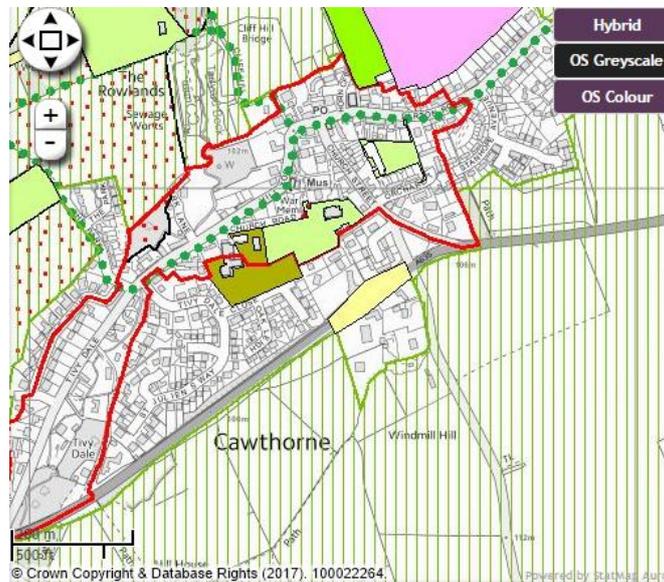
Encouraging provision of biodiversity enhancements.

Development which may harm a biodiversity or geological feature or habitat, including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, will not be permitted unless effective mitigation and/or compensatory measures can be ensured.

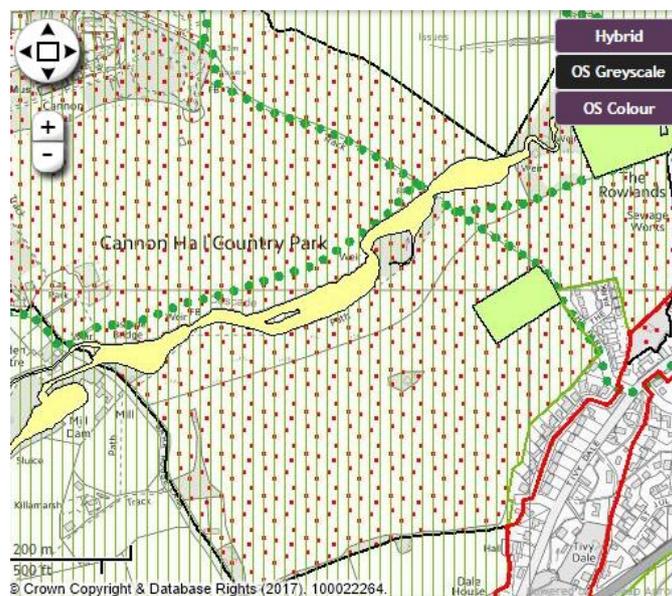
Development which adversely effects a European Site will not be permitted unless there is no alternative option and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).

The following site in Cawthorne is shown on the Policies Map as a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS):

Cawthorne Bypass



The following site is shown as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) on the Policies Map:
Daking Brook



Policy GB1 Protection of Green Belt

The general extent of the Green Belt is set out on the Key Diagram. The detailed boundaries are defined on the Policies Map. Green Belt will be protected from inappropriate development in accordance with national planning policy.

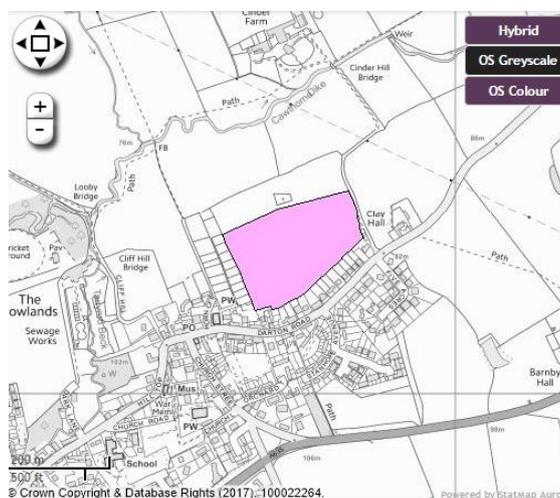
Policy GB6 Safeguarded Land

We will only grant planning permission on sites allocated as safeguarded land for development that is needed for the operation of existing uses, or alternative uses where the development will protect the open nature of the land, and will not affect the potential for future development of the site. The permanent development of safeguarded land will only be permitted following review of the Local Plan which proposes such development.

The following site in Cawthorne is identified as Safeguarded Land:

SL26 North of Darton Road, Cawthorne 3.8

Map Showing Safeguarded Land in Cawthorne



Policy CC1 Climate Change

We will seek to reduce the causes of and adapt to the future impacts of climate change by:

Giving preference to development of previously developed land in sustainable locations;

Promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable design and construction techniques;

Locating and designing development to reduce the risk of flooding;

Promoting the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS);

Promoting and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy; and

Promoting investment in Green Infrastructure to promote and encourage biodiversity gain.

Policy CC2 Sustainable Design and Construction

Development will be expected to minimise resource and energy consumption through the inclusion of sustainable design and construction features, where this is technically feasible and viable.

All non-residential development will be expected, to achieve a minimum standard of BREEAM 'Very Good' (or any future national equivalent). This should be supported by preliminary assessments at planning application stage.

Policy CC3 Flood Risk

The extent and impact of flooding will be reduced by:

Not permitting new development where it would be at an unacceptable risk of flooding from any sources of flooding, or would give rise to flooding elsewhere;

Ensuring that in the Functional Floodplain (Flood Zone 3b), only water compatible development or essential infrastructure (subject to the flood risk exception test) will be allowed. In either case it must be demonstrated that there would not be a harmful effect on the ability of this land to store floodwater;

Requiring developers with proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3 to provide evidence of the sequential test and exception test where appropriate;

Requiring site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) for proposals over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3;

Expecting proposals over 1000 m² floor space or 0.4 hectares in Flood Zone 1 to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk; and

Expecting all development proposals on brownfield sites to reduce surface water run-off by at least 30% and development on greenfield sites to maintain or reduce existing run-off rates requiring development proposals to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in accordance with policy CC4; and

Using flood resilient design in areas of high flood risk.

Policy CC4 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

All major development(12) will be expected to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it can be demonstrated that all types of SuDS are inappropriate.

The Council will also promote the use of SuDS on minor development.

To enable the Council to determine the suitability of a proposed SuDS scheme:

Outline Planning applications must be supported by a conceptual drainage plan and SuDS design statement; and

Detailed Planning applications must be supported by a detailed drainage plan and SuDS design statement, which should contain information on how the SuDS will operate, be managed and maintained for the lifetime of the development.

Policy CC5 Water Resource Management

To conserve and enhance the Boroughs water resources proposals will be supported which:

- a. Do not result in the deterioration of water courses and which conserve and enhance:
 - i. The natural geomorphology of water courses;
 - ii. Water quality; and
 - iii. The ecological value of the water environment, including watercourse corridors.
- b. Make positive progress towards achieving “good” status or potential under the Water Framework Directive in the boroughs surface and ground water bodies;
- c. Manage water demand and improve water efficiency through appropriate water conservation techniques including rainwater harvesting and grey-water recycling; and
- d. Dispose of surface water appropriately and improve water quality through the incorporation of SuDS, in accordance with Policy CC4.

Policy RE1 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy

All developments will be expected to seek to incorporate initially appropriate design measures, and thereafter decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy sources in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and should at least achieve the appropriate carbon compliance targets as defined in the Building Regulations.

We will allow development that produces renewable energy as long as there is no material harm upon:

The character of the landscape and appearance of the area;

Living conditions;

Biodiversity, Geodiversity and water quality;

Heritage assets, their settings and cultural features and areas;
Key views of, from or to scenic landmarks or landscape features;
Highway safety, or
Infrastructure including radar.

In assessing effect, we will consider appropriate mitigation which could reduce harm to an acceptable level.

Proposals will be expected to include information regarding their efficiency.

Proposals must be accompanied by information that shows how the local environment will be protected, and that the site will be restored when production ends.

Policy I1 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development must be supported by appropriate physical, social, economic and communications infrastructure, including provision for broadband.

Development must contribute as necessary to meet all on and off site infrastructure requirements to enable development to take place satisfactorily.

Where the necessary provision is not made directly by the developer, contributions will be secured through planning obligations.

Where appropriate, pooled contributions will be used to facilitate delivery of the necessary infrastructure.

Policy I2 Educational and Community Facilities

We will support the provision of schools, educational facilities and other community facilities.

New schools, educational and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship, should be located centrally to the communities they serve, in places where they will be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Such uses will be protected from development unless it can be demonstrated that the sites and premises are no longer required by the existing or an alternative community facility.

4.0 Local Plan and Core Strategy Evidence Base

4.1 Housing

Barnsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2014⁸

A Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) is intended to provide an assessment of both housing need and demand, develop understanding of current housing need and housing market conditions and consider what level and mix of housing – both market and affordable – is required to meet population and household growth for the Local Plan period, and to meet the needs of different groups within the local community.

The 2014 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update provides the latest available evidence to help to shape the future planning and housing policies of the area. It updates an earlier SHMA undertaken in 2013 and will help inform the production of the Barnsley Local Plan.

Housing Market - House Prices

Median house prices across the Barnsley area have increased by around 150% over the period 2000 to 2012. There are variations in house prices and values across the local authority area, with relatively lower prices in Kingstone, Dearne North, Wombwell, Dearne South and Darfield wards; and relatively higher prices in Darton West, Dodworth, Penistone West and Penistone East wards.

Housing Market - Dwelling Stock

According to the 2011 census there were a total of 104,975 dwellings with 100,745 occupied dwellings. Overall, across the Barnsley area, the 2012 household survey shows that:

- 74.0% of properties are houses, 17.9% are bungalows, 7.7% are flats/maisonettes, and 0.4% are other property types (e.g. caravans);
- 7% have one bedroom, 31.3% have two bedrooms, 48.1% have three bedrooms and 13.5% have four or more bedrooms;
- 14.2% of properties were built before 1919, a further 17.1% were built between 1919 and 1944, 20.8% between 1945 and 1964, 21.8% between 1965 and 1984, 15.9% between 1985 and 2004 and 10.3% have been built since 2005;

8

https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3553720/barnsley_shma_2014_update_final_report.pdf

- 64.3% of properties were owner-occupied, 21.3% were affordable (rented or intermediate) and 14.3% were private rented

Demographic Drivers

According to the ONS 2012-based population projections, the population of the area is estimated to be 236,600 and this is projected to increase to 264,800 by 2037. Over the next few decades, the age profile of residents in the Barnsley area is expected to change dramatically. There will be a considerable 'demographic shift' with both the number and proportion of older people increasing. Overall the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 64% (or by 26,800) by 2037; and the number of residents aged 85 and over is expected to increase by 157.1% (or by 7,700 by 2037)

Economic Drivers

38.8% of households have a gross income for the head of household and partner (if applicable) of less than £300 each week and 33.9% receive at least £500 each week. In terms of travel to work, the 2011 census indicated that 55.6% of employees live and work in the Barnsley local authority area. A further 15.9% work in Sheffield and Rotherham, 10.1% work in Leeds and Wakefield, 6.2% work elsewhere in Yorkshire and the Humber and 12.1% work outside the region.

Market Areas

An analysis of 2011 census migration data suggests that 74.1% of households move within the Barnsley area and 55.6% of employees live and work within it. Former Government guidance suggested that housing markets are self-contained if at least 70% of moves take place within the area. Consequently, Barnsley can be described as a self-contained housing market on the basis of migration, but economically it should be acknowledged that it is positioned within both the Sheffield and Leeds city-region areas. The strongest linkages, based on commuting patterns, are with Rotherham, Sheffield and Wakefield.

On the basis that the vast majority of households moving within Barnsley originated from within Barnsley borough, it is suggested that Barnsley is considered to be a self-contained market area for the purposes of Local Plan policy making. That said, it is also recognised that the geographical location of Barnsley means that it is part of wider functional economic areas centred on Leeds and Sheffield, with strongest links with Rotherham, Sheffield and Wakefield. Arguably, increasing employment opportunities within the borough has the potential to reduce the propensity to commute out of the borough to work and increase the extent of self-containment with regards to employment.

Individual sub-areas within Barnsley MB are not self-contained housing market areas and there is a good degree of mobility between the areas.

Objectively Assessed Housing Need

There are many factors to consider when establishing an objectively assessed housing needs figure and after considering this evidence it is proposed that the objectively assessed housing need figure for Barnsley is 1,100 dwellings each year taking into account:

- Population projections
- A need to deliver new dwellings to support economic growth aspirations
- Past trends in housing delivery

The 1,100 target represents an ambitious and aspirational figure which addresses housing need, supports economic growth ambitions and can be broadly supported by land identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing need is defined as ‘the quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance’. A key element of the study is to explore the scale of housing need and the extent to which additional affordable housing is needed.

Affordable housing is defined as either social/affordable rented or intermediate housing which is provided and made available to eligible households (i.e. those who lack their own housing or live in unsuitable housing) who cannot afford to meet their needs through the market. Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rents, but below market prices or rents.

The scale of affordable requirements was assessed by taking into account the annual need from existing and newly-forming households within each sub-area and comparing this with the supply of affordable social/affordable rent and intermediate tenure dwellings). The overall net shortfall is calculated to be 295 affordable dwellings each year. In terms of the split between social rented and intermediate tenure products, the household survey identified tenure preferences of existing and newly-forming households. This suggests a tenure split of 78.8% affordable (social) rented and 21.2% intermediate tenure.

Table showing annual affordable housing shortfalls by sub-area, property size and designation (general needs/older person) 2014/15 to 2018/19,

Sub Area	General Needs		Older Person	Total
	1/2 Bed	3+ Bed	1/2 Bed	
Bolton, Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe	74	-34	-1	39
Darton and Barugh	44	-6	6	44
Hoyland, Wombwell and Darfield	113	-36	15	92

North Barnsley and Royston	111	-67	9	53
Penistone and Dodworth	72	21	16	109
Rural East	-9	-22	1	-30
Rural West	41	-6	-4	31
South Barnsley and Worsbrough	9	-55	3	-43
Total	455	-205	45	295

Market Demand

Analysis of general market supply and demand suggested that demand exceeded supply across all sub-areas and:

- There are overall shortfalls of detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows, but sufficient supply of terraced houses and flats;
- There are shortfalls of all property sizes.

Future development should focus on delivering housing to address identified shortfalls and reflect household aspirations

Older People

Addressing the accommodation requirements of older people is going to become a major strategic challenge for the Council, with the number of residents aged 65 or over expected to increase over the next decade

The majority of older people (70.2%) want to continue to live in their current home with support when needed. A further 19.2% would consider renting sheltered accommodation, 14.1% renting extra-care housing and 13.2% buying on the open market. This evidence points to the need to diversify older persons' provision within the Barnsley area.

Barnsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Addendum, Final Report, March 2017⁹

Since the SHMA was published, the Office for National Statistics have released 2012-based and 2014-based population projections which have been used to prepare sub-national household projections. The purpose of the SHMA Addendum

⁹ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/5488/barnsley-2017-shma-addendum-report-1703-final-a.pdf>

2016 is to update the evidence base relating to Objectively Assessed Housing Need and in so doing also update analysis relating to the Housing Market Area definition and Housing Market Signal information.

The Report concluded that, whilst recognising its functional interactions with neighbouring districts, for the purposes of Local Plan policy making, Barnsley is an appropriate Housing Market Area.

In conclusion, it is proposed that the Objectively Assessed Housing Need figure for Barnsley MB is within the broad range 967 and 1,389. This range takes account of the need to deliver more affordable and market housing for an increasing number of households, take account of long-term trends in migration and supports economic growth. It also takes into account potential changes to headship rates amongst younger households.

Barnsley Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2014¹⁰

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a technical site assessment of potential housing sites. It is not a plan for development, but simply a part of the technical evidence base required to inform the plan making process.

The purpose of the Assessment is to identify where and how many new housing sites could be developed over a 5, 10 and 15 year period. It is a key element of the evidence base for the Core Strategy/Local Plan so that policy makers can assess the available land against all the other policy considerations which have to be taken into account. However, it does not in itself determine whether a site should be allocated for housing development.

The Barnsley SHLAA looked at the suitability of settlements in the District to accommodate future housing development. The following sites in Cawthorne are included in the SHLAA:

Ref	Gross Site Area (ha)	Address	Housing Type	Land Type	Yield
326	3.74	Land north of Darton Road, Cawthorne	Executive	Greenfield	42
533	20.67	Naylor industries, Clough Green Works, Lane Head	Executive	Previously developed	1864

¹⁰

https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3463873/strategic_housing_land_availability_study_v01_a.pdf

Ref	Gross Site Area (ha)	Address	Housing Type	Land Type	Yield
		Works, Cawthorne			
538	1.29	Land at Windmill Hill, Cawthorne	Executive	Greenfield	17
554	6.84	Land at South Lane, Cawthorne	Executive	Greenfield	77
675	6.39	Land off South Lane, Cawthorne	Executive	Greenfield	120

Barnsley Settlement Assessment, 2003¹¹

The purpose of this study was to provide an assessment of the suitability of settlements in Barnsley to accommodate plan-led growth both in terms of their existing sustainability and the benefits, which this could provide for improving access to services and contributing towards regeneration.

It contains the following assessment of Cawthorne:

Cawthorne is located to the west of the Barnsley Urban area and is a small village within the Western Rural Community Area.

Existing Settlement Capital

Cawthorne has limited service provision and does not contain any health facilities, a secondary school or a shopping centre and primarily relies on Barnsley for these services. The primary school has a small number of surplus spaces. It is not within a rail corridor and bus services to Barnsley are infrequent. It is also limited in terms of access to the strategic road network. There are few local employment opportunities and residents must commute to other settlements for work.

Constraints

The settlement is surrounded by an Area of High Landscape Value and this represents a major constraint to the expansion of the settlement. Although the area to the north is at risk from flooding, this is not a major constraint to expansion.

Potential Benefits of Growth

As Cawthorne is a village with a limited service role, growth would not provide any significant benefits. It is a fairly affluent settlement with high quality housing

¹¹ <https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/Development%20-%20Planning%20and%20Transportation/Planning%20Policy/LDF/CS%20Sub%20Evidence%20Base/EB33%20Barnsley%20Settlement%20Assessment%20Jacobs%202003.pdf>

and limited unemployment. Furthermore, as a commuting settlement, with limited public transport access, growth is unlikely to give rise to sustainable patterns of development.

Conclusion

Cawthorne does not have an existing service role and is a fairly affluent commuting settlement that does not require regeneration or renewal. Therefore, growth would not enhance the role and function of the settlement and it would be difficult to plan development in a sustainable and coordinated manner. Potential landscape impacts also limit the expansion of the settlement beyond its current levels. Growth above this level would not be suitable as the limited availability of services within the settlement could lead to significant out commuting for shopping, leisure and secondary school journeys.

4.2 Employment

Barnsley Employment Land Review, 2016¹²

The purpose of the Employment Land Review (ELR) is to provide evidence to support the development of the Barnsley Local Plan. It provides an overview of Barnsley's economy, employment land situation, the wider functional economic area and an assessment as to whether the Borough's current employment land stock is suitable for modern employment use.

The Review seeks to identify the Borough's employment land requirement up until 2033 by translating projected job growth forecasts into land requirements and identifies the sites which have the potential to make up the Borough's employment land portfolio up until 2033.

To ensure that the Local Plan can contribute fully to the Council's aspirations, the Review recommends that an employment land portfolio of 307.1 ha. should be allocated. No sites in Cawthorne are identified.

¹² <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/4702/eb33-barnsley-employment-land-review-december-2016.pdf>

4.3 Built and Natural Environment

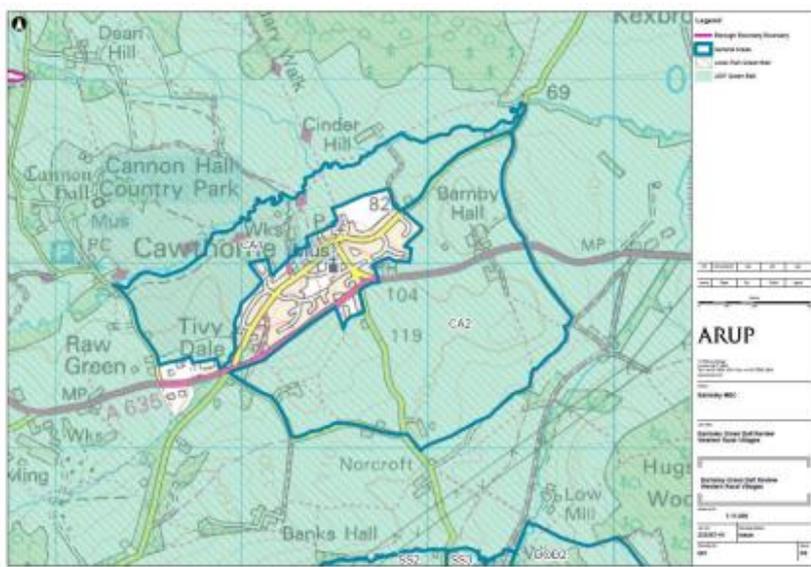
4.3.1 Green Belt

Barnsley Green Belt Review: Rural Western Villages, Ove Arup and Partners, August 2014¹³

This report provides an analysis of the Green Belt surrounding the individual Western Rural Villages. It forms one of ten Green Belt Review Documents forming the wider Green Belt Review undertaken for the extent of South Yorkshire Green Belt which falls within the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's administrative local authority area.

General Areas: Cawthorne (CA1)

This comprises an area of Green Belt to the north of Cawthorne. The site was visited and assessed against the five purposes of the Green Belt within the Site Assessment proforma. It achieved a score of 16 out of 25 which means that, as a whole, the General Area is strongly fulfilling the purposes of the Green Belt.



13

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/5264/barnsleygreenbeltreviewruralwestvillagesfinal2014.pdf>

Assessment

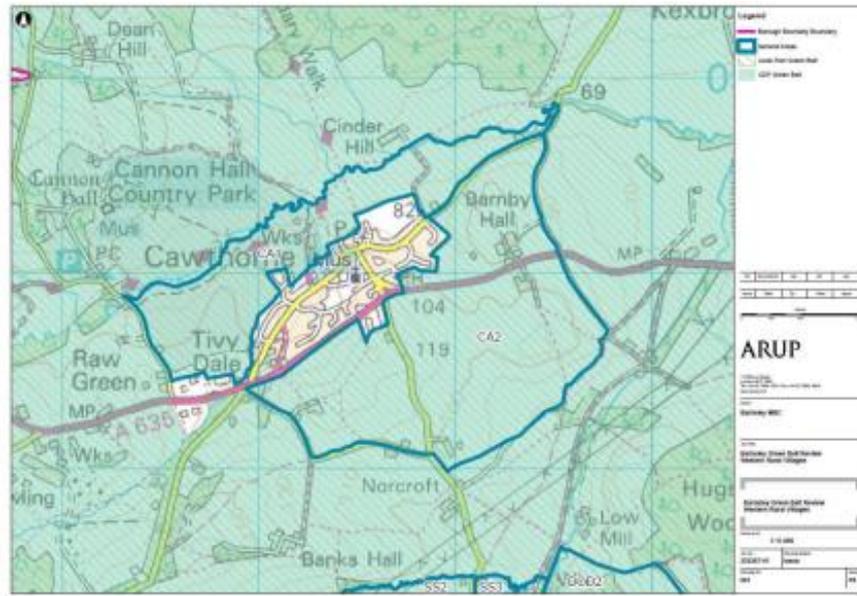
CA1 has a relatively weak functional relationship with the urban form of Cawthorne. This is as a result of the relatively strong Green Belt boundary and in part due to the topography, which rises from south to north at the edge of the current urban form, is undulating that then rises up towards Cannon Hall.

The land to the north of Cawthorne is very open and possesses strong views towards the Grade II* listed Cannon Hall and the Grade II listed Park and Garden, which means that the General Area has a strong role in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment. The current Green Belt boundary is relatively strongly defined and on the whole performs a strong role in assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment. The exception to this is residential development at 'The Park', which protrudes into the Green Belt. This Green Belt boundary could be strengthened by release of Green Belt bounded by field boundaries.

This General Area is currently performing a strong Green Belt function and therefore this General Area has not been assessed further for 'Resulting Land Parcels'.

General Areas: Cawthorne (CA2)

This comprises a triangular area of Green Belt to the south of Cawthorne. The site was visited and assessed against the five purposes of the Green Belt within the Site Assessment proforma. It achieved a score of 15 out of 25 which means that, as a whole, the General Area is moderately fulfilling the purposes of the Green Belt.



Assessment

An overall score of 15 indicates that the Green Belt in CA2 is considered to be fulfilling the purposes of the Green Belt to a weaker extent than other Green Belt areas within Barnsley.

To establish whether land within CA2 is suitable for development, the General Area was assessed against three technical site constraints which would limit opportunities for development. The three technical site constraint criteria used to appraise Green Belt land align with the criteria developed by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council as part of the Housing Sites Selection Methodology and Employment Sites Selection Methodology. This ensures that all sites (both within and outside of the Green Belt) are appraised in a consistent and robust manner.

Further Analysis of CA2

Statutory Designations

There are a number of footpaths crossing the southern part of the General Area. There are no other international or national designations within CA2.

Flood Risk

The Barnsley SFRA (2010) reveals that the General Area is situated within Flood Risk Zone 1.

Topography / Landscape / Visual

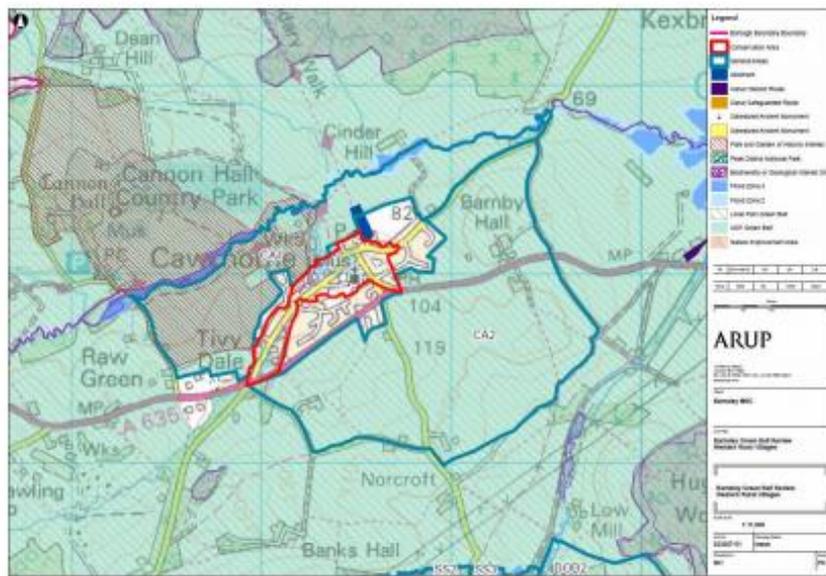
To the north of Lane Head Road the General Area slopes upwards from north to south and is undulating. To the south of Lane Head Road the general area slopes downwards from north to south and is open and rural in character. The field pattern in the southern section of CA2 indicates a history and legacy of agriculture.

The General Area contains Traditional Orchard BAP Priority Habitat and Deciduous Woodland BAP Priority Habitat.

Historic Environment

The General Area borders the Cawthorne Conservation Area and Grade II listed buildings at Barnaby Hall. The Conservation Area is considered to be an exceptionally fine example of an agricultural village set within a rural landscape. Development in CA2 may impact these heritage assets.

Figure 3.3 CA2 Technical Site Constraints Assessment



Conclusions

It is clear that CA2 can be divided into two distinct halves by Lane Head Road.

To the north of Lane Head Road, the strength of the existing Green Belt boundary is weakly defined by former field boundaries and the Green Belt is highly contained. Here, an opportunity exists to create a permanent potential Green Belt boundary along Lane Head Road and a strongly defined tree buffered boundary and pond which would mirror the extent of the built form to further to the north.

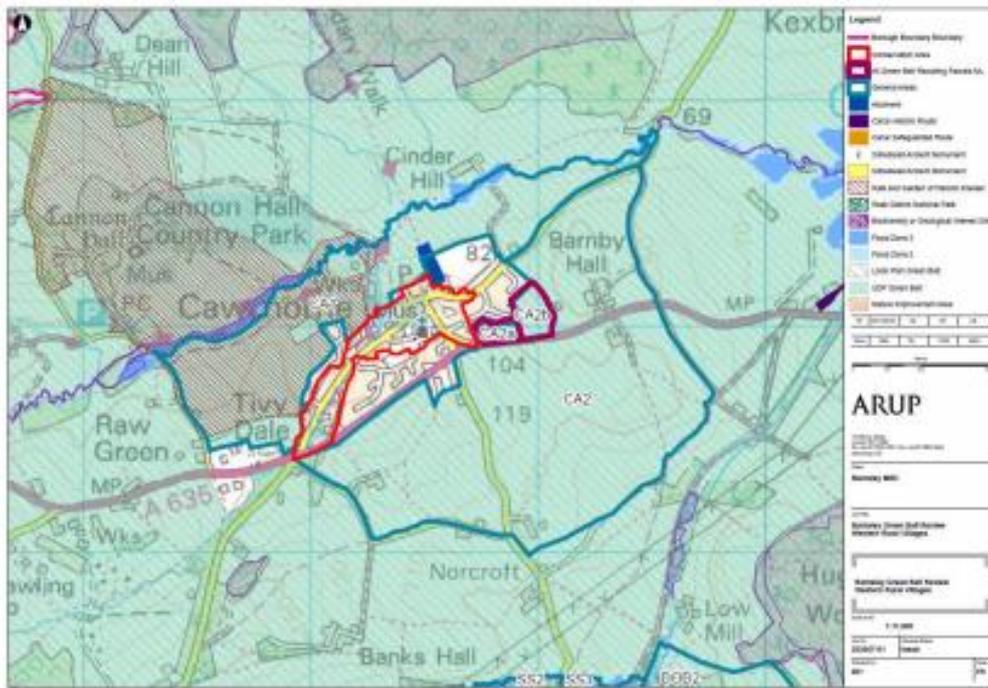
The southern section of the General Area is defined by the relatively strong Lane Head Road. Green Belt to the south of Lane Head Road is very open and the road boundary has a strong function is safeguarding the countryside from encroachment.

Defining a Resultant Land Parcel

Overview Based on the assessment of the extent to the existing Green Belt is fulfilling the purposes as set out in the NPPF, and the analysis of site based constraints, it is possible to define two Resultant Land Parcels from CA2 that could be put forward for consideration in the Housing Sites Selection Methodology and the Employment Sites Selection Methodology.

Resultant Land Parcel CA2a and CA2b There are two land parcels identified as potential options to be released from the Green Belt. They are both situated to the north of Lane Head Road. The land parcel provides the opportunity to re-define the Green Belt boundary by utilising Lane Head Road as a southern Green Belt boundary. This would create a more permanent, defensible boundary which is likely to endure beyond the lifetime of the Local Plan.

Resultant Land Parcels CA2a and CA2b



Conclusion

From analysis of the Green Belt Site Assessment Proforma it is evident that the current Green Belt boundaries are not fulfilling the purpose of the Green Belt. There

is an opportunity to consolidate residential development patterns in Cawthorne to the north and west of the general area. A permanent and long-term boundary could be located at Lane Head Road; this boundary would restrict urban sprawl as development would not exceed over the Green Belt boundary. Additionally, the boundary would prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another and the gap between towns would not be reduced. A stronger boundary would assist in delivering urban regeneration.

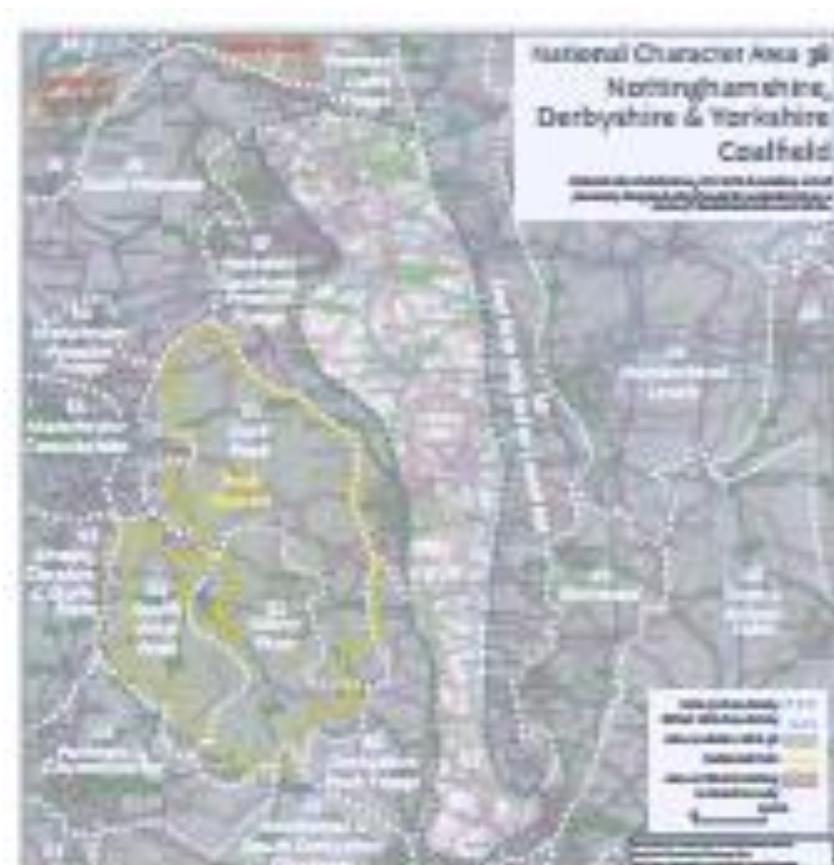
The site is unencumbered by technical constraints however there are heritage assets located in the village and development would have to take these into consideration.

4.3.2 Landscape

Natural England National Character Areas¹⁴

Natural England has produced profiles for England's 159 National Character Areas (NCAs). These are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment. Cawthorne lies within NCA 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield

¹⁴ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4743624?category=587130>



The Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield is an area that has seen great change over the past few centuries. The impact of widespread industrialisation and development on the landscape and settlement pattern within the National Character Area (NCA) is clear, influencing the visual and ecological landscape. The geological deposits of coal and iron, along with the water supply, brought mass industrialisation to the area to exploit these resources. A generally low-lying area, with hills and escarpments above wide valleys, the landscape embraces major industrial towns and cities as well as villages and countryside. Over half of the NCA (64 per cent) is currently designated as greenbelt land; this maintains some distinction between settlements and represents areas that are often under pressure for development and changes in land use. Very little of the NCA is designated for geology or nature conservation, but instead the landscape is dotted with many pockets and patches of habitat where species find refuge. This is often on land that was once worked for minerals or occupied by major industry, and as these enterprises have declined the land they once dominated has opened up with opportunities to create a new landscape which will continue to provide a strong sense of place for local populations.

The large populations of the towns and cities within the NCA mean that there will be opportunities to better engage people with the natural and historical

environment, creating new access and recreational openings that deliver a better quality of life while also helping people and wildlife to adapt to a changing climate.

The NCA is an important area nationally for history, especially in relation to industrialization and its impact on the landscape. Opportunities should be taken to restore and maintain historical features in the landscape and to explore how they can be interpreted and used to educate and engage people with the landscape.

Rivers and waterways are an important feature in the landscape, often linking urban and rural areas and increasingly providing green corridors and tranquil settings for both people and wildlife

Its key characteristics are:

- A low-lying landscape of rolling ridges with rounded sandstone escarpments and large rivers running through broad valleys, underlain by Pennine Coal Measures.
- Local variations in landscape character reflecting variations in underlying geology.
- Several major rivers flow through the rural and urban areas of the NCA, generally from west to east in broad valleys.
- A mixed pattern of built-up areas, industrial land, pockets of dereliction and farmed open country.
- Small, fragmented remnants of pre-industrial landscapes and more recent creation of semi-natural vegetation, including woodlands, river valley habitats and subsidence flashes, with field boundaries of clipped hedges or fences.
- Many areas affected by urban fringe pressures creating fragmented landscapes, some with a dilapidated character, separated by substantial stretches of intact agricultural land in both arable and pastoral use.
- A strong cultural identity arising from a history of coal mining, steel making and other heavy industry which resulted from the close relationship between underlying geology and resource availability, notably water power, iron ore and coal.
- Features of industrial heritage such as mills, goits, tips, old railway lines, canals and bridges are evident, along with former mining villages.
- Many large country houses and estates established by wealthy industrialists in the 18th and 19th centuries and ancient monuments create focal points and important recreational opportunities within the landscape, such as Bretton Hall, Wentworth, Woodhouse, Temple Newsam, Nostell Priory, Bolsover Castle and the ruins of Codnor Castle.
- Extensive urbanisation, such as in the major cities of Leeds and Sheffield, with terraced and back-to-back housing and grand 19th-century municipal

buildings and churches at their centres, now surrounded by extensive housing and industrial development.

- Widespread influence of transport routes, including canals, roads and railways, with ribbon developments emphasising the urban influence in the landscape.
- An extensive network of multi-user trails on former railway lines and canal towpaths, such as the Trans Pennine Trail and the Ebor Way.
- Continuing development pressure including land renewal and regeneration projects, especially along river corridors and around towns.

Recent changes

Trees and woodlands

- Only 20 per cent of woodlands are covered by management agreements.
- There are many small woodlands that are important for access and amenity and would benefit from improved management for biodiversity and woodfuel.
- The two community forest partnerships have had a positive impact on woodland cover across areas of the NCA and work continues to increase cover and management.

Boundary features

- Uptake of agri-environment agreements for boundary features for hedge planting and stone wall restoration was low up until 2003 (just 3 per cent of the total boundary length within the NCA).
- In 2011, 748 km of hedgerow were being managed through Environmental Stewardship agreements and hedge management under Entry Level Stewardship should bring further improvements.
- 101 km of stone wall were also in Environmental Stewardship agreements in 2011.
- Improvements can be seen in the rural areas but boundary features are often lost through development or after changes in purpose for land management.

Agriculture

- Changes in the agricultural landscape have slowed. The agricultural census data shows that there were fewer small farms (less than 5 ha) in 2009 than in 2000, although overall farm size is small, with 70 per cent of farms under 50 ha.
- In 2009 the numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs had all declined since 2000. Dairy and pig farming in particular had declined since 2000, with a move towards a wider range of arable crops, although just less than 50 per cent of the farmed land remains under grass or uncropped. This implies that either stocking rates have reduced or, as is more likely, there is more grazing devoted to horses and ponies.

- Within a mixed farming economy, there has been diversification in crops and also, more recently, a perceived increase in horsiculture in urban fringe areas, especially around Nottingham and Wakefield.
- Traditional rhubarb production in the 'rhubarb triangle' between Morley, Rothwell and Wakefield continues and "Yorkshire forced rhubarb" is protected by the European Commission's Protected Food Name scheme.
- In 2009 there were fewer people directly involved in farming, with a decline in numbers of farmers, full and part-time workers and casual / gang workers, and a small rise in numbers of farm managers, since 2000.

Settlement and development

- There is continued expansion of housing and light industry, putting a lot of pressure on the green belt (64 per cent of the area). Many new developments are of standard design and do not reflect local styles or building materials.
- Development patterns have been directly linked to colliery redevelopment sites and major roads and motorways, evidenced in the South Yorkshire local transport plan.
- Shifts in economic activity are evident where spoil heaps and other reclaimed land is being developed for light industry and warehousing, especially where close to motorways.
- There are an increasing number of wind turbines, especially on the higher ground to the west.

Semi-natural habitat

- Only 1 per cent of the area of the NCA is covered by semi-natural habitats (other than woodland) and these are vulnerable to continued fragmentation.
- The most extensive agri-environment agreements between 1999 and 2003 were for lowland pastures on neutral / acid soils and lowland hay meadows. However, given the overall size of the area this was a limited amount.
- Extensive areas originally affected by deep coal mining and other industry, creating complexes of brownfield sites, spoil heaps and subsidence flashes, have recently been restored and brought under management, often for grazing and tree planting. Substantial sites now address biodiversity, access and enjoyment, as well as flood management issues, such as the Dearne Valley and the Aire Valley between Rothwell and Castleford.

Historic features

- There is limited information available for historic features; however Countryside Quality Counts data suggests that the character of important features of the historic environment were continuing to weaken slowly.

- Many parklands are now being managed as tourism businesses, with accompanying increases in facilities and activities, but with possible dilution of historic character.
- The Heritage at Risk register indicates that there are currently 128 designated monuments at risk in the NCA.
- Some historic features are maintained and advertised as tourist attractions, for example the mine and its infrastructure at the National Mining Museum in Wakefield.

Rivers

- Well into the 20th century many watercourses were channelled and controlled as industry and settlements expanded across the area, giving rise to issues of managing flows and holding water back to prevent flooding downstream.
- Water quality has improved greatly since the decline of industrialisation in the area; developments are very close to the rivers in urban areas and run-off can continue to be an issue.

Minerals

- There continues to be a demand for coal, sandstone, limestone, sand and gravel.
- Coal resources are still available for extraction by open cast mining with new sites continuing to be explored and old sites revisited.
- Restoration of mineral sites has provided new opportunities for geodiversity, biodiversity and recreation over the past decade with areas such as Old Moor RSPB Nature Reserve now well established.

Drivers, future challenges and opportunities

Climate change in this area is likely to result in:

- Increased flooding in river valleys, notably the rivers Don, Rother, Aire and Calder and increased 'flashiness' of flows hence increasing need for flood storage areas outside of urban areas. In the urban areas of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford and Rotherham there are measures in place to maintain or increase flood defences to reduce flood risk.
- Summer droughts may lead to an increase in water demand for crop irrigation.
- Warmer winters may lead to increased tree growth, and the introduction of new non-native species.
- A longer growing season will potentially lead to double cropping in arable areas, while a warmer climate may lead to the use of new crops.
- Changes in climate will result in species migration and further pressure on and loss of small or isolated habitats.

- A requirement for increasing renewable energy generation is already resulting in an increase demand for wind turbines and biomass growth.
- Previous regional strategies identified the need to encourage planting for biomass around Barnsley and Rotherham. ■ Increases in summer temperatures may be higher in urban areas due to the urban heat island effect.
- Climate change may lead to an increase in the instability of steeper slopes with the potential for increased landslides.

Other key drivers

- An expansion of housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and cultural activities and facilities provision will continue to be provided within many principal towns, such as Leeds, Wakefield, Rotherham, Barnsley and Sheffield. The local authority designation of Green Belt may be significantly challenged here.
- Growth corridors, such as the Lower Aire Valley south of Leeds, and 'Waverley' between Rotherham and Sheffield, will bring development pressures, but also opportunities for incorporating improved green infrastructure, more sustainable public transport links and walking /cycling routes. Sustainable urban growth in the Lower Aire Valley, Bradford / Shipley corridor and the Dearne Valley are developing best practice demonstration projects.
- Economic regeneration is a key driver for this NCA, with expansion planned for Wakefield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Sheffield and Chesterfield, offering significant opportunities to integrate green infrastructure into housing development. The relevant City Region Development Programmes are drawing up green infrastructure strategies that identify the role that green infrastructure can play. For instance, Sheffield places a strong emphasis on green infrastructure and the economic, environmental and social benefits it brings. This will be enhanced through increased and enhanced woodland planting in line with the South Yorkshire Forest Plan and the further regeneration of the Upper and Lower Don Valleys and the Dearne Valley.
- The complex mix of farmland, urban areas, industry, river and canal corridors and semi-natural habitats puts pressure on landscape features, but also provides opportunities for local populations to gain access to the natural environment for enjoyment and understanding.
- The NCA is identified as a priority area for woodland restoration and new woodland creation, with the South Yorkshire Community Forest a key player in encouraging new woodland.
- There is a need for improved flood management for most of the main rivers. The rivers Aire and Calder in the north-east and rivers Don and Rother in the south have been identified as key areas for new floodplain woodland.

- There has been a loss of biodiversity interest in the NCA over recent decades. The Lawton Review puts forward recommendations for improving connectivity and resilience of habitats; there are opportunities for enhancement in this way in this NCA as it is a very permeable landscape, with an accommodating landform and many opportunities for improved site management.
- Much of the land in central areas is identified as having a high or very high vulnerability to livestock poaching. Poaching leads to surface compaction and waterlogging, increasing the risk of rapid surface run-off as well as threatening valued grassland habitats. Many of the soils can be seasonally waterlogged, and in places agricultural practices have also led to soils in the area (notably in the centre) having a medium or high sensitivity to degradation.
- The current poor performance of the region in terms of recycling and recovery means there is likely to be an increasing need for waste management facilities. There is also a need for an increase in landfill capacity and open cast mining sites are often under demand for waste disposal after extraction of coal has been completed.
- There will be a continued demand for coal (with resources available to be extracted by open-cast mining), sandstone, limestone, sand and gravel. The Yorkshire and Humber aggregate mineral resources map shows resources of sand and gravel in the east of the area as well as areas of sandstone. Quarry restoration schemes often include fishing ponds, which provide opportunities for recreation, but enhancement for biodiversity and geodiversity also needs to be addressed.
- There may be opportunities to generate hydro-power from weirs on the rivers, and solar energy farms towards the south of the area. Biomass is increasingly important as a source of renewable energy, with biomass power plants currently in planning.
- The development of industry close to the riparian habitat can hinder work to improve water quality.
- There is continued pressure for food production associated with a national drive for greater self-sufficiency.

Landscape opportunities

- Protect the evidence of the industrial era, retaining key and iconic buildings. Plan to encourage development that does not detract from these buildings and their settings.
- Protect cultural links with the industrial past and enhance public understanding of the effects on the landscape today, retaining some industrial features including spoil tips.
- Protect existing fragmented semi-natural habitats and plan to better manage, buffer, expand and link these habitats where possible. Plan improved connectivity between habitats.

- Manage woodlands more appropriately to accommodate wildlife and access. Plan to increase woodland within the NCA especially where it can help improve local landscape and contribute to biodiversity.
- Manage agricultural areas to protect and maintain watercourses, historic ground features, hedges, hedgerow trees and other habitats. Plan to restore boundary hedgerows.
- Manage development so that evidence of different periods of history, including early industrial sites, are retained and conserved.
- Maintain and manage a strong network of public rights of way to link people to the natural environment, encouraging sustainable transport and more access to the environment particularly in areas where there are poor health indices.
- Aim to increase green infrastructure provision in the area that will contribute to biodiversity and provide opportunities for enjoyment of the natural environment, particularly where this can be delivered close to where people live.
- Plan to create and link wetland habitats in river valleys, to strengthen landscape character and enhance biodiversity, and to improve connectivity for species.
- Manage and plan the restoration of unimproved grassland and species-rich grasslands that are more commonly found in the south of the NCA.

4.3.3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Strategic Flood Risk Assessments are completed in two consecutive stages:

- Level 1 SFRA which is a strategic assessment of all forms of flood risk in an area
- Level 2 SFRA which is a more detailed flood risk assessment of areas which have been identified as potential development sites

Barnsley Council commissioned consultants to undertake a Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) update in September 2010.

Barnsley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1- JBA Consulting, September 2010¹⁵

This Level 1 SFRA provides some useful information about flood risk in Barnsley and explains current National, Regional and local land use planning and flood risk

¹⁵ <https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/Development%20-%20Planning%20and%20Transportation/Planning%20Policy/SUBMISSION%20Education%20Sites%20DPD/Barnsley%20Level%201%20SFRA%20Final%20Report.pdf>

management policy drivers in respect of potential flooding from all sources. It provides information on key rivers and watercourses and current Environment Agency flood risk management plans, strategies and schemes. The Sequential and Exception Tests are essential requirements and the SFRA explains the Risk Based Sequential Approach in which these tests are carried out for proposed development allocations; and recommends the use of flood risk indicators and a flood risk balance sheet to assist planners in their strategic land use considerations.

A suite of SFRA maps across the borough is provided to supplement the Environment Agency's Flood Maps along with information on their use and interpretation.

It is recommended that, in order to evaluate sites for development allocation, the Council should consider the following:

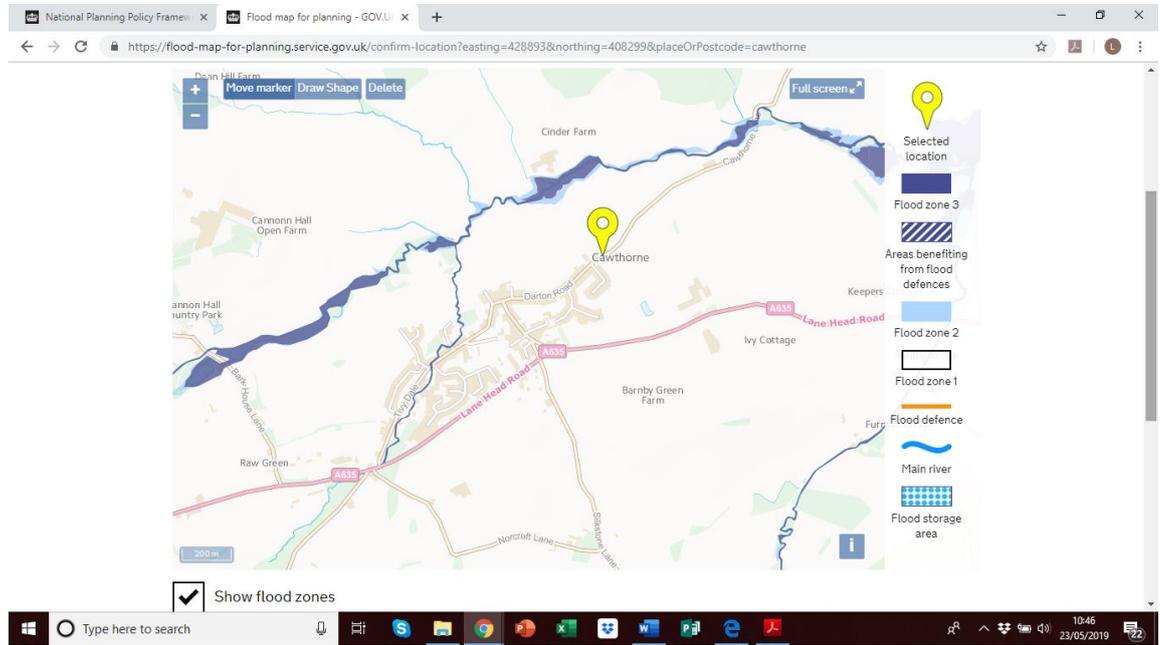
- Sites put forward for development should be assessed against the SFRA maps included in this Report
- Sites should be selected at lower risk of flooding in preference to higher risk areas.
- Developers will need to provide sufficient information to enable the Council to assess a Sequential Test

New development should be made safe and not increase flood risk elsewhere through careful planning, appropriate design and layout (including the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems) etc.

Where employment or residential developments are proposed within higher risk zones, a site specific Flood Risk Assessment should consider the likely depth of flooding as this will indicate the likely extent of mitigation measures required. The depth of flooding can be used as an indication of whether or not the Exception Test is likely to be passed. This will be less likely where the depth of flooding is likely to require substantial mitigation.

A site specific Flood Risk Assessment should consider all sources of flooding and mitigation measures will be required to compensate for loss of floodplain storage. Depending on the extent of flooding, mitigation measure in these instances may significantly reduce the developable area. Consideration should also be given to the likely impact of development elsewhere. For example, surface water drainage from greenfield development is likely to increase flood risk to neighbouring developments unless surface water drainage is effectively managed.

Flood Map for Planning – Cawthorne¹⁶



¹⁶ <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

4.3.4 Built Environment

Cawthorne Conservation Area



There is no Conservation Area Appraisal for this Conservation Area but the following description is set out in the Barnsley Development Sites and Places Consultation Draft Plan 2012¹⁷:

The Conservation Area is north west of Barnsley town centre and is an exceptionally fine example of an agricultural village set within a rural landscape. The village originally developed as a farming community but later became a hub for local open cast mining and iron production (however, little evidence of this former industry remains today). The Conservation Area exhibits detached, semi-detached and terrace housing typically comprising two storeys. The majority of properties are residential, however there are a number of small businesses along with a village shop and school. A number of properties survive of significant age from the 15th, 16th and 17th century. Building material is predominantly locally quarried fine-grained Delph sandstone, but locally made red brick elements are not uncommon. Roofing materials tend to be stone slate. Architecturally, designs tend to be of the simple local vernacular, with some more decorative (but limited) architectural elements. A small amount of infill took place during the inter war period, notably around Kirkfield Close in the Art Deco style and in the later post war period along Darton Road and around Tivy Dale.

4.4 Infrastructure

4.4.1 Sheffield City Region Local Transport Strategy 2011-2026¹⁸

The Sheffield City Region Local Transport Strategy forms the first part of the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011 – 2026. The City Region covers South Yorkshire (Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield) and parts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, including the Peak District National Park.

The Transport Strategy sets out the following goals:

- To support the economic growth of the Sheffield City Region
- To enhance social inclusion and health
- To reduce the emissions from vehicles
- To make transport increasingly safe and secure

¹⁷

<http://consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal/development/planning/dsap/dsap?pointId=s1341840320347>

¹⁸ <http://www.syltp.org.uk/documents/SCRTransportStrategy.pdf>

In order to achieve these goals, a number of policies are set out:

To support economic growth

- To improve surface access to international gateways
- To improve the reliability and resilience of the national road network using a range of management measures
- To promote efficient and sustainable means of freight distribution, while growing the City Region's logistics sector
- To improve rail services and access to stations, focusing on interventions that can be delivered in the short term
- To ensure that the City Region is served by High Speed Rail
- To improve connectivity between major settlements
- To deliver interventions required for development and regeneration
- To develop high quality public places
- To focus new development along key public transport corridors and in places adjacent to existing shops and services
- To apply parking policies to promote efficient car use, while remaining sensitive to the vulnerability of urban economies
- To develop public transport that connects people to jobs and training in both urban and rural areas
- To reduce the amount of productive time lost on the strategic road network and improve its resilience and reliability
- To ensure our networks are well-maintained

To enhance social inclusion and health

- To develop user-friendly public transport, covering all parts of the City Region, with high quality of integration between different modes
- To ensure public transport is accessible to all
- To work with operators to keep fares affordable, especially for travellers in need
- To provide efficient and sustainable access to our green and recreational spaces, so that they can be enjoyed by all residents and attract tourism

To reduce emissions

- To work to improve the efficiency of all vehicles and reduce their carbon emissions
- To encourage active travel and develop high quality cycling and walking networks
- To provide information and travel advice for the users of all modes of transport, so that they can make informed travel choices

- To support the generation of energy from renewable sources, and use energy in a responsible way
- To improve air quality, especially in designated AQMA areas

To maximise safety

- To encourage safer road use and reduce casualties on our roads
- To work with the Police to enforce traffic laws
- To focus safety efforts on vulnerable groups
- To improve safety and the perception of safety on public transport

4.4.2 Barnsley's Green Space Strategy Updated 2016¹⁹

This document sets out the overall strategy for green space and the standards of green space to be achieved.

The Green Space Strategy sets out seven different types of green space. These are as follows.

- Parks and open spaces
- Child and youth facilities
- Outdoor sports facilities, including school playing fields
- Green ways – paths and other open routes that provide links between housing, countryside and services, used for leisure, for access to work and services, and for wildlife migration (moving from one place to another)
- Natural and semi-natural areas
- Allotments
- Churchyards and cemeteries

Private gardens, unless they are really important to the appearance of the local area, small grass verges along roads, and civic space (mainly hard-surfaced public spaces such as town squares, pedestrian streets and other hard-surfaced open areas in towns) are not included as green space.

As a village in the rural area, the Strategy indicates that the following green spaces should be present:

¹⁹ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/4088/barnsleys-green-space-strategy-2016-update.pdf>

Green Space Category	Should be Present?
Parks and Open Spaces	
Local neighbourhood green space	Yes
District green space	Possibly
Borough green space	No
Regional and sub-regional green space	No
Child and Youth Facilities	
Equipped play areas	Yes
Local equipped area for play	Possibly
Neighbourhood equipped area for play	No
Facility for young people	Possibly
Outdoor Sports Facilities	
Local neighbourhood sports facility	Yes
District sports facility	Possibly
Borough sports facility	No
Greenways	Yes
Natural and Semi-natural Areas	Yes
Allotments	Yes
Churchyards and Cemeteries	
Churchyards and cemeteries will be created as they are needed, that is, when a new church is built or more space is needed for burials	

4.4.3 Barnsley Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) 2015 ²⁰

This IDP provides a technical evidence base and considers the following:

- The current level of infrastructure provision within Barnsley and whether this infrastructure is currently fit for purpose to support the existing population
- The level of planned infrastructure within Barnsley – as set out in plans and strategies adopted by BMBC and the forthcoming strategies from organisations responsible for the delivery of planned infrastructure
- Whether the current and planned infrastructure scheduled to be delivered will support the level of growth planned in Barnsley and whether a gap exists

²⁰ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3923/appendix-g-draft-infrastructure-delivery-plan.pdf>

- The costs associated with planned infrastructure provision and whether there is a gap between committed, allocated and required investment
- solutions to any gaps between committed and required investment
- Any future CIL

In terms of green space, the IDP indicates that the area within which Cawthorne Falls benefits from a significant amount of Strategic Green Infrastructure including the Peak District National Park and the historic landscape corridor to the West of the M1 comprising Cannon Hall and Wentworth Castle. However, there is a significant deficiency in relation to children's play areas and there is also a deficiency in terms of youth facilities.

The overall conclusion from the IDP is that there is broadly sufficient infrastructure, either current or planned to support the housing and economic growth aspirations for Barnsley up to 2033. As such, the current evidence shows that the strategy set out in the emerging Local Plan is broadly deliverable.

4.4.4 Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a statutory way of collecting developer contributions to help fund infrastructure projects such as transport schemes and community facilities, to support new development in the area. Under the CIL arrangements local authorities can charge a locally set rate per square metre on many types of new development.

Barnsley Council consulted on a Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) between 15 June and July 2015 and a Draft Charging Schedule in October/November 2016.

Barnsley Council Community Infrastructure Levy – Draft Charging Schedule, 2016²¹

The assessment of residential land and property values in Barnsley indicates that the borough can be divided into eight principal sub-market areas.

21

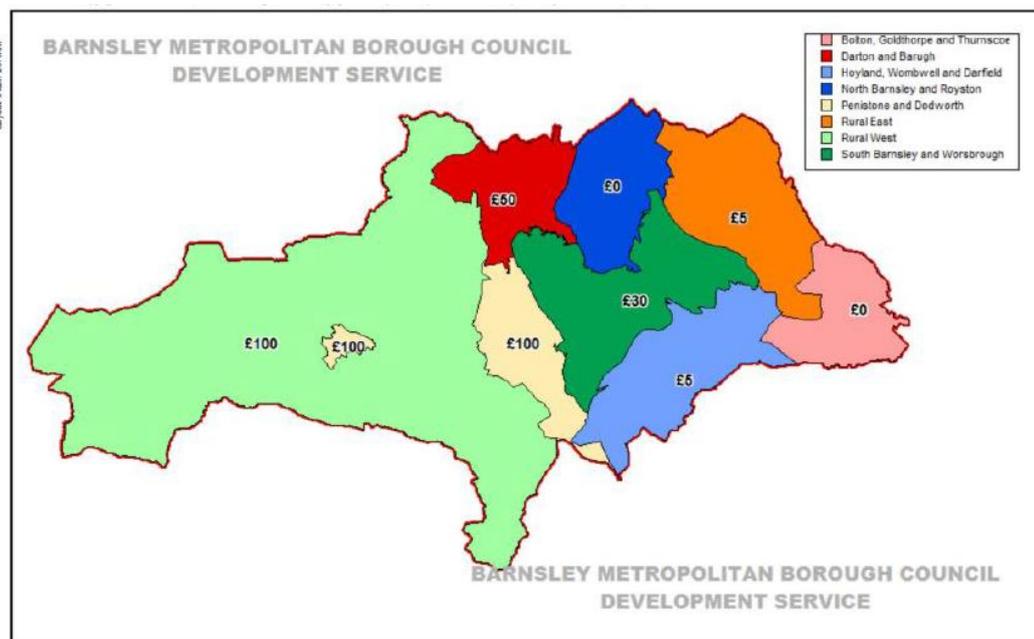
<http://consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal/development/planning/cil/cil2016?pointId=s1473426241860#section-s1473426241860>

The viability assessment undertaken demonstrates an increased land value benchmark for residential schemes of < 15 dwellings as a result of Affordable Housing provision not being applicable for those developments. Viability evidence therefore shows that a separate differential charging zone could be applied for those developments across the identified submarkets.

Residential Development

Sub Market	CIL Rate Per SQM => 15 Dwellings	CIL Rate Per SQM < 15 Dwellings
Rural West	£80	£80
Penistone & Dodworth	£80	£80
Darton & Barugh	£50	£80
South Barnsley & Worsbrough	£10	£50
Rural East	£0	£30
Hoyland, Wombwell & Darfield	£0	£0
North Barnsley & Royston	£0	£0
Bolton, Goldthorpe & Thurnscoe	£0	£0

Cawthorne is in the Rural West residential sub market



Commercial Development

Land Use	Proposed CIL Rate
A1 All Areas	£70
All Other Non-Residential Development	£0

The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) make provision for three classes of development that are exempt from any CIL liability. These are:

- Affordable housing;
- Charitable developments that are used wholly, or mainly for charitable purposes; and
- Self-build housing

The Council may also consider introducing an Exceptions Policy enabling the two other areas of discretionary exemptions, as set out in the regulations, namely:

- Developments by charities which are held as an investment from which the profits are applied for charitable purposes; and
- Where a specific scheme cannot afford to pay the levy.

Charging authorities will be required to pass a proportion of CIL receipts to town or parish councils. Town and parish councils will receive a 15% share of CIL revenue from development in their area, subject to a cap of £100 per household in the town or parish council area. Where a neighbourhood has drawn up a Neighbourhood Plan, this share would increase to an uncapped 25 percent.

5.0 Supplementary Planning Documents ²²

Please note that following the adoption of the Local Plan on 3 January 2019, we are currently consulting on Draft Supplementary Planning Documents, Planning Advice Notes and updated Local Validation Requirements. You can view, download and comment on the SPD's/PAN's and the local validation requirements using the [Council's online consultation system](#)

Supplementary planning documents contain advice for people applying for planning permission.

They help us to make decisions on applications and are used alongside the [Core Strategy](#).

Following the advice in them leads to a smoother planning process and a good quality development at the end of it. Read more about the [planning process](#) here.

Title	Guidance included
Hot food take-aways	explains the main issues that are likely to apply to a planning application for a hot food take-away and includes exclusion zones around schools where new take-aways won't be allowed.
Barn conversions	offers design guidance to anyone seeking to convert a farm building to residential or other use.
Trees and hedgerows	offers guidance on how to deal with existing trees and hedgerows on development sites.
Shop front design	offers guidance to anyone seeking to alter a shopfront.
Advertisements	offers guidance to anyone seeking to display an outdoor advertisement.
House extensions	offers guidance to anyone seeking to extend their house.
Residential amenity and the siting of buildings	sets out the design principles that will apply to applications for non residential buildings in proximity to existing residential properties.
Designing new housing development	sets out the design principles that will apply to new housing development, including infill and backland development.

²² <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/supplementary-planning-documents/>

Title	Guidance included
Open space provision on new housing developments	provides guidance on what will be expected in terms of open space provision for new residential developments.
Parking	sets out the parking standards that we'll apply to all new development.

Supplementary planning guidance and planning advice notes:

These all relate to saved [Unitary Development Plan](#) policies or national policy.

Supplementary planning guidance (SPGs) cover particular types of development or development issues:

- [Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions](#) offers guidance on the information required to support a planning application seeking removal of agricultural occupancy condition
- [How to Appeal against a Planning Decision](#) offers guidance to assist applicants and agents who are considering making an appeal.
- [Lawful Development Certificates](#) offers guidance to anyone considering applying for a Lawful Development Certificate.
- [Walls & Fences](#) provides guidance on the planning requirements for walls and fences.
- [Mortar Mixes for Pointing Historic Buildings](#) offers guidance on methods and mixes for pointing historic buildings.
- [Cawthorne Village Design Guide](#) provides guidance to those proposing development in Cawthorne.
- [Silkstone Parish Design Statement](#) provides guidance to those proposing development in Silkstone Parish.

Planning Advice Notes (PANs)

Update the [Unitary Development Plan](#) where national planning policy has changed:

- [Financial Contributions to School Places](#) advises on the requirements for financial contributions towards the provision of school places.

Please note that the Sustainable Location of Housing Sites (PAN30) was revoked by Barnsley's Full Council on 2nd February 2017. Approval was given to the use of

a simplified and updated planning tool that will assist in the consideration of relevant planning applications. This is likely to be incorporated into the current planning application validation checklist.

6.0 Built Heritage in Cawthorne

6.1 Listed Buildings

There are 81 statutory Listed Buildings, a Scheduled Monument and a Historic Park and Garden in Cawthorne Parish²³. These are:

Name	Location	Grade
Grave slab (Moxon) approximately 10 metres south of east end of nave of Church of All Saints in line with west end of parish rooms	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Grave slab (Shyrte) approximately 5 metres south of south porch of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Guide post opposite east end of Kirkfield Close	Church Street, Cawthorne	II
The fountain opposite number 4	Church Street, Cawthorne	II
Red House	Church Street, Cawthorne	II
Brook House	Dark Lane, Cawthorne	II
The Golden Cross	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
31, Darton Road, 33, Darton Road	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Ha ha to front and garden wall to right of Cinder Hill Farmhouse	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Lion's head drinking fountain in north garden wall of number 4	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Flash House Farmhouse and adjoining cottage	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Brick barn at extreme north east of Barnby Hall Farmyard	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Milestone approximately 600 metres east of Barnby Hall Farm	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Gardner's Cottage including attached garden walls and ha ha at south end, at Cannon Hall Nurseries	New Road, Cawthorne	II

²³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?searchtype=nhleadvanced>

Name	Location	Grade
Dovecote adjacent to Jowett House Cottage	New Road, Cawthorne	II
Upper Norcroft Cottages	4 Norcroft Lane, 6 Norcroft Lane, Cawthorne	II
Barn approximately 25 metres east of Upper House Farmhouse	North Lane, Cawthorne	II
Barn and adjoining range at 90 degrees at Wool Greaves Farm	South Lane, Cawthorne	II
South Lodge	The Park, Cawthorne	II
Park House	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Jowett Saw Mill	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Cannon Hall	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II*
Ha ha in Cannon Hall Park to south of house and east side of gardens	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Hot wall, hot house and camelia house east of south front of Cannon Hall	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Cascade bridge approximately 50 metres north of Jowett Saw Mill	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Archway and window fragments forming gateway in east wall of Cannon Hall garden approximately 50 metres north east of ornamental pool	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Cannon Hall Farmhouse and adjoining range including former stable range at 90 degrees	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
East west range attached at 90 degrees to south end of former coach house at Cannon Hall	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Seven grave cover fragments in north wall of church yard opposite east end of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Grave slab (Hewitt) approximately 3 metres south of east end of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Raised grave slab (Moakson) approximately 2.5 metres south of parish room in line with east	Church Road, Cawthorne	II

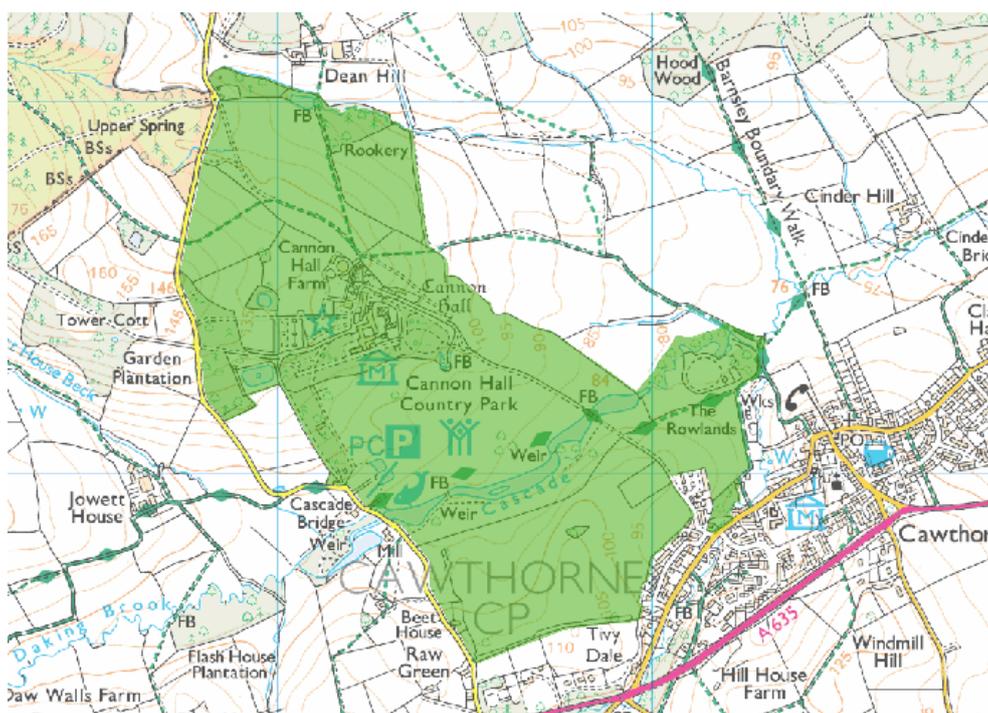
Name	Location	Grade
end of South Chapel of Church of All Saints		
Group of 4 raised grave slabs (Rich) approximately 3 metres north of parish rooms (west end) and 8 metres south of south chapel door of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Grave slab (Streete) approximately 3 metres south of east end of nave of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Archway approximately 10 metres west of ornamental to south east of Cannon Hall Gardens	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Former coach house to Cannon Hall	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II*
Cross adjacent to steps at western approach to Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Pair of raised grave slabs (Turton) immediately north of parish rooms and in line with east end of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Raised grave slab (Swift) approximately 3 metres south of south door of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Tomb chest (Marshall) approximately 7 metres south of east end of nave of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Golden Cross Cottage	1 Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Well at side of road at number 30	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Barn at Flash House Farm	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Brick barn approximately 50 metres east of Barnby Hall Farmhouse	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II

Name	Location	Grade
Workshop at west end of range along north side of Barnby Hall Farm	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Former aqueduct over Silkstone Beck at north east end of former Barnby Basin approximately 150 metres north of Barnby Bridge	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Folly approximately 450 metres west north west of Tower Cottage at junction of paths at Deffer Woods just within the parish boundary	New Road, Cawthorne	II
Pashley Green Farmhouse and adjoining range	North Lane, Cawthorne	II
Upper House Farmhouse	North Lane, Cawthorne	II
Wool Greaves Farmhouse	South Lane, Cawthorne	II*
Toll Bar Cottage	Woolstocks Lane, Cawthorne	II
Dovecote and cart house at Banks Hall Farm	Woolstocks Lane, Cawthorne	II
Barn to south west of Brook House	Dark Lane, Cawthorne	II
K6 telephone kiosk outside post office	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Wall with sculpted panels and figures opposite numbers 6 and 8	Taylor Hill, Cawthorne	II
L shape range of barns at stabling at Upper Elmhirst Farm	South Lane, Cawthorne	II
Jowett House and adjoining cottage	New Road, Cawthorne	II
Milestone at Clough Green	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
North Lodge	New Road, Cawthorne	II
Cinder Hill Farmhouse	Darton Road, Cawthorne	II
Pair of raised grave slabs (Clegg) approximately 5 metres south of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Raised grave slab (Cudworth) approximately midway between parish rooms and east end of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II

Name	Location	Grade
Pair of grave slabs (Shaw, Longley) approximately 3 metres east of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Gardner's Cottage in Cannon Hall Grounds	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Milestone opposite number 9 Malt Kiln	Taylor Hill, Cawthorne	II
Banks Hall	Woolstocks Lane, Cawthorne	II
Deer shelter in Cannon Hall Park approximately 200 metres south west of Cannon Hall	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Footbridge over pond approximately 600 metres north east of Cascade Bridge in Cannon Hall Park	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Window fragments on wall at south end of ornamental pool to south east of Cannon Hall	Bark House Lane, Cawthorne	II
Kexbrough Bridge over Cawthorpe Dike	Cawthorpe Laem, Kexbrough, Cawthorne	II
Pair of grave slabs (Newton Rhoades) approximately 2 metres north of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Pair of raised grave slabs (Turton) immediately north of west end of parish rooms in yard of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Group of three grave slabs (Dixon) approximately 5 metres south of South Chapel door of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Grave slab (Firth) approximately 15 metres south of south church yard wall of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
2 grave slabs (Burgon, Robuck) approximately 5 metres west of south porch of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
Parish rooms on south side of church yard	Church Street, Cawthorne	II

Name	Location	Grade
Barnby Hall including attached archway to left side	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Milestone approximately 200 metres west of junction with Coach Gae	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Jowett House Farmhouse	New Road, Cawthorne	II
Tower Cottage	New Road, Cawthorne	II
Barn approximately 30 metres south east of Pashley Green Farmhouse	North Lane. Cawthorne	II
Scheduled Monument		
Anglo-Saxon period cross in churchyard of All Saints		
Historic Park and Garden		
Cannon Hall		

Cannon Hall Historic Park and Garden



7.0 Conclusion

Neighbourhood Plans are required to sit within the framework of national, regional and local planning policies, and to be in general conformity with those policies. The information provided in this document sets out the planning policy context, within which the Cawthorne Neighbourhood Plan should be prepared.

It is important to note that the document is a “live” document in that it will require regular reviewing and updating to ensure that it takes account of changes to emerging plans as they move forward towards adoption, and that it reflects other planning policy documents as and when they are published.

The planning policy background therefore has been reviewed before consultation on the Draft Plan.

Kirkwells

The Planning People

For more information on the contents of this document contact:

Louise Kirkup

Director

Kirkwells

Lancashire Digital Technology Centre

Bancroft Road

Burnley

Lancashire

BB10 2TP

01282 872570