

Cawthorne Parish
Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP)
2020 - 2033
Pre-Referendum Version



Cawthorne Parish Council

June 2020

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Foreword

Welcome to the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) for Cawthorne Parish.

The NDP has been prepared through an extensive process of informal and formal public consultation and was subjected to an independent examination in Spring 2020. The examiner recommended that, subject to the proposed modifications set out in the Examiner's Report, the NDP should proceed to a referendum.

The earliest the NDP can be subjected to a Referendum is 6th May 2021 (unless there is a further change to the legislation)¹.

The NDP sets out the key planning issues for the parish and sets out planning policies to guide new development. It builds on earlier work including the Cawthorne Parish Plan and the (recently updated) Village Design Statement and it has been informed by the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan which forms a key part of the evidence base for design policies in the NDP. (The Conservation Area Appraisal is currently un-adopted by BMBC and so is in a draft state albeit progressing towards adoption.)

The NDP has been developed to establish a vision for the Parish, helping to deliver the local community's aspirations and needs up to 2033. The NDP will be a statutory planning document and once finalised, will be used to help determine planning applications alongside national planning policies and Barnsley MBC's planning policies.

Our plan has been prepared by local residents taking into account the views of residents in Cawthorne Parish. The Steering Committee has consulted with and listened to the community, local organisations and local businesses on a wide range of issues that will influence the well-being, sustainability and long-term preservation of our rural community in an ever-changing technical world.

Tony Butterworth
Chair of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee
June 2020

¹ See Planning Practice Guidance

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2# covid-19>

All neighbourhood planning referendums that have been recently cancelled, or are scheduled to take place, between 16 March 2020 and 5 May 2021 are postponed in line with the [Local Government and Police and Crime Commissioner \(Coronavirus\) \(Postponement of Elections and Referendums\) \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2020](#) until 6 May 2021.

Executive Summary

The Cawthorne Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) has been prepared by a Steering Committee of local residents on behalf of Cawthorne Parish Council.

The NDP has been prepared within the framework of national and local (Barnsley MBC) planning policies. It has the same plan period as the adopted Barnsley Local Plan - up to 2033. The village of Cawthorne is inset within the Green Belt and has a conservation area, a number of listed buildings and significant designated natural environment assets including an historic park and garden, ancient woodlands and Local Wildlife Sites.

The NDP sets out a Vision for the parish and 6 Objectives.

Planning policies have been prepared to deliver the vision and objectives and to guide development in Cawthorne up to 2033. The planning policies are provided under the following identified themes:

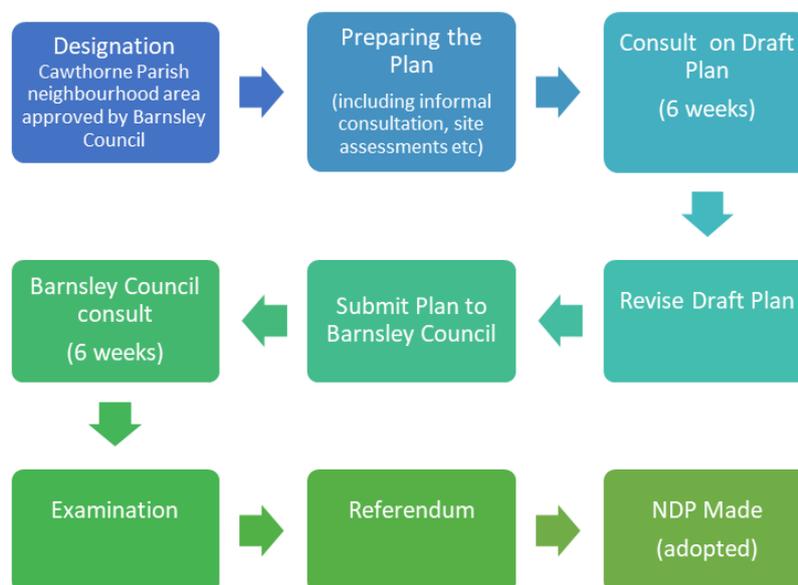
- **Landscape, Wildlife and the Natural Environment** - these policies aim to protect and enhance the distinctive local landscape character, key views and wildlife in the parish and requires renewable energy schemes to minimise any adverse impacts on natural and built heritage;
- **Community and Sports Facilities** - important local facilities are identified and protected and investment in new facilities is supported. Several Local Green Spaces are identified for protection;
- **Design and Heritage** - the Village Design Statement (VDS) was used as a basis for preparing design policies which seek to protect the historic character of the village and promote high quality design in new developments. Cawthorne Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document was adopted by Barnsley MBC November in 2019²;
- **Housing** - a policy has been prepared to support limited infill development within the built-up area of the village (development boundary) which provides the types and sizes of houses that local people need; and
- **Tourism and Business** - investment in local economic development is supported to help provide local employment opportunities which are appropriate to the rural area.

² See <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/13502/cawthorne-design-statement-spd-august-2019.pdf>

1. What is the Cawthorne Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP)?

- 1.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) are a new type of planning policy document, prepared by Parish Councils and some other bodies to guide new development within a defined area, such as a parish. They are used alongside Local Authority (here, Barnsley MBC) and national planning policy documents, to help determine planning applications. NDPs are powerful tools and present significant opportunities for local people to have a real say in how, and where, development should happen within their local area. An NDP can cover a range of planning related issues, or just have one, single policy.
- 1.2 It is important to remember that NDPs cannot be prepared in isolation. They have to be in general conformity with local strategic planning policies. These are set out in the Barnsley Local Plan up to 2033 which was adopted on 3rd January 2019.³
- 1.3 NDPs are also required to have regard to national planning policy (National Planning Policy Framework NPPF, Revised July 2018 and updated 19th February 2019⁴ and other guidance).
- 1.4 All NDP planning policies and proposals have to be underpinned by a clear and robust evidence base of local opinion and technical resources, and overall the Plan has to meet a set of “basic conditions” set out in national guidance.
- 1.6 Preparing an NDP is a complex and lengthy process – see Figure 1. This is the final version of the NDP, and it incorporates modifications recommended in the Examiner’s Report following the NDP examination.

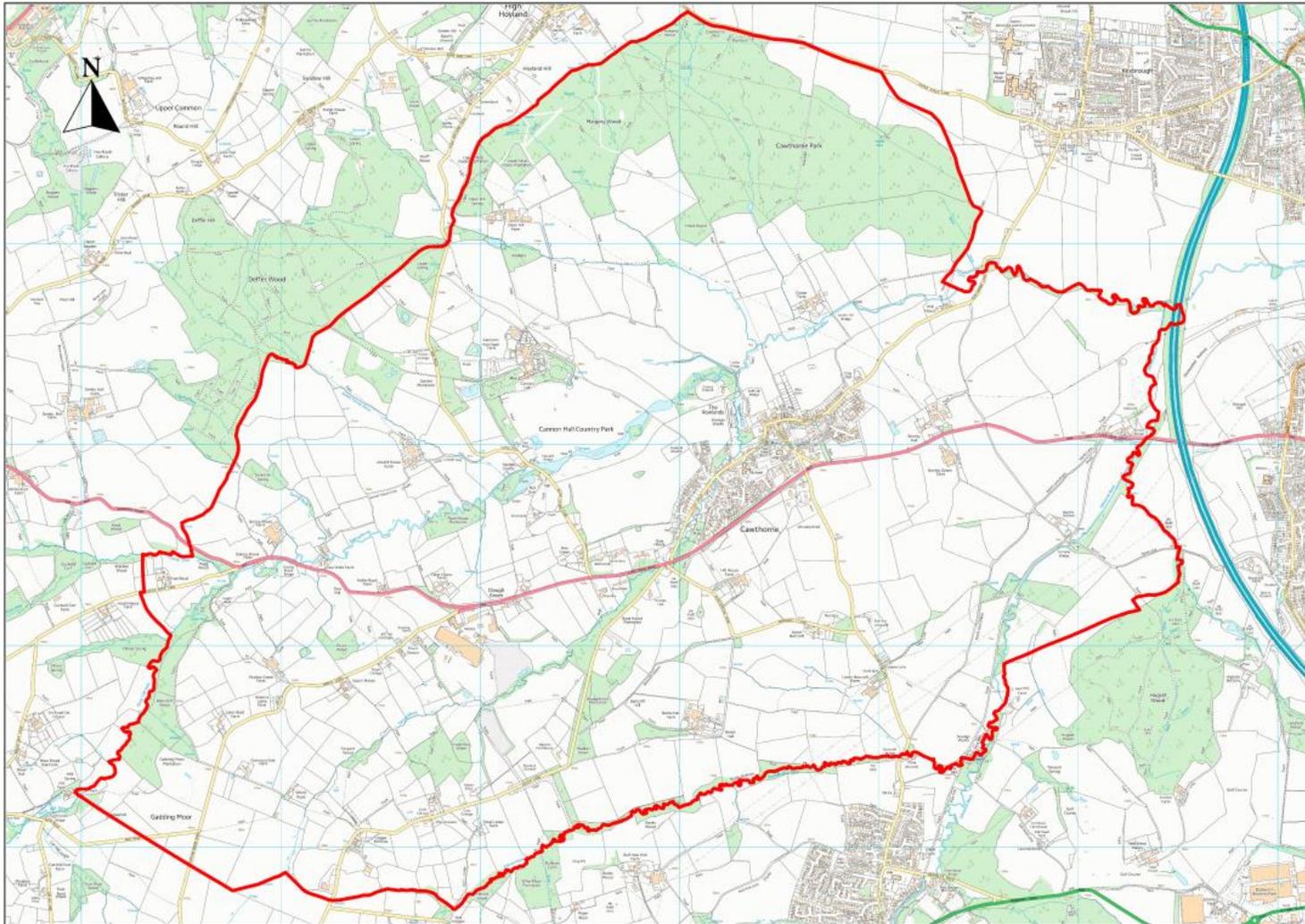
Figure 1 NDP Process



³ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-new-local-plan/barnsleys-local-plan/>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

Map 1 Cawthorne Parish and Designated Neighbourhood Area



2. An NDP for Cawthorne Parish

- 2.1 The Parish of Cawthorne lies about 4 miles west of Barnsley and is located in the Green Belt. The Parish comprises the village of Cawthorne and a wider rural area of scattered smaller settlements and farms. It extends over 1500 hectares and had a population of 1,151 in the 2011 Census.
- 2.2 The following main businesses and tourist attractions are located within the Cawthorne Parish boundary:
1. Naylor Industries, a multi-site organisation in the UK, has a major employment site manufacturing clay pipes, drainage and ducting to the west of Cawthorne village
 2. The tourist attraction of Cannon Hall (a country house owned by BMBC, with gardens and a historic park)
 3. Cannon Hall Farm (a family run farm and visitor centre with play facilities, café and farm shop) which has 250 part-time employees
 4. Cannon Hall Garden Centre which has a café and shop
 5. A museum in the village.
- 2.3 The village has a primary school, village hall, church, parish room, Methodist church, post office, village store, tea rooms, antique centre, gift shop, public house and restaurant and two clubs.
- 2.4 Cawthorne Parish Council decided to prepare an NDP for the Parish in late 2016. The Parish Council applied to BMBC for designation of the Parish as a neighbourhood area on 7th April 2017 and this was approved on 3rd May 2017. The designated neighbourhood area is the same as the Parish boundary and is shown on Map 1 above.
- 2.5 Local residents were invited to an Open Meeting on 21st January 2017, following which a Steering Group was set up consisting of interested local residents and parish councillors. Around 130 local people attended the Open Meeting and a number of key planning themes were agreed for further investigation and research. Volunteers were invited to a meeting on 20th February 2017 and formed a series of sub-groups to explore these themes in more detail. The sub-groups are:
- Landscape, Wildlife, Environment & Leisure
 - Housing, Design & Development
 - Tourism & Business
 - Infrastructure.
- 2.6 An Issues and Options document was prepared in 2017 and published for local, informal public consultation with residents and stakeholders from November to December 2017. The document and a summary leaflet set out the ideas of the sub-groups under each of the identified planning themes.
- 2.7 The Issues and Options consultation was promoted on the NDP pages of the Parish Council website and through The Barnsley Chronicle, Cawthorne Parish Magazine, Cawthorne News and Information Facebook page. A leaflet 'drop' was made to all parish households advising of the drop in event on the 25th November 2018 and posters were displayed in all public

places around the village. The documents were available on the website and a public drop in event was held on 26th November from 11am to 4pm in the Parish Room. Completed comments forms and written responses were returned to the Chair of the Steering Group or handed into the Post Office by 15th December.

- 2.8 In total 17 written responses were returned. In addition, detailed written comments were received from BMBC (Planning Policy) and also a local farmer. A summary report setting out the responses to the Issues and Options Consultation is provided in Appendix I (this does not deal with Barnsley MBC's objections). The degree of support from the respondents together with their comments were considered carefully and used to inform the First Draft Plan.
- 2.9 The First Draft NDP for Cawthorne was published for informal public consultation from the beginning of April until the end of April 2019. The First Draft Plan consultation was publicised using posters displayed on two village notice boards, in three local shops and the pub, notices in community buildings, emails to village groups and residents, the parish magazine, a notice in the Barnsley Chronicle, the Facebook page and on the Parish Council website. An open day was held on Sunday 28th April 2019 11am - 2pm in the Parish Room for parishioners to view and discuss the First Draft Plan and hard copies of the NDP were placed in Cawthorne Post Office and Cawthorne Village Store.
- 2.10 The consultation generated around 90 responses from local residents and an agent representing a landowner (the Cannon Hall Estate). The vast majority of the comments were very supportive of the NDP. There were a couple of minor amendments in response to some of the suggestions for changes. Further details about the consultation responses are provided on the website.
- 2.11 The Draft NDP was published for at least 6 weeks formal public consultation (Regulation 14) from Monday 10th June until 5pm Wednesday 31st July 2019. There were various ways in which local residents and organisations could find out more and comment on the document. These included:
- Reading and downloading the documents from the Parish Council website: www.cawthorne.org.uk and
 - Viewing hard copies of the Draft Plan at Cawthorne Post Office and Cawthorne Village Store.
 - Submitting comments by email or in writing to the Parish Clerk or by dropping them into the box at the Post Office by 31st July 2019.
- 2.12 Detailed responses were submitted by Barnsley MBC and an agent, Savills, on behalf of a local landowner, Cannon Hall Estates. There were also representations supporting the Plan from a number of local residents and the local MP, and fairly standard responses from several statutory consultation bodies. The Consultation Statement and accompanying 4 response tables set out the detailed comments together with the Parish Council's consideration and any resulting changes to the Submission version of the NDP. The Submission version of the NDP and accompanying documents were submitted to Barnsley MBC in Autumn 2019.
- 2.13 Barnsley MBC published the submitted NDP for formal consultation until Friday 10th January 2020. The Plan was examined by an independent examiner in Spring 2020 and the Examiner's Report was published in May 2020. The Examiner recommended that the

Cawthorne Parish Neighbourhood Development, as modified by the recommendations set out in the Report, should proceed to a Referendum.

3. Vision and Objectives

- 3.1 An NDP is required to have a vision and a clear set of objectives. The planning policies should be designed to meet the identified objectives.
- 3.2 The Vision and Objectives have been prepared by the Steering Group and are set out below.

Vision Statement for Cawthorne Parish NDP

By 2033 Cawthorne will have developed an infrastructure to support 21st century living but will retain the character of a rural village.

Sustainable development will be promoted whilst the Parish's built environment, rural heritage, green spaces and wildlife are protected and enhanced.

This Vision will enable us to keep a foothold in the past whilst moving the Parish forward.

NDP Objectives

- 1. To protect and enhance the natural and physical environment of Cawthorne Parish including local landscape character, wildlife and biodiversity assets, amenity areas, green open spaces, open farm land, and community allotments.**
(Through Policies C1, C2, C4, C5 and C6)
- 2. To support the provision of improved community leisure, sports and recreation facilities for future generations.**
(Through Policies C4, C5 and C6)
- 3. To protect the distinctive built heritage and character of Cawthorne Village and Parish by ensuring new development is designed sensitively, conserves and enhances its significant buildings, places and their setting.**
(Through Policies C7, C8, C9 and C10)

4. To enhance the wellbeing of all members of our community by supporting the provision of fair, accessible housing to meet the needs of local people.

(Through Policy C10)

5. To preserve the unique atmosphere of the award-winning village of Cawthorne, whilst at the same time encouraging visitors to the area, so that business and tourism can thrive. Local businesses will be nurtured to allow the agricultural and rural economy to diversify and grow, enhanced by the provision of community led sustainable green energy and improved communication technologies.

(Through Policies C3 and C11)

4. Planning Policies for Cawthorne Parish



All Saints Church

4.1 Landscape, Wildlife and Natural Environment



Church Walk

Introduction

- 4.1.1 Residents in Cawthorne Parish are fortunate to have a very high-quality natural and built environment on their doorstep. The picturesque and historic village of Cawthorne is set in an attractive valley surrounded by rolling countryside of woodlands, pasture and arable fields with scattered farms and small holdings. Cawthorne Parish has a distinctive rural character and is protected from major development by its location in the Green Belt.
- 4.1.2 This special landscape character is clearly valued by residents and visitors alike. In the consultation on Issues and Options all 17 respondents (100%) supported policies in the NDP to protect and enhance local landscape character and wildlife, and there were a number of suggestions for issues that should be addressed including tackling noise and light pollution, concerns about Himalayan Balsam, geese, pollution of Cawthorne Dike and litter and rubbish.

Cawthorne's Landscape Character

4.1.3 Cawthorne Parish lies within National Landscape Character Area (NCA) 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield. Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment published in 2002 (and reviewed in 2016)⁵ identifies several landscape character areas at a local level. Cawthorne Parish lies within E1: West Barnsley Settled Wooded Farmland where the key characteristics are:

- Gently rolling landform with hills and broad valleys.
- Small, medium sized and large woodlands, mainly deciduous and some coniferous.
- Substantial areas of intact agricultural land, both in arable and pastoral use.
- Irregularly shaped small, medium sized and large fields bounded by hedgerows, stone walls and fences.
- Stone farmsteads, often with large modern outbuildings.
- Villages and hamlets set in open countryside.
- Large stone country houses set within designed parkland landscapes.
- Urban encroachment visible to the east, outside the character area.

4.1.4 The built-up area of Cawthorne village is in a fairly linear form, located in the valley bottom, and surrounded by a rolling pastoral landscape and woodlands. The landscaped estate parkland of Cannon Hall lies to the north, east and west of the village.

Cannon Hall Estate Landscape

4.1.5 Cannon Hall Park is an eighteenth-century park created to adorn the site of a much older house. It was formed in the earlier eighteenth century but the current form and that of its gardens is the result of the laying out in the 1760s of Richard Woods for John Spencer and the enlargements and modifications by Spencer's nephew, Walter Spencer Stanhope.

4.1.6 The park is one of the earliest to be attributed to landscape architect Richard Woods and its development is set out in the archives. It is a good example of his work and present landscaping of the park is representative of his intentions.

4.1.7 This contributes to the significance of the landscape. The form of the pleasure grounds survives, though the planting is largely representative of the nineteenth century. The walled garden is in good repair and has the merit of being in full use, with several garden structures in historic positions, though there have been modern alterations to the layout.

4.1.8 Under Walter Spencer Stanhope the park was enlarged and developed in the nineteenth century into a typical Victorian Estate. Although the wider historic landscape is now in divided ownership, it retains much of its visual cohesion, and recent planting has mitigated the impact of mid twentieth century opencast mining.

4.1.9 The house and southern landscape has been in the possession of Barnsley MBC for more than sixty years and it has become a cherished asset of the local and wider community.

Cannon Hall Environmental Factors

4.1.10 The site comprises a largely man-made historic landscape where the course of the Daking Brook has been modified to create a chain of three lakes, referred to as the upper, middle

⁵ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/4585/eb86-barnsley-landscape-character-assessment.pdf>
<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/4582/eb87-barnsley-landscape-character-assessment-2016-update.pdf>

and lower in this report. Structures within the lake system comprise four weirs and a bridge, which bisects the lower lake. Water enters the site from the Daking Brook via two inlet culverts.

- 4.1.11 Over many tens of years, the lakes have been silting up and in danger of going septic in summer. So the need has arisen to desilt them. Silt testing was undertaken and results indicated that there was no contamination, and the silt was safe to transport and spread without harm to human health. The silt was removed under contract in 2018 and deposited on a low wildlife value area of grassland close by. The potential risk of spreading the invasive American Crayfish which are present in the lakes was addressed by spreading the silt on site.
- 4.1.12 Barnsley Museums commissioned the production of a 10-year Management and Maintenance Plan (MMP) that has set out the levels of resources required to sustain the restored park to Green Flag standards. This includes the commitment to higher quality and frequency of horticultural operations, the investment in new staff and training and exploring and developing the volunteers' role in the project. The MMP has set out the estimated revenue uplift for both staffing costs and improved park maintenance to ensure that the site is maintained to Green Flag status. This increase will ensure that the asset is well-maintained, but that events, activities, and interpretation makes the site not only more attractive and physically accessible, but intellectually accessible too.

Locally Important Views

- 4.1.13 There are several locally important views from public footpaths and seats which are valued by local residents and visitors alike.
- 4.1.14 The Cawthorne Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, 2019 (paragraphs 5.03 and 5.04) notes:

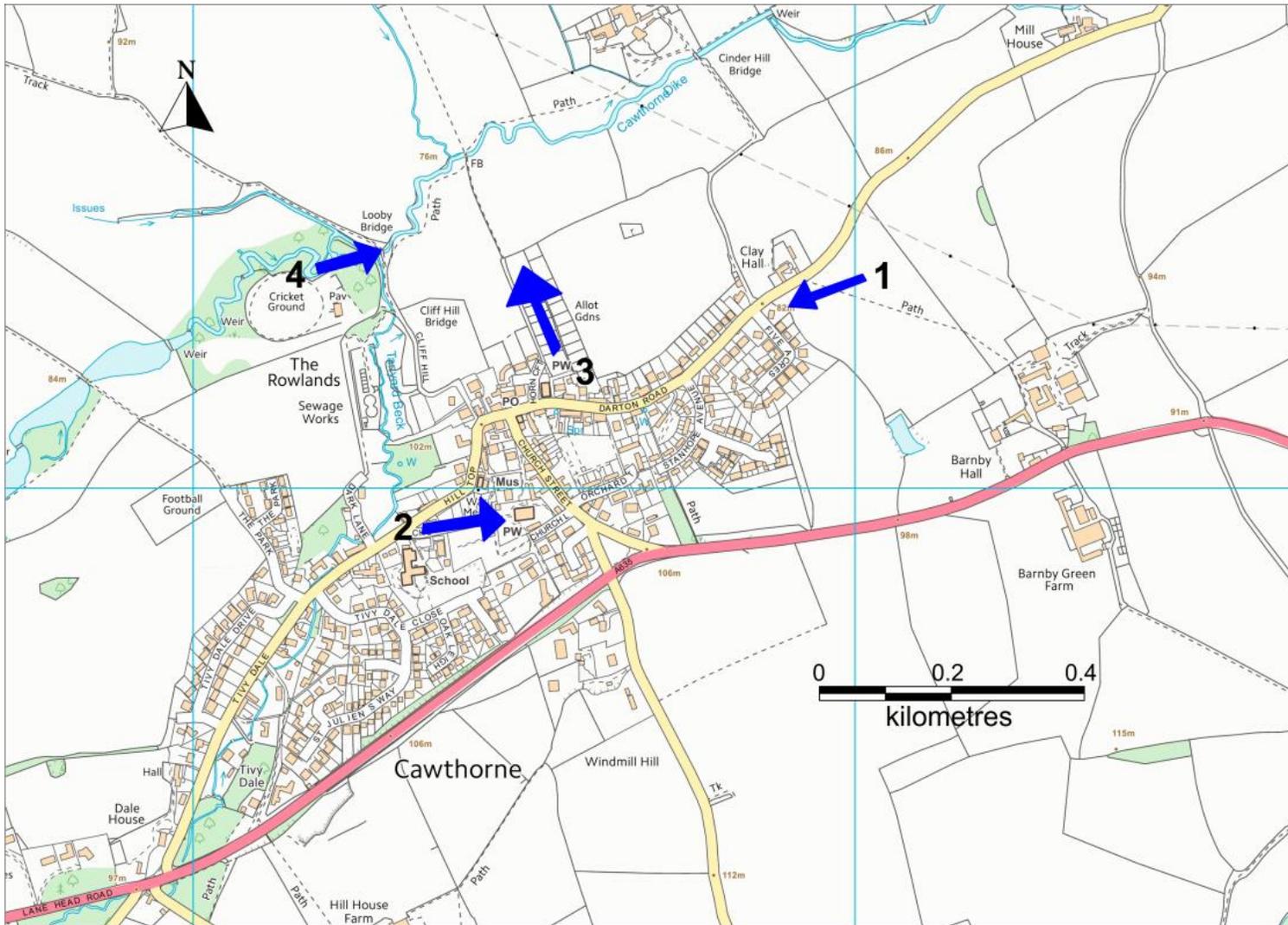
"On entering and leaving the conservation area from Darton Road, there are pleasing, dynamic views of the gently curving road, lined by historic buildings and historic stone boundary walls. Many buildings sit directly against the pavement, or with small front gardens, and together with the boundary walls create a strong sense of enclosure here. Along Darton Road, views can be glimpsed northwards, between buildings, of the landscape surrounding the village. When these views are framed by historic buildings they are particularly significant. Views are also gained eastwards towards the countryside beyond the village. Likewise a number of footpaths provide routes and views into the surrounding countryside from Darton Road, many of which are shown on historic maps. On the south side of Darton Road, views can be glimpsed of historic outbuildings and the various paths leading from the main road to the back of properties provide interesting views of often unaltered rear elevations of historic buildings.

The land to the immediate west of the Church of all Saints provides long distance views towards Cannon Hall, the estate which was historically so significant to Cawthorne. Views along Taylor Hill also highlight the topography of the conservation area."

- 4.1.15 The key views are identified on Map 1 Spatial Analysis which is reproduced as Map 2C.
- 4.1.16 The Locally Important Views identified in the NDP are similar to or the same as many of the views noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, particularly those within the village. The Locally Important Views include **Views within the Village** as shown on Map 2A and **Views into the Village** as shown on Map 2B.

Views Within the Village

Map 2A Locally Important Views within the Village



- **View 1 - Looking south west from Darton Road towards village centre and church**



- **View 2 - Looking east through Church Walk towards Church**



- **View 3 - Looking north west across allotments towards Margery Woods**

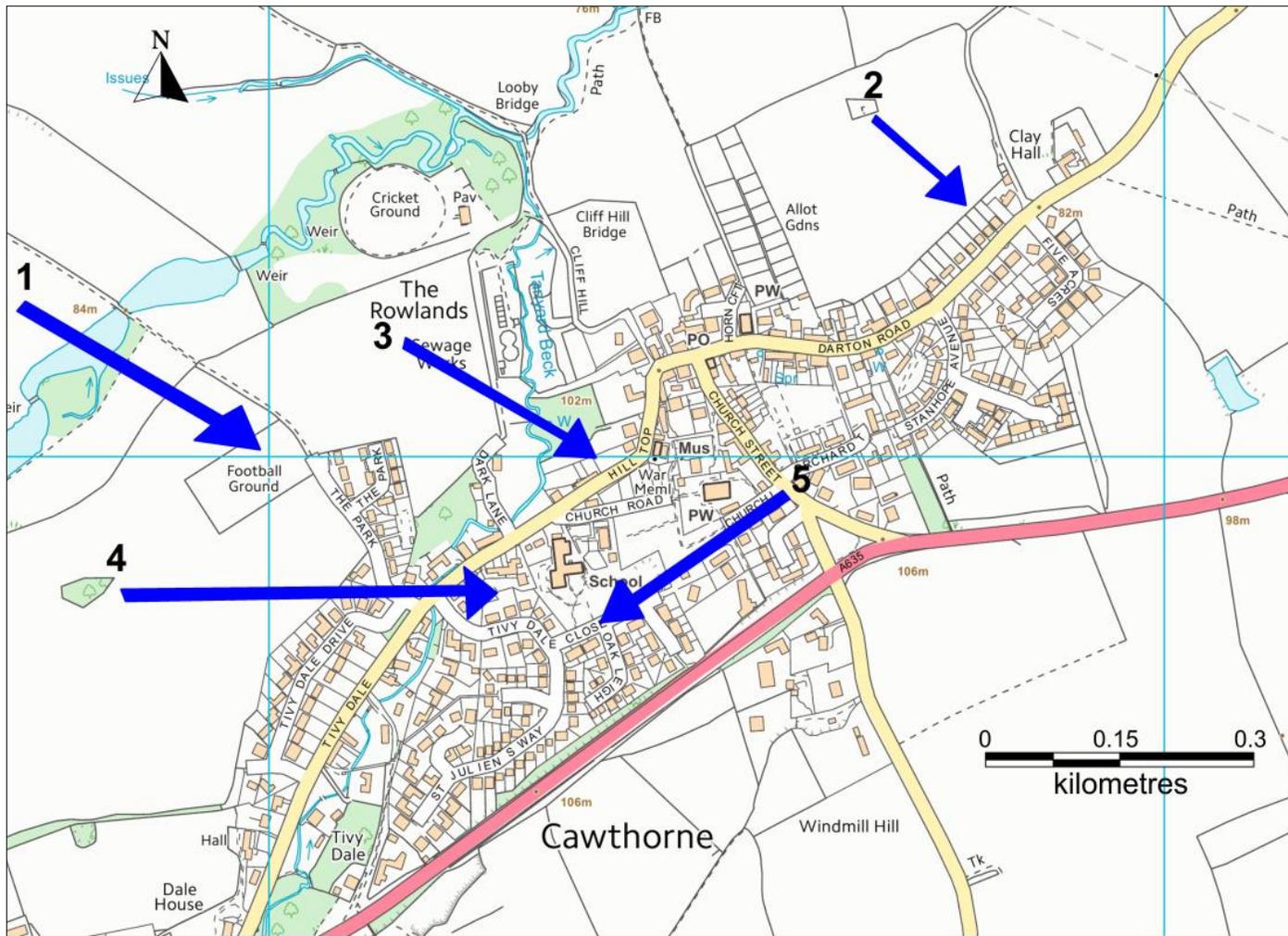


- **View 4 - Looking north east to Clapper Bridge**



Views into the Village

Map 2B Views into the Village



- **View 1 - Looking south east from Cannon Hall towards Village**



- **View 2 - Looking south east from Margery Wood towards Village**



- **View 3 - Looking south east from High Hoyland towards Village Centre**



- **View 4 - Looking east from football ground towards St Julian's Estate and Village**

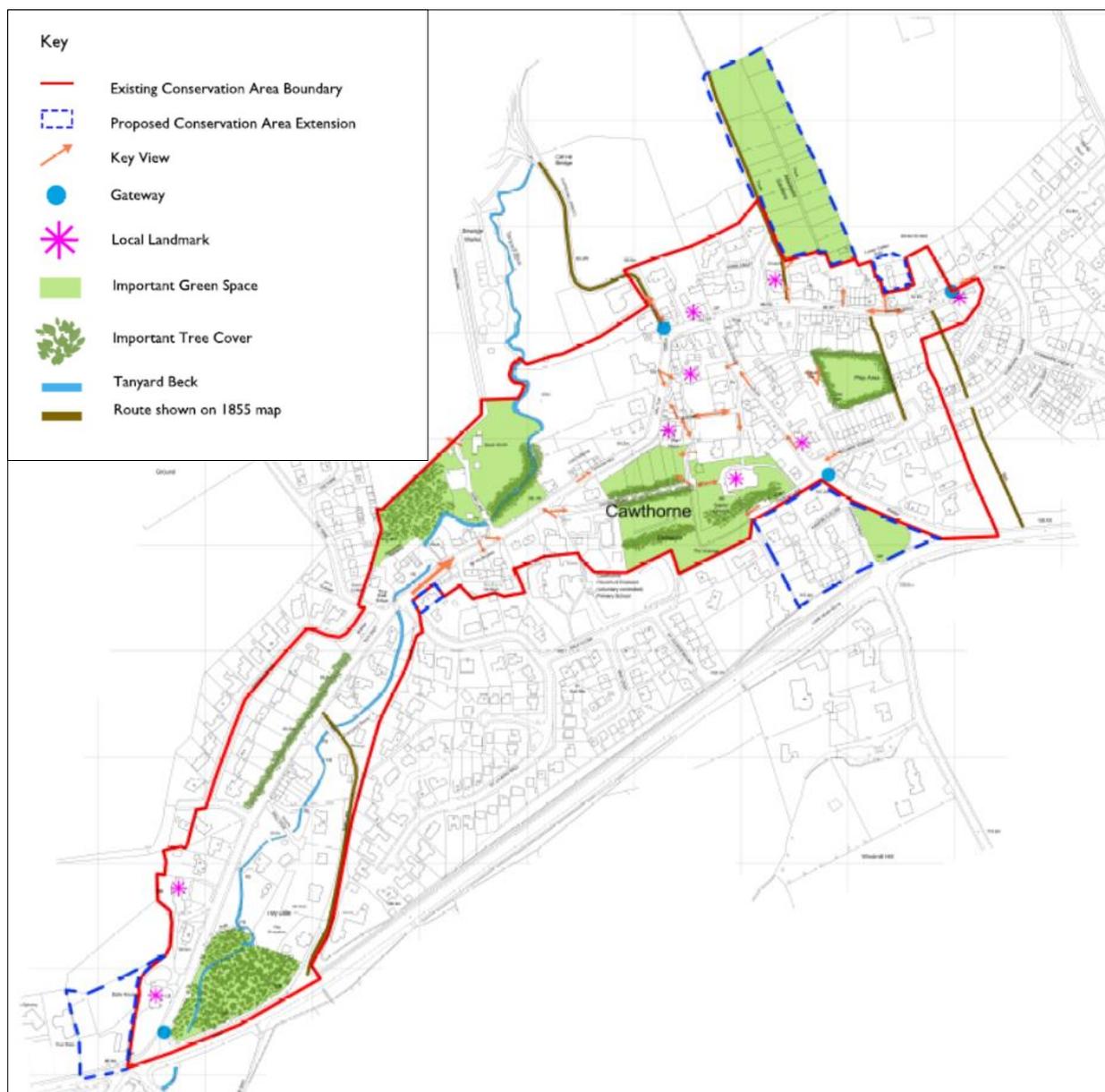


- **View 5 - Looking south west from St Julien's Estate towards windfarm**



4.1.17 The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan prepared for Cawthorne Parish Council in 2019 includes proposed policies for the conservation area. These include "**D1 Key views into and within the conservation area shall be carefully considered, in particular key views of the Church of All Saints.**" Map 1 Spatial Analysis of the Appraisal identifies these Key Views and is reproduced as Map 2C Spatial Analysis, Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan in the NDP.

Map 2C Map 1 Spatial Analysis, Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan



4.1.18 The updated Cawthorne Village Design Statement Draft Supplementary Planning Document provides design guidance for development on farms and at Cannon Hall and the Historic Park and Garden. This has been incorporated in Policy C1.

4.1.19 Policy C1 adds further local detail to **Local Plan Policy D1 Design** which sets out that high quality development will be expected to respect, take advantage of and reinforce the distinctive character and features of Barnsley, including: topography, Green Infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features, views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways, heritage, townscape and landscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form. This policy also adds detail to the general aim of Local Plan Policy BI01 Biodiversity and Geodiversity which seeks to protect and improve these aspects of the environment.

Policy C1 Protecting Local Landscape Character

The location, design and layout of new development should respond positively to Cawthorne Parish's local landscape character as set out in the Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment and regard should be had to Barnsley Local Plan Policies D1 Design, BI01 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and the Cawthorne Village Design Statement adopted Supplementary Planning Document⁶.

Development proposals should be designed to minimise any adverse visual impacts on the identified Locally Important Views shown on Map 2A and Map 2B, and the Key Views into and within the conservation area as shown on Map 1 Spatial Analysis of the Conservation Area Appraisal, and reproduced as Map 2C.

Where a development proposal impacts on an identified Locally Important View or Key View, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or similar study should be carried out to ensure that scheme is designed and sited sensitively and appropriately.

In the wider rural area, new farm buildings should be designed and sited to blend into the landscape and when appropriate screened by planting of native trees and shrubs. The uses of materials for agricultural buildings that are visually complementary to the rural landscape setting are encouraged. Dark brown or grey-green roofing, lighter brown or timber cladding and if possible stone coloured block work should be encouraged. Buildings shall not be clad or have a roof treatment in materials which are highly reflective or in bright intrusive colours.

Proposals which affect Cannon Hall and Cannon Hall registered park and garden should protect their features and setting. In particular drystone walls and hedgerows shall be protected and retained when possible. Planting shall be in native species and not include fast growing conifers such as Leylandii.

Wildlife in Cawthorne Parish

4.1.20 There are several areas of wildlife significance in the Parish, see Maps 3,4,5 and 6. These include a number of Ancient Woodlands (Map 3) such as Margery Wood / Cawthorne Park, Shuff Wood, Susannah Spring, Whin Moor Plantation and Bull Haw Carr (part), Banks Wood and Low Mill Wood. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) include Margery Wood, Daking Brook, and Wool Greaves Meadows.

4.1.21 Significant habitats found at the LWS include:

- **Margery Wood** (Map 4): Ancient woodland, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, Ponds. Margery Wood is located in a gently south-facing landscape which is mainly

⁶ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/13502/cawthorne-design-statement-spd-august-2019.pdf>

agricultural although there are linking and adjacent large blocks of woodland. The site lies just north of the historic parkland of Cannon Hall Historic Park and Garden and south of High Hoyland village. The majority of the site comprises broadleaved semi-natural woodland dominated by sycamore with abundant sessile oak. Contiguous broadleaved woodland forms a large block of ancient and semi-natural woodland. Those parts of Margery Wood that are not on the register of ancient woodland are designated as ancient replanted woodland. The extensive broadleaved woodland cover has some areas of coniferous plantation in the western and southern parts. There are also broad rides and tracks through the canopy, with strips of modified neutral grassland and some marshy grassland. There is also some scrub over a damp grassland mix⁷ (LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey, January 2011).

- **Daking Brook** (Map 5): River, stream with White-clawed Crayfish. The source of Daking Brook is found between Upper Denby and Ingbirchworth to the west of the Borough of Barnsley. The brook flows west to east and on its way east the Brook passes through a landscape of arable and pastoral farmland. The brook is often tree lined or surrounded by a thin belt of semi-natural broadleaved woodland. It is largely unmodified and unpolluted and is a good example of an upland stream⁸.
- **Wool Greaves Meadow** (Map 6): Lowland Meadows, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland, Hedgerows. Wool Greaves meadow is a complex of five former fields of mainly semi-improved grassland, the eastern three exhibit predominantly species of neutral habitats, whilst the westernmost one shows more acidic tendencies. A small area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland occupies the south-western corner of the site that once formed the smallest of the fields. A species-rich native hedgerow with trees forms one of the field boundaries with the ancient woodland indicator species dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) suggesting that it may be of some age. This species is also found in the more fragmentary former hedges to the east. The western hedges are still intact and are species-poor with trees; those in the east of the site are more fragmentary and comprise open lines of trees and shrubs rather than dense hedgerows. At the time of the 2010 survey the fields were grazed by horses⁹.

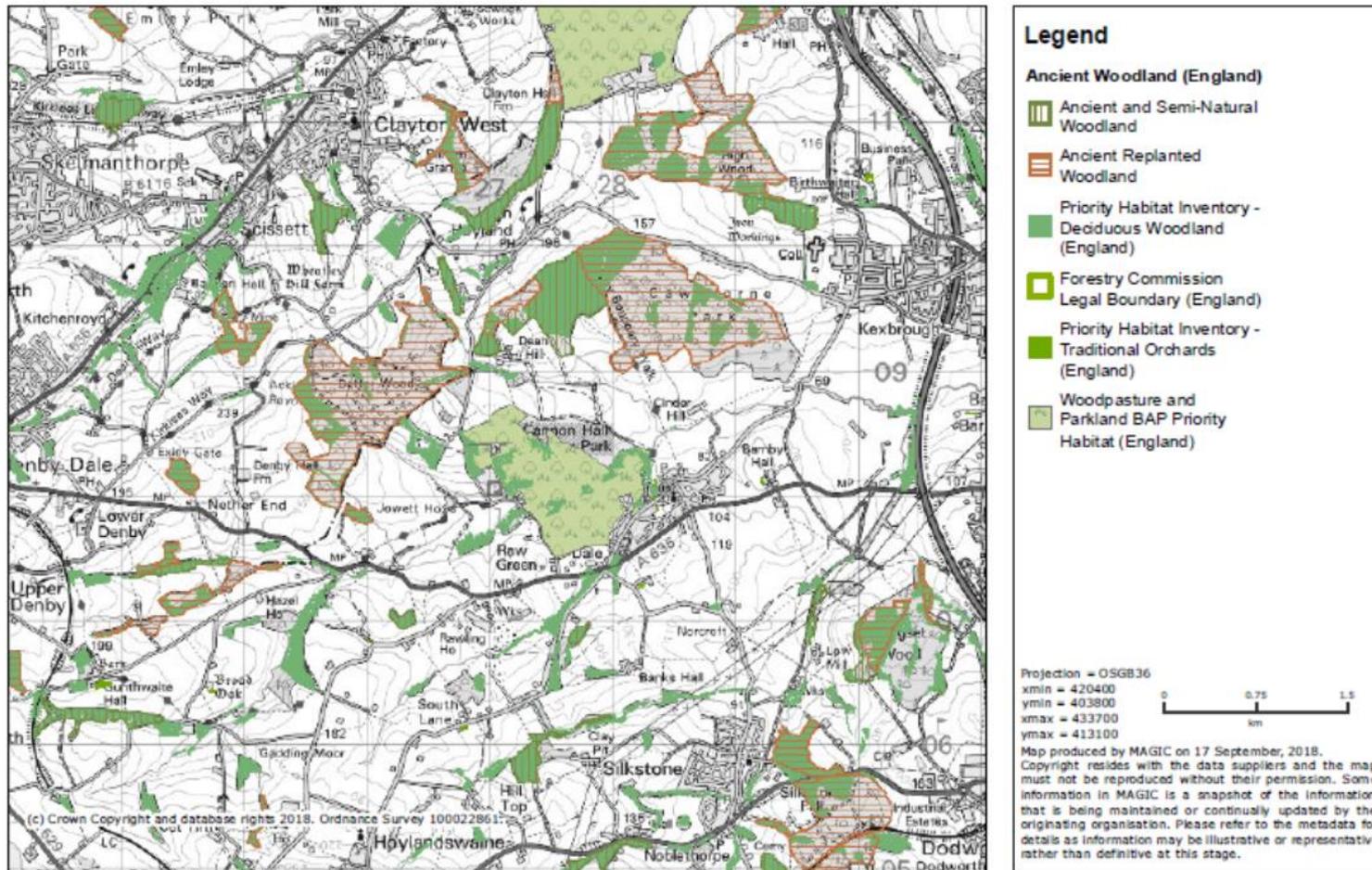
⁷ 12. Margery Wood LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey Prepared by TEP for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council January 2011 (Edited December 2011)

⁸ 17. Daking Brook LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey Prepared by TEP for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council January 2011 (Edited December 2011)

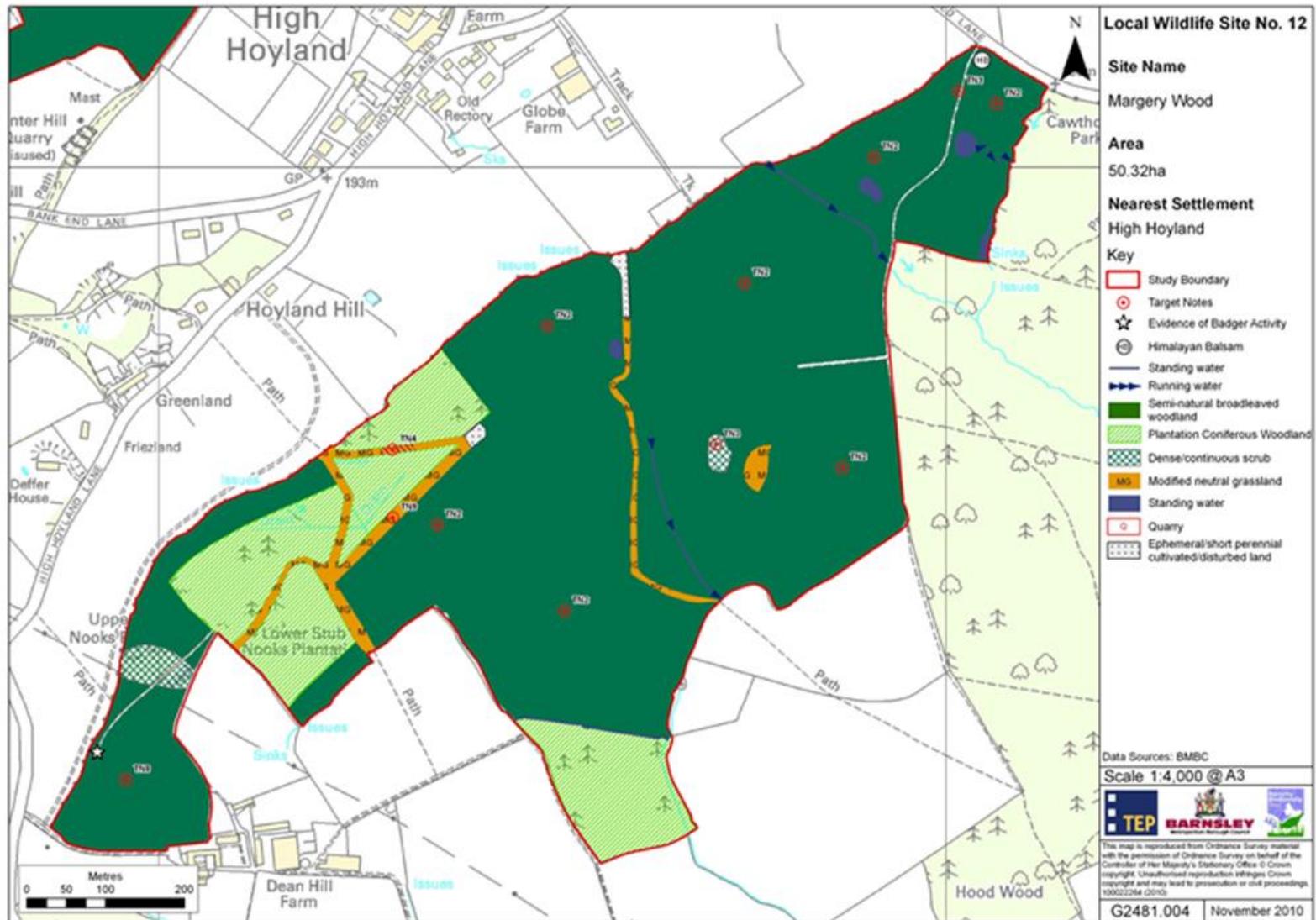
⁹ 58. Wool Greaves Meadow LWS Assessment and Phase 1 Survey Prepared by TEP for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council January 2011 (Edited December 2011)

Map 3 Ancient Woodlands

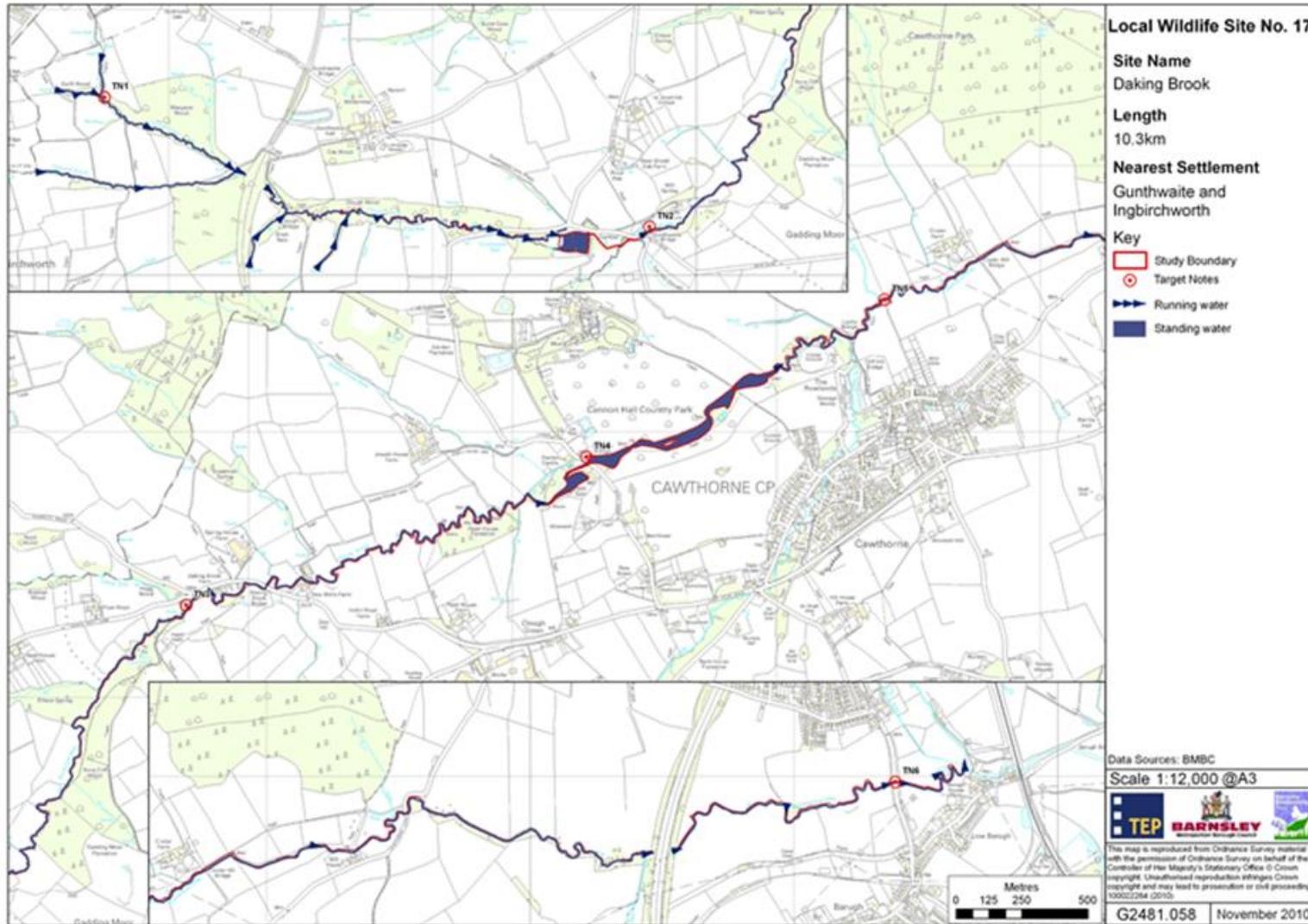
MAGiC Cawthorne area woodlands MAGIC 17/9/18



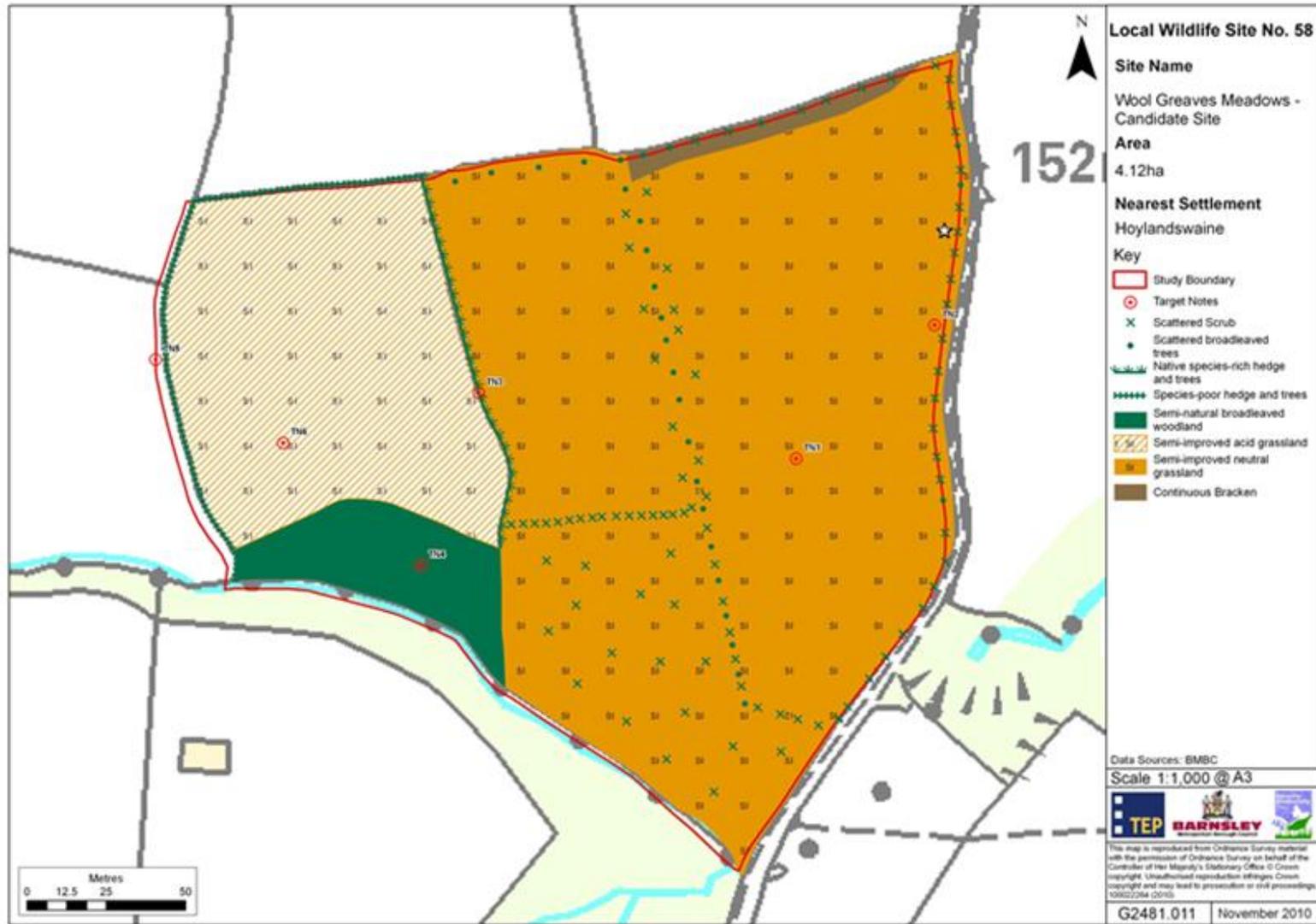
Map 4 Margery Wood



Map 5 Daking Brook

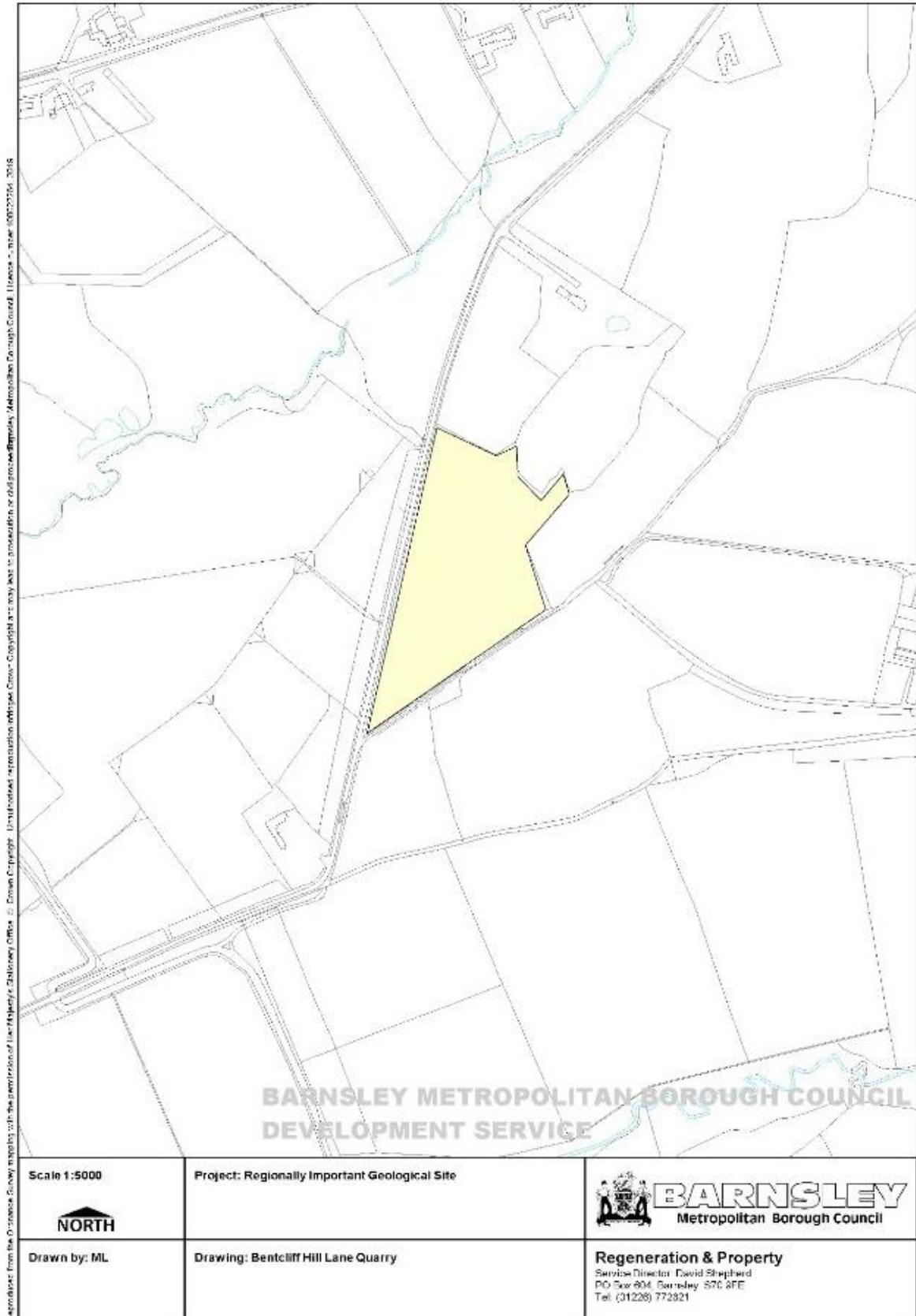


Map 6 Wool Greaves Meadow

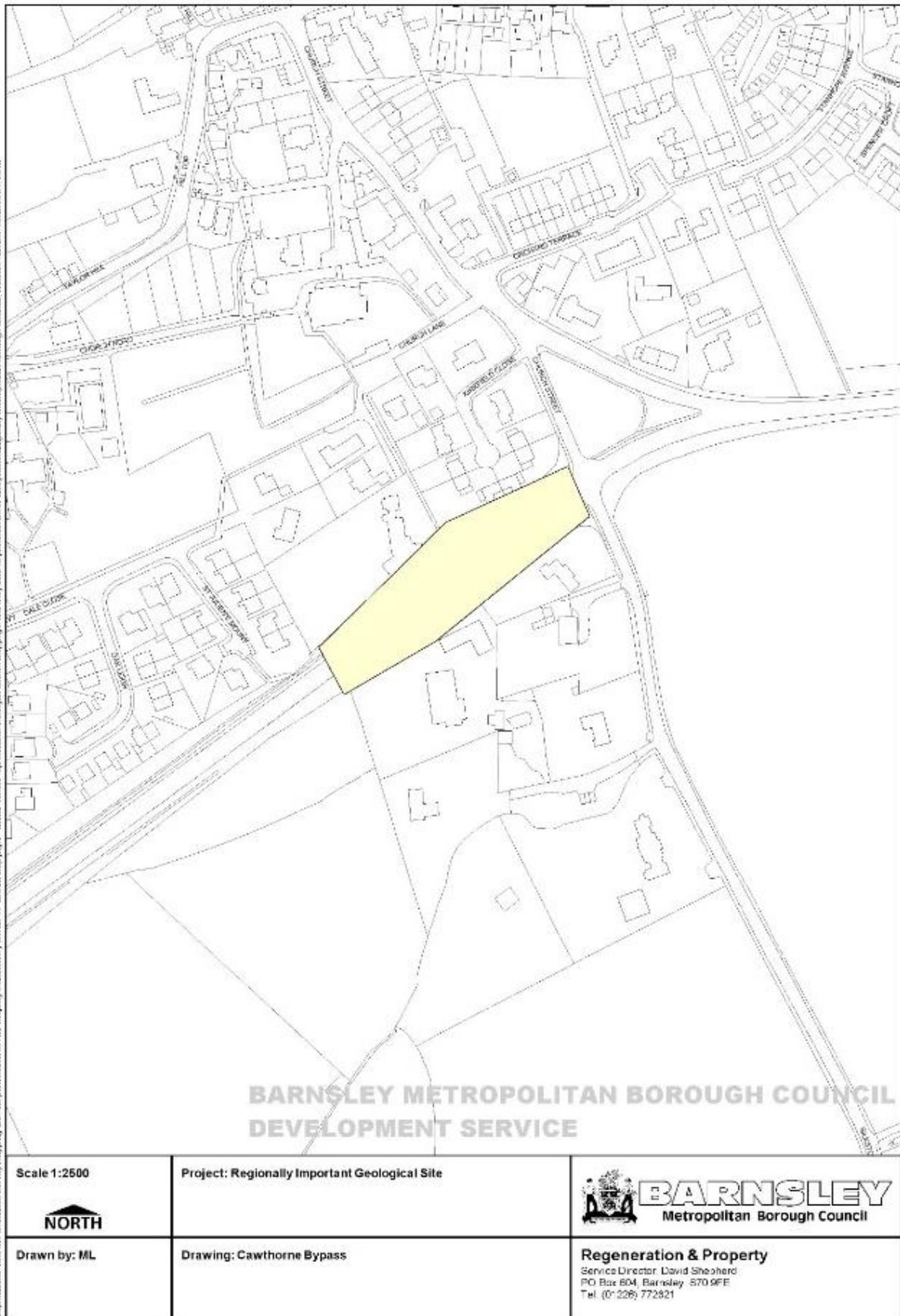


4.1.22 There are also a couple of Local Geological Sites at Bentcliffe Hall Lane Quarry and Cawthorne Bypass - see Maps 7 and 8.

Map 7 Bentcliffe Hall Lane Quarry Local Geological Site



Map 8 Cawthorne Bypass Local Geological Site



Water Quality

- 4.1.23 There is a significant ongoing problem of pollution of the streams of Cawthorne. Canada Geese numbers are an issue around Cannon Hall and should be controlled. Following a request by the Parish Council for further information, the Environment Agency advised that *"The overall classification in 2016 is poor for Cawthorne Dyke from Source to River Dearne in 2016. The reasons for not achieving good status include pressures from continuous sewage discharges and rural land management. Currently the Environment Agency has an ongoing active water quality investigation in the Daking Brook including Cannon Hall Lakes and downstream Cawthorne Dike. Two significant permitted private wastewater treatment works discharge into Daking Brook/Cawthorne Dike, Cannon Hall Farm and Barnsley Council Cannon Hall. The local Land and Water Team are currently working with both operators to understand their wastewater treatment systems and achieve compliance with their permit to minimise their impact on the receiving watercourse. In the summer of 2018 the Environment Agency provided pollution prevention advice to Barnsley Council regarding the Cannon Hall Lakes restoration project. During these works water quality monitoring was undertaken by Barnsley Council contractors and no measurable impact was recorded in the downstream Cawthorne Dike. Tanyard Beck, receives a permitted continuous treated sewage effluent from Yorkshire Water's Cawthorne sewage treatment works. The Environment Agency plan to make an inspection of this sewage works in the coming weeks."*¹⁰
- 4.1.24 There are still trout at Cinder Hill Farm, but the area of the Cascades and the whole of Cawthorne Dyke from Cannon Hall ponds to the confluence with the Dearne, has been invaded by the non-native signal crayfish which is a problem without a known solution. The species is posing a serious threat to the remaining native white clawed crayfish which exist in the upper reaches of the Daking Brook system. Tanyard Beck has trout above Dark Lane.
- 4.1.25 Cawthorne lost its herd of Fallow deer about 40 years ago, as a result of poaching, however Roe Deer are now establishing themselves in the area. As badger bating is now under control, the number of badgers in the area is also recovering. Whilst grass snakes are common in the area, the local ecologist community do not currently believe that adders are present anywhere in the Borough. Water voles are no longer found in Cawthorne, which is probably as a result of predators such as mink, which have been spotted on occasion. Water shrews have been seen, and otters are in the process of re-colonising the catchment and have probably already been present recently in the Parish.
- 4.1.26 There are a number of species of birds in the area, including the hobby, robin, woodpecker, blackbird, curlew, cuckoo, woodcock and jay. Birds of prey are also relatively common, for example: the barn owl, tawny owl, little owl, kestrel and sparrow hawk; buzzards have also returned to the area and red kites were observed on several occasions in 2018.
- 4.1.27 With regards to flora, there are about 430 species in the Parish, which is deemed to be very good for the coal measures of South Yorkshire. In 2004 John Lees prepared an illustrated list of Cawthorne flora, but since this list was prepared some species have been lost, possibly due to climate change or to modern farming practices. The lost species include Moschatel, Giant Bell Flower, and Broad Helleborine Orchid.

¹⁰ For more water quality information please see <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB104027063150>

4.1.28 Ecological corridors such as mature trees and hedgerows are valuable to wildlife and should be retained wherever possible in new development. The Daking Brook / Cawthorne Dyke corridor is considered to be the most valuable wildlife corridor in the Parish. Wildlife friendly landscaping and building designs (such as incorporating ponds, bat and bird boxes and using local species such as pedunculate oak in planting schemes etc) can help to support and enhance local biodiversity in new developments.

4.1.29 Barnsley's Biodiversity Action Plan¹¹ provides more detailed information about species action plans and habitat action plans for the Barnsley area.

Biodiversity at Cannon Hall Historic Park and Garden

4.1.30 The Cannon Hall site comprises a mixture of habitats within a rural and agricultural area. There are 14 different habitats on site, of which seven are covered in the Barnsley Local Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan (BLBHAP, 2008-2012, under review):

- HAP2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- HAP4 Wood Pasture and Parkland
- HAP5 Hedgerows
- HAP9 Lowland Dry Acidic Grassland
- HAP14 Reedbeds
- HAP15 Ponds
- HAP16 Rivers

4.1.31 Daking Brook is designated as a 'Local Wildlife Site' within the site boundary and has ancient woodland indicators and has a Species Action Plan SAP20 for native bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, as this ground flora species is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and is indicative of ancient woodland. Veteran trees are a valuable ecological resource and provide habitat for a wide variety of invertebrates, fungi and roosting bats.

4.1.32 Species Action Plans have been produced for all bat species in the Borough plus great crested newts. Water voles are not believed to be present and that could be due to occasional presence of the non-native American mink.

4.1.33 The park is well-recognised for the importance of its flora and fauna. It has a superb array of ancient and veteran trees which probably support a number of bat species roosts. In addition to being a registered Historic Park and Garden, it is also designated as a:

- Traditional Orchard BAP Priority Habitat
- Deciduous Woodland BAP Priority Habitat and
- Wood pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat listed on the national inventory of woods and trees.

4.1.34 The parkland's mosaic of grassland habitats of varying aspect and species composition, with many plantings of specimen trees contributes to this richness. Many of the trees are of significant age, size and visual appeal. The range of topography, habitat and use means that Cannon Hall Park and Garden can support a burgeoning biodiversity and is increasingly playing an important ecological role, although this is critically hampered by the silting up of the lakes and issues of invasive species, which are the subject of the 10-Year Management and Maintenance Plan.

¹¹ <http://www.barnsleybiodiversity.org.uk/>

- 4.1.35 Policy C2 adds further local detail to **Local Plan Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure** which sets out that BMBC will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi-functional Green Infrastructure assets that enhance biodiversity. This policy also adds detail to the general aim of Local Plan Policy BI01 Biodiversity and Geodiversity which seeks to protect and improve these aspects of the environment.

Policy C2 Protecting Local Wildlife

Wildlife, green infrastructure and habitats will be protected in accordance with Local Plan policies GI1 Green Infrastructure, BI01 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and the associated adopted supplementary planning guidance. Important designated natural environmental assets requiring priority protection are shown on Maps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Wherever possible, landscaping schemes should incorporate locally prevalent species and provide areas of new habitat, such as grassland, deciduous woodland, wood pasture and parkland, ponds and water courses to support local wildlife.

Development should take into consideration the need to protect existing wildlife which may be using local buildings as habitats, such as barn owls which are known to nest locally. Buildings should incorporate bird nest boxes and roosting opportunities for bats wherever possible.

Lighting schemes should be designed sensitively to reduce any adverse impacts on wildlife.

Renewable Energy

- 4.1.36 The NPPF¹² states that except for applications for the repowering of existing wind turbines, a proposed wind energy development involving one or more turbines should only be granted development where 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 considerations, suitable areas for wind energy development will need to have been allocated clearly in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan. The Parish Council does not consider it appropriate at the current time to include such a site allocation in Cawthorne NDP.
- 4.1.37 Other types of renewable / low carbon energy schemes are generally less contentious such as solar schemes, geothermal and water power.
- 4.1.38 Renewable energy schemes support sustainable development by reducing carbon emissions, which contribute to climate change. However, in a sensitive location such as Cawthorne,

¹² Paragraph 154 of the NPPF

where there is a conservation area and other heritage assets, schemes such as solar panels can have an adverse visual impact.

- 4.1.39 The responses to the consultation on Issues and Options included comments suggesting that consideration should be given to a hydro-electric scheme at the weir below Cinder Hill and the NDP should seek to control solar panels and photo voltaic panels in the conservation area due to potential visual impacts.
- 4.1.40 NDP Policy C3 provides locally appropriate detail for proposals under **Local Plan Policy RE1 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy** which requires such development to have no significant harmful effects on such issues as character, biodiversity, heritage assets, views and highways.

Policy C3 Renewable Energy

Proposals which have an unacceptable adverse impact on the Registered Park and Garden of Cannon Hall will be resisted.

Proposals for solar panels and solar voltaic schemes should be designed and sited sensitively so that they do not have an adverse visual impact on the conservation area and other nearby heritage assets.

4.2 Community and Sport Facilities



Parish Room

- 4.2.1 Cawthorne village has a range of local community and recreational facilities which are well used and highly valued by local residents. In addition to the village hall and primary school, there is Parish church (Church of England), a Methodist chapel, chapel room and Parish Room.
- 4.2.2 The cricket ground and football field are used by Cawthorne Cricket Club and Cawthorne Football Club. The village green is used and enjoyed by local residents both as an open space for informal recreation and for village fetes.
- 4.2.3 There are several issues linked to the cricket ground and football field. The land on which the football field is located is owned by Stanhope Fraser Trust and an extension to the three-year tenancy agreement is being explored to help assist with applications for funding to support investment in local facilities. Other clubs could also be encouraged to rent the pitch. Development at the cricket club is constrained by the club's location in the Green Belt, surrounded by a Registered Park and Garden.
- 4.2.4 There is a popular play area at the back of Orchard Terrace and there are allotments at Tivydale, Church Walk and behind the Methodist Church. The allotments are currently on a temporary lease from Cannon Hall Estate (managed as SW Fraser Settlement Fund by Savilles). The allotments are to be registered as an Asset of Community Value and the Parish Council is currently working to promote information on how to obtain an allotment, and to

encourage local residents and groups to consider renting one¹³. The community facilities are shown on Map 9 and recreational facilities are shown on Map 10.

- 4.2.5 The responses to the consultation on Issues and Options demonstrated support for a policy in the NDP which identifies local community facilities and supports investment to improve them with 16 responses (94% of respondents) agreeing that the NDP should include such a policy. Comments included concerns that the playground facilities are inadequate and there are safety issues with the railings on the A635 edge of the Village Green. The Village Green, Recreation Ground, orchard site and Football pitch were all noted as important.



Cricket Ground

- 4.2.6 Policy C4 identifies those local community facilities in Cawthorne which are protected under **Local Plan Policy E7 Loss of Local Services and Community Facilities in Villages**; this protects local services and community facilities in villages; changes of use to new uses will only be permitted where 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. Evidence of local community support for re-provision should be provided through the use of local residents' surveys. The Parish Council in consultation with Barnsley MBC can provide advice about the most effective local methods of community consultation and engagement.

Policy C4 Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities

The following local community facilities are of recognised importance:

1. Village Hall

¹³ This is a non-planning issue. The current rent is £16 pa but this fee could change during the course of the Plan.

- 2. Museum**
- 3. Church and Parish Room**
- 4. Methodist Chapel**
- 5. Cawthorne School**

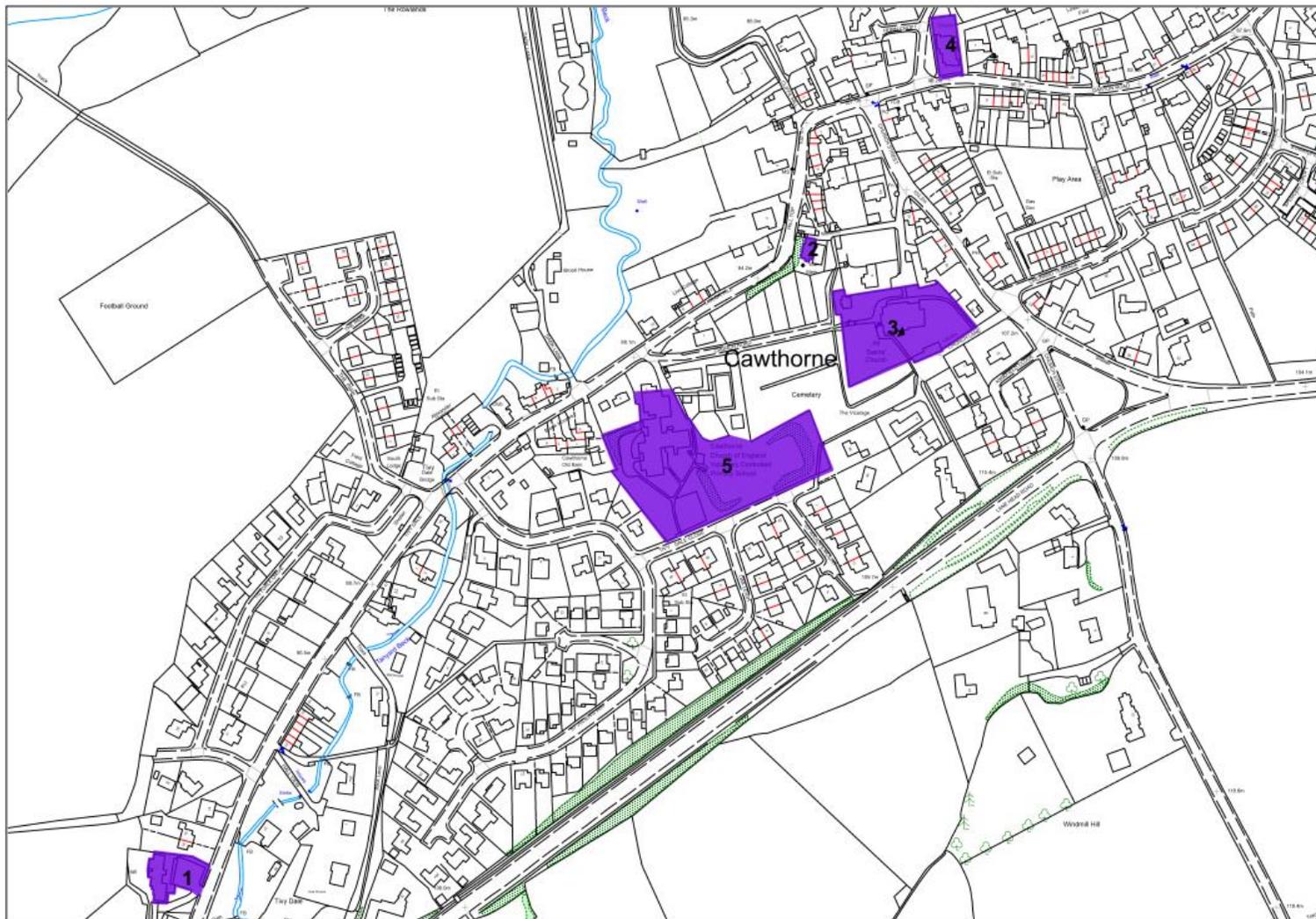
These are shown on Map 9.

There will be a presumption in favour of the re-use of such facilities for community uses unless:

- 1. Clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that there is no longer a need for the facility to remain in community use; or**
- 2. The proposal includes alternative provision, on a suitable site within the village of Cawthorne, of equivalent or enhanced facilities which are accessible by walking and cycling and have adequate car and cycle parking including catering for those with disabilities, and evidence can be provided of appropriate local community support for the re-provision.**

Development which contributes towards the improvement of existing, or provision of new community and educational facilities will be supported subject to the compliance with other statutory policies.

Map 9 Protected Community Facilities



4.2.7 The allotments behind Horncroft (4a) are located in close proximity to the safeguarded land at Darton Road (Site SL26 North of Darton Road, Cawthorne in Barnsley Local Plan). The allotments may come under pressure at a future date when the Local Plan is reviewed and consideration will have to be given to access in relation to the proposed development site, should it come forward as a site allocation.

4.2.8 **Local Plan Policy GS1 Green Space** protects recreational areas generally. Policy C5 identifies local recreational facilities for protection and supports investment in new facilities. Once again, evidence of local community support for re-provision should be provided through the use of local residents' surveys, taking into account the advice of the Parish Council about the most effective local methods of community consultation and engagement.

Policy C5 Protecting and Enhancing Recreational Facilities

The following recreational facilities are of recognised importance:

- 1. Cricket Ground**
- 2. The Orchard Play Area**
- 3. Allotments: 4a: Allotments behind Horncroft, 4b: Allotments at Church Walk and 4c: Allotments opposite school**
- 4. Peace Gardens**
- 5. Football Field**
- 6. Village Green**

These are shown on Map 10.

There will be a presumption in favour of the re-use of such facilities for recreational and health type uses. The change of use of these existing facilities to other uses will not be permitted unless the following can be demonstrated:

- 1. The proposal includes alternative provision, on a suitable site within the village of Cawthorne, of equivalent or enhanced facilities which are accessible by walking and cycling and have adequate car and cycle parking including catering for those with disabilities; and**
- 2. Developers can provide evidence of appropriate local community support for the re-provision.**

Otherwise, developers should demonstrate that there is no longer a need for the facility or there is evidence that the facility is no longer viable.

Development which contributes towards the improvement of existing, or provision of new recreational facilities will be supported. Proposals for new facilities will be supported subject to compliance with other statutory planning policies.

Local Green Space

4.2.8 NDPs can identify areas of land known as Local Green Space which is of particular local significance and which should be protected from new development in a similar way to Green Belt. In the consultation on Issues and Options 14 respondents (82% of respondents) supported the inclusion of a policy in the NDP and suggested potential Local Green Spaces could include the Village Green, Recreation Ground, Orchard Site and Football Pitch, which are all protected in Policy C5 above. Local Green Space designation is for the small, incidental open spaces around the village that help to contribute to local character, for instance those identified in village design statement.

4.2.9 The NDP has to set out clearly the justification for such areas and this is set out in the NPPF:

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

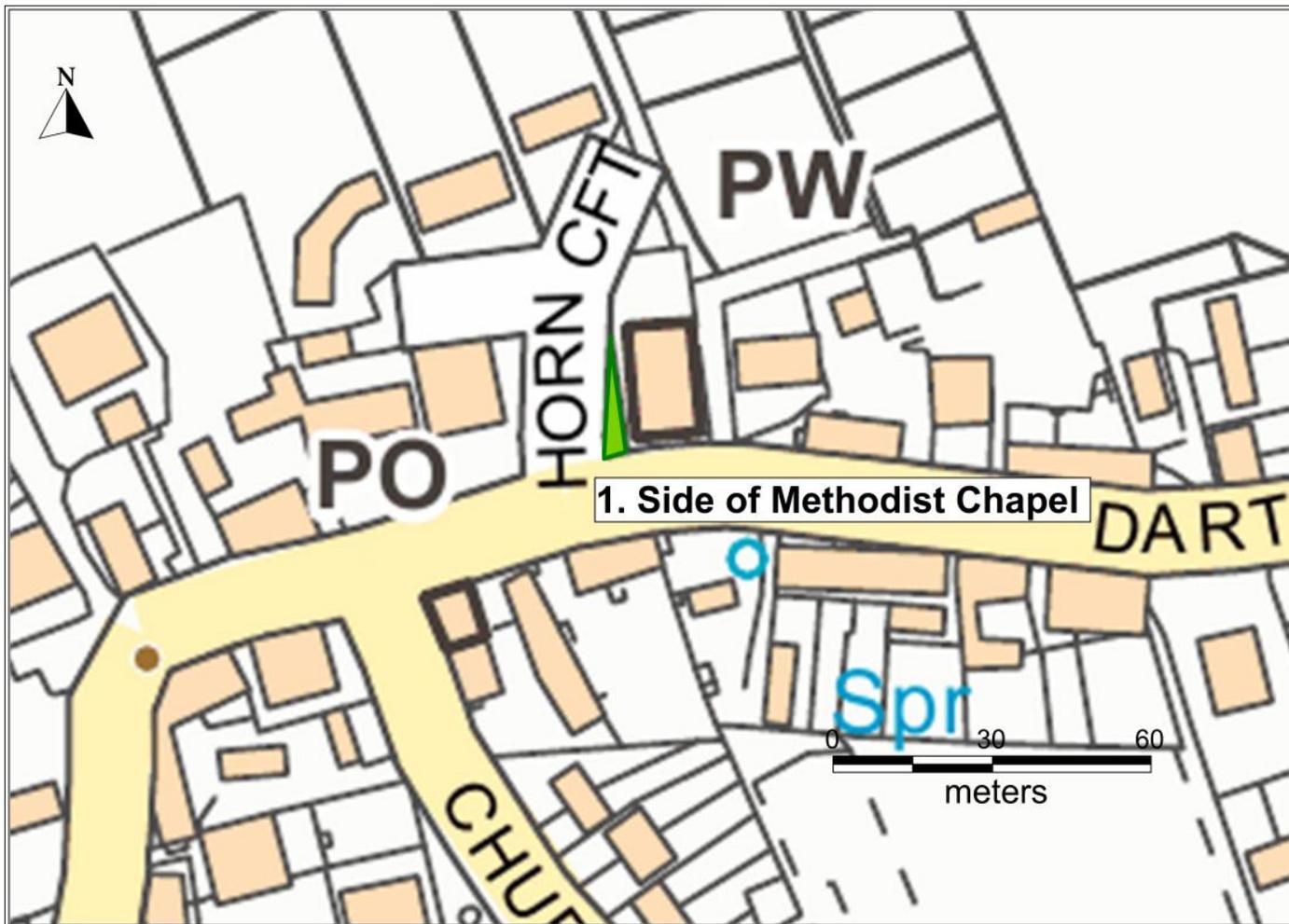
c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Table 1 Local Green Space Justifications

Local Green Space	Reasonably Close to Community	Demonstrably Special	Local in Character
<p>1. Side of Methodist Chapel</p> 	<p>This Local Green Space is located in the heart of the village, close to residential areas and shops and the Methodist Chapel.</p>	<p>The space includes a commemorative bench paid for by the summer fete group and includes trees of local significance to the community. It is important to the setting of a proposed non-designated heritage asset (the Chapel) and provides a place of rest and relaxation for visitors, walkers and residents.</p>	<p>It is a small contained space next to the Chapel.</p>

Local Green Space	Reasonably Close to Community	Demonstrably Special	Local in Character
<p>2. Woodland and Millstone</p> 	<p>Marks entrance to village and close to residential areas.</p>	<p>Natural habitat of many birds and animals and enhances the approach to the village, acts as a buffer to the main A635 road.</p>	<p>Small space surrounded by roads.</p>
<p>3. Entrance to Park</p> 	<p>Surrounded by residential areas</p>	<p>Green space which was originally part of the primary access from the village into Cannon Hall Park and therefore of historical significance.</p>	<p>Small enclosed space</p>

Map 11a Local Green Space 1



Map 11b Local Green Spaces 2 and 3



- 4.2.9 Local Green Space would be considered to fall under Green Infrastructure as protected in **Local Plan Policy GI1.**

Policy C6 Local Green Spaces

The following are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- 1. Side of Methodist Chapel**
- 2. Millstone and Woodland**
- 3. Entrance to the Park.**

These are shown on Maps 11a and 11b.

The NPPF advises that proposals to develop local green space will be considered in relation to green belt policy. This establishes a presumption against development in order to protect the landscape character and openness of these areas. Development is only allowed in very special circumstances. This means that these areas will be retained as local green space unless there are special circumstances to allow development or it is considered as appropriate ancillary development, which does not reduce the openness or character of the green space.

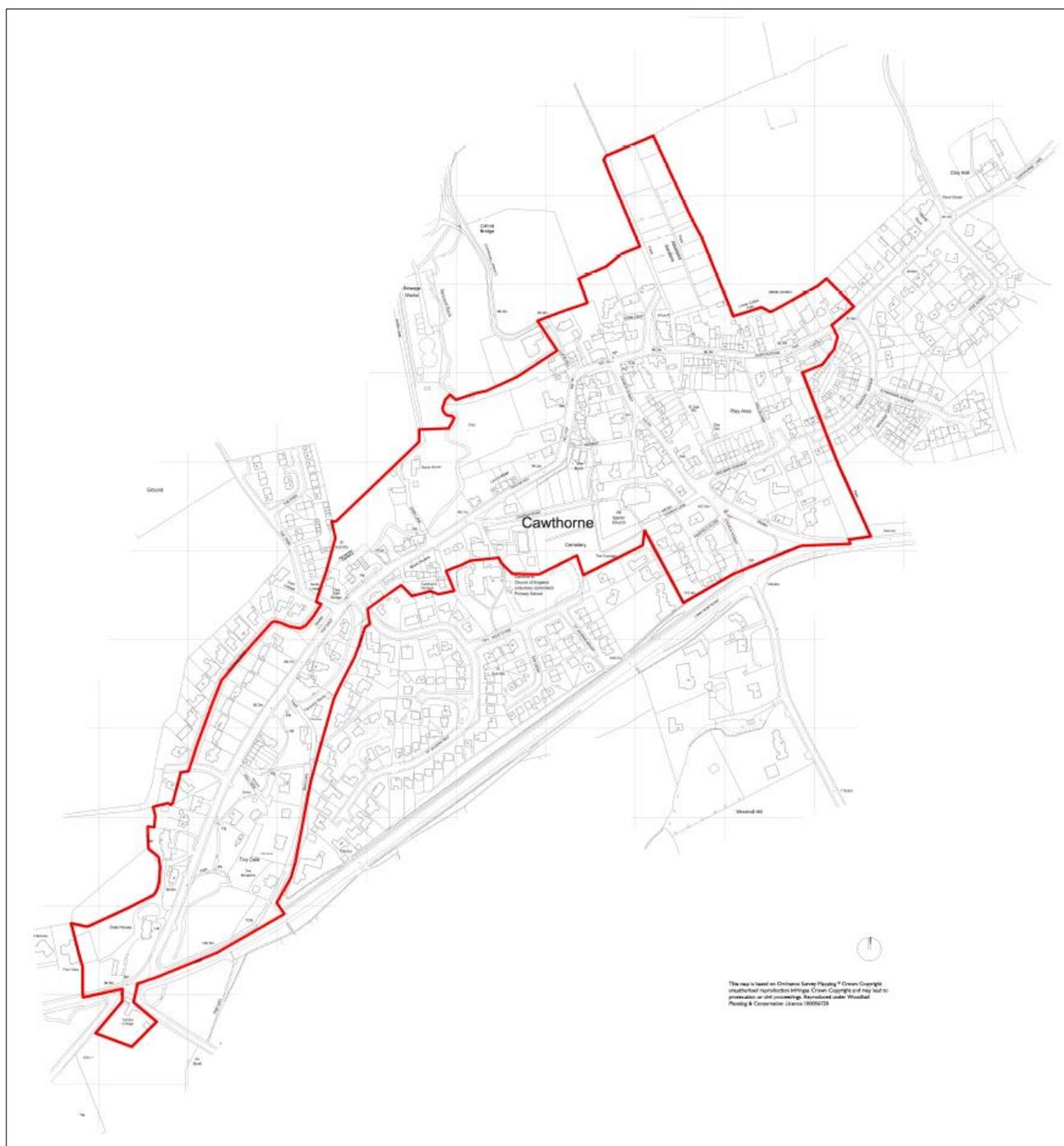
4.3 Design and Heritage



The Cross

- 4.3.1 Cawthorne residents are very fortunate to live in such an attractive village with its long history and strong sense of identity. The NDP has a significant role in helping to protect the special character of Cawthorne Parish and to ensure new development and changes to existing buildings and places are designed to be sympathetic to built heritage and locally significant features such as green spaces and streetscapes.
- 4.3.2 Cawthorne has a Conservation Area focussed on the core of the village and also has 81 listed buildings in the Parish. A complete list of Listed Buildings is provided in Appendix II Built Heritage.
- 4.3.3 The extent of the Conservation Area is shown on Map 12.

Map 12 Cawthorne Conservation Area



- 4.3.4 The historic village core is clustered around the Parish Church of All Saints, with more recent development extending the village in a more linear form northeast / southwest along the valley floor and north / east of the A635.
- 4.3.5 In addition to the Conservation Area there are 81 listed buildings in the Parish including Grade II* Cannon Hall, Church of All Saints and Wool Greaves Farmhouse, a Scheduled Monument and a Historic Park/Garden see Appendix II Built Heritage. The church is considered to be one of the most attractive in South Yorkshire. It contains examples of Pre-Raphaelite art by Burne Jones, Evelyn De Morgan and Roddam Spencer Stanhope and has superb stained glass windows. There are also a number of undesigned buildings and

features of local heritage interest which could be identified for protection. Barnsley MBC has agreed a proposal in the recently approved Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan to extend the conservation area. This is shown on Map 12 and in Appendix IV.

- 4.3.6 The Village Design Group, supported by Cawthorne Parish Council and in partnership with Barnsley MBC helped prepare the Village Design Statement which was adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in November 2019.
- 4.3.7 In the consultation on Issues and Options respondents suggested the following are significant local characteristics of buildings in Cawthorne:
- White painted windows now form a strong characteristic of the Conservation Area and this tradition should continue.
 - Many listed properties.
 - Stone built cottages and terraces.
 - Mixture of stone and brick properties with garden space.
- 4.3.8 Although it may be true to say that across the village as a whole there is no uniformity of style, in terms of the historic core, the conservation area, and the other more isolated / outlying dwellings in the parish there is a definable rural vernacular group style of traditional sandstone walled buildings with sandstone slates to the roof. There are many fine farmhouses in the Parish including Barnby Hall, Lay Hall and Church Farm. Some historic properties in the village also incorporate render which was applied originally or retrospectively.
- 4.3.9 In terms of contemporary designs, there was a fairly even split of responses (50/50) with 8 supporting more modern designs and 6 objecting. There were concerns about the need for covenants to control aerials and satellite dishes, objections to contemporary designs in the Conservation Area and suggestions that new buildings should be appropriate to their location and the character of the village. Planning conditions could be imposed on new housing developments.
- 4.3.10 Policy C7 takes into consideration local residents' comments from the Issues and Options.
- 4.3.11 The Village Design Statement includes a number of guidelines for new development in the village and where relevant these are brought forward into Policy C7. The guidelines consider such matters as building materials and styles, roofs, porches, chimneys, windows, doors and street furniture, important open spaces and the local economy. The wider countryside and landscape are also considered, as well as biodiversity and allotments.
- 4.3.12 In addition the Parish Council commissioned a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan which considers character, landscape and open space, views, traffic and movement and recommendations for further work. This has been used to inform design guidance for development in the conservation area in Policy C7 in addition to the Village Design Statement. Where proposals do not require planning consent, such as for changes to street lighting and seating, they should still refer to the Village Design Statement and Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.
- 4.3.13 **Local Plan Policy D1 Design** requires development to consider heritage, townscape and landscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built

form and **Policy HE1 The Historic Environment** supports 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. **Policies HE3 Development affecting Historic Buildings and HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes** require that developments: respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and materials; and respect views and important landscape elements.

Policy C7 Heritage and Design in the Conservation Area

New development within the conservation area should be sensitive to the character and setting of the conservation area, and to other identified nationally significant heritage assets, and to the locally significant heritage assets identified in the non-designated heritage assets list as listed in Policy C8 below.

All buildings, views, green spaces and trees which contribute to the character of the conservation area should be protected and enhanced.

Proposals should have regard to the Cawthorne Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document and incorporate the following design principles:

- 1. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the conservation area. Where buildings are demolished, any replacement building should be of a proportionate size and scale, be in keeping with the density and character of the surrounding area, and be appropriate in terms of design and materials.**
- 2. Extensions to dwellings should be subordinate in scale to the original building and of a design that reinforces the historic character and appearance of the conservation area.**
- 3. Alterations to buildings of heritage value should whenever possible use traditional materials and designs for roofs and roof pitches, chimneys, porches, elevations, walling, joinery and windows and doors. Historic detailing should be retained and repaired wherever possible, and where replacement is necessary these should copy the historic detail. Pointing should be flush or rounded off to a gently concave joint and lime pointing is preferable for re-pointing of historic buildings and walls. Strap or ribbon pointing which utilises hard cement should be avoided.**
- 4. Roof pitches should respond to the characteristics of properties in the surrounding area. Natural stone slate is the preferred material, or high quality natural alternatives (where appropriate) such as natural grey slate, or where this does not accord with the individual characteristics of the site context, use of good quality, matching artificial stone slates will be supported. However for listed buildings stone slates are preferable.**

- 5. Traditional window openings are a significant local feature. Replacement windows should whenever possible reflect the original period design and where appropriate new buildings should use stone jambs, heads and sills. Doors should reflect the age and character of the property and be in balance with the architectural form.**
- 6. Porches on the older houses tend to have an exposed wooden framework on a stone base or sometimes on pad stones and should be retained. Where possible the pitch of the porch roof should be similar to the pitch of the house roof.**
- 7. Chimneys are important features of many historic and traditional houses and form an attractive characteristic of the village. Where chimneys are of stone or of two shades of brick they should be retained whenever possible.**
- 8. Materials such as locally quarried coursed stone or rustic brick are characteristic of the village and should be used in new buildings and in alterations to older buildings where appropriate. Historic stone walling and other stone in reasonable condition should be retained wherever possible.**
- 9. Proposals for satellite dishes and other new technologies such as air conditioning units should be sited sensitively to minimise adverse visual impacts.**
- 10. The Village Green, Orchard Recreation Area, Churchyard and Rowland Sports Area are identified as significant open spaces and development proposals should minimise any adverse visual impacts on these areas and retain the rural character.**
- 11. Proposals for public realm enhancements should retain historic floor surfaces and stone kerbs whenever possible.**
- 12. Proposals for new signage and alterations to shop fronts should be sympathetic to the traditional character of the property and rural village. Proposals should have regard to the adopted Shopfront Design Supplementary Planning Document¹⁴.**

¹⁴ "Shop Front Design" Supplementary Planning Document
<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/supplementary-planning-documents/>

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.3.14 During the Issues and Options consultation there were also suggestions for candidate buildings for a list of non-designated heritage assets. These included 2 Hill Top, older cottages, the pub, the forge, Golden Cross and Clapper Bridge. The Steering Group and Parish Council have prepared a list of non-designated heritage assets for consideration by BMBC. The justification for each has been considered in the light of Historic England's advice note on Local Heritage Listing, 2016¹⁵. The key to the criteria is in Appendix II Built Heritage. The following are identified as possible candidates for inclusion on a List of Non-Designated Heritage Assets and are identified on Map 13:

Non-Designated Heritage Assets with Classifications

1. Clay Hall – *timber frames 17thC building* : **A B C D I**
2. 2 Hill Top – *original part built 1711. Home of Douglas Charlesworth, local historian, early to mid 20thC* : **A C G**
3. Maltkiln Row – *originally built as malt kilns and brewery buildings including 2 cottages. It was converted into miners' cottages in the early 19th century*: **A C D G**
4. Kirkfield Close – *1930's Art Deco style houses, unique to the village* : **A B C D I**
5. Manor House – *probably on the site of the original Anglo Saxon Manor referred to in the Domesday Book. 17th C origins* : **A B C F I**
6. Hill House – *home of John Roddam Spencer-Stanhope, pre-Raphaelite painter* : **A B C D G**
7. Jubilee Museum – *Foundation stone laid in 1887 in Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee year. Built as a museum by local craftsmen using materials from the Spencer-Stanhope Cannon Hall Estate, including a 13thC cruck and later post and trusses* : **A B C F I**
8. War Memorial – *not listed but is of importance to the village* : **A B G I**
9. Village School building – *original 1930's red brick school building* : **I**
10. Methodist Chapel – *Opened 1895. Place of worship. Built by funds from local residents. Figure carving by local craftsman (Swift?) above external doorway, a carving being an unusual feature for the Methodist chapel* : **A B C G I**
11. The Institute – *integral part of village life before being developed into a dwelling* : **A B C G**
12. The Comrades Club – *originally a chapel, became a club after WW1* : **A B C F I**
13. West Lodge – *Lodge house at original pedestrian access to Cannon Hall Park* : **A B C G I**
14. Village Hall – *built in 1800 with funds from the Spencer-Stanhope family as a school for both boys and girls* : **A B C F I**
15. Looby Bridge : **A H** } 3 river bridges over the River Tivy (Tanyard Beck)
16. Bridge at Cinder Hill : **A H** } 17thC iron bridges, part of Cawthorne's industrial
17. Bridge north of Kexborough Bridge : **A H** } heritage
18. Waterfall and Dam on Cinder Hill, known as Damstakes (next to Cinder Hill Bridge) – *industrial heritage* : **A H**
19. Clapper Bridge – *original ford and bridge once being the main entrance for horse-drawn vehicles to Cannon Hall* : **A B C G I H**
20. Chantry House – *fine example of mullioned windows and old chimneys* : **A B C F I**
21. Spencer Arms – *old coaching inn* : **A B C G I**
22. Village Green : **A B C H I J**
23. The Forge – *former village blacksmith* : **A B C G I**

¹⁵ Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7, May 2016
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>

4.3.15 Policy C8 aims to protect locally valued non-designated heritage assets.

Policy C8 Protecting Non Designated Heritage Assets

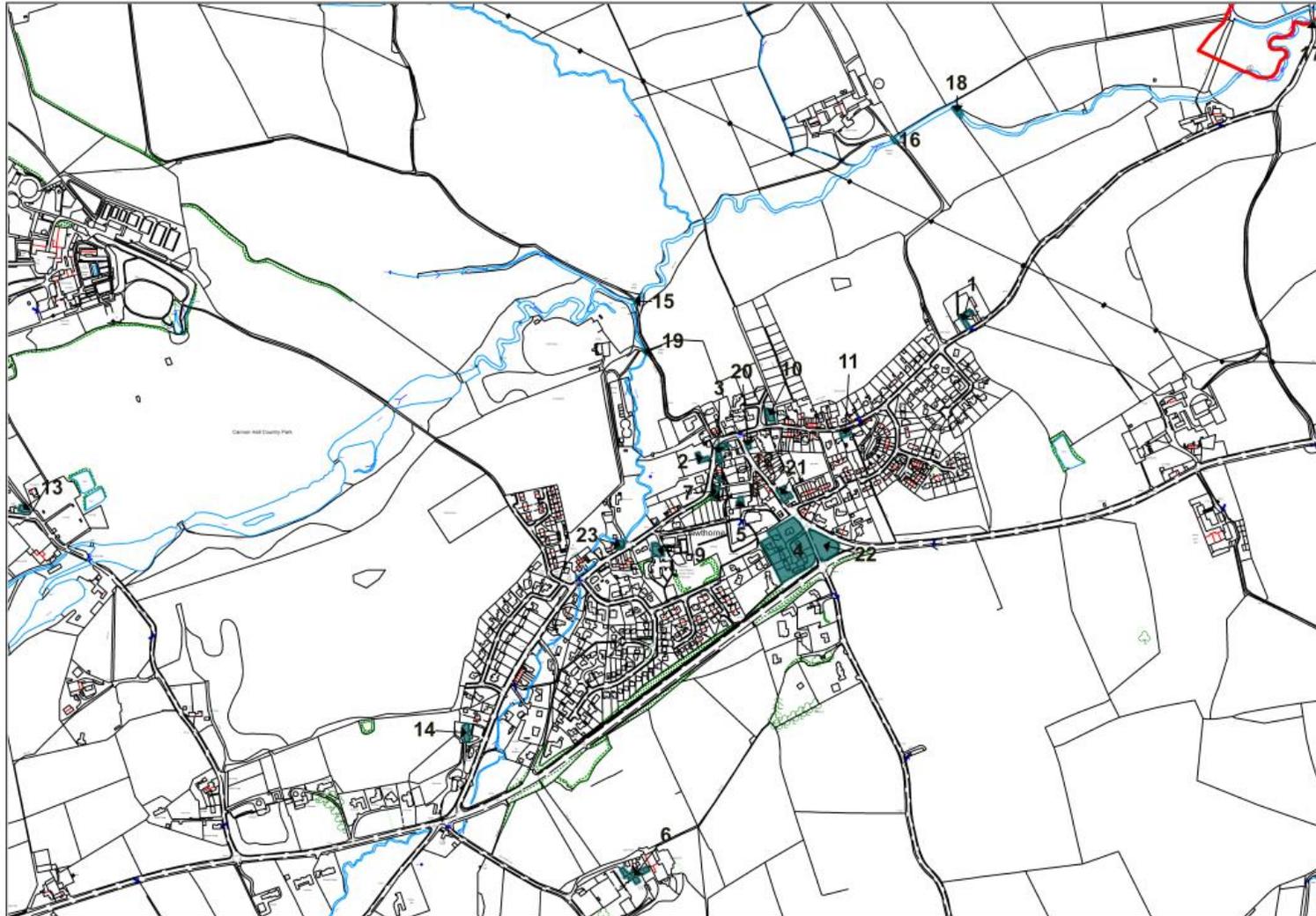
The following assets as shown on Map 13 have been identified for protection as non-designated heritage assets:

- 1. Clay Hall**
- 2. 2 Hill Top**
- 3. Maltkiln Row**
- 4. Kirkfield Close**
- 5. Manor House**
- 6. Hill House**
- 7. Jubilee Museum**
- 8. War Memorial**
- 9. Village School building**
- 10. Methodist Chapel**
- 11. The Institute**
- 12. The Comrades Club**
- 13. West Lodge**
- 14. Village Hall**
- 15. Looby Bridge**
- 16. Bridge at Cinder Hill**
- 17. Bridge north of Kexborough Bridge**
- 18. Waterfall and Dam on Cinder Hill, known as Damstakes**
- 19. Clapper Bridge**
- 20. Chantry House**
- 21. Spencer Arms**
- 22. Village Green**
- 23. The Forge.**

Development proposals which have an effect on any such assets will be assessed having regard to the scale of any proposed harm or loss and the significance of the asset.

Note - Map 13 shows Non-Designated Heritage Assets in and around the Village. Maps 13a, 13b, 13c and 13d show extracts from Map 13 at an enlarged scale.

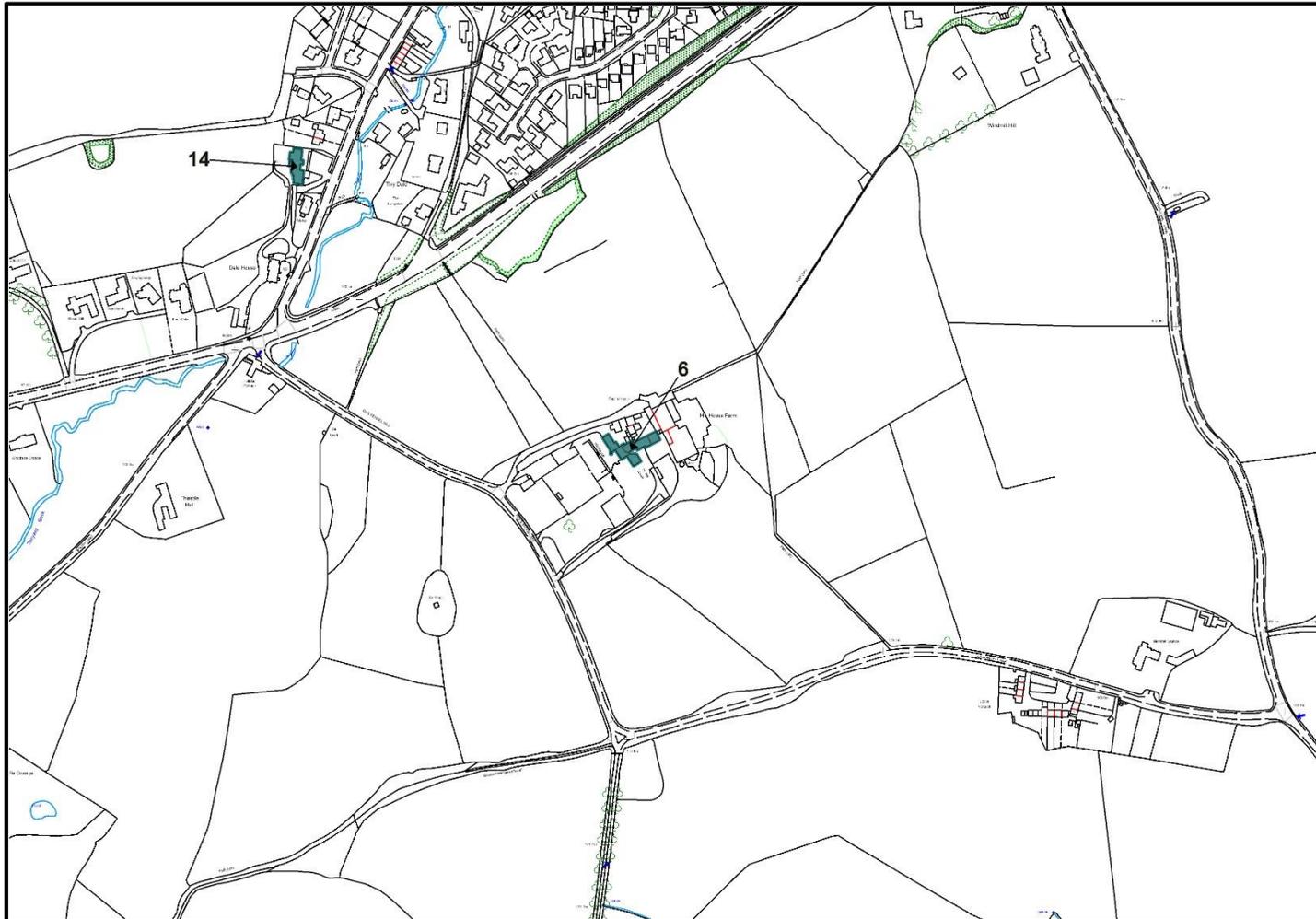
Map 13 Non-Designated Heritage Assets in and around the Village



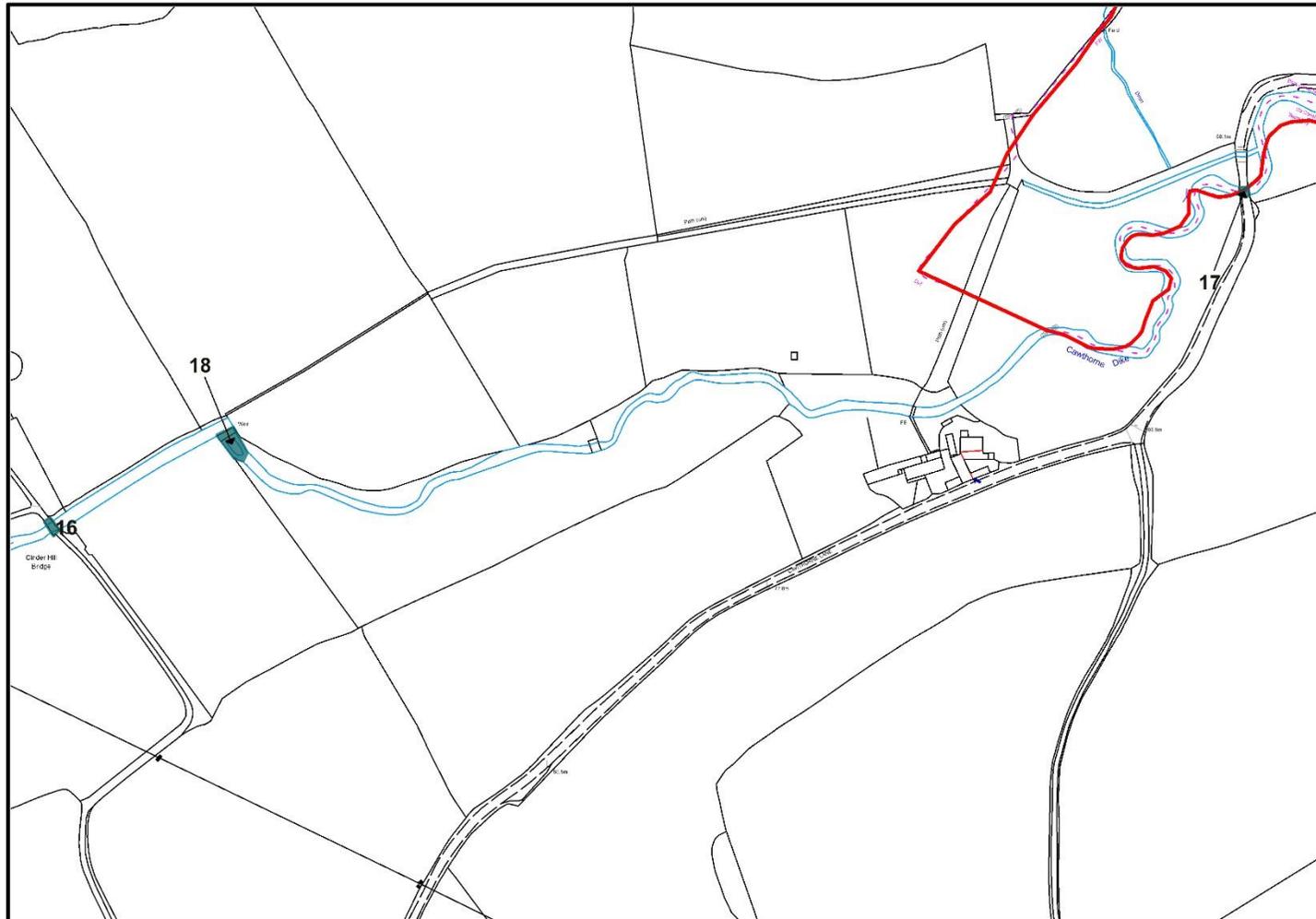
Map 13a



Map 13b



Map 13c



Map 13d



Responding to Local Character, Outside the Conservation Area

4.3.16 The NDP Steering Group has identified and described a number of character areas within the village in addition to those being considered within the Conservation Areas as part of the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan. These are shown on Map 14 and described in more detail in Appendix III Character Areas.

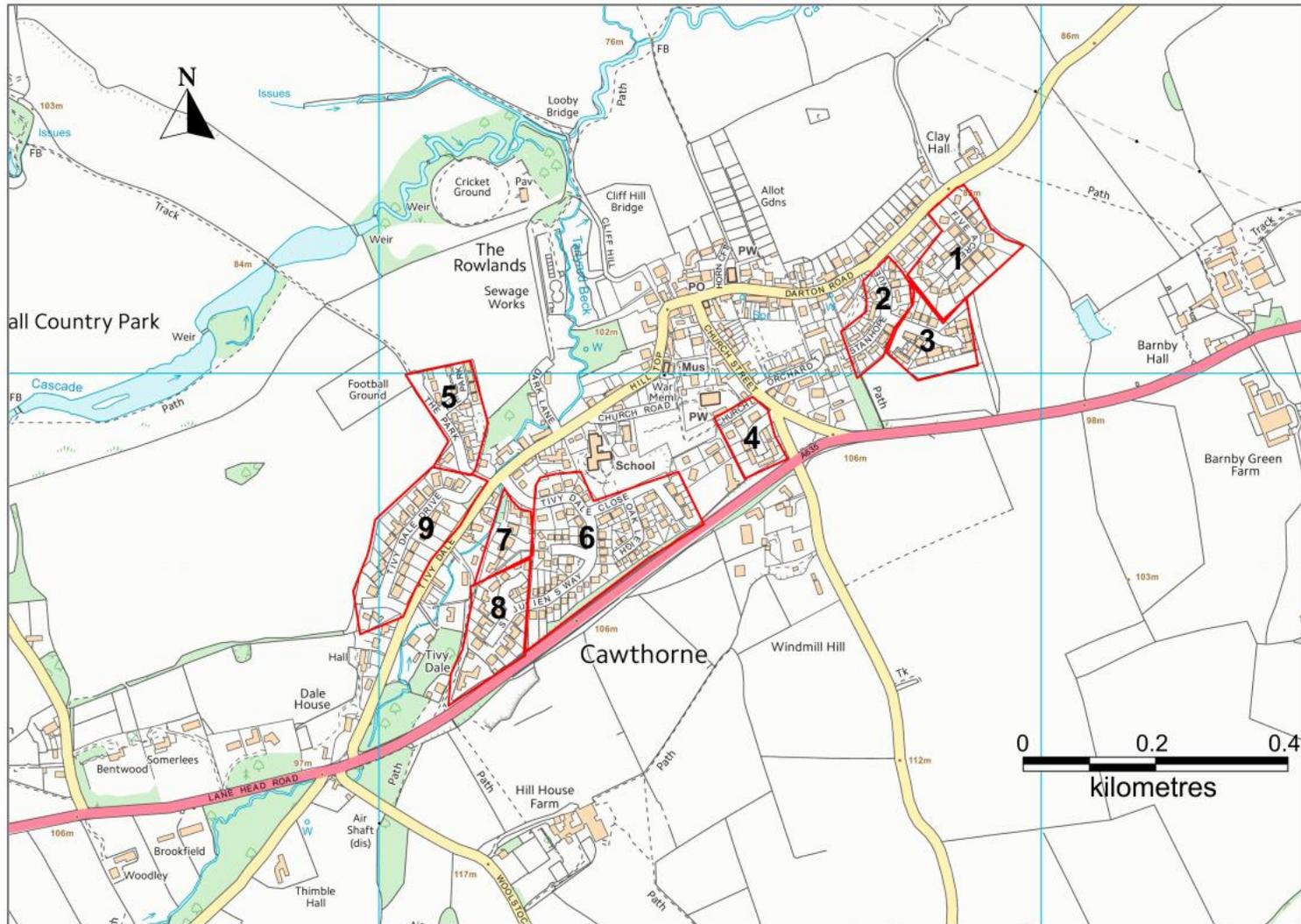
4.3.17 Key characteristics of traditional buildings in Cawthorne village identified in the Village Design Statement include the following:

- Use of locally quarried fine grey sandstone (often referred to as Delph) with orange veins caused by the presence of iron. Some of the old houses and particularly their outhouses were partially built of locally made red rustic brick.
- Roofs on older 17th century houses tend to be steeply pitched with tabling or good over-sail at the gable verges which give the roofs a strong appearance. Coursing on roofs with stone slates generally diminish in size towards the ridge and normally have ridge tiles that match.
- Porches on older houses tend to have exposed wooden framework on a stone base or occasionally on pad stones or stylobates.
- There are many attractive chimneys in Cawthorne, particularly around the historic core of the village. A characteristic of some chimneys in Cawthorne is the chimney stack built in bricks of two shades, with rustic red brick and buff-coloured brick. Oversailing chimneys (where the stack increases in circumference towards the top) are common and are often characterised by corbelled brickwork.
- Many of older houses have stone jambs, heads and sills. 17th century houses tend to have stone mullions (vertical dividers) within the windows.
- Doors were traditionally ledged, framed and battened and often braced.

4.3.18 **Local Plan Policy D1 Design** also requires development to consider heritage, townscape and landscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form. Policy C9 provides more general design advice for development in Cawthorne village outside the conservation area.

4.3.19 The following Barnsley MBC Supplementary Planning Documents are particularly relevant to housing proposals; “Cawthorne Village Design Statement”, adopted November 2019; “Design of Housing Development”, adopted May 2019; “Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments”, adopted May 2019; “Parking”, adopted May 2019. The “South Yorkshire Design Guide, 2011” is also relevant.

Map 14 Character Areas outside the Conservation Area



Policy C9 General Principles for New Housing Development in Cawthorne Neighbourhood Area

Proposals for new housing development within the settlement of Cawthorne and outside the conservation area, should demonstrate how designs respond positively to the characteristics of the surrounding area as set out in the character area appraisals in Appendix III, South Yorkshire Design Guide 2011 and adopted Supplementary Planning Documents relating to housing development, open space provision and parking.

Proposals will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- 1. New buildings follow a consistent design approach in the use of materials, fenestration and the roofline to the building and make reference to the local characteristics identified in the Village Design Statement;**
- 2. Materials should be chosen to complement the design of a development and add to the quality or character of the surrounding environment. Suitable materials should be used to provide noise insulation where development is located close to main roads, and to enhance energy efficiency;**
- 3. New development proposals need not imitate earlier architectural periods or styles and could be the stimulus for the use of imaginative modern design using high quality traditional materials such as local stone or brick in innovative ways;**

4.4 Housing



Red House

New Housing

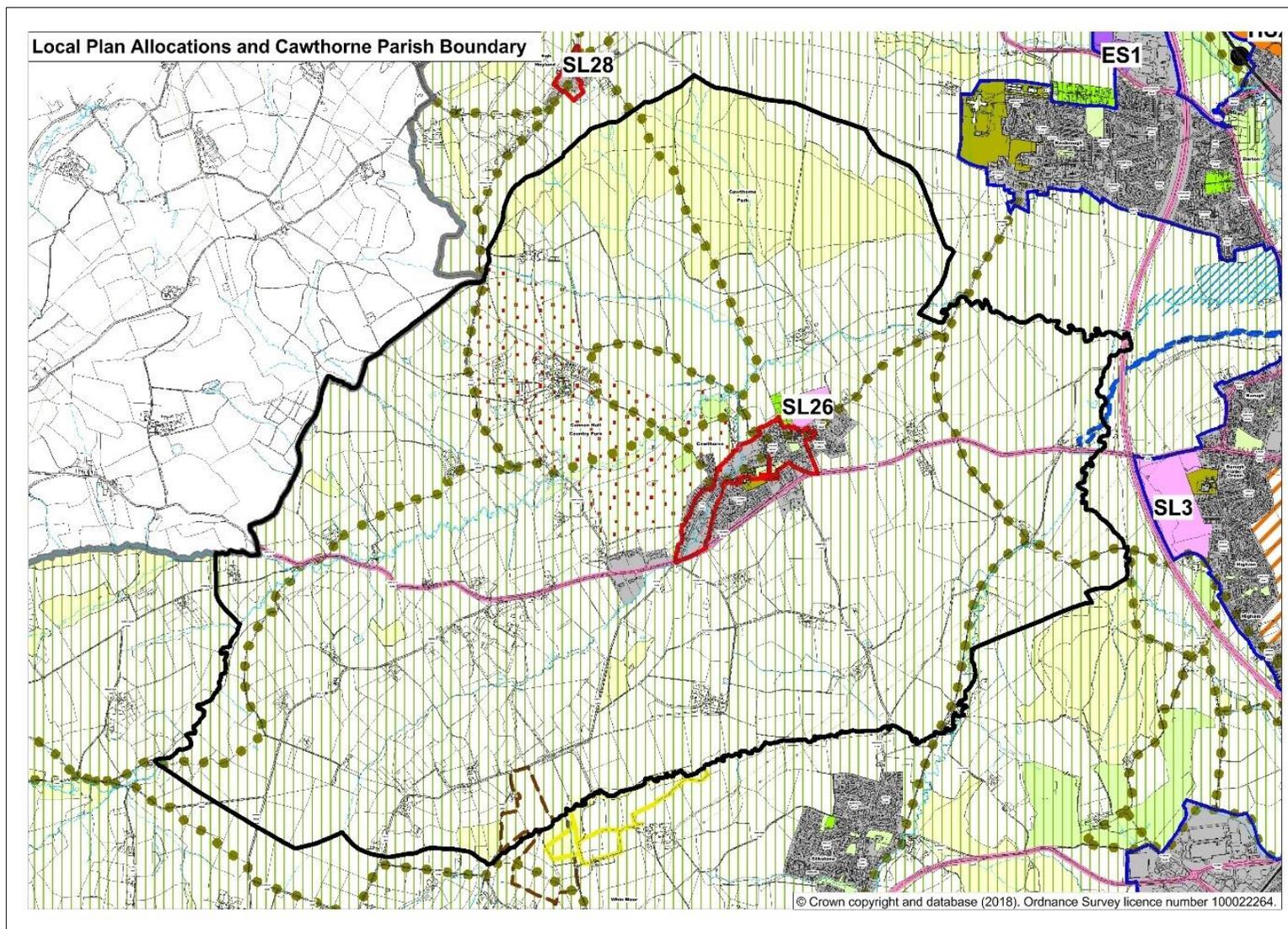
- 4.4.1 Cawthorne's location within the Green Belt means that opportunities for new housing development will be very limited. Under **Local Plan Policy LG2 Location of Growth** Cawthorne is identified as a village. Villages are identified as the third tier for development and the supporting text sets out that "*there will be a slower pace and scale of growth in villages and rural areas*"- see Figure 2. Local Plan Policy H4 Residential Development on Small Non-allocated Sites allows development in the village, in principle, on sites less than 0.4 hectares. Local Plan Policy H5 Residential Development on Large Non-allocated sites allows development on larger sites subject to various sustainability criteria.
- 4.4.3 The area outside the green belt where development is allowed in principle is shown on the Local Plan proposals map (figure 2) as a grey coloured area referred to as land within the settlement. It is appropriate for the NDP to include a planning policy to guide local residential development within the existing development boundary.
- 4.4.4 There may be opportunities for new development on small infill sites within the built-up area of the village, provided this is necessary for the viability of the settlement and meets local needs. There has not been a recent local housing needs survey for Cawthorne but the responses and comments to the Issues and Options consultation suggested that there was a demand or need for the following:
- Housing for older people
 - Starter homes
 - A mix of development is required for the future to allow those who live in the village to remain here when their lifestyle / life stage requires a change in housing type – eg young adults requiring in starter homes, older people downsizing etc.

- None
- Mixed housing in sympathy with existing buildings
- More affordable housing
- There should be an advantage to existing local residents to any housing
- Support for small sites within development boundary
- Support for a criteria-based policy.

However, BMBC have advised that in relation to market housing Local Plan policy does not control occupation to prioritise existing local residents in the Parish, and in terms of affordable housing, the BMBC Letting Policy defines 'local connections' as local to Barnsley, not local to Cawthorne. There are no plans to change the Lettings Policy at the current time. In the absence of an objectively assessed housing needs survey for the Plan area, it is necessary to rely on Local Plan policy H6 Housing Mix and Efficient Use of Land. This requires housing needs to be based on the findings of objectively assessed housing needs survey, including the most recent Strategic Housing Needs Survey.

- 4.4.5 Parts of the NDP area are known to have problems associated with flooding and drainage. Tivy Dale in particular is prone to flooding - in 2008 Brooke House garden was flooded with sewerage (due to bad husbandry of woods and the water course), and the house opposite the village hall was flooded, and was left empty for two years. Low lying areas may need additional flood defences if development takes place. Provision will be needed for suitable water supply and sewage treatment for new housing and economic development. All proposals will be required to meet NPPF guidelines relating to minimising flood risk.

Figure 2 Barnsley Local Plan Policies Map, Extract showing Cawthorne NDP Area



Policy C10 Criteria for New Housing Development

New housing schemes within the settlement of Cawthorne will be supported where:

- 1. New developments should be designed to be sensitive to the character of the surrounding area in terms of plot density, size, height, scale, density, massing and the materials (see the Cawthorne Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document, adopted November 2019 and NDP Policies C8 and C9);**
- 2. Schemes are of a suitable density, taking into account the character of the surrounding area;**
- 3. Adequate on-site parking should be provided to Barnsley MBC guidance in the adopted Supplementary Planning Document “Parking” and cater for those with disabilities and any communal or shared parking areas should be screened using suitable landscaping and boundary treatment which is sympathetic to the local context and conservation area; and**
- 4. Developments should aim to reduce reliance on the private car and should provide physical linkages to existing walking and cycling networks in the parish (see Section 9 of the NPPF).**

4.5 Tourism and Business



Spencer Arms Public House

- 4.5.1 Cawthorne Parish has a range of local businesses providing employment opportunities both for local residents and those from other areas. Businesses range from those in the visitor / tourism sectors such as Cannon Hall Farm, pubs, cafes, art gallery and shops including an antiques centre, to manufacturing (Naylor Industries) and professional services such as alternative therapies.
- 4.5.2 Cawthorne's role as a visitor destination is enhanced by public and community run facilities such as Cannon Hall Museum Park and Gardens (Barnsley MBC) and Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee village museum which is run by volunteers.



Cawthorne Museum

- 4.5.3 In order to understand better the issues facing local businesses affected by the neighbourhood plan the Tourism & Business sub-group has contacted local employers to find out what they think would help their business to thrive and to ask about any problems that hamper their ability to do business.
- 4.5.4 The Tourism & Business Sub-group considers that there is a balance to be struck: the overall aim should be to preserve the unique atmosphere of the award-winning village of Cawthorne, but at the same time encourage visitors to the area so that business and tourism can thrive. If at all possible, business should be encouraged within a framework that considers the needs of local residents and minimises any adverse any impacts. New development should be sympathetic to the surrounding area.
- 4.5.5 The NDP has a role in promoting and supporting suitable and appropriate economic growth and addressing any identifiable barriers which constrain investment. There is also a need to ensure publicity and information for promoting special events and activities as well as promoting existing attractions. Farm business diversification should be encouraged wherever possible and can be essential if small farms are to survive in the future.
- 4.5.6 Problems with parking in the village are well documented and are addressed in Section 4.6 Infrastructure. Parking issues should not deter people from outside the village and any additional traffic management provision should not prevent potential customers from visiting shops, museums, pubs and cafes, but should have regard for those living in the village.
- 4.5.7 The key issues identified in the consultation with local businesses at events held on 28th June and 5th September 2017 at the White Bull, Cannon Hall Farm are provided in Appendix V.
- 4.5.8 In the consultation on Issues and Options, 14 respondents (82%) supported a policy in the NDP which encouraged appropriate economic growth, taking into account the Parish's location in the Green Belt and impacts on amenity and character. There were comments that farms should be mentioned and contacted and concerns about the need to address infrastructure. There was also support (11 respondents or 65%) for a policy supporting tourism but it was suggested that this should not be in the village. Again, it was suggested that there was a need to address infrastructure first.
- 4.5.9 **Local Plan Policy E5 Promoting Tourism and encouraging Cultural Provision** also promotes tourism and advises that tourist related development in rural areas will be protected and encouraged to support and diversify the local economy, subject to the requirements of Policy E8 Rural Economy. **Policy E6 Rural Economy** encourages a viable rural economy by allowing development which supports appropriate diversification.

Visitors Car Parking

- 4.5.10 Issues around public car parking are significant in Cawthorne and have been raised in consultations in relation to all sections of the NDP. On street car parking by visitors is likely to get worse as Cannon Hall improves amenities over the next few years (boating lake, new footpaths across Cannon Hall). The NDP endorses and welcomes the growth of the Cannon Hall cluster of businesses.
- 4.5.11 Any measures to address car parking issues, must balance supporting and sustaining those developments whilst ensuring proposals are suitable and appropriate in terms of visual impact, particularly in terms of the setting of the Conservation Area and / or other heritage

assets and their social consequences for village life. Possible solutions to car parking problems could include providing more spaces through an extended or new car park in the village and/or restricting the use of existing spaces. The most likely consequence of providing additional spaces would be to substitute for Cannon Hall parking at the expense of the quality of the village that is central to its attractiveness.

- 4.5.12 On balance therefore the NDP supports the provision of additional parking for the Cannon Hall Leisure cluster within the areas of those businesses, subject to Green Belt policies. NPPF paragraph 146. Sets out that "*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: ...c) local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location*".
- 4.5.13 It is considered appropriate to support the provision of additional car and cycle parking in the village as part of wider measures to improve the safe movement of people and vehicles around the village. Such parking would be focussed on supporting the businesses and tourism within the village.
- 4.5.14 **Local Plan Policy T1 Accessibility Priorities** sets out how the Council will 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.

Policy C11 Car and Cycle Parking in Cawthorne Village and at Cannon Hall Leisure Cluster

Development proposals which provide additional public car parking including catering for those with disabilities and secure, safe and convenient cycle parking will be supported in Cawthorne Village.

New parking proposals relating to the Cannon Hall Leisure Cluster will be supported when there is evidence of need and subject to Green Belt policies.

All schemes should be designed sensitively and use suitable materials which are sympathetic to the historic environment and conservation area. Schemes should incorporate appropriate landscaping and tree planting to provide adequate screening, shade and enhancements to the public realm.

Appendices

Appendix I Cawthorne Neighbourhood Plan Public Consultation November 2017 Comments Comparison Table

No of forms/replies received: 17

Detailed replies from John Lees and David Horsfield (Farmer)

Draft Vision and Objectives				
VO1. Do you agree with the Draft Vision and Objectives?	Yes	15	No	
VO2. Please provide any comments suggesting how they could be improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan should support local farms to grow and diversify where planning is concerned • Modern agricultural facilities should be allowed and encouraged while allowing farmers to develop their traditional farm buildings into housing or other diversifications • Mention should be made of “Protection and continued support of local businesses large or small” • Addition of tea shop to village store and 2 clubs • Maybe more emphasis / focus on the speed of traffic through the village itself 				
Landscape, Wildlife and Environment Policy Options				
L1. Should our NDP include policies to protect the local landscape character of Cawthorne?	Yes	17	No	
L2. Should the NDP include a policy encouraging development to incorporate features to support wildlife?	Yes	17	No	
L3. Are there any other environmental issues which the NPD should address? Please explain your answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from Cannon Hall Farm • Light pollution usually from excessive security lights at private properties & Cannon Hall Farm • Consideration should be given to a hydro-electric scheme at the weir below Cinder Hill • Should avoid solar panels and photo voltaic panels in the Conservation Area as they can be an eyesore • Problems with geese polluting the river and damaging crops • Himalayan Balsam is becoming a problem in respect of pollution of Cawthorne Dike • Dropping of litter and dumping of rubbish is an ever-present issue in lay-byes – could litter bins be provided in these locations 				
Community and Sports Facilities Policy Options				
CF1. Should the NDP include a policy identifying local community facilities and supporting investment to improve them?	Yes	16	No	
CF2. Should the NDP include a policy which identifies one or more areas of Local Green Space for protection from development	Yes	14	No	
If so, please identify them and explain why they are important <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting investment for the cricket/football areas and Village Hall • Unclear what exactly CF2, CF3 and CF4 relate to hence no reply (1) • Village Green for social gathering/events (2) • Recreation Ground • Orchard site • Football Pitch 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Red House – perhaps it should be noted that this was built in the time of William III and is possibly the first brick-built house in the village. It is very fine, and the restored garden is very much in character • Village could become too large and lose its character • Provision of railings on the A635 edge of the village green re safety of children playing there • Playground facilities are inadequate for children in the village 				
<p>CF3. Should the NDP include a policy encouraging new development to link to existing footpath/cycle networks and have suitable vehicular access to adoptable road standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern from farmers re walkers having no respect for their efforts, not keeping to paths and poor signage with walkers getting lost • Ideally a walking/cycling route should start and end with a place to park (2) 	Yes	11	No	3
<p>CF4. Should the NDP include any complimentary actions for the Parish Council linked to improving local accessibility eg. improvements in signage, improvements to footpaths etc.</p>	Yes	13	No	
<p>If so, what sort of actions would you like to see?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install more 30mph speed limit repeater signs through the village • Policy of liaising with BMBC re footpaths should continue • Should also include removal of unnecessary signage • Action on bridle path to keep in good repair by all involved ie. Cricket club, Water Board and private owners • Make stiles, where needed, usable by less able 				
<p>Housing Policy Options</p>				
<p>H1. What sort of housing do you think is needed in Cawthorne? For instance, small, starter homes, affordable housing, housing for older people/sheltered housing, self-build schemes etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing for older people • Starter homes (2) • A mix of development is required for the future to allow those who live in the village to remain here when their lifestyle / lifestage requires a change in housing type – eg. young adults requiring in starter homes, older people downsizing etc. • None • Mixed housing in sympathy with existing buildings • More affordable housing (4) • There should be an advantage to existing local residents to any housing (2) 				
<p>H2. Should the NDP identify site allocations for small housing sites within the development boundary?</p>	Yes	10	No	5
<p>Or</p>				
<p>H3. Should the NDP just include a criteria-based policy (such as the one in the NDP) for new housing development that may come forward?</p>	Yes	11	No	2

Design Policy Options				
<p>D1. What do you think are the significant local characteristics of buildings in Cawthorne?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The architectural characteristics mentioned in the Village Design Statement should be incorporated in this Statement. • White painted windows now form a strong characteristic of the Conservation Area and this tradition should continue • Taking the village as a whole, there are no significant local characteristics. Cawthorne incorporates a large mix of different coloured bricks, stone etc. and in no way does it enjoy a uniform appearance in its housing stock. • Many listed properties • Stone built cottages and terraces • Mixture of stone and brick properties with garden space 				
<p>D2. Would you support more modern/contemporary designs sustainable/low carbon buildings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covenants could be imposed on new housing developments, as done in the past on St Julien's and Tivydale Close in respect of aerials and Sky discs on front of houses • Agree but not in the Conservation area • Providing to any new builds being appropriate to their location and character of village (3) 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>8</p> <p>8</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>8</p> <p>6</p>
<p>D3. Can you suggest any locally important buildings or features or special interest that should be protected in a Local List?</p> <p>If so, please explain why they are important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All existing buildings should be protected (all modifications etc. should be in keeping with all surrounding buildings) • Important to keep new buildings in character with surrounding buildings, maintaining a low carbon build • There used to be a great many wonderful chimneys – most have been replaced by modern, bland ones • Compare old photos and paintings to note the changes • All timber framed buildings should be either listed or included in the Conservation Area • These are most likely already included in the Conservation Area • Listed buildings because they are listed • No 2 Hill Top – this house blends beautifully with the village. It would be a travesty to pull it down • Older cottages, the pub, the Forge, Golden Cross as they give the village its history and character • Clapper Bridge - historic 				
Tourism and Business Policy Options				
<p>TB1. Should the NDP include policies supporting appropriate local economic growth, taking into account the Parish's location in the Green Belt and impacts on local character and amenity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farms are not mentioned and have not been contacted by sub group • Only after the pressing issues of infrastructure have been addressed. 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>2</p>

<p>TB2. Should the NDP include a policy supporting tourism related economic development in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up Daykin Brook – river that runs into Cannon Hall lakes (polluted) (2) • Only after the pressing issues of infrastructure have been addressed • Not in the village 				Yes	11	No	5
Infrastructure Policy Options and Actions							
<p>INF1. Do you agree that the transport issues identified in paragraphs 9.4.1 to 9.4.3 are the key ones facing the village over the plan period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle these are the key issues, but the possible suggestions put forward to alleviate these issues appears to require much more detailed consideration eg. traffic calming/car parking. Relying on extra parking at Cannon Hall is unlikely to help as much of the weekend congestion on Tivy Dale is caused by people who want to avoid any form of parking charges 				Yes	12	No	
<p>If not, what else should the Plan address?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-way system through the village to alleviate problems at Hilltop • Bus transport to Penistone • Any proposals for additional car parking should include hedge/screening to minimise impact • Roundabouts would be a great idea for traffic calming • Below Taylor Hill at junction with Tivydale Close – leaving the Close the traffic can come at you either way due to parking opposite Tivydale Close 							
<p>INF2. The way in which a package of traffic calming, speed restrictions and limited additional parking could support the Plan's vision is in the NDP. Which of these elements are you in favour of?</p>							
Slowing traffic to 20mph through the village	Disagree		Agree	17	Undecided		
Reducing the speed limit on the Bypass	Disagree	1	Agree	14	Undecided	2	
Changing road layouts and traffic calming	Disagree	4	Agree	9	Undecided	4	
Introduction of yellow lines – only in the most congested areas and not to move potential customers away from businesses	Disagree	3	Agree	11	Undecided	3	
Introduction of Residents Parking Schemes	Disagree	3	Agree	7	Undecided	6	
Investigating the feasibility of a new link road between A635 and Cawthorne Lane to the east of the village	Disagree	3	Agree	8	Undecided	5	
<p>INF3. Would you support restrictions on on-street parking in the adjacent area if necessary?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at provision of Car park at the corner of A635 and Silkstone • Restrict parking on the west side of the village green road 				Yes	12	No	4

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a village car park near the centre of the village hinders the attraction of the village for tourism 				
<p>INF4. Should the NDP include policies requiring development to support other infrastructure investment eg. flooding, new communications technologies and water/sewerage etc?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new developments should be required to provide an impact assessment for matters such as those listed above. This should form part of the decision as to whether to award planning permission. As such we support this forming part of the NDP. Identify potential future flood areas and look to developing a plan to limit any impact on housing (2) Better broadband If there are any new technologies that can help, then they should be used 	Yes	12	No	1
Other Matters				
<p>GEN1. Are there any other planning issues which you think the Cawthorne NDP should address?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Tivydale Drive the boundary line runs along the road and should include the properties on the left/field side of the road (Conservation Area) The issue of infrastructure is now of critical importance in and around the village. Sadly, it is no exaggeration to say that Cawthorne is becoming a dangerous location in which to drive or be a pedestrian. Traffic calming and parking issues have to be addressed before the village can move forward with any future development in housing or helping build further our excellent local businesses. Main concern is speeding through the village on Tivy Dale and Darton Road and all proposals in INF2 would go some way to alleviating this. More pressure should be put on BMBC to provide more parking at the park or make it free. We should not be seen to be taking on the role of providing more parking facilities Parking at junction of Tivydale Close The new development planned for the house on Taylor Hill Reduction of the speed limit to 40mph on A635 and install speed reading approach signs would greatly help Parking for visitors to the village and those who park in the village to avoid paying in Cannon Hall Park who can only park on the road. A car park should be provided in the village perhaps at the rear of the Methodist Chapel (allotment area) could be used which would be central to all the businesses 				

Appendix II Built Heritage

Listed Buildings in Cawthorne

There are 81 statutory Listed Buildings, a Scheduled Monument and a Historic Park and Garden in Cawthorne Parish¹⁶. 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
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

¹⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Name	Location	Grade
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 end of South Chapel of Church of All Saints	Church Road, Cawthorne	II
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

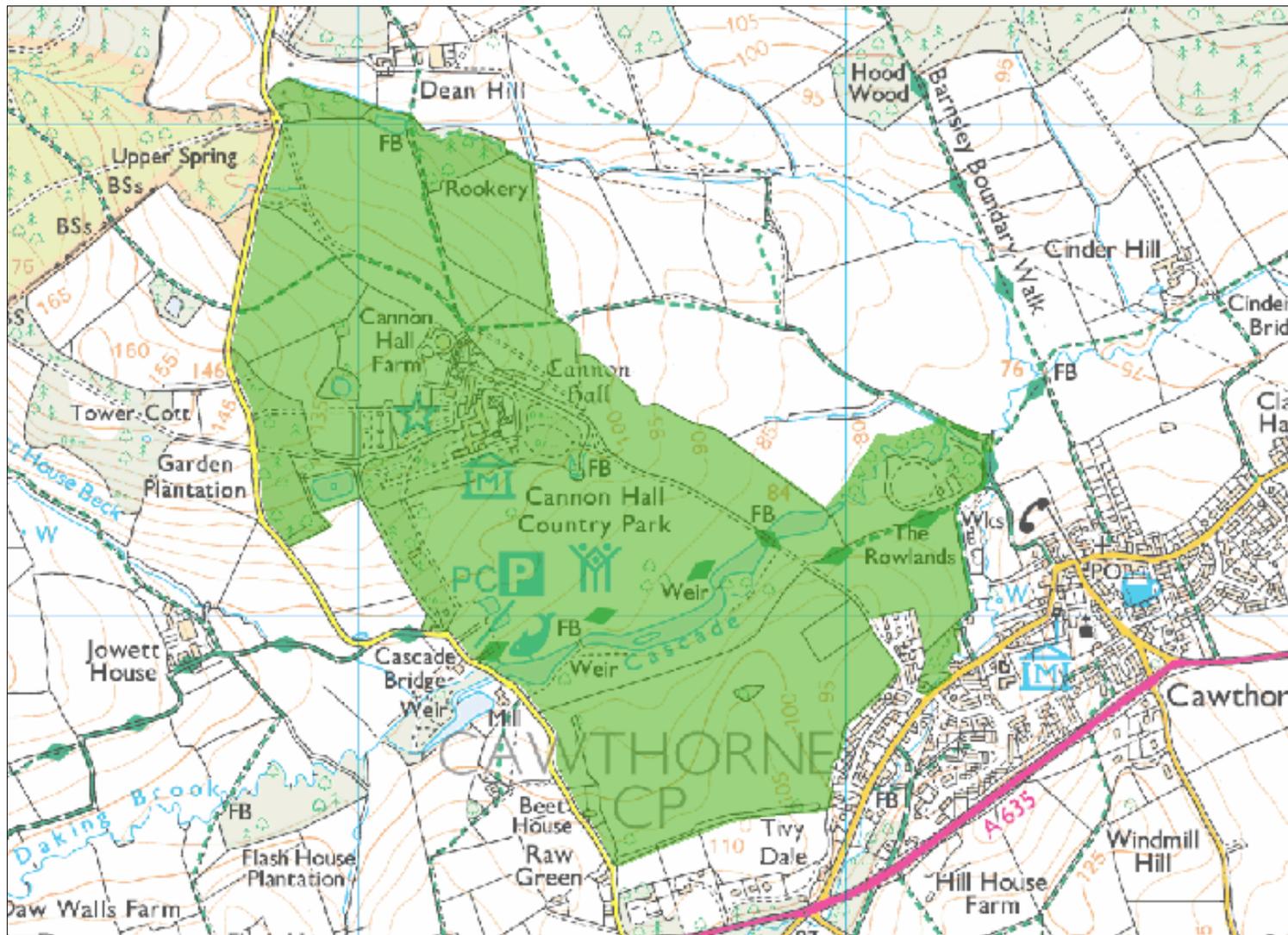
Name	Location	Grade
Barn at Flash House Farm	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Brick barn approximately 50 metres east of Barnby Hall Farmhouse	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Workshop at west end of range along north side of Barnby Hall Farm	Lane Head Road, Cawthorne	II
Former aqueduct over Silkstone Beck at 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
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

Name	Location	Grade
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
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		

Non-Designated Heritage Asset Criteria

Criterion	Description
Age - A	The age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account local characteristics or building traditions.
Rarity - B	Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics.
Aesthetic interest - C	The intrinsic design value of an asset relating to local styles, materials or any other distinctive local characteristics.
Group Value - D	Groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.
Archaeological Interest - E	The non-designated heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be archaeological – that is in the form of buried remains – but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a manmade landscape. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Archival Interest - F	The significance of a non-designated heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record.
Historical Association - G	The significance of a non-designated heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures. Blue Plaque and other similar schemes may be relevant.
Designed Landscape Interest - H	The interest attached to locally important historic designed landscapes, parks and gardens which may relate to their design or social history. This may complement a local green space designation, which provides special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities for their current use.
Landmark Status - I	An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene.
Social and Communal Value - J	Relating to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence, sometimes residing in intangible aspects of heritage, contributing to the ‘collective memory’ of a place.

Cannon Hall Historic Park and Garden



Appendix III Character Area Appraisals

Housing development started in the 1930s with Cannon Hall Estates selling plots on the edge of the village for single properties fronting the principle roads in the village. These in the main are of individual design constructed in brick with a tiled roof.

1. FIVE ACRES

A cul-de-sac off Darton Road being the last development before leaving the village. Constructed in the 1960's and extended in the 1970's. Phase 1 comprises detached bungalows constructed in brick beneath a tiled roof. Phase 2 is a small number of four bedroom detached houses on generous plots again constructed in brick beneath a tiled roof. Both parts of the development have limited architectural merit but are constant with styles of the period.

2. STANHOPE AVENUE

Constructed in the 1930's by B.M.B.C. this is the first development in the village. The design is one of 2 storey semidetached houses and 2 storey flats. Constructed in brick beneath a tiled roof. The development is sited on a new cul-de-sac linking on to Darton Road. The properties have large gardens front and rear with no garaging. This was constructed as a garage block between Stanhope Avenue and Darton Road.

3. STANHOPE MEADOWS

A private company extension of the Local Authority development of the 1940's. Comprising a section of flats and semi-detached low-cost housing leading to an area of detached, semi-detached properties of various sizes. Construction is of stone beneath a slate roof. The design is simple but reflects the old village cottages. Attention has been paid to walls footpaths and verges to ensure that the design and materials used reflect a village location rather than a suburb in a town.

4. KIRKFIELD CLOSE

A 1930's cul-de-sac of mainly semi-detached houses fronting the village green. Walls are rendered and painted white beneath a tiled roof typical of the style of this period. The houses provide a unique vista when entering the village from the A635. The cul-de-sac off Church Street is concrete construction.

5. THE PARK

A Local Authority Estate of semidetached houses and old people's bungalows adjacent to the private Tividale Drive development. The scheme jutting into the Gren Belt was constructed out of political prejudice rather than sound planning. The properties

constructed in brick beneath a tiled roof have little architectural merit. No garages were provided within the curtilage of the properties but in a garage court.

6. ST JULIEN'S PHASE I

A site of 9.5 acres development first thought about in the late 1930's but not started until the mid 1960's. For political reasons the development was not subject to the stringency of control Cannon Hall Estates had imposed in earlier sales using restrictive covenants. The result is a mixture of detached and semi-detached houses, Dorma bungalows. All constructed in brick beneath a tiled roof with integral garages. Many of the properties have been extended thus increasing the density on the plots in some cases to the detriment of their neighbours. The designs are of limited architectural merit reflecting the period of large scale building in the 60's.

7. ST JULIEN'S PHASE II

This is an extension to the St Julien estate phase 1. Comprising a number of "executive" five bedroom detached house and some bungalows. All constructed of brick with tiled roof but each property varying in design. Situated on larger than average plots the development brings some style to an otherwise bland area.

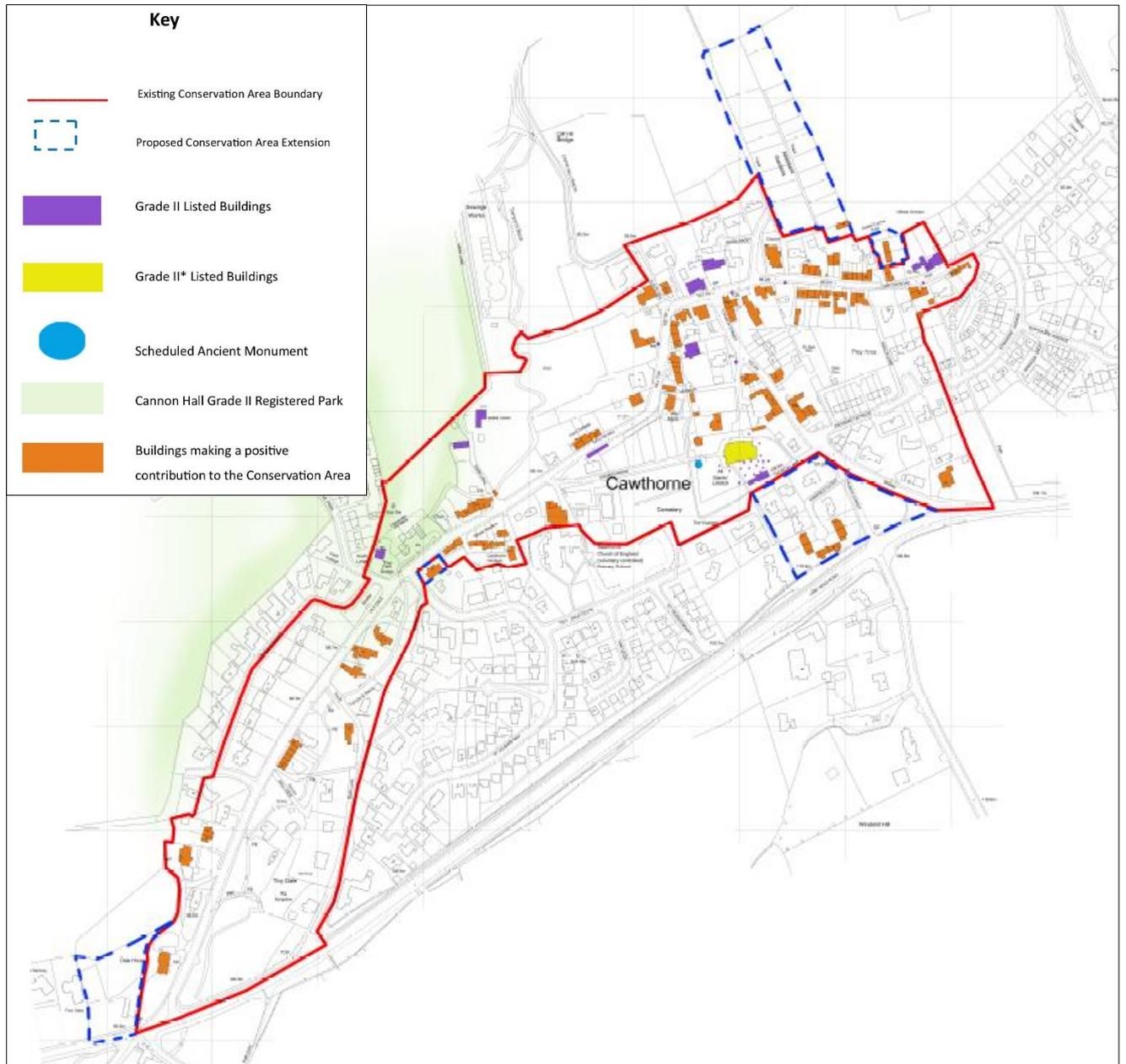
8. ST JULIEN'S PHASE III

This is the final phase of the St Julien Estate being a development of 6 individually designed properties off a gated access road. All the properties are of modern design but using traditional materials of stone for walls and slate for the roofs. Attention has been paid to the detailing of all aspects of the properties ensuring the buildings respect the elements and character of the village. A striking entrance to the estate.

9. TIVYDALE DRIVE

This is the first privately constructed development in the village Comprising detached bungalows constructed in brick beneath a tiled roof on a new road linking the South Lodge entrance to Cannon Hall Park with Tivy Dale. Situated on generous the plots many the bungalows have been extended to form 2 storey houses in materials reflecting new 21st century designs. The effect is to change the appearance the area from a bland uniform development to an area of contrasting styles reflecting current day ideology.

Appendix IV Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Map 2 - Proposed Boundary Changes, Heritage Designations and Positive Buildings



Appendix V Key issues identified in the consultation with local businesses at events held on 28th June and 5th September 2017 at the White Bull, Cannon Hall Farm

Parking

Parking restrictions should NOT deter visitors from visiting the village, and as with all sections of the Plan, designated parking would ideally be recognized. The provision of road calming measures, speed reductions and zones are needed to ensure that the traffic is dealt with whilst not preventing potential visitors and customers from attending businesses, including the Museum and the Church. Many of these businesses are reliant on passing and deliberate trade, and their longevity will grow ever more so. Yellow lines are not desirable, however perhaps drop kerbs could be better highlighted and challenged.

One suggestion made already is a possibility of using the Methodist Church car park (outside church hours), and the School car park on weekends and school holidays? Perhaps ban long stay parking during the day, or introduce residents permits to help businesses.

Access to Cannon Hall and Farm

We suggest the provision of traffic lights on the cascade bridge as temporary traffic lights were installed for the Food Festival and proved a great success in reducing delays.

Barnsley MBC has, however, after the consultation event expressed concerns that there are cost and technical problems including sightlines, land availability and the impact of the appearance of the Grade II listed bridge from the associated infrastructure.

Internet

Domestic internet capacity and utilities infrastructure for businesses, eg. superfast broadband funding. Also, apparently vouchers are available for businesses in South Yorkshire.

East Peake Innovation Partnership

There is help available for creating jobs and developing them with a 40% match funding. Sheffield City Region are funding rural businesses.

Parish Buildings

These need to be protected and if change of use is ever planned, business use should be encouraged.

Accommodation

This is needed in the village and would be encouraged by the Parish Council. Accommodation, bed and breakfast, caravanning, camping or glamping could all receive encouragement from the Parish Council as there is none available in the area and they consider it worthy of encouraging.

Conservation Area

This needs to be reassessed - see Conservation Area Map.

Village Events

These are often not visited by residents; how could we change that? Visit Barnsley are aiming to bring visitors from outside the area, this should be encouraged.

Any events and attractions should openly be promoted to amalgamate all businesses, perhaps with dual advertising in order that Cawthorne itself becomes more recognised as a place of interest, in the way that Wentworth village is.

Naylors

Naylors are keen to participate and cooperate and have pockets of land in the village that they would be willing to make available for development if needed.

Walkways/Footpaths

A suggestion was made that clear walkway maps are erected around the village to ensure that any increased footfall is sympathetic to landowners and residents. This would benefit from the upkeep of Public Pathways signs and potential walk markers. Within these, markers similar to Cannon Hall that denote points of historic/natural interest. Perhaps even spread to that of cycle lanes in designated areas.

Particularly a Tourist Map placed on the Green and by the bus shelter at the top of Taylor Hill, marking out Footpaths etc, and all businesses within the Village, together with sites of historical interest.

Summary

- There is an aspiration to reduce conflict and encourage co-operation between the various groups, businesses, attractions and the Parish Council and BMBC, increasing Cawthorne's reputation as a tourist village, but with the ability to offer that experience and provision.
- There is a need to ensure that infrastructure can cope with any continued development.
- There is a need to attain best practice for events and attractions.
- There is a need to hold annual (or fixed period) reviews so problems can be tackled that event organisers may not be aware of and best practice established.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Ancient or veteran tree		A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.
Ancient woodland		An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).
Biodiversity		The variety of plant and animal life found in an ecosystem and the variation in their genetic makeup. Biodiversity is a measure of the health of an ecosystem, with healthy ecosystems having greater variety and variation in plant and animal life than unhealthy ones.
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	A plan which sets out proposals to protect and improve the places where trees, plants, animals and insects live.
Brownfield land		See previously developed land.
Community facilities		Facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship (NPPF paragraph 70)
Community uses		Health, education, religious and cultural uses.
Community Infrastructure Levy	CIL	Was introduced in the Planning Bill in 2007 and empowers local authorities to make charges on new developments to help finance the infrastructure needed to support growth.
Consultation		A process by which people and organisations are asked their views about planning decisions, including the Local Plan. The terms involvement and participation are also used and mean the same thing.
Deliverability		The likelihood of a proposal (for example, a housing site) happening. The things that affect deliverability are the cost of developing a site, how desirable the area in which the site is, and the availability of funding.
Density		Density is the number of houses in a given area. In the Local Plan it is used mainly in relation to housing.
Designated heritage asset		A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
		Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Designations		Policies and proposals which are shown on the policies map. This can, for example, include sites specifically proposed for development such as housing. It can also include sites where new development is limited, for example, areas which are Green Belt.
Development Plan Document	DPD	A document that will form part of our Statutory Development Plan which is used to make decisions on proposals for development. In Barnsley, DPDs are the equivalent of the old Development Plan Document Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Most DPDs include policies and proposals which apply to specific areas or sites, these are shown on the Policies Map. Once adopted the Local Plan, together with the Joint Waste Plan, will be the statutory development plan for Barnsley.
Employment allocations		Sites specifically set aside for employment development. Employment in this context mainly refers to industry, storage and distribution, but can include other uses.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	By law, some planning applications for larger development need to be accompanied by a detailed document which looks at the effects the proposal will have on wildlife, water quality, air quality and living conditions.
Farm diversification		This is where a farm is used for other things as well as agriculture. Bed-and-breakfast accommodation is an example of this.
Footprint		The amount of land a development takes up. The footprint of a building is the amount of land it takes up.
Green Belt		A policy or land use designation used to retain areas of largely undeveloped, wild, or agricultural land surrounding or adjacent to urban areas.
Green Infrastructure	GI	Strategic infrastructure made up of a network of connected, multi-functional green spaces throughout the borough.
Green space		‘Green’ open areas. They include village greens, local open spaces, country parks, formal gardens, cemeteries, allotments, woodlands, wildlife areas, recreation grounds, sports pitches and parks.
Infill development		Development that goes in the gaps between existing buildings. It is usually small in scale. An infill housing development will usually include one to 10 houses.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Local housing need		The number of homes identified as being needed through the application of the standard method set out in national planning guidance, or a justified alternative approach.
Local Plan		A document which will be used to make decisions on proposals for development over the next 19 years or so.
Low carbon energy		Low carbon energy is associated with a lower carbon output than traditional fossil fuels. Examples include district heating or combined heat and power (using the heat generated from other processes) and air or ground source heat pumps
Major development		For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m ² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	A document produced by Central Government which sets out national planning policy.
National Planning Practice Guidance	NPPG	A web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place.
National trails		Long distance routes for walking, cycling and horse riding.
Neighbourhood Development Plan (or Neighbourhood Plan)	NDP	A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a designated neighbourhood area. In law this is described as a neighbourhood development plan in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Open space		All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.
Planning obligation		A legal agreement between us and a developer which is needed before a development can go ahead. It will usually deal with things that need to happen away from the development site, including improvements to roads and open spaces.
Planning Policy Statements/ Planning Policy Guidance	PPS PPG	National statements of planning policy prepared by the government and which councils are expected to take into account when preparing LDFs. Planning Policy Guidance notes are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.
Policies Map		A plan which shows policies and proposals for specific sites and locations. These are shown on an Ordnance Survey map.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Previously Developed Land		Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.
Recreation and health uses		Various uses which promote health and wellbeing including outdoor sports facilities, play areas, recreation grounds, playing fields, formal and informal open spaces, allotments and community orchards.
Regeneration		Doing things that will make an area a better place to live and work in.
Renewable Energy		Is a natural source of energy that is not depleted when used, including wind, water and solar. Renewable energy production includes the use of wind turbines, solar panels (on houses/ Renewable Energy other buildings or in commercial energy 'farms') and hydro-electric installations to harness the energy from running water.
River corridor		A river and its immediate surroundings. A river corridor tends to be smaller in width than a river valley which can be several miles wide.
Rural exception sites		Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. A proportion of market homes may be allowed on the site at the local planning authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.
Safeguarded land		This is land which is allocated in case it is needed for development in the long term. It is not available for development in the short term and the need to develop safeguarded

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
		land will be considered when the Local Plan is reviewed.
Sequential approach		Considering options for sites for development in a particular order. For example, in terms of new shops, we would first look for sites within a shopping centre and then for sites on the edge of the shopping centre before looking at sites outside the centre. The same approach is applied to finding land for housing.
Setting of a heritage asset		The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Settlement hierarchy		A way in which towns, villages and hamlets are categorised depending on their size and role. It can help make decisions about new development.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Statutory		Something that is directly needed by law, usually by a government act or regulation.
Stepping stones		Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD	A document which helps explain how policies and proposals in DPDs will be applied. An example of this would be a document that sets out detailed requirements or guidance about building design.
Topography		The form and structure of the surface of the land including the man made and natural physical surface features of an area such as lakes, mountains, hills, and valleys.
Trans Pennine Trail	TPT	A national coast to coast route for recreation and transport – for walkers, cyclists and (in parts) horse riders. It links Hornsea on the east Yorkshire coast to Southport on the north west coast.
Transport assessment		A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies measures required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport, and measures that will be needed deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.
Transport statement		A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
		from development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.
Travel plan		A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives and is regularly reviewed.
Viability		The property of being viable, the ability to succeed or to be achievable in a practical and useful way.
Wildlife corridor		Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.
Windfall sites		Sites not specifically identified in the development plan.



Cawthorne Parish Council

June 2020