

Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan

2018 – 2036

Approved Plan
September 2019

Prepared by:
Glentworth Parish Council





Children's Photographic Competition:

Best Picture.

Photographer: Tristan Freeman

Contents

Foreword	4
1 Introduction to Neighbourhood Plans	5
1.1 What is a Neighbourhood Plan?	5
1.2 Why does Glentworth need a Neighbourhood Plan?	5
2 Creating a Neighbourhood Plan for Glentworth	6
2.1 The Process	6
3 About Glentworth	11
3.1 The Past*	11
3.2 The Present	14
4 Our Vision and Objectives	19
4.1 Vision	19
4.2 Objectives	20
5 Neighbourhood Plan Policies	21
5.1 Policy 1: Views	21
5.2 Policy 2: Local Green Space	27
5.3 Policy 3: Design and Character of Development	31
5.4 Policy 4: Community Facilities	35
5.5 Policy 5: Green Infrastructure	38
5.6 Policy 6. Broadband Connection	41
6 Community Aspirations	42
7 Reviewing the Neighbourhood Plan	43
8 Attachments and References	45
8.1 Attachments	45
8.2 References	45

Foreword

The Localism Act 2011⁽¹⁾ introduced support for the production of Neighbourhood Plans: this provides an opportunity for residents to have an influence in the way their area develops over the plan period. Glentworth Parish Council appointed the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group to develop a Plan on its behalf. This Plan provides positive planning for development and seeks to improve the lives of residents by ensuring the area grows in a way that is both socially and environmentally sustainable.

Thanks must go to the group for the time and effort they have given to developing the Plan over the course of the last 18 months, guided and supported by Open Plan Consultants and Community Lincs. Thanks are also due to the residents who have supported the process and actively given their input, using consultation events and surveys to express their concerns, interests and aspirations and their desire to influence the future of their community.

Funding for the production of this Plan has been received from the Department of Communities and Local Government (Groundwork). The Parish Council funded the room hire and refreshments for the final consultation event and the printing of the final Plan.

Neighbourhood Plan Working Group:

Cllr Wendy Annibal

Bob Girvan

Cllr Carol Montgomery

Helen Fitzpatrick

Cllr John Latham

Glentworth Parish Council Chairman:

Cllr Brian Lee



1 Introduction to Neighbourhood Plans

1.1 What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

- 1.1.1 A Neighbourhood Plan is a document that sets a vision for the future of a neighbourhood and sets out how this vision will be realised through planning and development. The document must reflect the views of the residents of the neighbourhood.
- 1.1.2 A Neighbourhood Plan is a legal planning policy document and once it has been made (i.e. brought into force by the Local Authority), it must be used by:
- Planning officers at the Local Authority in assessing planning applications;
 - Applicants as they prepare planning application for submission to the Local Authority;
 - Parish Councils in consideration of planning applications in the neighbourhood; and
 - Residents and stakeholders in a wider capacity.
- 1.1.3 Plans and their use are subject to legislation and regulation including:
- the Town and Country Planning Act 1990⁽²⁾;
 - the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004⁽³⁾;
 - the Localism Act 2011⁽⁴⁾;
 - the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012⁽⁵⁾; and
 - Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment⁽⁶⁾.

1.2 Why does Glentworth need a Neighbourhood Plan?

- 1.2.1 An early draft of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (CLLP)⁽⁷⁾, which covers West Lindsey, appeared to set a development target of nineteen new homes in Glentworth in the period 2012 to 2036*. The target of 15% growth is higher than for other small villages in the CLLP area due to the identification of the Hemswell Cliff Business Park area as a national Food Enterprise Zone, expected to lead to significant investment and job creation. This prompted an examination of the ways to ensure local input into future development. A Neighbourhood Plan provides the best mechanism for the community to shape and influence how its neighbourhood evolves. When the Parish Council consulted the community, there was resounding support to take this forward, on the basis that we could either do nothing and allow decisions to be made for us, or decide for ourselves how we want our village to develop in the future.

* The growth target for the settlement of Glentworth remains 15% but the base number of dwellings was amended to 94. The revised target is therefore fourteen for the period 2012 to 2036; at 5 June 2109, permission had been granted for thirteen dwellings against that target. See <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-andbuilding/planning-policy/housing-growth-in-medium-and-smallvillages-policy-lp4/>

- 1.2.2 The Plan will add depth and local context to the policies contained in the CLLP, such as policies LP17: Landscape, Townscape and Views, LP23 Local Green Space and other Important Open Space, LP26 Design and Amenities etc. The policies of the CLLP already offer a level of protection to key natural and human facilities and amenities in the Parish, and the Plan will strengthen and add local specificity to them.

2 Creating a Neighbourhood Plan for Glentworth

2.1 The Process

- 2.1.1 The main steps in the process for establishing a Neighbourhood Plan are shown in Figure 1.

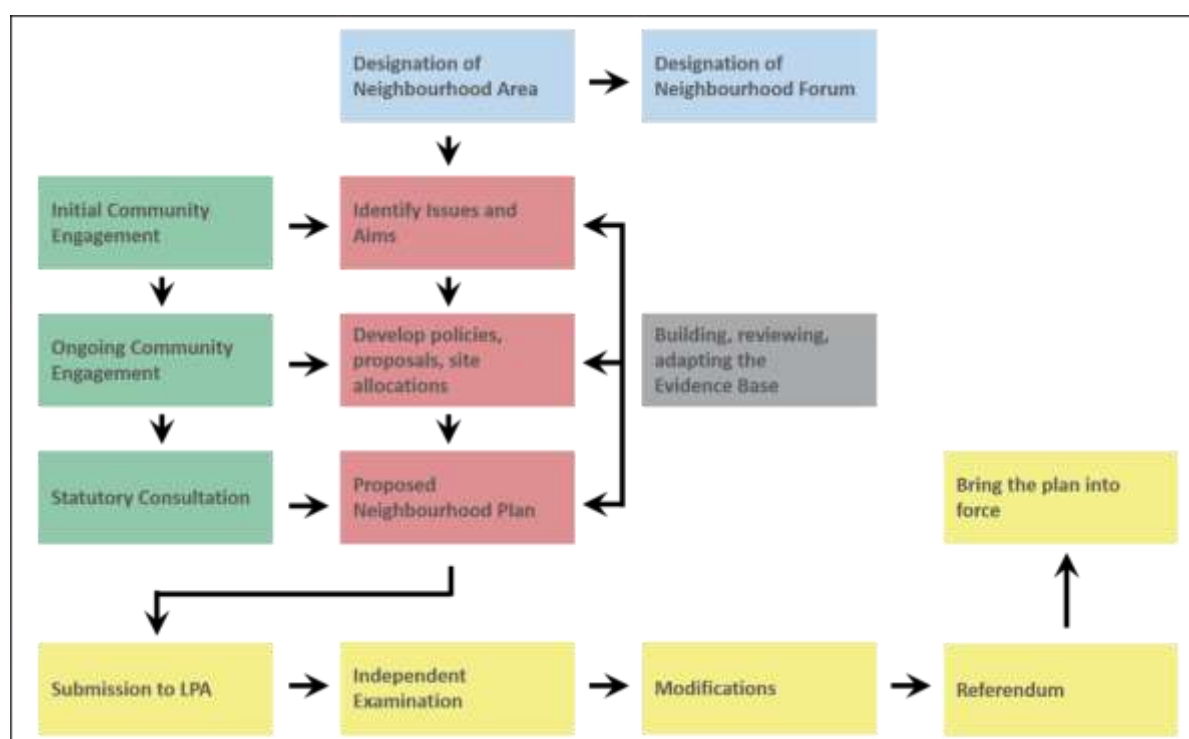


Figure 1. Neighbourhood Plan Process Flow

- 2.1.2 The designated area of the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan is the Parish of Glentworth (see Map 1, below).
- 2.1.3 Glentworth Parish Council is committed to engaging the community in the development of the Plan. On behalf of the Council, the Neighbourhood Plan

Working Group has provided opportunities, including meetings, surveys and drop-in sessions, for community consultation. These are detailed in Table 1 below.

2.1.4 The Policies in this Plan are supported by a number of evidence-based reports. These include:

- West Lindsey District Council Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report
- Neighbourhood Character Profile Report
- Green Space Assessment
- Consultation Summary (included in the Consultation Statement)

2.1.5 In February 2018, the Group:

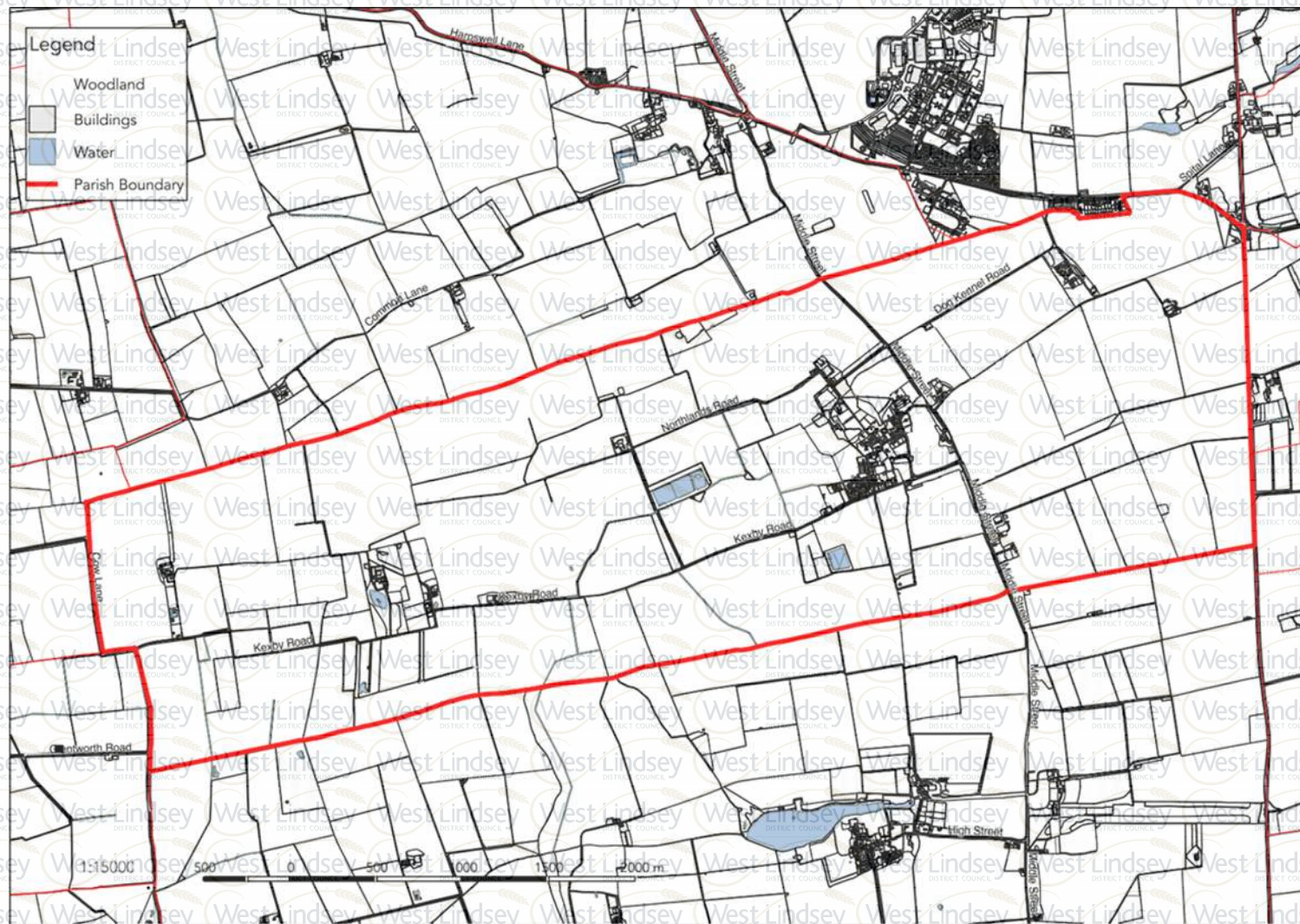
- contacted landowners of potential Local Green Space sites and informed them of the intention to designate their land,
- submitted the Draft Plan to West Lindsey District (WLDC) for a Sustainability Screening Report, and
- finalised this Draft Version of the Plan, incorporating comments from the WLDC Sustainability Screening Report.

2.1.6 This draft version of the Plan was submitted for the Regulation 14 Consultation, also known as Pre-Submission Consultation. In this phase, the Draft Plan was made available to Statutory Consultees (e.g. WLDC, the Environment Agency, the Highways Authority, Historic England) and to local residents, and businesses operating in the Parish. Comments were collected and logged. The consultation period ran from 9th February until 23rd March 2018. A drop-in event to present the Plan and provide a further opportunity to collect comment and feedback from residents was held on 10th March 2018.

2.1.7 After the end of the Pre-Submission Consultation period, all comments were analysed and addressed by the Working Group, making amendments to the Plan as necessary. The list of comments, the Working Group's response to each comment, together with the rationale, is available in the Statement of Consultation.

2.1.8 The Working Group finalised a Submission Plan, together with a Statement of Consultation and a Basic Conditions Statement detailing how the Final Plan complies with all policies and principles of the 'basic conditions'. These are that the Plan:

- has regard to national policy and advice,
- contributes to the delivery of sustainable development,
- is in general conformity with the strategic policies of the local development plan,
- is compatible with EU obligations,
- does not have a significant effect on a European site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012)⁽⁸⁾.



Map 1. Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan Area

Event	Date	Purpose	Outcome
Public Meeting	15th March 2017	To provide residents with information on Neighbourhood Planning & how it will affect them.	52 attended, totalling almost 20% of Parish residents. Following a lively debate, a show of hands indicated strong support for the development of a Neighbourhood Plan.
Questionnaire	Posted: 29th May 2017 Collected: 12th June 2017	To gather opinions and ideas from members of the Parish on how they wish to see the Parish develop.	113 Surveys completed – 42% of the adult population. A Headline Analysis was compiled by Janet Clarke and formed the basis of the July Newsletter. The full analysis/report to be ready by August.
Scarecrow Festival	8 th July 2017	To provide update information to residents by displaying charts & information from the Survey Headline Analysis and answering questions.	There was a fair amount of interest with a steady flow of people looking at the display/posters and asking questions.
Village Walkabout	17 th September 2017	A practical event to help people understand and have input to the Neighbourhood Character Assessment. To involve the children in developing the Neighbourhood Plan through the launch of a photographic competition.	25 attended. Split into 2 groups, each group took half of the village. Information recorded as the groups walked around the village (including village assets, key views, buildings, routes & gateways and, landmarks) will form the Neighbourhood Study. Large scale maps set out in the village hall were used for people to 'post' their ideas, likes/dislikes and observations, along with information gathered during the Walkabout.
Visioning Day	30 th September 2017	To share the full report from the Survey, feedback on activities and on all progress made to date. To start to create a shared Vision for Glentworth by means of an interactive session with all those attending.	30 attended. A number participated in writing down their own vision for the village for the "Glentworth 2036 Wishing Line", and those who hadn't been able to attend the Walkabout added to the large scale maps. The majority stayed for the Visioning session where the draft vision for 2036 was created.
Final Consultation Flyer & Questionnaire	Posted: 9th February 2018 Collected: 24th March 2018	To notify residents of the start of the final 6 week consultation period, and of the forthcoming Consultation Event on 10th March. To provide them with a summary of the Neighbourhood Plan and associated policies, with information on where to view the full versions of these documents. A questionnaire was included for residents to comment on, and indicate their support or objections to, the plan and policies.	30 questionnaires were completed and returned. All responses were positive in their support of the Neighbourhood Plan and policies. A number of residents commented on certain aspects of the plan and policies: these comments will be responded to by the working group within the next month, and included when all Neighbourhood Plan documentation is submitted for examination.
Final Consultation Event	10th March 2018	To provide a further opportunity for the community to view and give their final comments on the draft Neighbourhood Plan, the corresponding Neighbourhood Character Profile, and associated Policies.	This was a drop in event which 16 people attended. All working group members were there, plus our consultant Janet Clarke from Community Lincs, to answer any questions that people had. On display were hard copies of the draft Neighbourhood Plan, plus laminated copies of all policies with an invitation for people to use coloured stickers to indicate their support or objection for each. The indications of support were unanimous.

Table 1. Consultation Events

- 2.1.9 In November 2018, the Parish Council submitted the documents to WLDC. WLDC published the Plan and opened the Regulation 16 consultation with Statutory Consultees and the community for a period of six weeks from Wednesday 9 January 2019 to Wednesday 6 March 2019.
- 2.1.10 In May 2019, WLDC and the Parish Council appointed Mr Andrew Ashcroft as Independent Examiner to review the Final Plan.
- 2.1.11 On the basis of the representations received from the Regulation 16 consultation and the Examiner's report, the Plan was further amended and submitted for approval by referendum of the electorate of the Parish of Glentworth on 5 September 2019
- 2.1.12 At the Referendum, 62 votes were cast (turnout 26.7%) with 61 (98.4%) in favour and 1 (1.6%) against. The Plan therefore goes to be 'made' by WLDC, becoming part of the statutory development plan for the area.

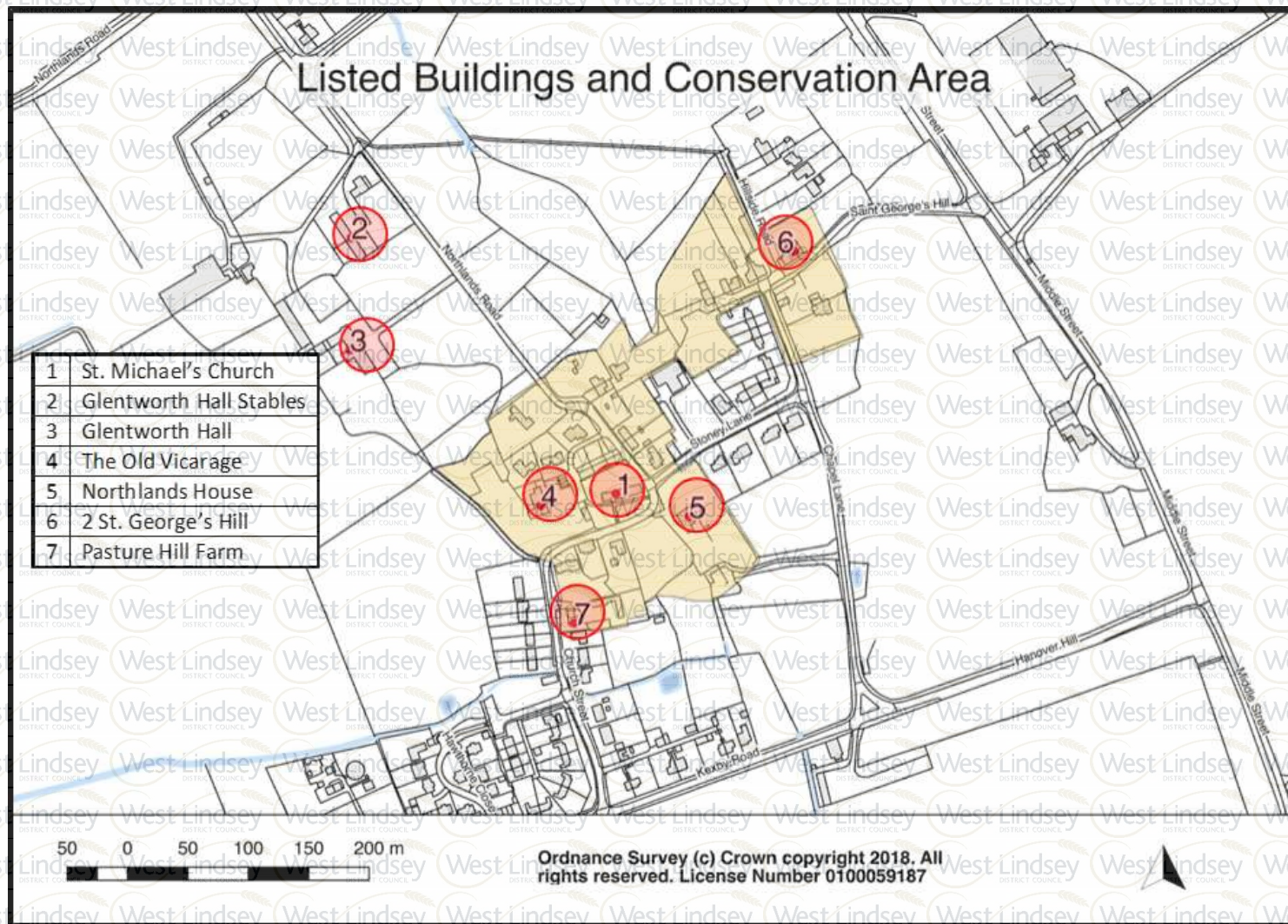
3 About Glentworth

3.1 The Past*

- 3.1.1 Glentworth village is one of a number of spring-line settlements which stand at the foot of the Lincolnshire Cliff escarpment, spaced approximately 1-1½ miles apart. Glentworth was recorded as an existing settlement in the Domesday Book (1068) and had therefore developed in the preceding Anglo-Saxon period. However the village has also produced a number of finds of Roman date, including a villa in the grounds of the Hall.
- 3.1.2 Most experts agree that Glentworth got its name from “Gle(a)nt warde” meaning a protected place for birds of prey, and is the name recorded in the Domesday Book. Some also suggest “Glente”, meaning a look-out hill or vantage point, for you can see for miles across the Trent plain from the top of the escarpment on a clear day.
- 3.1.3 Rich in historical charm, Glentworth Parish has a number of significant historical and listed buildings, many within the core Conservation Area of the village (see Map 2 Listed Buildings and Conservation Area). In 1566 the greater part of the lands of Glentworth were acquired by Sir Christopher Wray, who was Lord Chief Justice of all England under Queen Elizabeth I. He built a mansion for his family, the remains of which are situated to the rear of Glentworth Hall, the imposing Grade II* listed building and well-known landmark that can be seen when travelling along the B1398 at the top of the escarpment. The Tudor Hall was remodelled in 1753 for the 4th Earl of Scarborough, with a new Georgian façade facing East instead of West. This version of Glentworth Hall was originally a 3-storey building, but after the sale of the Hall in 1917, was allowed to fall into a state of disrepair and decay. The Hall has since changed hands a number of times, having its top-storey removed and the roof lowered in the 1940's by new owners, with the latest restoration taking place between 1998 and 2000.
- 3.1.4 Central to the village is St Michael's Church, a Grade II* listed building and the oldest standing building in Glentworth. Sir Christopher Wray was buried at the church when he died in 1592, and a magnificent marble tomb with carved effigies of Sir Christopher, his wife, four daughters and son provides an outstanding feature which brings many visitors to the church. Also within the churchyard is a granite memorial to the four Glentworth men who gave their lives in WW1, Messrs. Taylor, Redhead Foster and Strawson.
- 3.1.5 For many generations Glentworth Parish has been a working farming community, many of the farms and estates still active to this day, the original limestone and rubble/ironstone and rubble houses and estate cottages being a key feature in helping the village maintain its rural character. A school was provided as early as 1840 for the children of Glentworth by the 8th Earl of Scarborough, believed to be the eastern most end of 'Peacock Row' which has a commemorative plaque in the east gable end of the building. Although not listed buildings, their appearance and position in the village, adjacent to St Michael's church, are important in both visual

and historic terms. Four year later, the 9th Earl built a new school at the junction of Stoney Lane and Church Street. The school closed in 1969 and became a private residence in 1979, and remains a prominent feature in the centre of the village with its white walls and bell tower.

* Sources H Parker, 1935⁽⁹⁾ and J R Foster 2011⁽¹⁰⁾



2. Listed Buildings and Conservation Area

3.2 The Present

3.2.1 Introduction

The Parish of Glentworth covers an area of approximately 12.6 square kilometres, extending south and west from Caenby Corner on the A15.



Map 3 Glentworth Parish and Surrounding Area

A profile from the northwest corner to the southeast corner demonstrates the three main topographical areas; from west to east, the Till Vale, the Cliff and the Limestone Dip Slope.

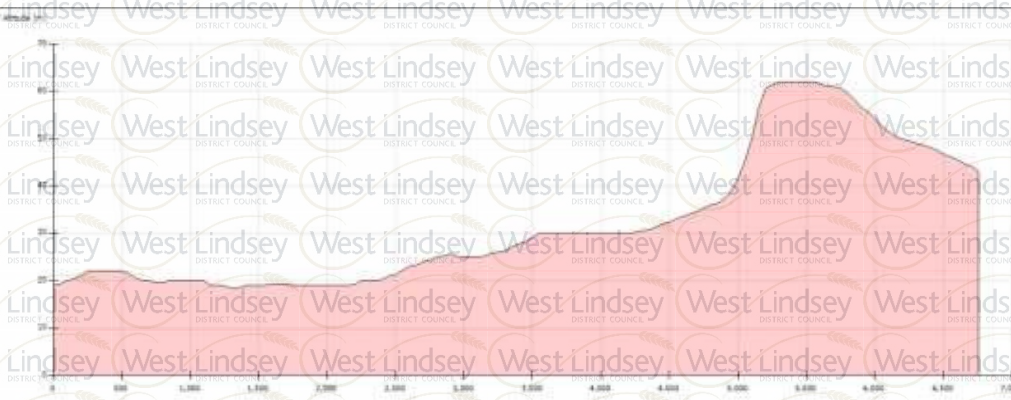


Figure 2 Profile

3.2.2 Landscape Character*

The Lincoln Cliff is the most significant landscape element in the Parish. It is a straight and prominent, limestone capped, scarp slope extending north south from the Humber to the South Kesteven Uplands. The scarp is a backdrop for views across the Till Vale.

The spring-line villages, of which Glentworth is one, have attractive settings at the bottom of the scarp, with many trees and smaller fields with robust hedgerow boundaries. This narrow landscape band contrasts with the wider, open landscape to the west. There are long views from many points along the ridge-top road.

The majority of the area of the Parish of Glentworth lies within the Till Vale. It is an agricultural landscape with large, flat, open fields, almost in exclusively arable cultivation. The fields have hedgerows of predominantly hawthorn, with some hedgerow trees and are managed with wide headlands to encourage target wildlife species. There are small blocks of mixed woodland and shelterbelts comprising around 45 hectares in total. There is a network of dykes and ditches, and raised irrigation reservoirs, all of which have little visual presence in the landscape.

Kexby Road, connecting Glentworth with Kexby and Upton is a typical enclosure road with characteristic wide verges and hedgerow boundaries. There are also scattered houses and farm buildings. There are two small-scale oil extraction sites, screened by banks and by trees from most aspects. From the higher points there are long westward views to the power stations on the Trent, and eastward views to the scarp face of the Lincoln Cliff.

The character of Limestone Dip Slope is best appreciated from Dog Kennel Lane or from the public footpath from Hall Farm to Caenby Corner. The dip slope falls gently to the east from the Cliff and is an exposed, open, agricultural landscape with fine views to the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Individual trees and lines of trees are important landscape features.

*Source: West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment 1999 Parts 1 & 2⁽¹¹⁾

3.2.3 Glentworth Village

The village of Glentworth is quiet and secluded, accessed by steep minor lanes, which descend the scarp from the ridge-top route of the B1398, Middle Street. There is no direct linkage by road below the Cliff between the village of Glentworth and the neighbouring settlements of Harpswell and Fillingham (although there is a well-used public bridleway connecting to Fillingham and a less well-known alledged footpath to Harpswell).

St. Michael's Church and Glentworth Hall are important landmarks when approaching the village, although they are partially hidden by trees and other village buildings.

Within the conservation area there are a number of buildings in the characteristic limestone, with brick detailing and pantile roofs. There are good examples of boundary walls constructed from the local limestone. Newer houses in the conservation area have been designed, with variable success, to blend with these older buildings.

3.2.4 Population

The population of the Parish at the 2011 census⁽¹²⁾ was 323, including seventeen resident at the Meadow View Hospital. The age profile, when compared with that of England as a whole, suggests that Glentworth is less attractive to people in the 18 – 29 age range and to those 75 or over, compared with the averages for England. (See also section 3.2.4 Socioeconomic Profile).

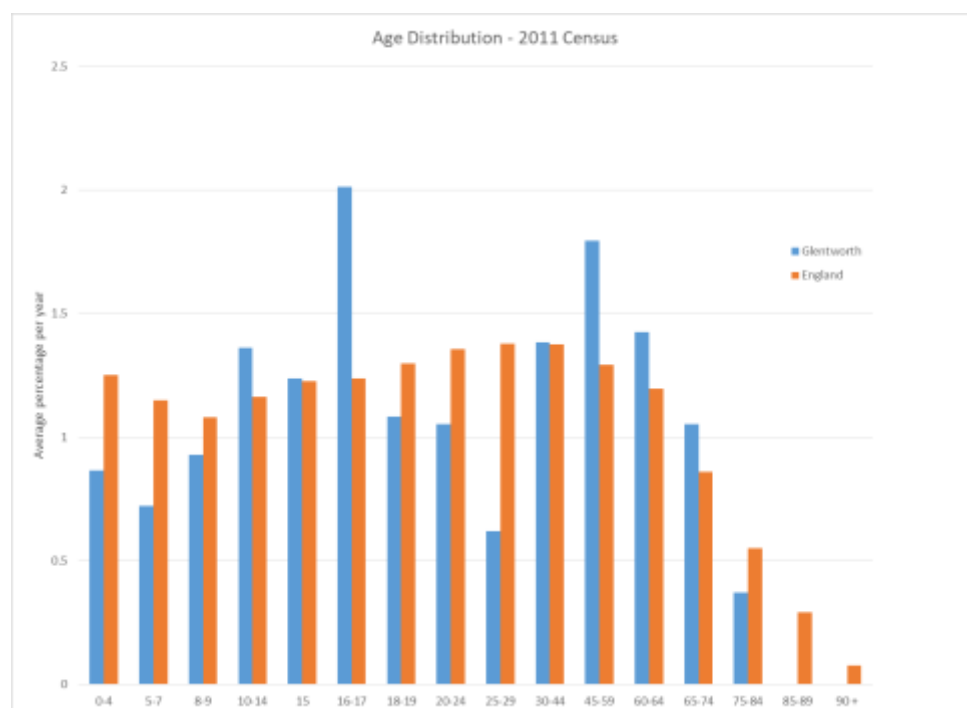


Figure 3 Age Distribution – 2011 Census

The 2011 census data also show the distances being travelled to work. Of those who travelled, the average distance was 22.7 km with 104 people travelling more than 10 km to work i.e. beyond the adjacent Hemswell Cliff/Caenby Corner area. These data are consistent with the limited employment opportunities (agriculture, the Meadow View Hospital) within the Parish.



Figure 4 Distance Travelled to Work – 2011 Census

3.2.5 Socioeconomic Profile.

The English indices of deprivation 2015⁽¹³⁾, published by the Government, provide statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England. For this purpose, England has been divided into 32,482 units referred to as a “Lower Layer Super Output Areas” or LSOAs. In this analysis Glentworth falls into the LSOA E01026399 which also includes Ingham and Fillingham.

The index uses seven dimensions – Income, Employment, Education and Skills, Health and Disability, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services, and Living Environment – and for each dimension, ranks each LSOA from 1 to 32,482, where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 is the least deprived (or most advantaged). The rankings for the individual dimensions are combined, using weighting factors, to produce an Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Table 2 below shows the position of the Glentworth, Fillingham, Ingham LSOA against each of the dimensions and the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Deprivation Index and Dimensions	Glentworth LSOA	Decile
Index of Multiple Deprivation	17,865	6
Income	19,928	7
Employment	15,354	5
Education and Skills	25,942	8
Health and Disability	17,917	6
Crime	30,549	10
Barriers to housing and services	2,529	1
Living environment	16,495	6

Table 2: Deprivation Index and Dimensions for the LSOA

The area fares as well as or better than the England average in six of the seven dimensions, reflecting its attractiveness to a relatively affluent and mobile working population. However, the Glentworth LSOA is in the most challenged 10% of all neighbourhoods in England in terms of Barriers to Housing and Services, which suggests that those individuals with lower incomes or more acute needs for services find it difficult to live in the village.

In particular, Parish has no shop or Post Office (the nearest is in the neighbouring Hemswell Cliff), school, pub, doctor's surgery or dental practice. The limited accessibility and availability of public transport makes Glentworth a challenging place to live for those without access to a car.

Public transport comprises:

- the Stagecoach 103⁽¹⁴⁾ route from Scunthorpe to Lincoln (approx. two-hourly between 07:30 and 18:30) along the B1398, Middle Street,
- the 354 service (schooldays only) between Lincoln and Gainsborough, leaving Chapel Lane for Gainsborough at 07:57 and returning at 16:11 *en route* to Lincoln,
- the "Tesco bus", picking up and returning through the Village each Thursday morning, and
- the Call Connect service.

4 Our Vision and Objectives

The Vision is originated from the key issues listed in the preceding section, which arose throughout the consultation process. The Working Group developed a Vision for the future of the Parish that acts as the main statement of intention of this Plan.

4.1 Vision

In 2036, Glentworth will continue to be a peaceful rural village, an enjoyable place to live with a thriving, safe community. Glentworth Parish will protect the highly valued features of the natural environment, such as green spaces and the open landscape, preserving the village atmosphere and character for future generations. Existing services and local facilities will be protected and improved to meet the needs of all ages. Any new housing would be sympathetic to the Parish's valued historic, rural and diverse character.

4.2 Objectives

The following objectives are based on the Vision and they provide the context for the Neighbourhood Plan's Policies (in the next section).

Character and Design

Objective 1: Ensure the unique and diverse character of the area is identified and reflected in any new development, with respect to materials, style and type of the existing built boundary and conservation area of the settlement.

Environment

Objective 2: To protect and where possible enhance the natural environment of the plan area, retaining the visual connections with the surrounding countryside.

Objective 3: To identify and protect specific assets and features of the natural environment valued by the local community.

Facilities

Objective 4: To protect and improve the community and recreational facilities present in the area to ensure the strong sense of community is maintained.

Objective 5: To support the provision of new community facilities and services in the area, reflecting local aspirations.

Objective 6: To support and encourage broadband providers to improve speed and connectivity to all properties within the Parish.

5 Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Once made by the WLDC, the policies of the Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan will become, with the policies of the CLLP, the Development Plan for the Parish, against which proposals for development will be assessed.

5.1 Policy 1: Views

5.1.1 Justification

It is widely recognised that certain views are key in defining the character of a settlement: these views involve the countryside surrounding settlement as much as views toward village or within the built environment. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁽¹⁵⁾ promotes the protection of valued landscapes and the visual amenity of the historic environment, as well as recognising "the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it".

The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan policy LP17 protects important views, demanding development proposal to maintain or enhance important views and allowing for a negative impact only in special circumstances and when mitigation measures are in place. Policy LP17 directly mentions "key local views and vistas", which are detailed as part of this Policy. Part of the Parish also falls under an area of Great Landscape Value (see Figure 5).

Local residents have demonstrated that they highly value the retention and enhancement of the Character of the Village. According to the Survey performed in June 2017, 70.1% of the respondents considered "change to the character of the village" as a major concern in case development should go forward and as part of the Visioning Workshop several residents mentioned the importance to maintain the rural character of Glentworth and its landscape. As part of Neighbourhood Character Profile exercises, including the Asset Mapping and Walkabout, residents identified a number of key local views and provided valuable information on the reason why such views are so valuable. The Views Map, Assessment and Photographic Evidence are available in the Views Section of the Neighbourhood Character Profile.



Figure 5 Showing the Area of Great Landscape Value – CLLP Policy LP17

<https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/policies-map-and-interactive-map/>

Policy 1: Views

1.1. The following views, as identified on Policy Map 1(a) and 1(b)* and described in the Views Section of the Neighbourhood Character Profile Report are identified as Key Local Views:

No.	Direction of the View	Description of the Importance of the View
1	View towards the church from Stoney Lane	<p>This part of the village is particularly pretty and is considered the heart of the village by many. It forms part of the conservation area of Glentworth.</p> <p>The Church is raised by at least four feet above the level of the 'T' junction at the western end of Stoney Lane and Church's eastern transept window can clearly be seen.</p> <p>The graveyard and the back of the traditional stone and brick built Peacock Cottages can also be seen from the 'T' junction.</p> <p>A predominant feature is the limestone retaining wall that runs along the edge of the graveyard and curves around the corner running towards the south end of Church Street.</p>
2	Looking west on Church Street towards Church Farm	Was considered beautiful by the group – stone buildings and mature stone walls, enhanced by the trees.
3	Looking south and east from the junction of Church Street with Kexby Road	Views across the open fields towards Fillingham and up to the escarpment/ridge were considered beautiful by the group. It illustrates the rural setting and springline position of the village below the ridge.
4	View east on Kexby Road to Hanover Hill	Looking up Kexby Road towards horse chestnut tree and the sunlit escarpment is particularly beautiful (and was the subject of the winning entry of the children's photographic competition.
5	View west from Hanover Hill towards Northlands and the village.	This "gateway" view of the village across the paddock where horses and chickens currently graze, including the horse chestnut tree at the junction of Hanover Hill, Chapel Lane and Kexby Road provides a first impression of a quiet, rural settlement in a green setting enhanced by mature trees.
6	From the northern end of Church Street, looking south	The view of the limestone ridge is very important, showing the characteristic springline setting.
7	From the northern end of Church Street, looking north and east	The view opens up across the track, over paddock and open fields to the woods beyond. The eye travels up the limestone ridge, which is maintained as arable farm land. This view is important to the sense of place as a distinct and well-defined settlement.

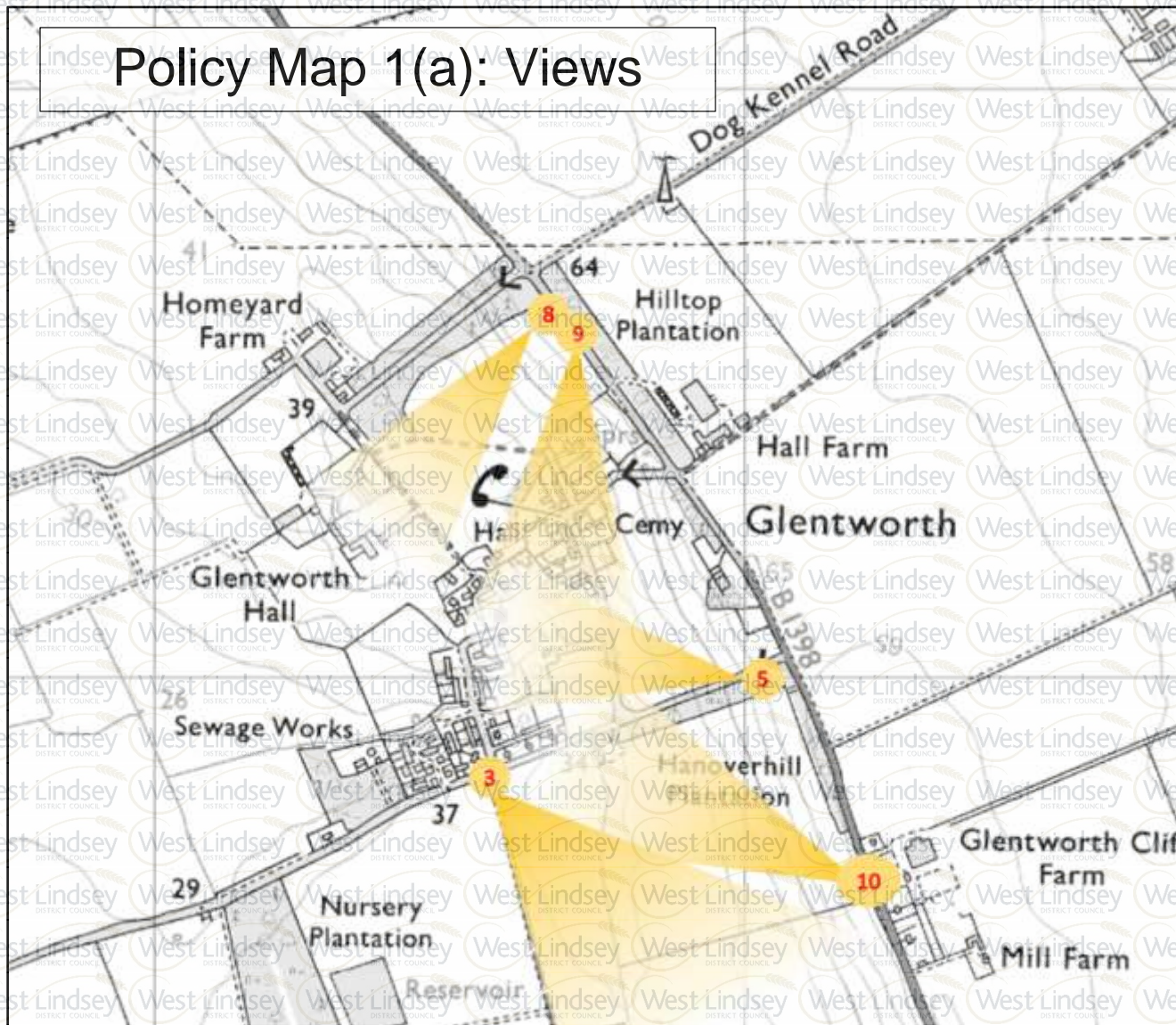
8	Southwest from Middle Street to Glentworth Hall and beyond	Superb view of this historic house in its parkland setting with distant views across the Trent in the background.
9	South from Middle Street towards St. Michael's Church and beyond.	Provides the best opportunity to appreciate the character and setting of the entire village in one view.
10	Northwest from Middle Street (approaching from the south)	Glimpses of the church, Glentworth Hall and the characteristic pantile roofs, softened and harmonised by the trees. Emphasises the discrete rural setting.

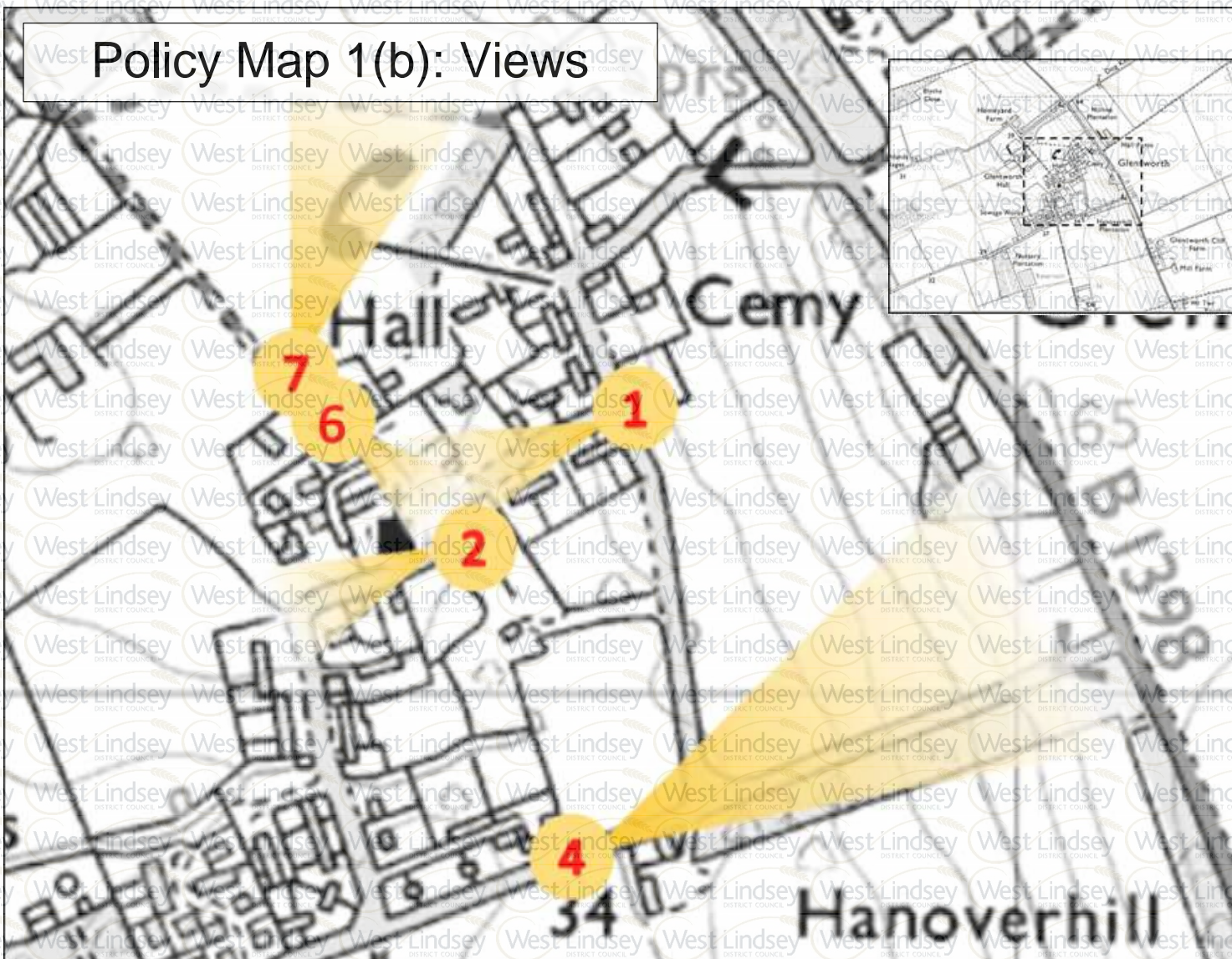
1.2. Development proposals will be supported where they take account of Key Local Views and have demonstrated how they are maintaining and responding positively to such views.

1.3. Development proposals that that would cause harm to Key Local Views will be supported where the benefits of the development outweigh the harm: in such circumstances the harm should be minimised and mitigated.

** Note: The direction and scope of the views identified in the maps are for indication only; they are not definitive.*

Policy Map 1(a): Views





Policy Map 1(b): Views



5.2 Policy 2: Local Green Space

5.2.1 Justification

The sites listed in Policy 2 have been identified as Local Green Spaces (LGS), according to the NPPF designation. The NPPF (paragraph 76 to 78) enables local communities, through Neighbourhood Plans, to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as LGS local communities are able to rule out development other than in very special circumstances. The NPPF notes that LGS designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space and the designation should only be used where:

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

The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Vision aims to protect natural environment and existing open spaces as part of future development. In practice, the CLLP protects Local Green Spaces and Important Open Spaces through LP23, while Policy LP20 and LP21 aim to protect existing green spaces within and around settlement, green infrastructure, green corridors etc. The Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study⁽¹⁶⁾ and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study for Central Lincolnshire ⁽¹⁷⁾, directly mentioned in these last two policies, identify a number of natural and semi-natural green spaces in the Parish, while the Open Space Audit and Provision Standard Assessment (2016) identifies the area west of Glentworth Hall as a Public Park and Garden (see Map 4 Open Space Provisions: Glentworth Village). These studies acknowledge the importance of these sites as a key green infrastructure and open space provisions for the community, which should be considered in determining planning applications.

The grazing land east of Glentworth Hall not only forms part of the historic parkland of the Hall but is of high archaeological significance because it contains the remains of the medieval village that was cleared to improve views of the Hall. It is also the site of a Roman villa discovered in the 18th century during excavations for the lake. This site has therefore been included in the list of designated Local Green Spaces (see Policy 2, below) in order to protect the significant buried archaeology and to preserve the setting of the Grade II* Hall.

The Group identified three additional sites that are considered worthy of protection. LGS3 overlaps with one of the identified areas of green infrastructure within the context of Policy LP20 of the CLLP. LGS3 is a part of a wider green infrastructure site identified on the CLLP policies map. The two policies have complementary roles. The wider area in the CLLP is a defined area of green infrastructure. The proposed

LGS3 in the submitted neighbourhood plan identifies a specific section of this wider area to which it apportions local green space status.

Residents have demonstrated that they value highly the existing local green spaces and nature in the village. According to the survey performed in June 2017, 88% of the respondents considered "loss of green spaces" as a major concern in case development should go forward, and 72.0% mentioned the "impact on natural environment". The Neighbourhood Character Profile community event validated this information, and through the Asset Mapping exercise and the Walkabout exercise participants have been able to identify directly specific green spaces worthy of protection, providing at the same time valuable information on their recreational, historic, and natural value.

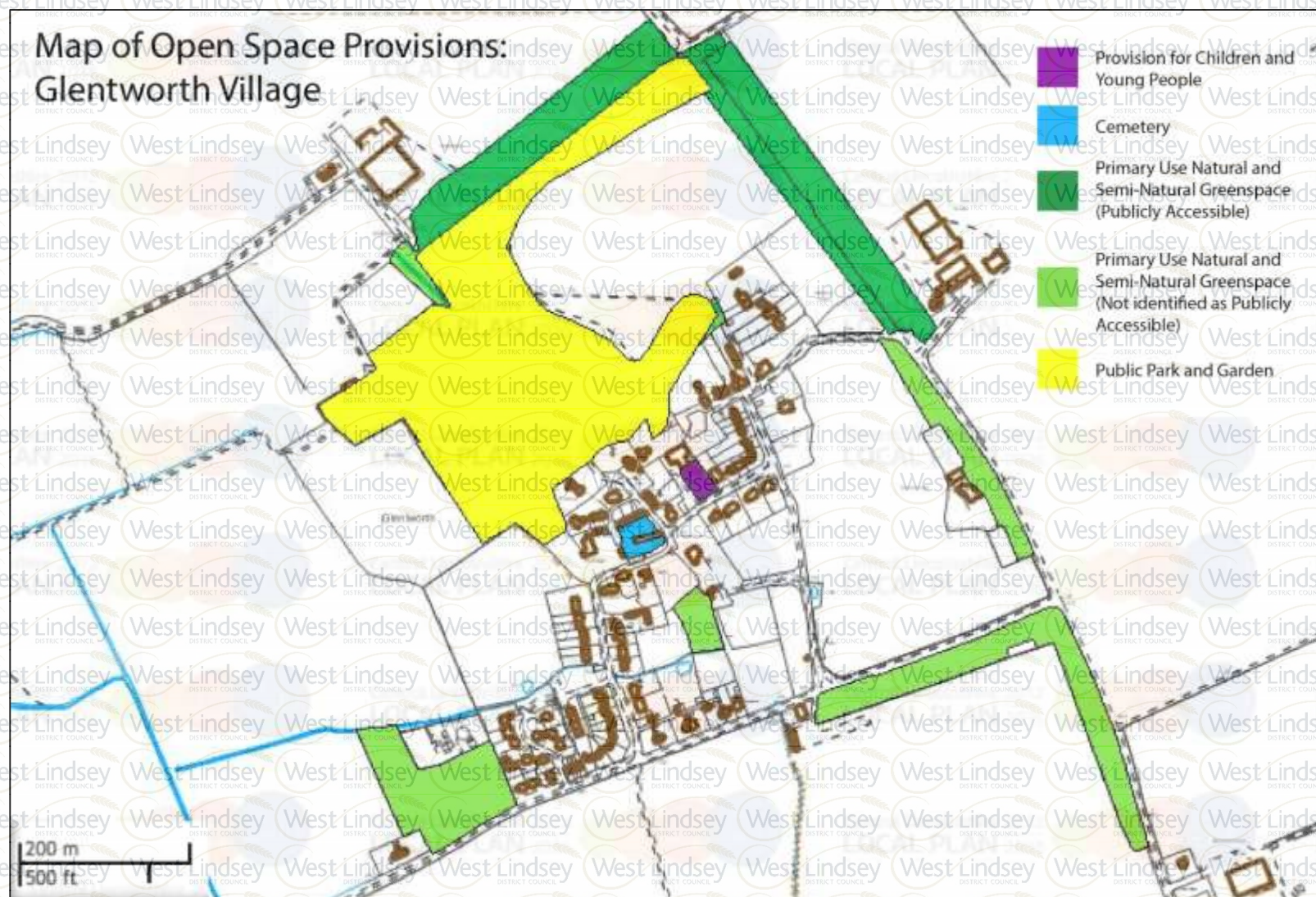
Having regard to the NPPF criteria, it is considered that a number of these green spaces meet the NPPF requirements and merit special designation and protection. These LGS's are defined on Policy Map 2. For each site, a specific assessment has been prepared, showing a map of the site, pictures of the green area, details on ownership and dimensions, and how the site meets the criteria of the NPPF and why it is special to the local community. The LGS Assessment and description is available as a separate document accompanying the Neighbourhood Plan. Within Local Green Spaces, development is normally prohibited in the same way as it is on Green Belt.

Policy 2: Local Green Space

2.1. The following parcels of land are designated as local green space':

- 2.1.1. Village Hall Park and Play Area
- 2.1.2. Pocket Park
- 2.1.3. Grazing land to the East of Glentworth Hall
- 2.1.4. Paddocks on the corner of Kexby Road and Chapel Lane

2.2. Development will not be supported on local green spaces except in very special circumstances.



Map 4 Open Space Provisions: Glentworth Village. Source: Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Interactive Map

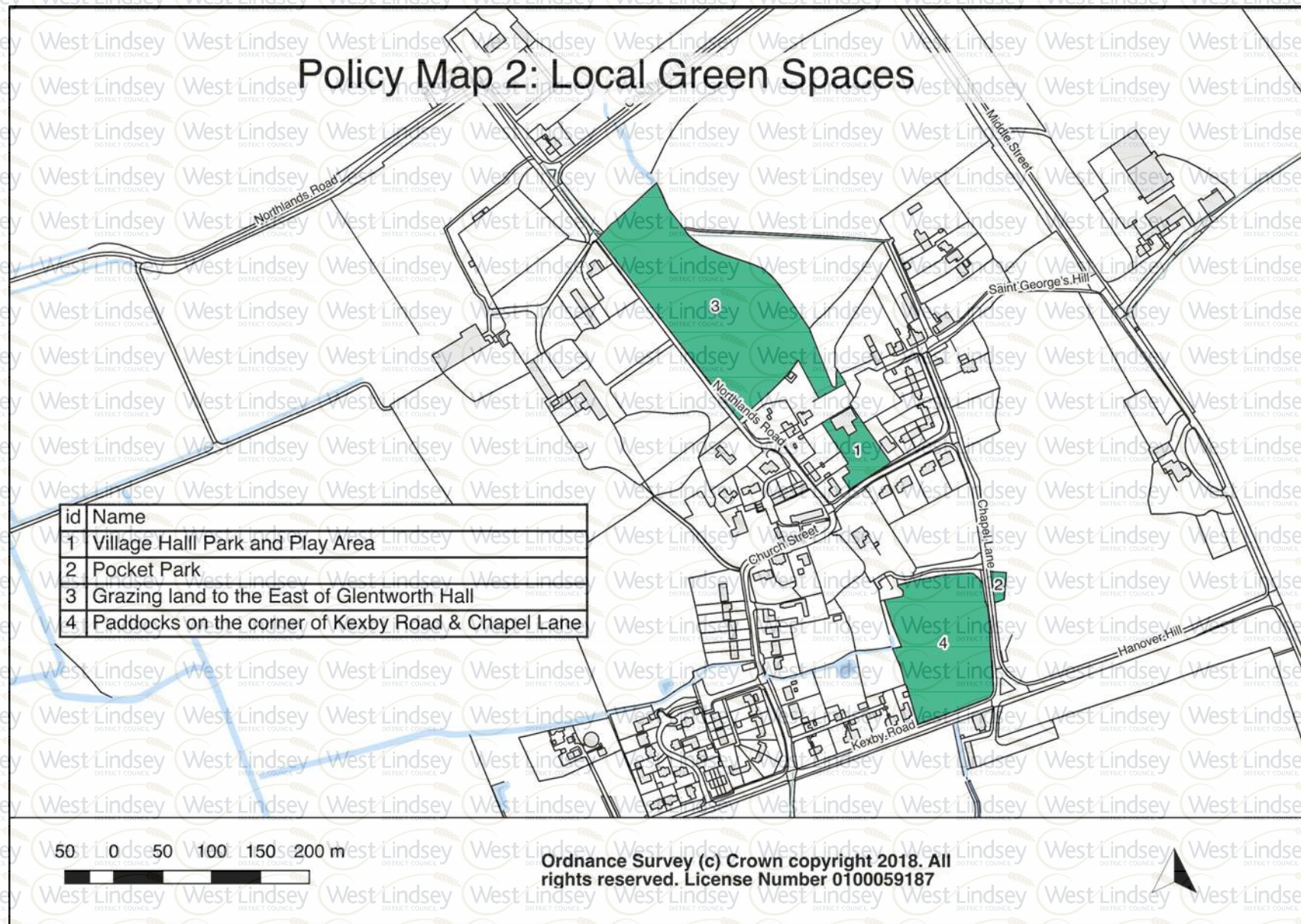
Policy Map 2: Local Green Spaces

id	Name
1	Village Hall Park and Play Area
2	Pocket Park
3	Grazing land to the East of Glentworth Hall
4	Paddocks on the corner of Kexby Road & Chapel Lane

50 100 150 200 m



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License Number 0100059187



5.3 Policy 3: Design and Character of Development

5.3.1 Justification:

The design quality of new developments is important to local people, as has been made clear by the responses to consultations that have been carried out.

The NPPF establishes that "local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area". Although such policies should not be overly prescriptive in terms of architectural style and should not prevent innovative solutions, they have the power to direct design of proposed development in a direction "that respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials". Section 12 of the NPPF promotes the conservation and enhancement of the historic assets and historic environment. Paragraph 103 of the Framework promotes the use of design solutions to implement Sustainable Urban Drainage.

Policy LP25 of the CLLP sets the requirements that a development proposal must meet in order to protect heritage assets, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. Policy 3 of the Neighbourhood Plan and the Neighbourhood Character Profile Report, add depth to this Policy, as together they map and describe the Historic Environment of Glentworth and identify key non-designated heritage assets*. The Policy is also in line with Policy LP26 of the CLLP, detailing and adding local context to the Design Principles. The policy is consistent with the parking requirements of Policy LP13, with the provision on Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions of Policy LP14, and the access standard for ageing population of LP10.

**"Non-designated heritage assets" are those landmark buildings and monuments, identified by residents as of architectural or historical importance, that are not currently Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments.

Protection of the character of Glentworth has been identified as a key element of the Plan in the June 2017 Survey, where 70.1% of the respondents considered "change to the character of the village" as a major concern in case development should go forward. Moreover, 63.6% of the respondents mentioned "Impact on drainage and flooding" as another key issue, and 51.4% marked "Effect on traffic". Regarding the typologies of houses required in the Parish, the second most preferred typology (following 3-4 bedroom family houses) has been bungalows: homes normally fit for older families or people with mobility difficulties. The Working Group recognised that a Design Policy could do much to address all these issues, and included provision for Sustainable Urban Drainage, off street parking and high access standards into such Policy.

The Working Group compiled a Neighbourhood Character Profile Report as a basis for this Policy and to inform future development proposals. The report defines the overall character of the settlement. It identifies key design principles, describes street-specific elements and identifies non-designated heritage assets worthy of protection. The information and opinions were collected at a community event

combining map-based exercises and focussed “walkabouts”. The synthesis of these inputs into the report used elements of Character Assessment and Place-making Assessment.

Policy 3 sets out the way in which new development should take account of key design principles. Applicants should demonstrate the way in which they have addressed the various matters, and their relationship to the Character Profile Report in the details submitted with planning applications.

Policy 3: Design and Character of Development

3.1. Development proposals will be supported where their design and detailing complement the established character of the village as described in the Neighbourhood Character Profile Report, taking particular account of:

- 3.1.1. the ways in which the overall form, scale, massing, and proportions of new buildings and extensions relate to neighbouring buildings and impact on the character and appearance of the village as a whole;
- 3.1.2. the layout of the development, and the desirability of echoing the current layout of Glentworth, characterised by a linear development with buildings facing existing roads, large front gardens and large space in between dwellings;
- 3.1.3. the visual impact of materials used for external walls and roofs, and the desirability of selecting these from a locally distinctive palette such as red brick, vernacular limestone, wooden windows and clay pantiles;
- 3.1.4. the ways in which the development impacts on the Conservation Area, including features and Important Buildings listed in the Glentworth Conservation Area Appraisal (1993)⁽¹⁸⁾, on surrounding and nearby Listed Buildings and Non-designated Heritage Assets as identified in the Neighbourhood Character Profile Report and on Policy Map 3;
- 3.1.5. the desirability of echoing and interpreting locally distinctive architecture and building elements of traditional buildings and heritage assets in the design and construction of new buildings and structures;
- 3.1.6. the visual importance of defining boundaries - particularly boundaries between public and private realms - in ways that are consistent with the mixture of hedges and limestone walls that traditionally contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the village;
- 3.1.7. the importance of retaining existing mature trees, hedgerows and verges, and to incorporate in new development and roads landscaping solutions such as treelines and wide verges.

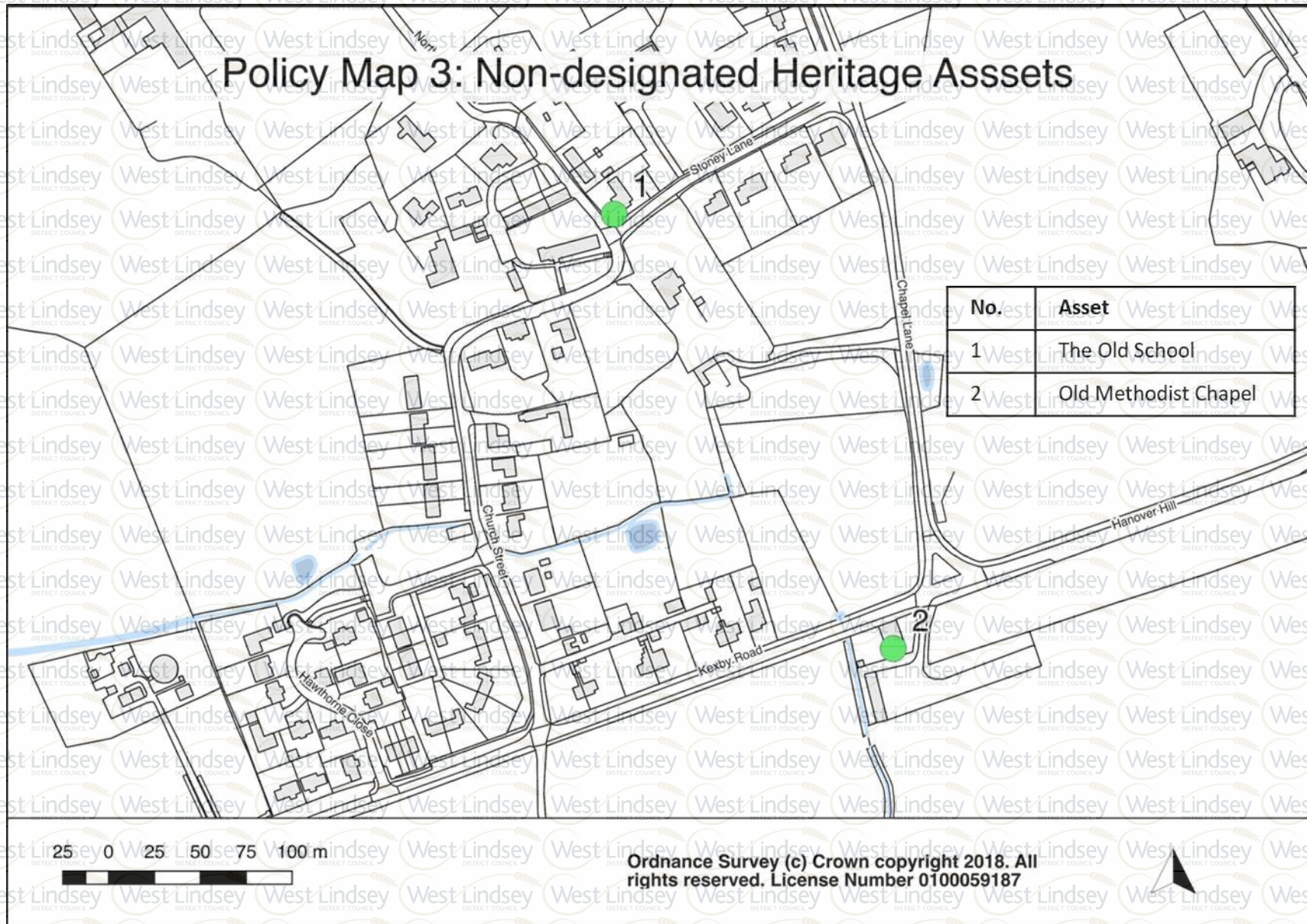
3.2. Development proposals should take account of flood risk issues in the immediate locality and incorporate solutions appropriate to local circumstances.

Proposals which incorporate sustainable urban drainage measures appropriate to the site will be supported..

3.3. Development proposals should provide adequate access and off-street parking. Where development includes a garage or any other form of car shelter, it will need to demonstrate that the garage or car shelter is able to accommodate the vehicle, leaving enough room for the driver to comfortably get in and out of the vehicle.

3.4. Development proposals that meet the higher access standards of Part M Building Regulations (Access to and use of buildings)⁽¹⁹⁾ will be supported.

Policy Map 3: Non-designated Heritage Assets



5.4 Policy 4: Community Facilities

5.4.1 Justification

The NPPF states that planning policies should promote "an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services". An important element of that is the protection and retention of existing community facilities and policies that prevent the reduction of community service and facilities offered, unless it can be demonstrated the unviability of such facilities. Although the NPPF does not define what constitutes community facilities, it provides a series of examples to clarify the concept (local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.).

The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy LP15 defines what constitutes community facilities in more details. The Policy also set the principles to protect existing community facilities, as well as the requirement for change of use or loss via redevelopment of existing facilities.

Glentworth key communities facilities have been identified through the Neighbourhood Character Profile and the Visioning Workshop. Most residents identified the Village Hall and the St. Michael Church as a key community hub, while the Notice Board as an important means to promote community events and the Post Box as a key service facility. While the Village has no shops or pubs, these are accessible within a short distance at Caenby Corner and in Ingham, Hemswell Cliff and Kirton-in-Lindsey. The village also has no medical practice so the majority of residents either attend clinics at Willingham, Ingham or Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Policy 4: Community Facilities

4.1. The following Community Facilities, as presented in Policy Map 4, have been identified as important facilities to sustain the development of a thriving community in Glentworth:

- 4.1.1. The Village Hall
- 4.1.2. St. Michael's Church
- 4.1.3. Post box
- 4.1.4. Notice Board

4.2. A proposal for the provision of a new or enhanced Community Facility will be supported.

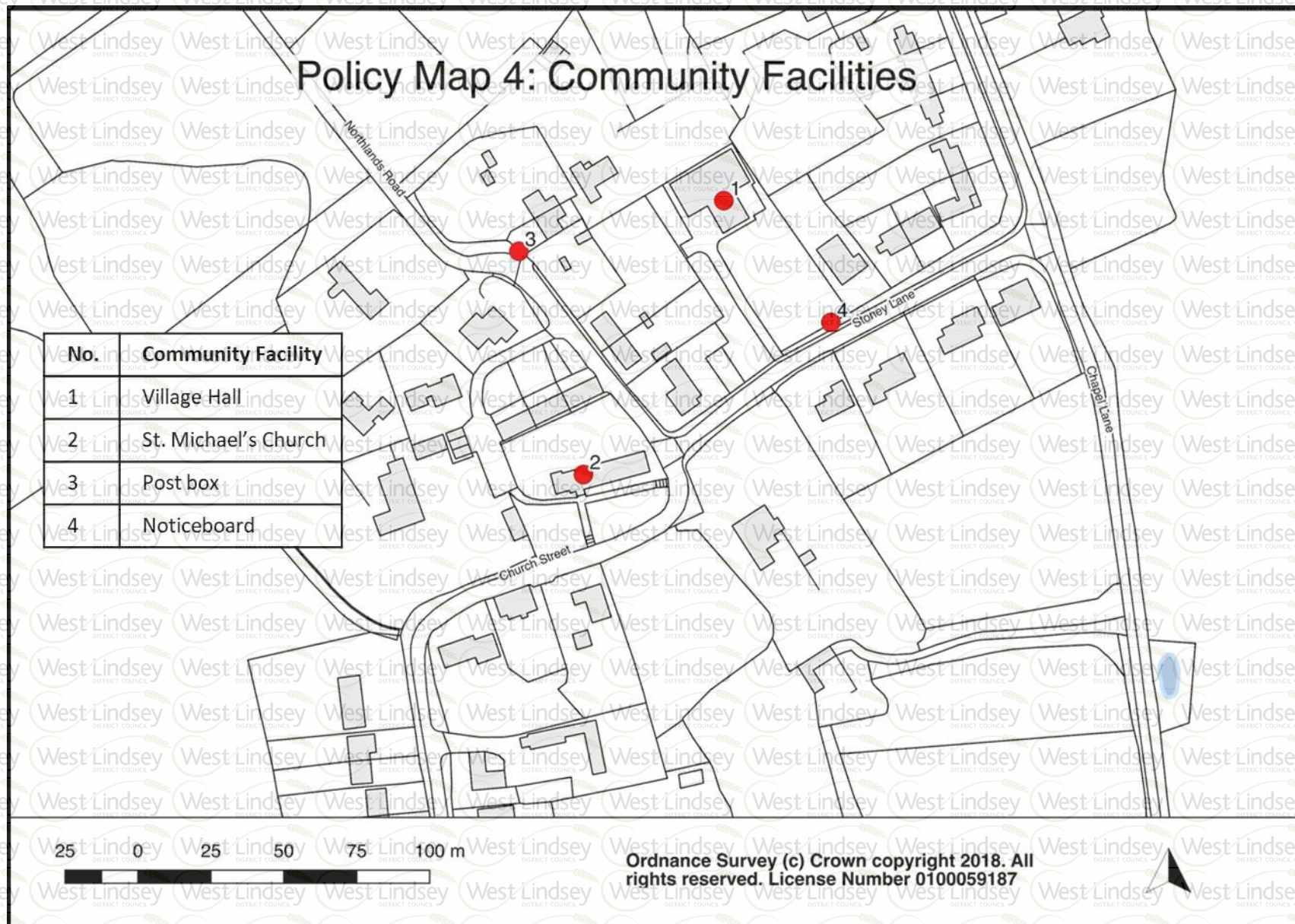
4.3. A proposal for the conversion, or change of use, of an existing community facility will be supported where it demonstrates that the site is unviable for the current use to continue.

4.4. A development proposal that will result in a detrimental impact on an existing community facility will be supported where it demonstrates that:

- 4.4.1. the detrimental impact on the community facility is unavoidable and significantly and demonstrably outweighed by the benefit of the proposal and,
- 4.4.2. the implementation of alternative solutions as part of the development, will mitigate the impact on the community infrastructure and reinstate its function.

Policy Map 4: Community Facilities

No.	Community Facility
1	Village Hall
2	St. Michael's Church
3	Post box
4	Noticeboard



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License Number 010059187

5.5 Policy 5: Green Infrastructure

5.5.1 Justification

The NPPF defines Green infrastructure as "A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities." The Framework also states that "Plans should: ... take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; ...". (NPPF para. 171)

Policy LP 20 of the CLLP protects existing Green Infrastructure and promotes its extension:

"The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will aim to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network in Central Lincolnshire by enhancing, creating and managing multifunctional green space within and around settlements that are well connected to each other and the wider countryside.

"Development proposals which are consistent with and help deliver the opportunities, priorities and initiatives identified in the latest Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study, will be supported."

The Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study (November 2011) identifies Lincoln Edge North, running across the Parish of Glentworth adjacent to the village, as a Strategic Green Access Link. Moreover, LP13 of the CLLP aims to deliver a network of walking and cycling routes, and supports the maintenance and improvement of existing infrastructure.

As part of the production of the Neighbourhood Character Profile, local residents identified the most important walking and cycling routes, as well as a number of sites that, although not meeting the requirements for designation as Local Green Spaces, are important components of Green Infrastructure Linkages and Green Corridors. Such Green Infrastructure is identified on Policy Map 5.

Within the Parish there are two public bridleways and three public footpaths that are recorded on the Definitive Map and Statement of public rights of way. The bridleways lead from Glentworth village to Fillingham and from the Kexby Road, close to Glentworth Grange, to Willingham Road. The footpaths link Church Street and Hillside to Coachroad Hill, and Middle Street at Hall Farm to the A15 at Caenby Corner. There is an old footpath, not marked on the Definitive Map, that runs from the Pig Farm to Harpswell. The Parish Council is actively pursuing the recognition of this path as a Public Right of Way (Definitive Map Modification Order application 371). There is also an application to reinstate a public footpath to the northeast of Meadow View Hospital (DMMO application 370) and to establish a public footpath between Hawthorn Close and Elizabeth Close (DMMO application 402).

Horse riders ride on the roads around the Village or heading towards Kexby or use the public bridleways. There are many fields surrounding the Village, but horse riders are not permitted to ride round the perimeters.

In this Policy, “green infrastructure asset” includes green spaces, corridors of natural habitats connecting settlements, footpaths, bridleways and natural ecosystems that provide a benefit to local residents in the form of sporting and recreational facilities, areas for quiet contemplation and visual amenity. Existing Public Rights of Way and important Green Infrastructure are presented in Policy Map 5. The map is not exhaustive, and any facility that meets the description of this Justification Text and of Justification Text of Policy LP20 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan should be considered as covered by this Policy.

Policy 5: Green Infrastructure

5.1. A development proposal will be supported where it contributes, where practicable, to:

- 5.1.1. the enhancement and management of existing green infrastructure assets, as presented in Policy Map 5, and
- 5.1.2. the provision of new public green spaces and enhances green infrastructure assets.

5.2. A development proposal that will result in a detrimental impact on the purpose or function of existing green infrastructure will be supported only where it demonstrates that:

- 5.2.1. the detrimental impact on the green infrastructure is unavoidable and is significantly and demonstrably outweighed by the benefit of the development; and
- 5.2.2. the implementation of alternative solutions as part of the development, reinstates the green infrastructure’s purpose or function to the previous quality and connectivity.

Ordnance Survey (c) Crown copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License Number 0100059187

5.6 Policy 6. Broadband Connection

5.6.1 Justification

The NPPF promotes the "development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks", and aims for the planning system to help delivering such development. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan aims to improve the existing Communication Network and promote widespread access to the fastest broadband network available.

As part of the consultation process, several residents lamented low speed in private internet connection and difficulties in connecting properties to the most up-to-date broadband network. Policy 6 aims to ensure future residential development considers these issues from the early stages of the design of properties and promote the development of new communication infrastructure. The second part of Policy 6 addresses this matter. Developers should provide for potential future connections to improve broadband networks. This requirement should be applied on the basis of information available on planned or future networks available at the time that the relevant planning applications are determined.'

The centre of the village is provided with internet connectivity from "Cabinet 2" at the foot of St. George's Hill. Cabinet 2 is connected by fibre optic cable to the Hemswell exchange, allowing VDSL ("superfast broadband") to much of the village, depending on distance from the cabinet. Note: "superfast" is defined as a download speed in excess of 24 Mbps. FTTP (fibre-to-premises) is available for a one-off connection fee charge and an annual rental charge. Outside of the village, alternatives include fixed wireless broadband, broadband via mobile telephone technology and broadband via satellite.*

*Source: The OnLincolnshire website. ⁽²⁰⁾

Policy 6: Broadband Connection

- 6.1. Development proposals that improve existing and provide new access to a high-speed broadband network to serve properties in the Parish will be supported. New residential development should be specified and constructed in a fashion that would allow future access to the high-speed broadband network when it becomes available and, if possible, contribute to improvements in the service for existing residents and businesses.

6 Community Aspirations

The Aspirations set out in this section were identified through the Neighbourhood Character Profile exercise and other consultation events held in preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. They are presented as a collection of matters that cannot be addressed through land use planning policies but that are of importance to one or more community members. The level of support has not been tested and they are not necessarily supported by the Working Group. However, the Parish Council may pursue these issues through other tools and processes.

The views collected are not intended to be subject to Examination, Referendum or to form part of the Statutory Planning Policy Framework.

The following aspirations have been collected.

- Improve the Playground.

Note: The Parish Council began the process to develop improved playground facilities at the Council meeting in May 2018.

- Improve the maintenance of the gates and hedges around the graveyard in Chapel Lane
- Add dropped kerbs in Chapel Lane
- Improve the maintenance of the Pocket Park and replace seats.
- Add more benches in the Village Hall grounds
- Improve drainage on Stoney Lane and St. George's Hill.
- Improve maintenance of the Village Hall car park.
- Add more benches in the Churchyard
- Improve maintenance of the Church Wall
- Stop vehicle access (particularly delivery vehicles) along the track in front of Glentworth Hall
- Improve the overall appearance and maintenance of the Anglian Water pumping station
- Improve maintenance of verges
- Improve maintenance of the path on Hanover Hill

- Place a white gate on the verge side at the entrance to the village on Kexby Road, which would focus people's attention on the fact they are entering the village and a 30mph zone.
- Make St George's Hill one-way down
- Create a Community Orchard
- Provide a picnic area
- Provide a dog park
- Re-open footpath from the Pig Farm to Harpswell
- Access to fields for horse riders
- Encourage and support the landowner to rehabilitate pond in front of Glentworth Hall grazing land
- Have ornamental trees planted along the village's main streets

7 Reviewing the Neighbourhood Plan

This Plan operates until 2036 in parallel with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. It is acknowledged there could be a need to review the Plan over this period, for example if there are changes to national housing targets. The Parish Council will consider at its annual meeting every year whether the Neighbourhood Plan remains appropriate or requires review. In particular, the Parish Council will consider review of the Plan following any review or amendment made to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. In exceptional cases, the Parish Council may agree at any other time to review the Neighbourhood Plan.

If they agree at any time that the Neighbourhood Plan does need review, the Parish Council will decide the manner in which the review will be undertaken and allocate resources for doing so. Following review, the Parish Council will agree any proposed changes to the Neighbourhood Plan. Any review or proposed changes to the Neighbourhood Plan will be in accordance with legal requirements in force at that time.

The monitoring and any potential review of a made neighbourhood plan will have a focus on the delivery of the committed sites* within the neighbourhood area. Where necessary the Plan will be reviewed by the Parish Council to take corrective action in the event that some or all of the sites do not come forward. Within the context of its annual monitoring process the Parish Council will consider the need for a partial

or a full review of the Plan within five years of it being made or the adoption of the review of the CLLP (whichever occurs first). Thereafter the need for any subsequent partial or full review of the Plan will be undertaken on a five-year cycle.

**Note: “Committed sites” includes those with current planning permission, as recorded by WLDC in the Planning Application Database - <https://planning.west-lindsey.gov.uk/planning/>*

8 Attachments and References

8.1 Attachments

- 8.1.1 WLDC Strategic Environmental Assessment - Screening Report
- 8.1.2 Neighbourhood Character Profile Report
- 8.1.3 Green Space Assessment
- 8.1.4 Consultation Summary
- 8.1.5 Basic Conditions Statement

8.2 References

1. *Localism Act 2011*, c.20. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted>
2. *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*, c.8. Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents>
3. *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, c.5. Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>
4. *Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 No. 637*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>
5. *Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment*. Available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32001L0042>
6. *Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 No. 637*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>
7. *The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan adopted April 2017*. Available at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/local-plan/>
8. *Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012 No. 1927*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1927/contents/made>
9. *Notes on History of Glentworth* by H Parker, 1935. Copyright St. Michael's Church, Glentworth.
10. *A History of Glentworth* by James Rex Foster JP, MA, MIWO. 4th edition 2011

11. *West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment 1999 Parts 1 & 2*. Available at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-base-and-monitoring/landscape-character-assessment/>
12. *2011 Census Data*, Office for National Statistics. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata>
13. *English indices of deprivation (2015)*, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>
14. *The Stagecoach Bus timetable*. <https://www.stagecoachbus.com/timetables>
15. *The National Planning Policy Framework (2012)*, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
16. *Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure Study (November 2011)*. Available at <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/resources/assets/attachment/full/0/17792.pdf> and <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/resources/assets/attachment/full/0/17795.pdf>
17. *Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study for Central Lincolnshire (2013)*. Available at <https://glnp.org.uk/lincolnshire-landscapes/central-lincolnshire-biodiversity-opportunity-mapping.php>
18. *Glentworth Conservation Area Appraisal 1993*. Available at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building/conservation-and-environment/conservation-areas/>
19. *Approved Document M - Access to and use of buildings (2015, amended 2016)* Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/access-to-and-use-of-buildings-approved-document-m>
20. *The OnLincolnshire website* at <http://www.onlincolnshire.org/> .



Children Photographic Competition: Runner up. Photographer: Olivia Weller