

Dinnington Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2021 – 2036



Submission Draft – December 2022

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Explanatory note on 'Dinnington' (the village) and 'Dinnington' (the Parish)

As the village shares the same name as the Parish, it should be made clear at the outset that this Neighbourhood Plan covers the whole Parish of Dinnington, not just the village.

However, given that the focal point of the Parish is the village of Dinnington, the majority of the provisions of the Plan do relate to the village and its immediate setting as this is where pressures and sensitivities upon the use and development of land are greatest.

Within the Plan, it should be clear from the written context of any reference to 'Dinnington' whether it is referring to the village or to the wider Parish. However, the Plan has sought to make this clear where there may be any ambiguity.

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to the Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Dinnington.

The Plan has been prepared to capture and respond to the aspirations and aims of the local community about the future development and conservation of the Parish, as identified through consultation and engagement.

Their feedback revealed a diverse range of issues, both planning and non-planning related. A systematic review of these has narrowed down the final focus of the Plan to: a) matters which represent the greatest priorities for the Neighbourhood Plan to address, and, b) matters which best lend themselves to being addressed through a Neighbourhood Plan.

These are encompassed in the Plan's vision, objectives, narrative and policies, which collectively set out a framework for these priorities, which focus simply around the things people value most about Dinnington's essential 'village' character.

These are firstly the valued role and attributes of its setting within open countryside and secondly the valued attributes within the village itself which contribute to its character, vitality and community spirit.

These will give voice and fulfilment to the community's wishes once the Plan begins to be used in the determination of planning applications in the years to come.

In so doing, the Plan will provide a worthwhile and effective addition to the suite of national and local planning policies by bringing a locally relevant, community-led context to the management of development and land use in the Parish.

Acknowledgements

The work of preparing the Plan has involved a lot of time and effort by a small and dedicated Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, made up of Parish Council representatives and members of the community. The work of these and other key people has been essential to the progress of the Plan and it is fitting to acknowledge and thank them for their contributions:

- Steering Group - Parish Councillors: Mike Wood (Chair of Steering Group), Raymond Thompson (Chair of Parish Council), Audrey Dellow and Steven Phelps. Community members: Tom Laidler (former Parish Councillor) and Jean and Malcolm Paisley.

- Officers of Newcastle City Council, particularly Emma Warneford, Luke Waterston and Simon Earp.
- Neighbourhood Planning Consultant Shaun Hanson of Planning Advice Plus.

The Steering Group is also grateful for the support of other Parish Councillors and for the grant funding provided by Locality (UK).

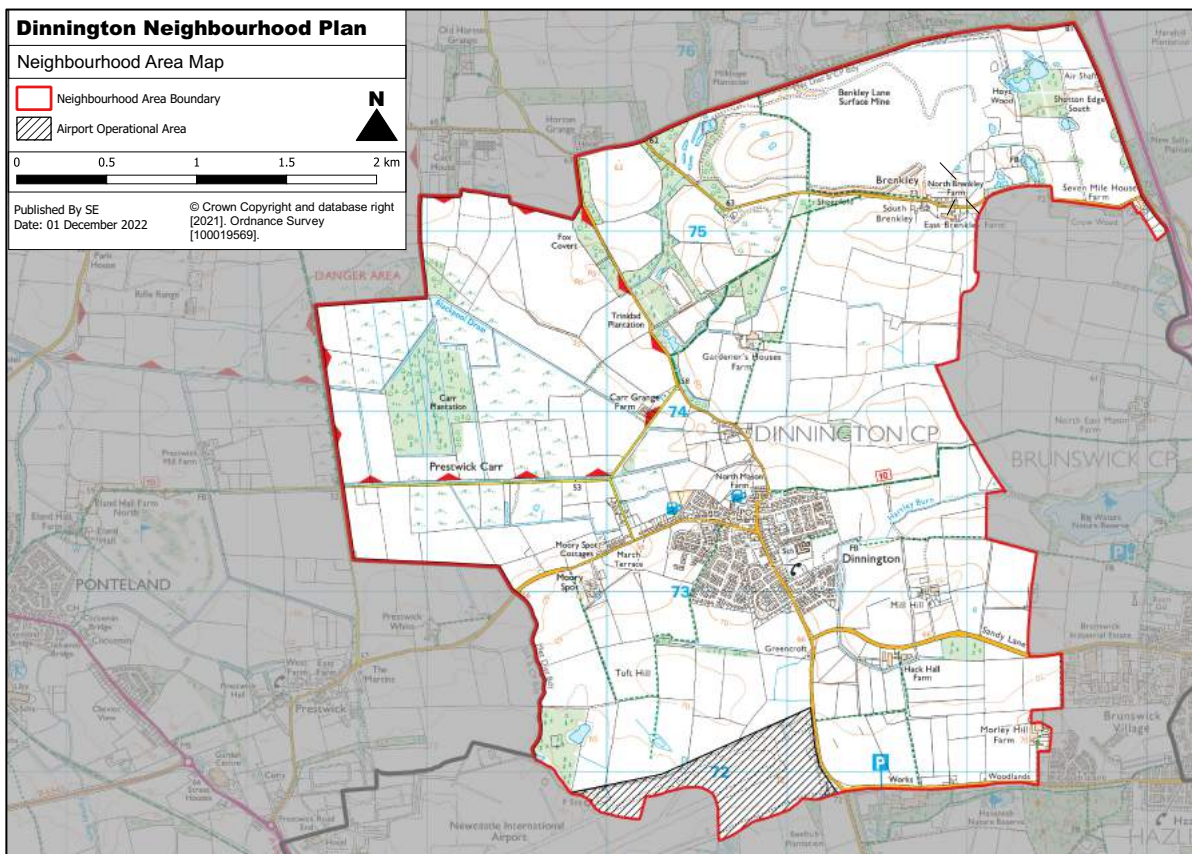
Last, but not least, grateful thanks must also be extended to all those who took part in consultations and shared their views to help shape this Plan.

Dinnington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

What is the Neighbourhood Plan, how will it operate and how is it structured?

- 1.1 In 2011, the Localism Act introduced new powers giving local communities the ability to shape the development and conservation of their local areas by preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. This document is the result of that process for the Parish of Dinnington.
- 1.2 The area covered by the Neighbourhood Plan is the same as the area covered by the Parish, thus the Neighbourhood Area boundary follows the Parish boundary as shown below.



The Neighbourhood Area and Parish of Dinnington

- 1.3 Drawing upon evidence and community feedback, the Plan sets out a shared Vision and Objectives for the area, which are given effect to in its topic chapters and planning policies. Once the Plan is operative, it will form part of the statutory planning framework and be used by Newcastle City Council in the determination of planning applications within the Parish.

- 1.4 In terms of its format, the Plan is made up of this written document, together with a set of Policies Maps and supporting Appendices at the end of the Plan. The Policies Maps consist of Ordnance Survey bases, which are overlaid with the attributes of the village that the policies relate to. Different scale maps are used according to the nature of what is identified and/or its physical size.
- 1.5 Other (non-policy) maps are also included in the main body of the Plan for information, reference and illustration. Widespread use is also made of photos throughout the Plan for the same purposes.
- 1.6 The written document is arranged into chapters, starting with those which set the scene for the Plan and then moving onto the substantive topic chapters (chapters 4 and 5). Chapter 4 of the Plan sets out a compelling narrative in support of the valued rural setting of Dinnington Village, whilst chapter 5 sets out policies to identify and protect the most valued attributes within the village. The policies are presented in bold type within a shaded box and identified by a specific policy number. A background to each policy is provided, along with an explanation of how it operates. For any unfamiliar planning terms used in this Plan, attention is drawn to the glossary contained in the National Planning Policy Framework¹. A further useful and more comprehensive guide to terms can be found on the Planning Portal².

What period of time will the Neighbourhood Plan cover?

- 1.7 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to cover a 15 year period, commencing in 2021 and ending in 2036. Once it becomes operative, it will be subject to regular monitoring and review by Dinnington Parish Council to ensure that its policies continue to be relevant and effective. More details of this are in chapter 6.

Why has a Neighbourhood Plan been prepared for the Parish?

- 1.8 Prior to embarking on a Neighbourhood Plan, Dinnington Parish Council has had a long history working with and for the local community. Its established aims are to improve village facilities, encourage and support community events and activities, to improve the environment of the village and generally represent its interests.
- 1.9 This proactive approach led to the Parish having the distinction of being the first within Newcastle City Council's administrative area to apply for Neighbourhood Area status back in 2013. Following this application and the subsequent consultation period, Dinnington Parish was formally designated a Neighbourhood Area in

¹ See - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

² See - <https://www.planningportal.co.uk/directory/4/glossary/category/7>

December of that year. A map showing the boundaries of the Neighbourhood Area is on page 3.

- 1.10 The Parish Council's rationale for wishing to seek Neighbourhood Area status was set out in its application as follows –

'Dinnington faces a number of issues being a small rural village within the City Council Boundary. We are self-contained and completely surrounded by open fields and agricultural land, but we are bounded by Newcastle airport to the South West, Northumberland County Council to the North and North Tyneside Council to the North East. This includes issues such as the provision of local services, possible residential development issues with through traffic and Public Transport and concerns relating to green spaces within the village and the Green Belt surrounding the village.

Progressing a Neighbourhood Plan on the basis of the proposed Neighbourhood Area will ensure that due provision is made for the environment in which the village is situated. It will also enable all the residents who live, work and play here to be fully involved in consideration of future development projects which can impact on their lives'.

- 1.11 The application for Neighbourhood Area status in 2013 followed closely on the heels of incipient proposals for housing development at the edges of Dinnington. At the time, three possible housing sites had emerged for the village as part of the early preparatory work for the Newcastle/Gateshead Core Strategy³. These were then refined to two, which were subsequently removed from the Green Belt and allocated in the Core Strategy.

- 1.12 These sites, on the western side of the village, have since been developed as Augusta Drive (now completed) and Augusta Park (almost complete at the time of writing). As it transpired, the third site (known locally as 'The Donkey Field') has also since been developed as Sheraton Park. Further details are in Chapter 2 (paragraph 2.22).

- 1.13 These developments (though still just proposals at the time) were to bring much of the Parish Council's predictions sharply to the forefront, particularly the references to *'possible residential development issues'* and *'concerns relating to green spaces within the village and the Green Belt surrounding the village'*. Indeed, they proved

³ These were first identified as part of the Council's 'Strategic Land Review and Green Belt Assessment 2010-30'. Part 2 of the document (published in June 2012) identified the 3 possible sites, two of which ultimately proceeded to be allocated for development in the Core Strategy.

to fundamentally affect not just the progression of the Neighbourhood Plan, but also its ultimate focus and scope. This is explained further in the following section.

What process was followed in preparing the Neighbourhood Plan?

1.14 In tandem with securing the designation of the Parish as a Neighbourhood Area, a small Steering Group was formed to manage the work of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan. This was made up of Parish Councillors and members of the local community, reporting back to the formal Parish Council meetings.

1.15 The group undertook an initial consultation exercise for the Neighbourhood Plan in summer 2014. This sought feedback on a set of broad topics, as well as obtaining the community's opinions on the good and not so good aspects of the Parish. The results of this 'Stage 1' consultation were then collated and summarised.

1.16 However, the level of controversy over the proposed Green Belt land releases at the time led to the Parish Council deciding to pause progress on the Neighbourhood Plan in order to devote its full attention to the Core Strategy consultation process.

1.17 Putting the Neighbourhood Plan 'on hold' also sought to avoid the possibility of carrying out abortive work before the Core Strategy had been completed and a final decision on the housing proposals had been reached.

1.18 The Inspector's Report on the Core Strategy was published in February 2015. This confirmed the proposed Green Belt land releases, with the Inspector making the following comments –

'The medium-size village of Dinnington, which is north of the city and close to the airport, has two sites allocated on its western edge for 250 dwellings. As with many village locations, the main effect is encroachment into the surrounding countryside' (para 134).

'Many local residents object to the scale of development proposed, believing that it would overwhelm the village and destroy its character' (para 135).

'I appreciate that a Neighbourhood Plan is being progressed, but I have not been advised of its contents and do not believe that it has reached the stage where it should be afforded substantial weight. Overall the scale of development proposed for Dinnington is proportionate and the allocation is sound' (para 136).

1.19 Following this, the Steering Group was keen to get the Neighbourhood Plan back on track and re-start it from a fresh base given the outcome of the Core Strategy

process. Grant-aided support was sought from 'Locality', which led to a stock-take being carried out of work already undertaken and an action plan of further work to be done. The main task involved a re-launch of the Neighbourhood Plan and re-engaging of the community.

- 1.20 The focus of this was a new up-to-date questionnaire which, acknowledging the planned new housing, consciously orientated itself more towards what should be protected and improved in the area over the next 10 to 15 years. The questionnaire also invited comments on a draft Vision and Objectives for the Parish which had been prepared from the responses received during the Stage 1 consultation in 2014.
- 1.21 This 'Stage 2' engagement exercise ran through late 2017 into early 2018. As well as using conventional paper questionnaires, the survey was also able to be completed online, making it easier to collate, sort and analyse the responses. Full details of the community engagement methods and findings are set out in the 'Consultation Statement' submitted to Newcastle City Council with this Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.22 Following the Stage 2 consultation, the responses demonstrated firstly that the overall Vision and associated topic Objectives were almost unanimously supported. This provided a clear mandate for developing the Plan's subject matter and policies.
- 1.23 Secondly, the essential priorities for the Neighbourhood Plan were also clarified and reinforced, with the topics essentially boiling down to 1) The Valued Rural Setting of Dinnington Village, and, 2) The Valued Attributes of Dinnington Village.
- 1.24 In respect of 1), it became clear during the preparation of the Plan that it wouldn't be possible for it to put in place a greater form of policy protection to the rural setting of the village than is already provided by the statutory Green Belt.
- 1.25 In the light of this, the Plan has instead sought to provide an increased understanding of the profile and value that the rural setting has to the essential character, identity and appeal of Dinnington village (and indeed the wider Parish). As well as capturing and articulating the local community's views, this 'narrative' complements existing Green Belt policy by reinforcing its justification and the essential role that it will continue to play during the life of the Neighbourhood Plan and beyond.
- 1.26 In respect of 2), the character, appeal and community vitality of Dinnington is comprised of an amalgam of attributes, which the Neighbourhood Plan is well placed to identify, safeguard and where possible enhance. These attributes essentially split into the village's valued open 'green' areas (termed 'Local Green Spaces' in the Plan)

and its important 'built' amenities, facilities and services (termed 'Valued Village Assets' in the Plan).

1.27 Detailed assessments were carried out to narrow down, identify and justify the various areas and assets in question. These were then mapped and planning policies and supporting text drafted to seek their retention and, where possible, improvement.

1.28 The involvement and support of the City Council has been an integral and invaluable part of the Plan preparation process. This has ranged from attendance at meetings to the provision of information, advice and feedback and practical mapping support.

How does the Neighbourhood Plan fit into other planning policies or legal requirements?

1.29 Before a Neighbourhood Plan can be brought into legal force, it must pass a set of tests known collectively as 'Basic Conditions'. In brief, these require that the Neighbourhood Plan:

- Is prepared having regard to national policy;
- Is in general conformity with strategic policies in the development plan;
- Contributes to the achievement of sustainable development; and
- Is compatible with European Union obligations.

1.30 How this Plan meets these requirements is set out in the 'Basic Conditions Statement' submitted to Newcastle City Council with this Neighbourhood Plan.

1.31 However, in brief, the intent of the Neighbourhood Plan is that its policies will operate alongside and supportive of the existing framework of planning policies at a national and local level.

1.32 Looking firstly at national planning policy, this is set out in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), last updated in July 2021. The NPPF draws a distinction between strategic and non-strategic policies. Generally speaking, Neighbourhood Plans provide a particularly appropriate context for non-strategic policies as they can set out more detailed and locally relevant requirements for specific areas, sites or types of development. However, these *'must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any development plan that covers their area'* (NPPF footnote 18).

1.33 Turning to the City Council level, the local planning policy framework is made up of

two parts - a 'Core Strategy'⁴, (Part 1) and a 'Development and Allocations Plan', (Part 2). The Core Strategy (CS) was adopted in 2015, with the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) being adopted in 2020. As the name implies, it is the CS that contains the Council's strategic policies, whilst the DAP contains the detailed policies.

1.34 The development of these documents has been contemporaneous with the development of the Dinnington Neighbourhood Plan. This means that the Neighbourhood Plan has been able to effectively respond to and reflect the local policy context.

1.35 In terms of the Core Strategy, the Plan's response clearly centred around the housing development allocations for the village. As explained earlier, this led directly to the development of a chapter specifically devoted to 'The Valued Rural Setting of Dinnington Village' (Chapter 4). Whilst not including a policy, the chapter as a whole does provide a direct local amplification and reinforcement to the Core Strategy's Green Belt policy (Policy CS19).

1.36 As for the two substantive policies of the Neighbourhood Plan (DNP1 and DNP2), these find a context in the City Council's policy framework as follows -

DNP1: Local Green Spaces (LGS's)

1.37 At the strategic level, the provisions of Neighbourhood Plan Policy DNP1 are complementary to Core Strategy Policy CS14 ('Wellbeing and Leisure'). This seeks, among other things, to promote access for all to green spaces, sports facilities, play and recreation opportunities. The policy also references allotments in the same manner.

1.38 A more focused link is in Core Strategy Policy CS18 ('Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment'). This deals with all types and aspects of green infrastructure, including protecting and enhancing open spaces.

1.39 At the more detailed policy level, it is noted that DNP1 is also complementary to DAP Policy DM30 ('Protecting and Providing for Open Space, Sports and Recreational Buildings and Land').

⁴ The full title is '*Planning for the Future – Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne 2010-2030*'

DNP2: Valued Village Assets (VVA's)

- 1.40 At the strategic level, the provisions of Neighbourhood Plan Policy DNP2 are complementary to Core Strategy Policy CS9, ('Existing Communities'). This seeks, among other things, to maintain and improve existing community facilities and services.
- 1.41 Given the fact that a number of the identified VVA's are businesses, a further linkage is to Policy CS5 ('Employment and Economic Growth Priorities'). This includes an undertaking to diversify and expand the rural economy *'by supporting local businesses'*.
- 1.42 Finally, a similar connection can also be made to Policy CS7 ('Retail and Local Centres') given that Dinnington is identified as a Local Centre in the Core Strategy.
- 1.43 This policy recognises that *'These centres will form the focal point for uses, services and facilities serving the surrounding population'*, and also seeks to retain local community facilities *'where they provide an important service to the local community and remain viable'*.
- 1.44 Turning to the achievement of sustainable development, the NPPF identifies the 3 components of this as being economic, social and environmental (paragraph 8). Essentially, sustainable development is about enabling development to meet the needs of current generations, without compromising those of future generations.
- 1.45 Given the strong messages that emerged from community feedback, this Neighbourhood Plan focuses particularly on the environmental component. It does this through –
- The narrative contained in Chapter 4, focussing upon the valued open rural setting of Dinnington village, and,
 - The focus and purpose of Policy DNP1, setting out the valued Local Green Spaces which form such a vital part of the village's character and appeal.
- 1.46 However, the Neighbourhood Plan also includes a social and economic component in Policy DNP2 by identifying and safeguarding its 'Valued Village Assets'. These are the built facilities, amenities and services within the village which play a vital role in the economic and social wellbeing of the community.
- 1.47 Finally, a legal requirement for the Neighbourhood Plan is that it must be in line with European Obligations on Strategic Environmental Assessments, Habitat Regulations

and Human Rights Requirements. A screening of the Plan has taken place by Newcastle City Council, which confirms that no further assessments are required in respect of these matters.

What stage is this Neighbourhood Plan at and what happens next?

- 1.48 This is the 'Submission Draft' version of the Neighbourhood Plan⁵. It follows the publication of the 'Pre-Submission Draft' version, which was the subject of consultation over an eight week period from 18 April to 10 June 2022. The submissions which were received during this period have been carefully considered. In response, revisions to the Plan have been made where appropriate, along with minor revisions to update and/or clarify text where appropriate.
- 1.49 Details of the submissions, responses to them and resulting changes to the Plan are set out in the Consultation Statement, which also sets out details of all other consultation undertaken during the preparation of the Plan. The Consultation Statement, along with the Basic Conditions Statement have been submitted with this Neighbourhood Plan to Newcastle City Council in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 1.50 The City Council will arrange a further publicity period for the Submission Draft, following which the Plan will be reviewed and assessed by an independent examiner to decide whether it meets Basic Conditions (see paragraphs 1.29 and 1.30). Assuming it does, the Plan (with any agreed modifications) will proceed to a referendum. If more than 50% of those voting support the Plan, it will be brought into legal force to form part of the statutory Development Plan for the area.

⁵ Known as the 'Regulation 15' stage under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012

CHAPTER 2: A PROFILE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

- 2.1 As explained in Chapter 1, the Neighbourhood Area extends to the whole Parish of Dinnington, such that its boundaries are the same as the boundaries of the Parish itself (see map following paragraph 1.2). Any reference hereafter to the Parish is therefore synonymous with the Neighbourhood Area.
- 2.2 The purpose of this chapter is to set the scene for the Neighbourhood Plan by providing a descriptive overview of the Parish and its people. This will include a brief account of its geography and history and key facts and figures about its population, its housing stock (including recent growth) and the local economy.
- 2.3 It concludes with a look at the key land use priorities the Parish faces looking ahead to the next 10 to 15 years. This then provides a natural context for the Plan’s Vision and Objectives, which are set out in Chapter 3.

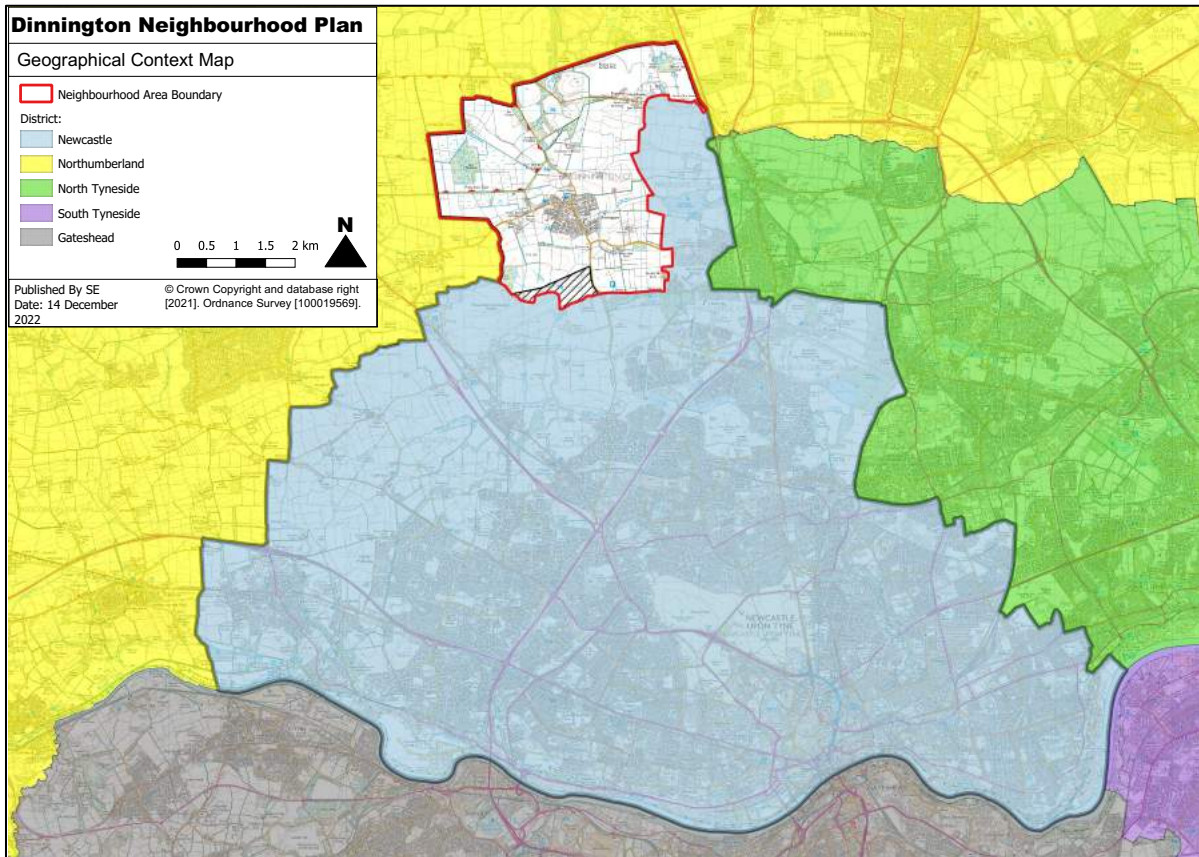
Geography

- 2.4 The Parish of Dinnington covers an area of 1263 hectares⁶ and represents the northernmost extent of the metropolitan borough of Newcastle City Council⁷. It is centred on the village of the same name, but also includes the small hamlet of Brenkley to the north and a number of working farms.
- 2.5 In terms of its land use character, the Parish is overwhelmingly rural, yet the village itself lies just 6 miles north of Newcastle city centre (as the crow flies), with a connection to the main A1 (Junction 78) being a 7 minute drive away.
- 2.6 To the south west of the village, the Parish extends to the edges of Newcastle International Airport⁸, bordering Woolsington Parish. To the south east, it borders Hazlerigg Parish, with Brunswick Village, Ponteland and Stannington lying to the east, west and north respectively (the latter two being within the County of Northumberland).
- 2.7 An understanding of the geographical context of the Parish is provided in the map overleaf.

⁶ Equivalent to 12.63 square kilometres or 4.88 square miles

⁷ Historically, the Parish was part of Northumberland, but boundary changes in 1974 brought it into the administrative area of Newcastle City Council

⁸ Indeed, part of the ‘Airport Operational Area’ lies within the Parish (see map on page 3)



Showing the geographical context of Dinnington Parish

2.8 The Parish is gently undulating in topography with one minor watercourse, Hartley Burn, running to the south and east of the village, before draining into Big Waters Country Park nature reserve just outside the Parish boundary. To the west of the village lies another important wildlife site at Prestwick Carr, further details of which are provided in paragraphs 2.11 and 2.12 below.

History⁹

2.9 Human habitation in the Parish dates back many thousands of years, as evidenced by discovered Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts. Later, the existence of Iron Age enclosures can be seen from aerial photos of the area, including a prehistoric settlement near Gardeners Houses Farm, which is protected as a Scheduled Monument. Evidence of Roman activity has also been confirmed through the discovery in 1890 of Roman military bronze cooking utensils near Prestwick Whins.

2.10 The present village of Dinnington straddles the boundary of the ancient townships of Dinnington and Mason, both of which are still separately identifiable in early maps

⁹ For a comprehensive account of Dinnington and its history, two excellent sources of reference are 'A Short History of Dinnington', and 'Dinnington – An Ordinary Village', both by Miles Watson. A further informative summary is provided on Dinnington Parish Council's website at - <http://www.spanglefish.com/dinnington/index.asp?pageid=650844>

of the area (see page 17). These place names, along with names such as Prestwick and Brenkley and farmstead names like Berwick Hill, owe their origin to the Anglo Saxon occupation of the area in the early medieval period.

2.11 Both the townships lie at the eastern end of Prestwick Carr. This was once a large shallow lake¹⁰ extending all the way to Ponteland and over the centuries has played an important role in the history and development of the area. Indeed, due to the resources it provided, it may account for the early establishment of the village itself.

2.12 The Carr was used as a source of peat fuel (turbary rights) for surrounding parishes and religious houses and also by the locals for shooting game. When it flooded, it would have also been used for fishing. The church even found a use for the Carr's flooding as an effective way to transport coffins.

2.13 In the 1850's steps were taken to drain the area, though it still occasionally floods and is now formally identified as an important wetland, particularly for birdlife¹¹. Part of the area is also an operational Ministry of Defence training site.



cc-by-sa/2.0 - Flooding on Prestwick Carr by Oliver Dixon - geograph.org.uk/p/3762192

Prestwick Carr

¹⁰ The word 'Carr' is Old Norse and refers to a waterlogged or boggy area of ground

¹¹ The area is designated as a Site of Local Conservation Interest and part is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest

2.14 In the main, activities in the Parish have historically revolved around agriculture, peat extraction (for fuel), coal mining and quarrying. These are briefly examined below –

- **Agriculture** – dating back to the Norman period onwards, farming in the area was based on the traditional feudal system of tofts and crofts of 30 acres¹² each, with evidence of associated ridge and furrow cultivation apparent in some fields. Much larger farms became the norm following the dissolution of the monasteries and farming continues today as a major land use of the Parish, contributing significantly to its valued rural character and appeal.
- **Peat Extraction** – this was a naturally occurring resource in the area thanks to the extensive peatlands at Prestwick Carr (see paragraph 2.12)
- **Coal mining** – the presence of coal deposits meant that coal has been worked in the area for hundreds of years. The first recorded reference to a colliery at Dinnington dates from 1715, but there were also pits at Brenkley in 1726 and Horton Grange in 1728. Further mines were sunk in the nineteenth century with the legacy of deep coal mining only coming to an end in 1986 with the closure of the last deep mine, Brenkley Colliery. However, surface coal mining continues in the Parish at the Brenkley Lane site, where both coal and fire clay are still being extracted.



Historic colliery at Brunswick, near Dinnington

¹² Equivalent to 12.14 hectares

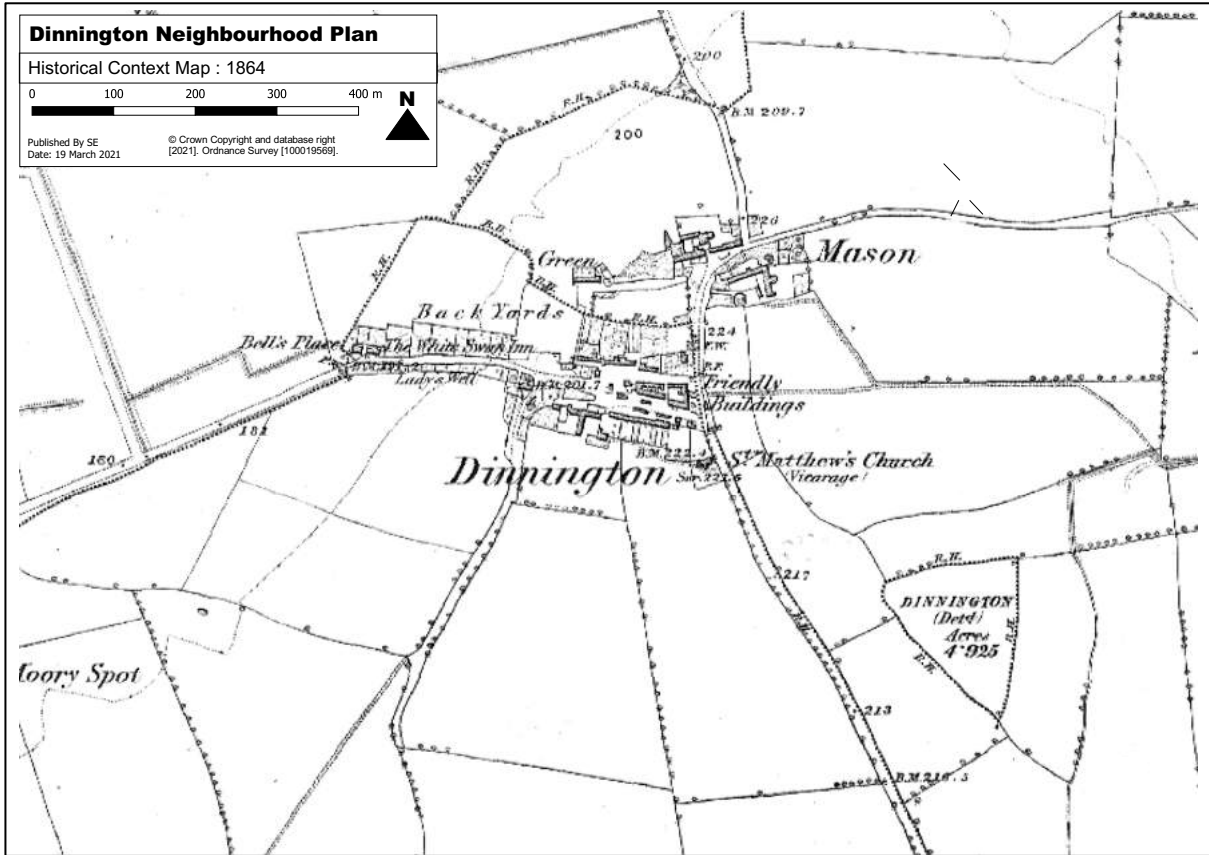
- **Quarrying** – quarrying for stone has taken place for centuries, with evidence of several quarries in the area and all of the oldest buildings in the village being constructed of local stone (the exception being St Matthew’s Church which was built of stone from the former Kenton quarry). At least two sites in the village are marked ‘Old Quarry’ on historic OS maps (see page 17), with a further example near to Gardeners Houses.



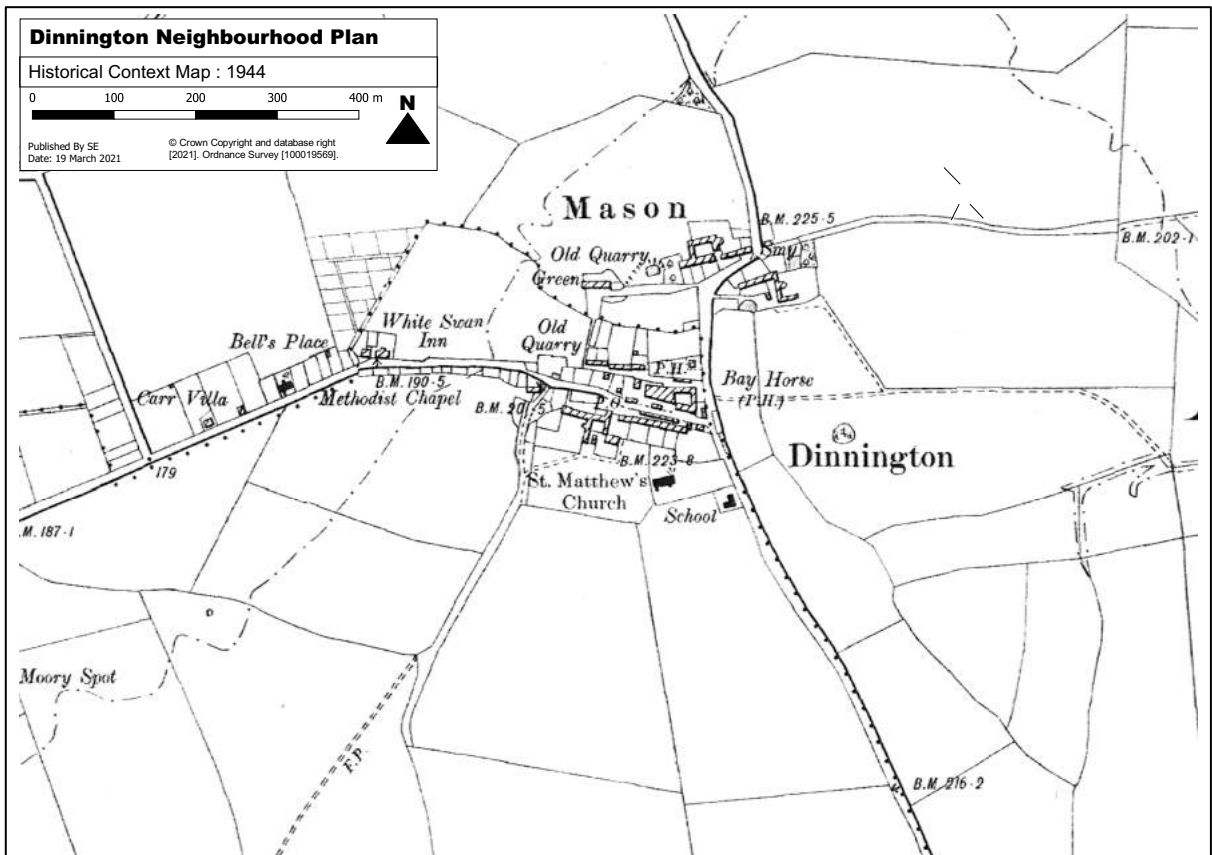
Two examples of older buildings constructed of locally quarried stone in the village.

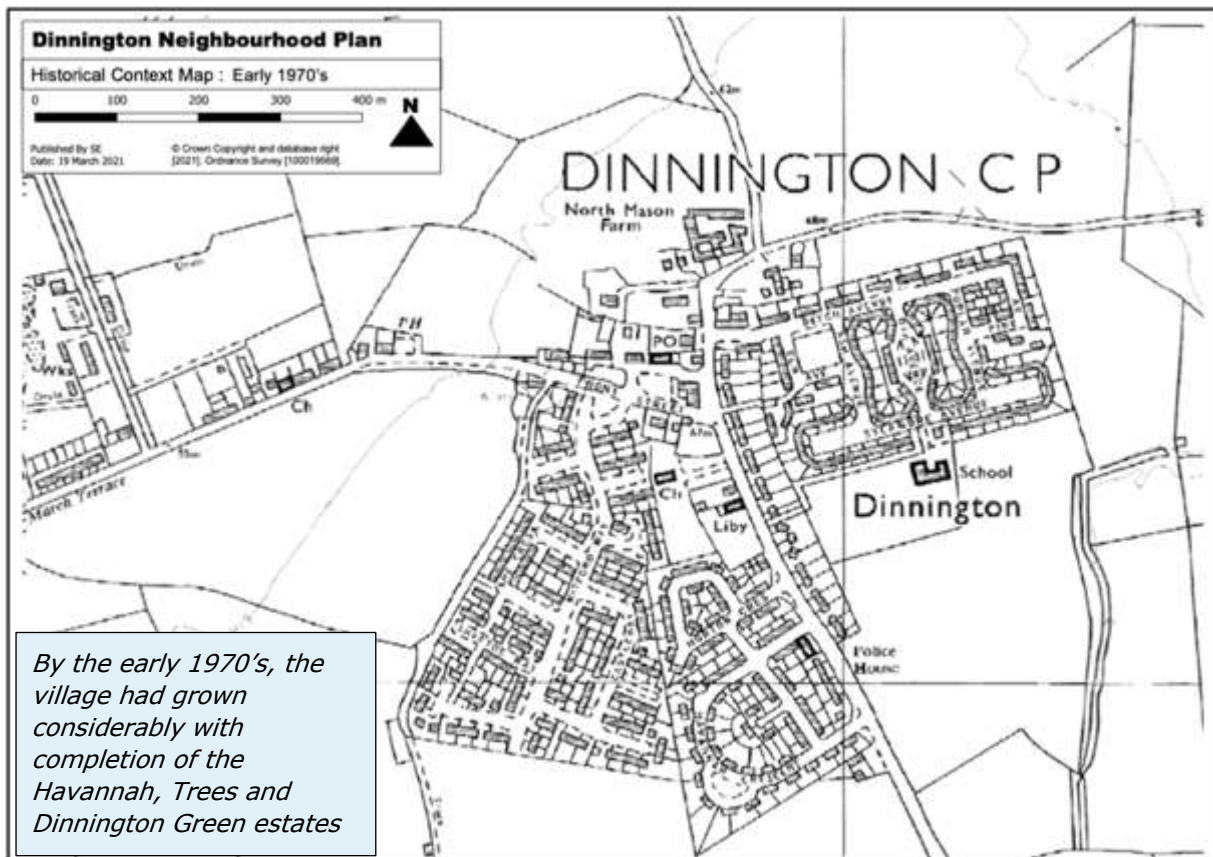
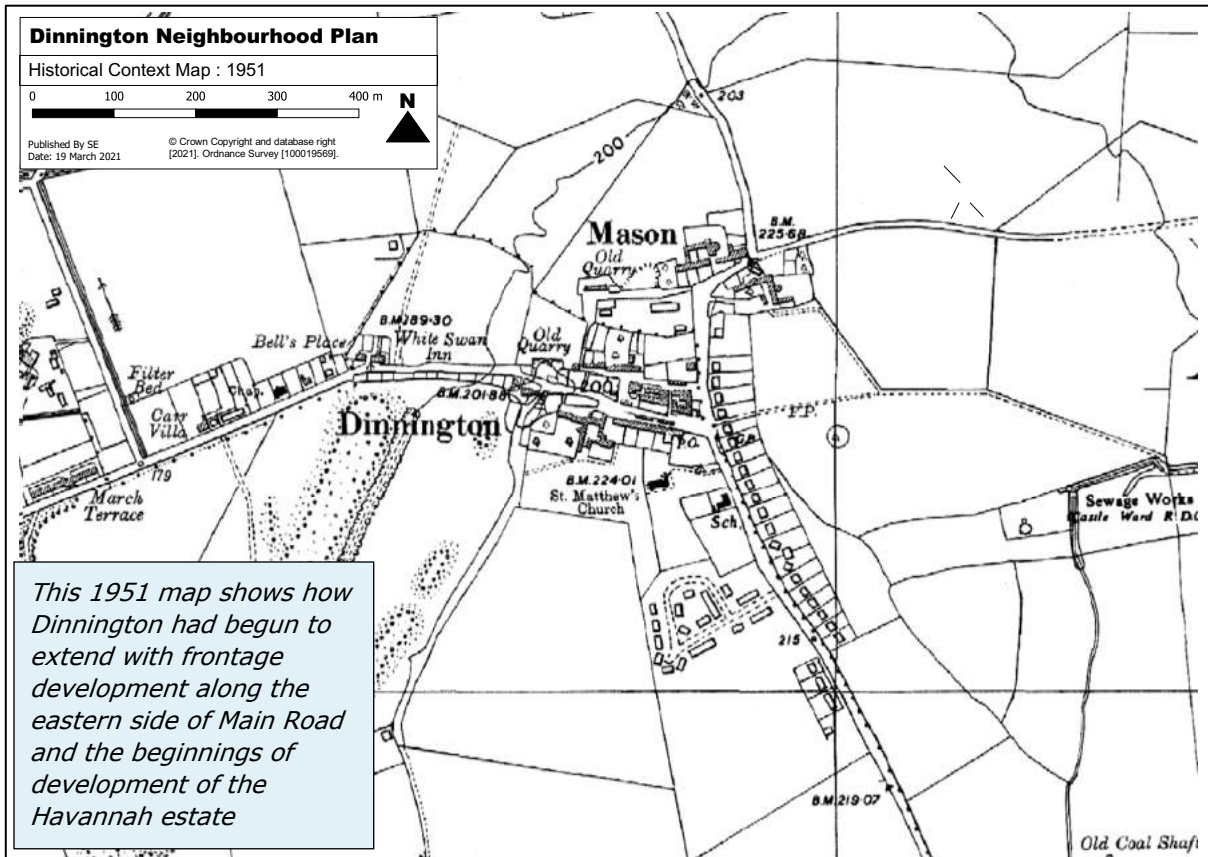


2.15 References to historic maps show that Dinnington changed remarkably little throughout the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. However, it expanded rapidly from the 1950’s through to the early 1970’s with the development of the Havannah estate, the Trees estate and the Dinnington Green estate (see following pages).



Dinnington in 1864 (above) and 1944 (below), showing remarkably little change over this 80 year period





2.16 Recent years have witnessed a further period of expansion with the development of three new housing estates in the village – Sheraton Park, Augusta Drive and Augusta Park. This growth is discussed further in the sections on Population and Housing below.

2.17 Despite its long history, there are today only a relatively small number of heritage assets which are statutorily designated in the village and wider Parish. These are set out in the table below for ease of reference.

Designated heritage assets¹³ in Dinnington Parish

	HERITAGE ASSET NAME	DESIGNATION TYPE	LIST ENTRY NUMBER
1	Church of St Matthew	Listed Building	1355215
2	Former school	Listed Building	1024965
3	Piers, walls and railings, east of Church of St Matthew and former school	Listed Building	1024966
4	Granary, byres and lofts to east of North Farmhouse	Listed Building	1024964
5	South Shotton Edge House	Listed Building	1237343
6	South Shotton Edge Cottage and adjacent outbuildings	Listed Building	1264152
7	Gingang on west side of farm buildings at Seven Mile Farm	Listed Building	1237367
8	Gardner's Houses settlement	Scheduled Monument	1003496

Population

2.18 Census data from 2011¹⁴ shows that the Parish had a usually resident population of 1636, with a fairly even gender split of 49.1% male and 50.9% female.

2.19 In terms of age profile in 2011, 15.7% of the population was shown to be between 0 to 15 years of age, 62.5% to be between 16 and 64 and 19.8% to be 65 and over. The average age of residents in the Parish was 45.4 years.

2.20 However, when the results of the 2021 census are released¹⁵, it is not in any doubt that the population will show a significant rise since 2011. This growth is the direct product of the additional housing development which has taken place in the village

¹³ Full details of the heritage assets are available by viewing the respective List Entry Number on Historic England's website at - <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

¹⁴ Data sourced from 2011 Census Key Statistics

¹⁵ Initial census results are anticipated in March 2022 and all data outputs in March 2023

in the intervening 10 year period. More details on the scale and nature of housing in the Parish is provided below.

Housing

2.21 Drawing upon census data, the characteristics of the Parish’s housing stock in 2011 was as follows –

- Dwelling and household numbers – the total housing stock of the Parish consisted of 740 dwellings in 2011, containing a total of 720 households. Most dwellings (and households) are of course within the village itself, with the remainder in the small hamlet of Brenkley and at farms scattered elsewhere in the Parish.
- Dwelling type - in terms of dwelling type, the largest proportion were semi-detached (54.6%), followed by detached (30.4%). Terraced dwellings made up 9.2% of the dwelling stock, with the last 5.8% being classed as flats, maisonettes or apartments.
- Dwelling tenure – 69% of households were in homes that were owner-occupied with the remainder being in the rented sector.

2.22 However, as noted in paragraph 2.20, the 2011 data for the Parish’s housing stock is now well out of date given the significant new development which Dinnington has experienced since then. The 740 dwellings that were in the Parish in 2011 have been added to by three major new housing schemes, as detailed in the table below.

NAME OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPER	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS:	
	COMPLETED	PENDING*
Sheraton Park (Keepmoat Homes)	134	0
Augusta Drive (Bellway Homes)	70	0
Augusta Park (Persimmon Homes)	198	8

** as at December 2022*

2.23 This means that, when the Augusta Park development is completed, the total dwelling stock of the Parish will have increased from 740 to 1150, a rise of 55%, with a correspondingly significant increase in the population of the village.

2.24 By any measure, this represents a substantial enlargement of the village. The anticipation of this fed strongly into public comments received during the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan and ultimately into the scope and focus of the Plan itself.

Employment

2.25 The 2011 census showed that 62.5% of the adult population of the Parish were in employment (16-74 year olds). Whilst most of these will normally commute to work outside the Parish¹⁶, economic activity does take place within Dinnington itself. This includes work in shops, pubs and restaurants in the village as well as the Post Office, doctors surgery, the local school and the Social Club. In addition to this, those classed as self-employed in the Parish account for almost 8% of the economically active population.

2.26 Outside the village, there is also employment in the rural sector including farming, horse riding/livery and a shooting range, along with a steel fabricating business. Newcastle Airport, although not wholly in the Parish, is another large local employer.

2.27 As already noted, the growth in the village's population should help in sustaining existing business activity and community facilities and services, as well as potentially facilitating their growth in the coming years.

Key land use issues and priorities for the Neighbourhood Plan

2.28 To provide a 'post-Core Strategy' context for the subject matter of the Neighbourhood Plan, public consultation was undertaken in 2017 to identify what was important to residents and interested groups in the Parish.

2.29 Of all the matters raised, the growth and expansion of the village provided the constant, essential backdrop, guiding both the context and ultimately the scope of the Plan's subject matter.

2.30 The consequence of this has been the development of a Plan which has set its priorities firmly upon the long term protection and enhancement of those characteristics which are most cherished by the local community, namely the valued rural setting of the village and the valued attributes which are within it.

¹⁶ Though it is acknowledged that patterns of work changed markedly during the period of the Covid 19 pandemic



Three perspectives of the attractive village greens in the heart of Dinnington, identified in chapter 5 as a protected Local Green Space (LGS1) and a clear example of just one of the valued attributes of the village



CHAPTER 3: THE VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 3.1 The issues, aims and aspirations of the community were fully explored through public engagement and analysis of feedback in the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.2 The key findings were brought together to arrive at an overarching vision for the Parish and specific objectives for each respective topic area. These are set out below, together with the policies of the Plan which seek to implement them –

Overall Vision:

'Our vision is that Dinnington retains its essential character as a village settlement in an open rural setting. The valued green spaces and community facilities of the village will be protected and where possible enhanced for the benefit of those who live and work here, now and in the future'

Topic Chapters, Objectives and Policies

TOPIC CHAPTER	OBJECTIVE(S)	POLICIES
<u>Chapter 4:</u> The Valued Rural Setting of Dinnington Village	<i>To protect and enhance the essential village character of Dinnington provided by its rural countryside setting'</i>	N/A - Chapter 4 is a narrative to highlight the role and value attached to Dinnington's rural setting
<u>Chapter 5:</u> The Valued Attributes of Dinnington Village	<i>'To protect and enhance the green spaces which contribute to the attractiveness of Dinnington and the wider Parish as a place to live and work'</i>	DNP1: Local Green Spaces
	<i>'To protect and enhance the facilities, amenities and services within Dinnington which help support a thriving, cohesive and sustainable community'</i>	DNP2: Valued Village Assets

- 3.3 The vision and objectives were publicised as part of Stage 2 consultation, with the opportunity for feedback in order to ensure that they accurately captured the aspirations of the community.
- 3.4 Almost 98% of respondents supported the vision, with over 99% supporting the Chapter 4 objective and a unanimous 100% supporting the objectives for Policies DNP1 and DNP2. Subsequent minor wording changes were undertaken to more accurately reflect the final content and focus of the Neighbourhood Plan.

CHAPTER 4: THE VALUED RURAL SETTING OF DINNINGTON VILLAGE

4.1 An essential part of the identity of Dinnington is its 'village' scale and character and the close relationship it has to the countryside immediately surrounding it. Indeed, the open rural setting is intrinsic to maintaining that scale and character.



Three examples of the attractive rural environs surrounding Dinnington, which form an essential part of its village character and appeal



4.2 This underpins the first part of the Neighbourhood Plan’s overall Vision which is that, in going forward, ***Dinnington retains its essential character as a village settlement in an open rural setting’.***

4.3 The value that residents attach to this was one of the clearest recurring messages of feedback during the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. The strongest evidence of this was the resounding support received (over 99%) for the Neighbourhood Plan’s Objective for this chapter of seeking ***‘to protect and enhance the essential village character of Dinnington provided by its rural countryside setting’.*** This was reinforced in numerous associated comments, of which the following provide a flavour –

- *Ensure Dinnington retains its essential character as a village settlement.*
- *Maintaining the feel of the village as outlined in the neighbourhood plan is hugely important.*
- *Dinnington is a village and that is what has attracted many living here now - this should not be allowed to be lost.*
- *Green areas and paths surrounding the village are its most valuable asset. These need to be protected and enhanced.*
- *Need to keep the village atmosphere and stop it becoming part of the urban sprawl of Newcastle.*

4.4 As explained in Chapters 1 and 2, a wider context to these sentiments was the City Council’s proposals to release two large Green Belt sites at the western edge of the village for housing.

4.5 For the Neighbourhood Plan, these Green Belt releases served to re-focus the scope of the Plan away from tackling future housing in the Parish and more towards what should be protected and enhanced as the area moves ahead over the coming years.

4.6 It is indisputable that a) the rural setting of Dinnington helps define its status and identity as a village; and b), that local residents greatly value and cherish it. However, the key question to consider is what role the Neighbourhood Plan can play in protecting and enhancing that setting.

The policy ‘primacy’ of the Green Belt

4.7 Notwithstanding the re-classification of former Green Belt land on the western side of Dinnington for housing in the Core Strategy, the village remains effectively an ‘island’ surrounded by Green Belt. Its outer built edge (ie – the settlement boundary)

is a statutory Green Belt boundary, as defined in the Core Strategy. The schematic map below shows this clearly, with the red dotted line defining the edges of the village (the Green Belt boundary) and the countryside setting beyond being wholly Green Belt.



Schematic map showing the relationship of Dinnington to the Green Belt

- 4.8 Statutory planning policies governing Green Belts are therefore in operation all around the perimeter edges of the village and the rural hinterland beyond.
- 4.9 In land use policy terms, there is no 'higher' level of protection than is provided by Green Belts. It is a nationally established strategic planning policy which seeks amongst other things to safeguard the countryside from encroachment of built development, thereby protecting the rural setting of towns and villages.
- 4.10 The NPPF devotes a whole section to 'Protecting Green Belt Land'. At paragraph 137, it stresses that *'The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence'*.
- 4.11 This is reflected locally in the City Council's Core Strategy Policy CS19, which

confirms that *'The Green Belt as shown on the Policies Maps will be protected in accordance with national policy'*.

- 4.12 National policy states (at paragraph 140) that *'Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans. Strategic policies should establish the need for any changes to Green Belt boundaries, having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so they can endure beyond the plan period'*.
- 4.13 Following the Green Belt revisions in the Core Strategy, there is no evidence that the Green Belt around Dinnington will need to be subject to any further changes in the longer term. This means that the Green Belt will endure beyond the lifespan of the Core Strategy (ie - beyond 2030). The lifespan of this Neighbourhood Plan is 2021 to 2036.
- 4.14 In view of the status, longevity and operational effect of Green Belt, it is acknowledged, following careful consideration, that the Neighbourhood Plan is not in a position to add a greater or more meaningful level of policy protection to the rural setting of the village.
- 4.15 However, in lieu of a specific policy, the Plan still has a valid and worthwhile role to play in providing, through this chapter, an increased understanding of the profile and value that the rural setting has to the essential character, identity and appeal of Dinnington as a village.
- 4.16 This provides an appropriate way of capturing and articulating the strongly held views of the local community. Moreover it will complement existing Green Belt policy by reinforcing its justification and the essential role that it will continue to play in the Parish during the life of the Neighbourhood Plan and beyond.

CHAPTER 5: THE VALUED ATTRIBUTES OF DINNINGTON VILLAGE

- 5.1 The preceding chapter explains how the rural Green Belt setting of Dinnington is highly valued by residents for its role in maintaining Dinnington’s distinct ‘village’ scale and identity and the appeal of having the countryside close at hand.
- 5.2 However, there are other attributes which play an equally important role in maintaining the character and appeal of the village and the wellbeing of those that live and work there. The purpose of this chapter is to identify what these are and set out policies which apply to any development proposals affecting them.
- 5.3 In gathering views from the local community during preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, it became evident that the attributes in question broadly fell under two headings:
- a) The valued green spaces within Dinnington (the term used to identify these in the Plan is ‘Local Green Spaces’)
 - b) The valued facilities, amenities and services within Dinnington (the term used to identify these in the Plan is ‘Valued Village Assets’)
- 5.4 Objectives were developed to capture the Plan’s goals for each of these, providing a context for the policies which follow and implementing the second part of the Plan’s Vision as shown below –

VISION:

‘The valued green spaces and community facilities of the village will be protected and where possible enhanced for the benefit of those who live and work here, now and in the future’

LOCAL GREEN SPACES OBJECTIVE:

‘To protect and enhance the green spaces which contribute to the attractiveness of Dinnington and the wider Parish as a place to live and work’.

VALUED VILLAGE ASSETS OBJECTIVE:

‘To protect and enhance the facilities, amenities and services within Dinnington which help support a thriving, cohesive and sustainable community’.

5.5 In feedback during Neighbourhood Plan preparation, an unequivocal 100% of respondents agreed with the sentiments of these objectives. This was reinforced by large numbers of comments received, of which the following help capture a flavour:

- *All our open spaces need to be protected and maintained*
- *Part of the character of the village is the abundance of green spaces – these need to be protected from future infill building*
- *Strongly agree to protect all existing community assets in the village*
- *Protect and build upon the assets we have*
- *With better amenities we will become a more attractive place to live*

5.6 A particularly clear message in many comments was the importance of not simply safeguarding the status quo, but seeking the improvement of both valued green spaces and valued village assets, including where possible additions to, or expansion of, these resources. This was seen as a particularly important goal in the context of the village's recent housing growth and associated population expansion.

5.7 The approach the chapter takes is therefore to set out separate policies dealing in turn with the village's valued local green spaces (Policy DNP1) and its valued village assets (Policy DNP2). These collectively represent the valued attributes of Dinnington village.

5.8 The focus of Policy DNP1 is specifically upon the 'Local Green Spaces' (LGS's) of the village as this reflects the significant value attached to them by residents, the established status of LGS as a planning tool, and the recognised role Neighbourhood Plans can play in their identification and protection. Policy DNP2 similarly identifies the most important village amenities, facilities and services, under the collective heading of 'Valued Village Assets'.

5.9 In responding to the clear aspirations of the community, each policy seeks to conserve these attributes by requiring that development does not lead to their loss or reduced value, and that opportunities to improve or add to them will be supported.

Local Green Spaces

5.10 At the local authority level, Newcastle City Council recognises the value of open spaces across its administrative area. Their Policies Map¹⁷ identifies specific open space sites for protection (including several within Dinnington village) allied to a policy (DM30) to safeguard against their loss. However, not all open space sites are

¹⁷ Ref – Newcastle upon Tyne Development and Allocations Plan Policies Map, June 2020

included, and, importantly, those which are identified do not have the status of being 'local green spaces', specifically identified and valued by the local community.

5.11 At the national policy level, the NPPF recognises that '*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*' (para 101).

5.12 The importance of a green space can derive from attributes such as its visual amenity, wildlife or recreational value or indeed a combination of these.

5.13 It is widely acknowledged that green spaces contribute to the quality of the built environment, helping make places more attractive to live, work in and visit. They are a key measure of the quality of an area, and play a large part in community wellbeing.

5.14 This was clearly evidenced in feedback received from the community during preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, with a large number of potential spaces suggested for protection by respondents, as well as others identified by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

5.15 These provided the focus for further assessment in accordance with criteria set out in paragraph 102 of the NPPF. This resulted in a shortlist of 11 sites which met the criteria and were therefore justified in being identified and designated in the Plan as Local Green Spaces. A summary table of the assessment outcomes for these sites is included in Appendix 1 and each site is individually identified in Policies Map 1 (1 to 11).

5.16 The shortlisted sites are wide and varied, ranging from the village greens to the recreation ground, the church grounds and the allotments, plus several other valued recreation/amenity spaces throughout the village. Photos on the following page provide a sample of this contrasting variety (see also photos of the village greens on page 22).



Examples of the contrasting variety of valued open spaces in the village. From top to bottom:

- *Dinnington Recreation Ground (LGS2)*
- *The Queen Elizabeth II Field (LGS4)*
- *Oak Avenue (LGS10)*
- *Lonnen west of Dinnington Green Estate (LGS9)*

5.17 Policy DNP1 consequently brings these together, formally identifies them as Local Green Spaces (LGS's) and sets out the manner in which they will be safeguarded.

POLICY DNP1 – LOCAL GREEN SPACES

The sites listed below and identified in Policies Map 1 (1-11) are designated as areas of Local Green Space (LGS). The management of development within LGS's will be consistent with that for development within Green Belts. Proposals that will enhance existing LGS's or create new ones will be supported in principle.

- LGS1: Village Greens
- LGS2: Recreation Ground
- LGS3: Village Hall Grounds
- LGS4: Queen Elizabeth II field
- LGS5: East and West Acres
- LGS6: Old School Field
- LGS7: St Matthew's Church Grounds
- LGS8: Village Allotments
- LGS9: Lonnen west of Dinnington Green Estate
- LGS10: Oak Avenue
- LGS11: Havannah Crescent

5.18 The intention of Policy DNP1 is to ensure that the most valued Local Green Spaces in the village are protected from development in order to safeguard the open space roles they fulfil¹⁸. The scope for development within a Local Green Space is intended to be restricted in the same manner as it is for Green Belts (NPPF paragraph 103). Where opportunities arise to enhance the values and roles of Local Green Spaces, or create new ones, these will be supported, subject to other planning considerations being acceptable.

Valued Village Assets

5.19 At the national policy level, the NPPF (paragraph 93) highlights the role of planning policies in *'guarding against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day to day needs'* (sub-section c), as well as ensuring *'that established shops, facilities and*

¹⁸ The various roles for each site are identified in the Local Green Spaces Assessment Summary Table in Appendix 1

services are able to develop and modernise and are retained for the benefit of the community' (sub-section d).

- 5.20 Likewise, paragraph 84 sets out what is needed to help support a prosperous rural economy, including *'the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship'* (sub-section d).
- 5.21 At the local authority level, the City Council's Core Strategy, identifies Dinnington as a Local Centre in Policy CS7. Local centres are intended to 'provide easy access to smaller scale shopping, services and local community facilities to meet day-to-day needs'. The Policy seeks to protect the vitality and viability of such centres by encouraging a balance of retail and supporting uses which are appropriate in scale to it.
- 5.22 Having said that, the Council's policy approach focuses upon the Local Centre as defined on their Policies Map which, in the case of Dinnington, does not include a number of important assets which lie outside it. The approach is also generic in nature (ie - does not involve the pre-identification of specific shops, facilities or services).
- 5.23 As with valued local green spaces however, the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan for Dinnington has afforded the opportunity to single out the specific facilities, amenities or services which are most valued by local people for the contribution they make to the character and appeal of the village, the local economy and to community wellbeing.
- 5.24 The value that Dinnington residents attach to such facilities was very clearly evidenced in feedback received during preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. In particular, respondents highlighted the doctors surgery/health centre, the church, the post office and village shop, its pubs/restaurants and social club and the 'community hub' created by the Village Hall, Memorial Institute and Scout Hut.
- 5.25 Drawing upon this feedback, a review and assessment was undertaken of these assets, resulting in a total of nine which justified being identified for protection in Policy DNP2.
- 5.26 A summary table of the assessment outcomes for these assets is included in Appendix 2 and each of them is individually identified in Policies Map 2.



Dinnington Village Hall: a much valued village asset, along with the neighbouring Memorial Institute and Scout Hut buildings (collectively identified and protected in Policy DNP2 as VVA2). The grounds of these buildings are also identified and protected as a Local Green Space (LGS3)

POLICY DNP2 – VALUED VILLAGE ASSETS

Listed below and identified on Policies Map 2 are the facilities, services and amenities within Dinnington which are of significant value to the local community and are accordingly defined as Valued Village Assets (VVA's):

VVA1: Doctor's surgery/health centre

VVA2: Village Hall, Memorial Institute and Scout Hut

VVA3: St Matthew's Church

VVA4: Post Office

VVA5: Village Convenience Store

VVA6: Dinnington Social Club

VVA7: The White Swan Inn

VVA8: The (former) Bay Horse

VVA9: The Masons Arms

Proposals involving the loss of any of the VVA's will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a) There is no longer any need or demand for it, or
- b) It is no longer economically viable, or
- c) Provision is made for the relocation of the VVA to an equally or more appropriate and accessible location within the village or wider Parish area.

Proposals to improve existing VVA's or provide new community facilities, services or amenities will be supported in principle.

5.27 The intention of Policy DNP2 is to protect VVA's within Dinnington for the important role they play in maintaining the character and appeal of the village and the contribution they make to the social, economic and community wellbeing of those that live and work there.

5.28 Also, whilst the Neighbourhood Plan cannot of itself bring about the improvement of VVA's, or provision of new ones, DNP2 does set out a positive policy approach to support and encourage such development, subject to other planning considerations being acceptable.

5.29 These twin purposes (protection and improvement/new provision) provide a proactive response to the clearly expressed aspirations of the Dinnington

community, providing implementation of the Plan’s objective for VVA’s and fulfilling national planning policy at the local level.



St Matthew’s Church and its well-maintained grounds. The church is one of the village’s few Listed Buildings and is identified in Policy DNP2 as a Valued Village Asset (VVA3), while the grounds are identified in Policy DNP1 as a Local Green Space (LGS7)

CHAPTER 6: MONITORING AND REVIEW OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 6.1 The Dinnington Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to operate for the period 2021 – 2036. This does not however mean that it will be left unchecked throughout this 15-year period. Appropriate monitoring is essential to ensure that its objectives remain relevant and its policies effective.
- 6.2 Monitoring will allow changing circumstances to be considered, whether in terms of shifts in wider planning policy frameworks, emerging issues, trends or development patterns. If these indicate a need for changes, then the Neighbourhood Plan can be reviewed and, where appropriate, revised.
- 6.3 The Government’s Planning Practice Guidance confirms that *'Communities in areas where policies in a neighbourhood plan that is in force have become out of date may decide to update their plan, or part of it'*¹⁹.
- 6.4 Newcastle City Council have monitoring and review procedures in place for their planning policies and this will include the relationships between their Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans.
- 6.5 As the Qualifying Body behind this Neighbourhood Plan, Dinnington Parish Council will, however, undertake its own monitoring in liaison with the City Council to ensure that the Plan remains relevant and effective and aligned with the City Council’s planning policies. This will include –
- a) Reviewing the operation of the Neighbourhood Plan at timely intervals;
 - b) Assessing the extent to which policies are being effectively implemented;
 - c) In the light of b), identifying whether steps need to be taken to ensure policies are more effectively implemented, or whether any need to be amended or replaced;
 - d) Identifying whether policies need amending or replacing to reflect changes in national or local planning policy or changed circumstances since the policy was drafted.

¹⁹ Reference – Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 084 Reference ID: 41-084-20190509

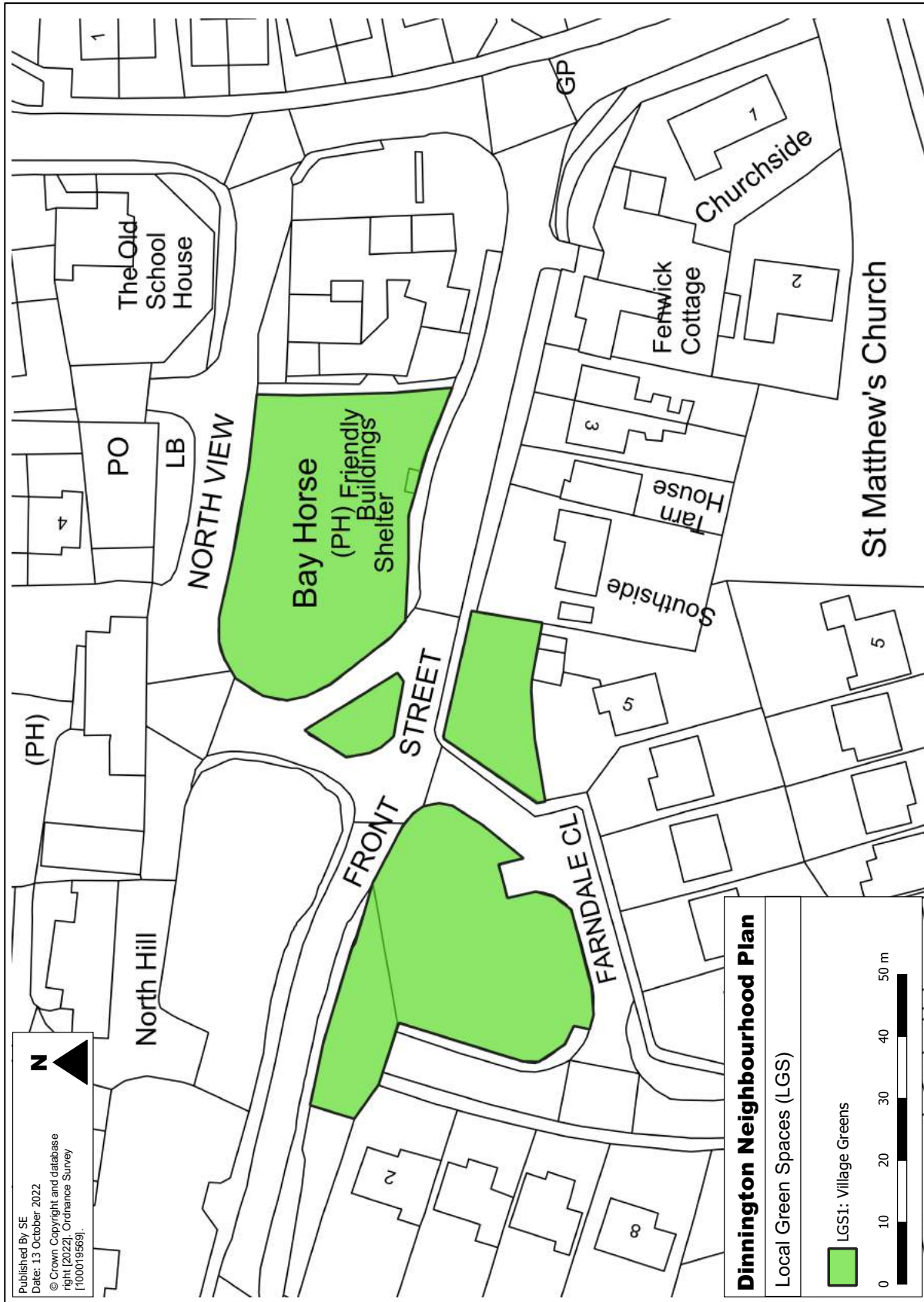
POLICIES MAPS

The following Table provides a summary of the Policies Maps which follow.

POLICIES MAP	PAGE No(s)	RELATED POLICY	DESCRIPTION OF MAP(S)
1 (1-11)	39-49	Local Green Spaces (DNP1)	Policies Map 1 (1-11) is a set of maps identifying 11 Local Green Spaces (LGS's) within Dinnington. Each LGS is identified individually on its own separate map.
2	50	Valued Village Assets (DNP2)	Policies Map 2 is a single map identifying a total of 9 Valued Village Assets (VVA's) within Dinnington.

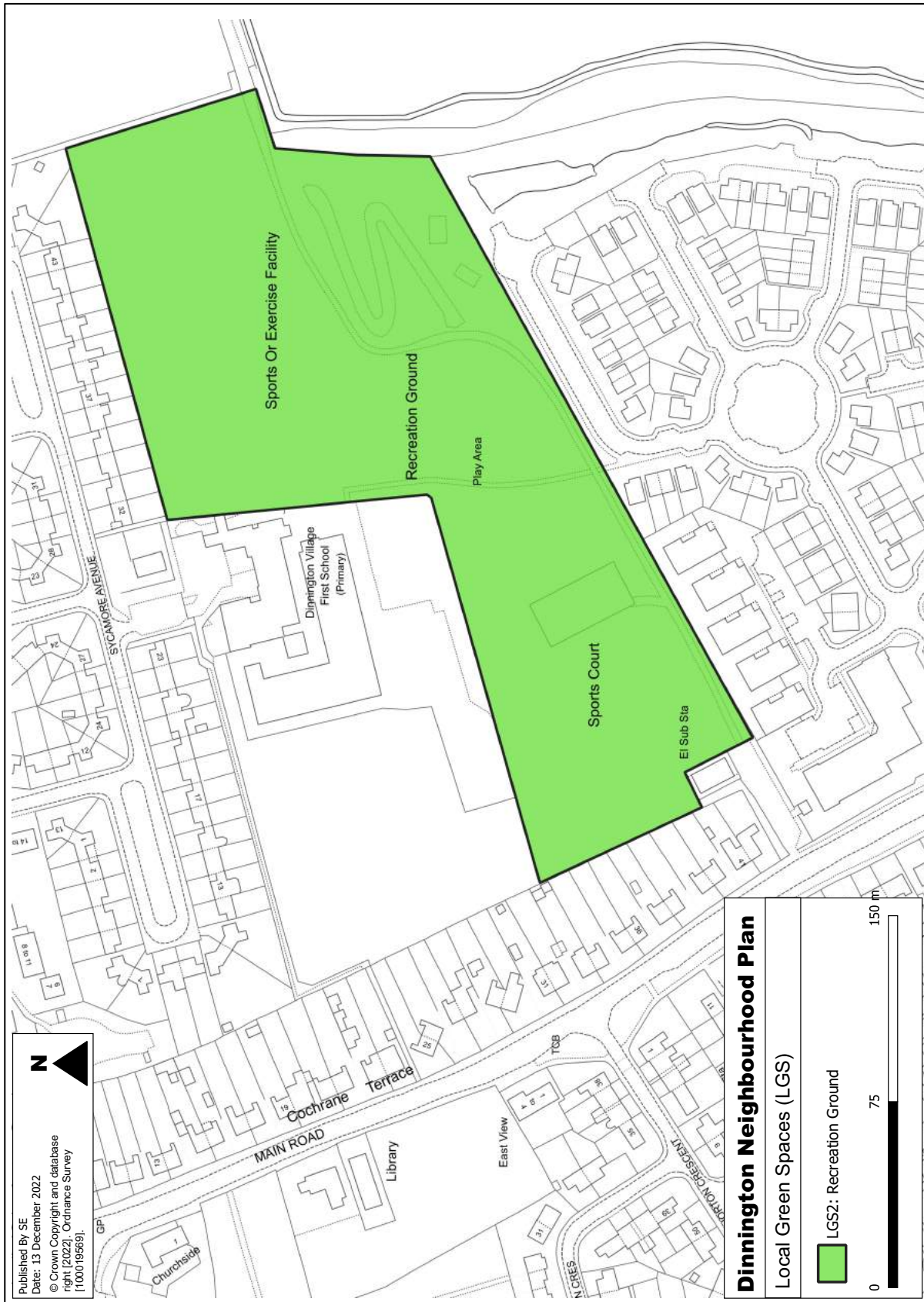
POLICIES MAP 1(1): Local Green Spaces

LGS1 – Village Greens



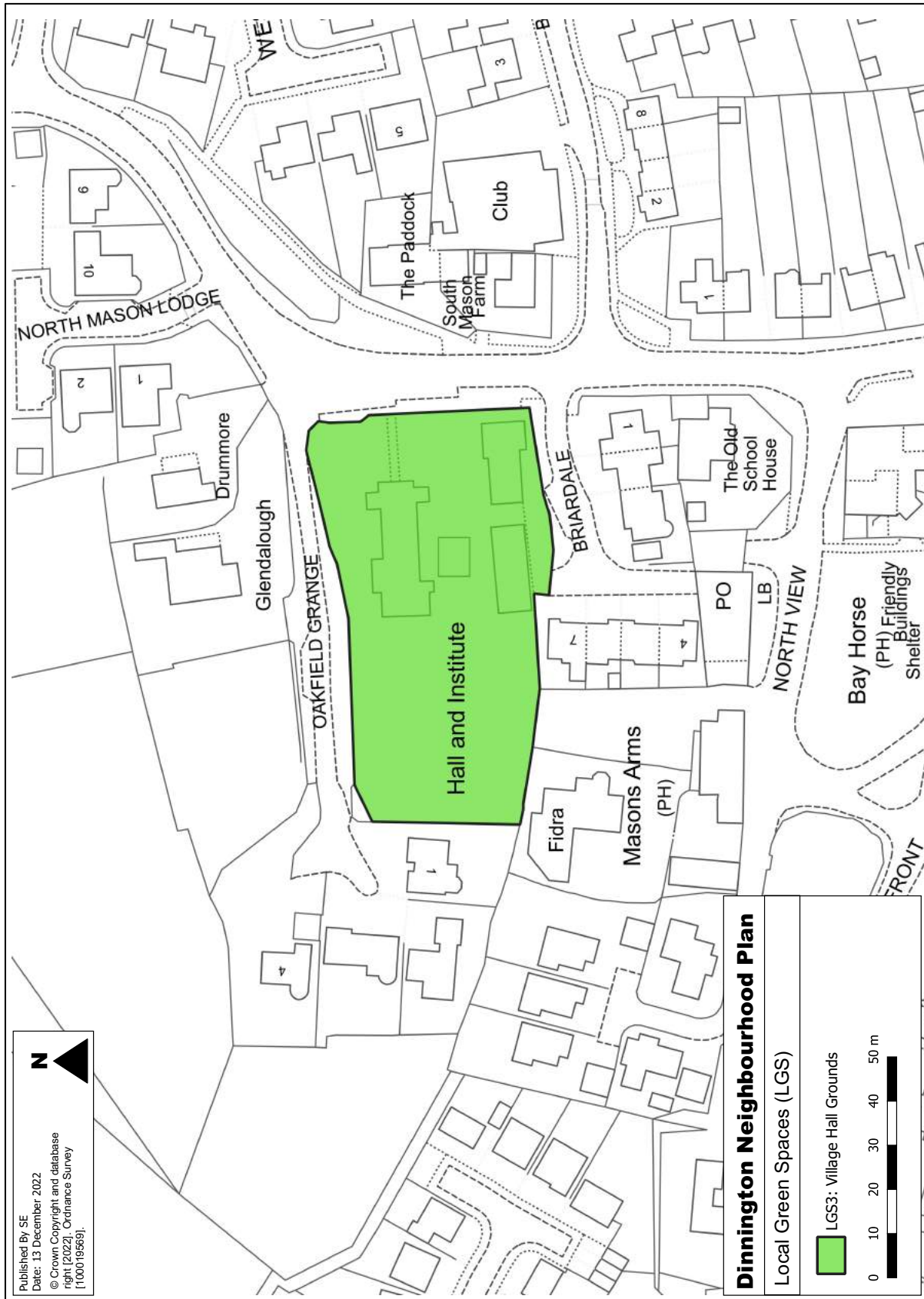
POLICIES MAP 1(2): Local Green Spaces

LGS2 – Recreation Ground



POLICIES MAP 1(3): Local Green Spaces

LGS3 – Village Hall Grounds



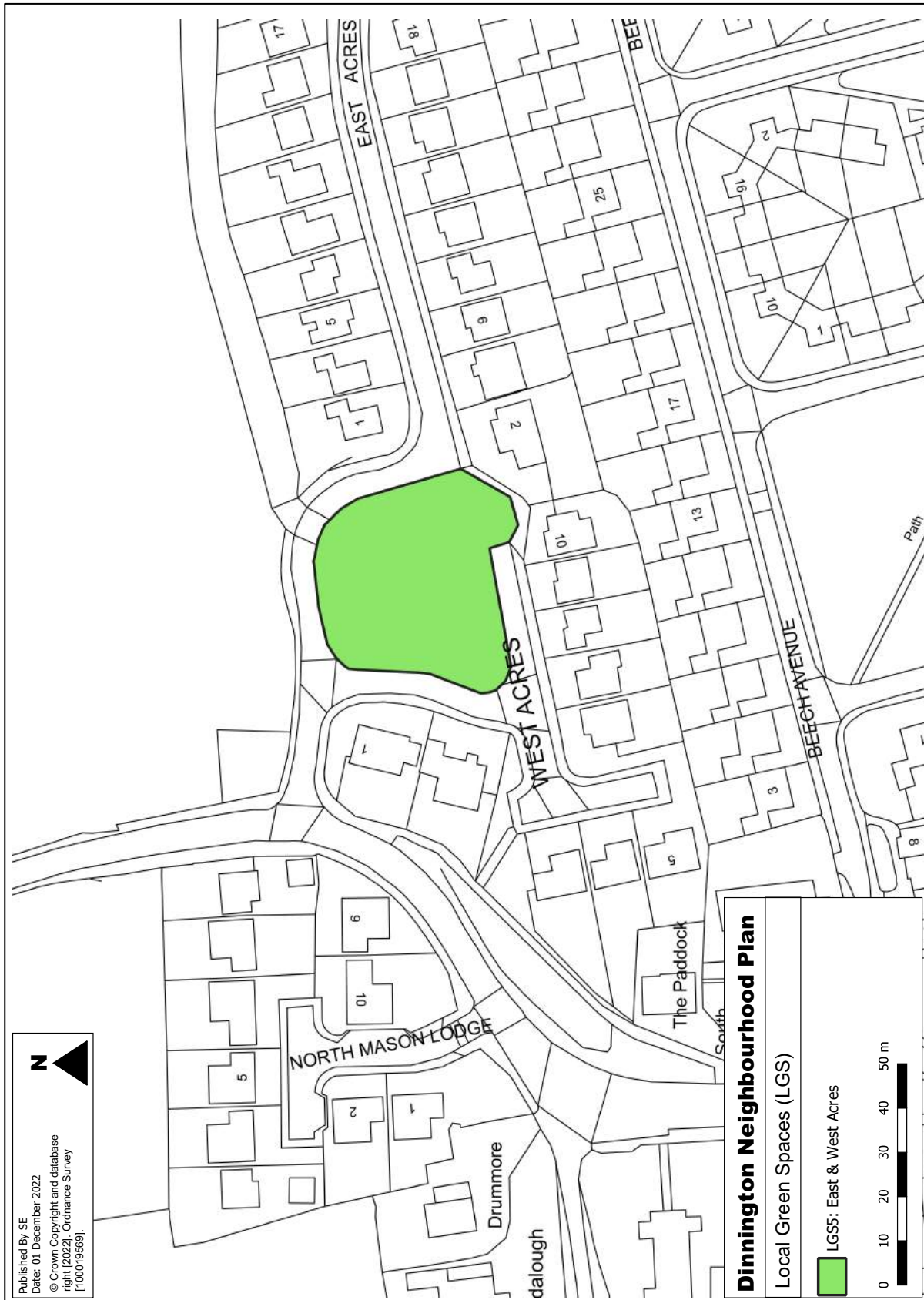
POLICIES MAP 1(4): Local Green Spaces

LGS4 – Queen Elizabeth II Field



POLICIES MAP 1(5): Local Green Spaces

LGS5 – East and West Acres



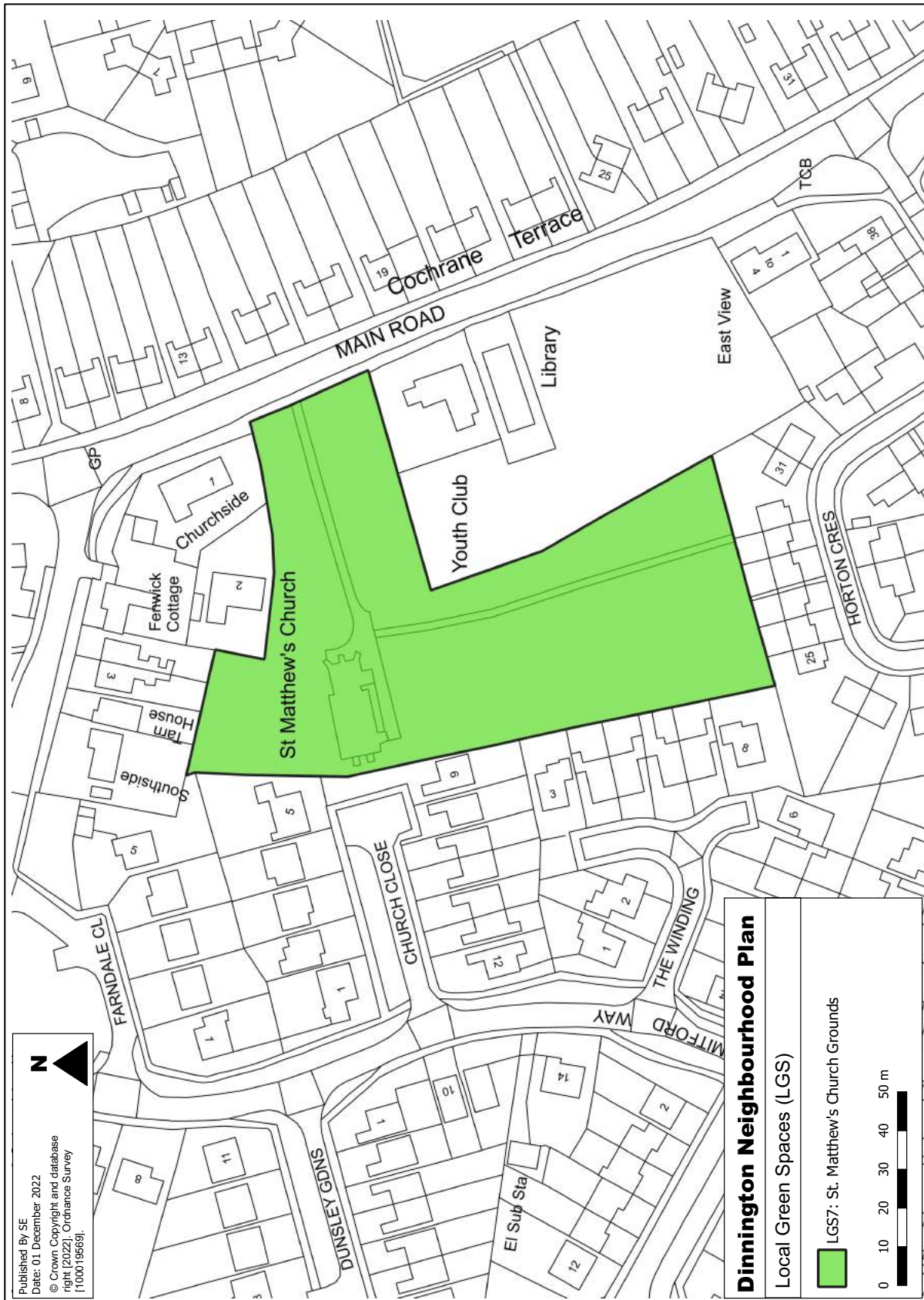
POLICIES MAP 1(6): Local Green Spaces

LGS6 – Old School Field



POLICIES MAP 1(7): Local Green Spaces

LGS7 – St Matthew’s Church Grounds



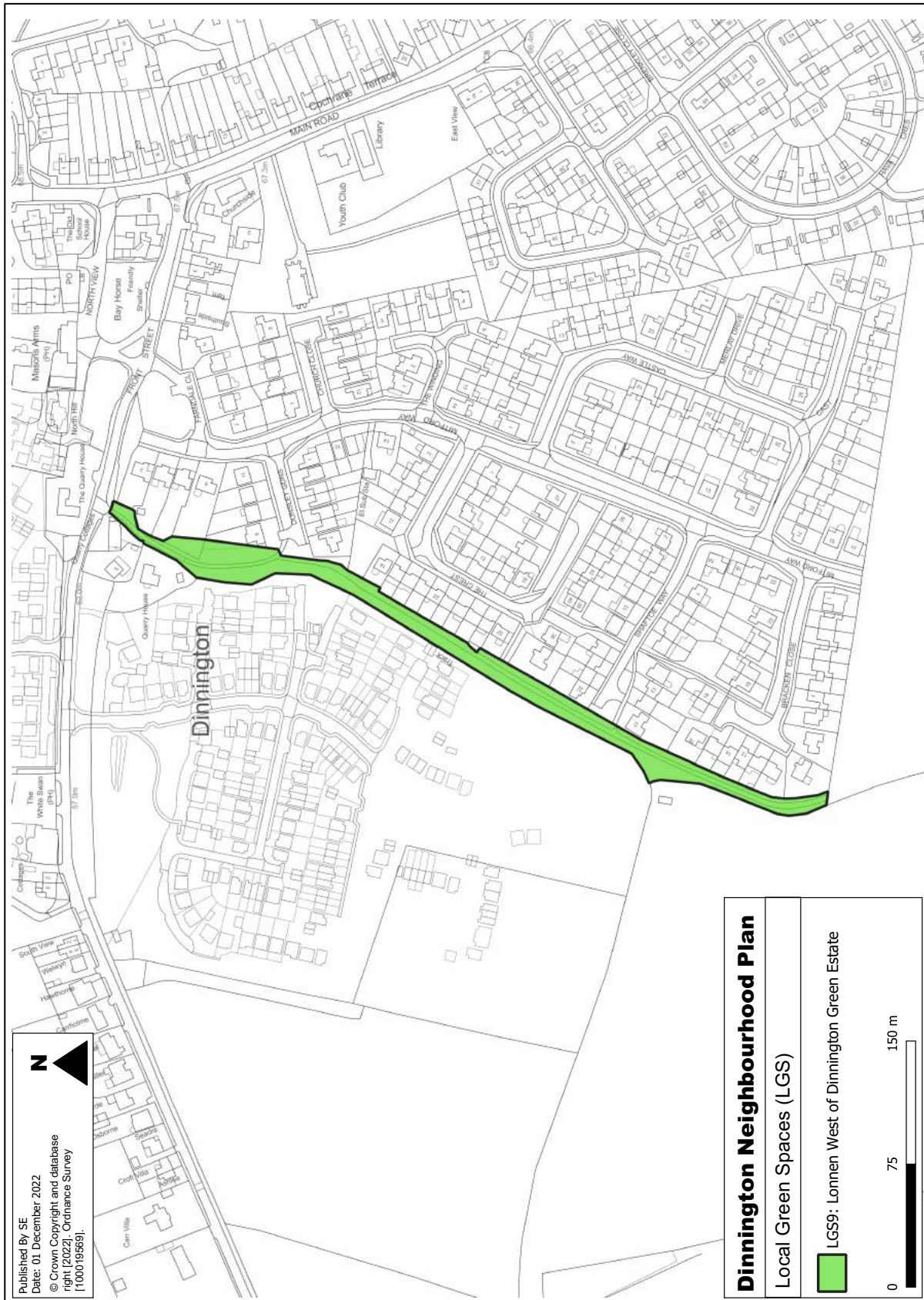
POLICIES MAP 1(8): Local Green Spaces

LGS8 – Village Allotments



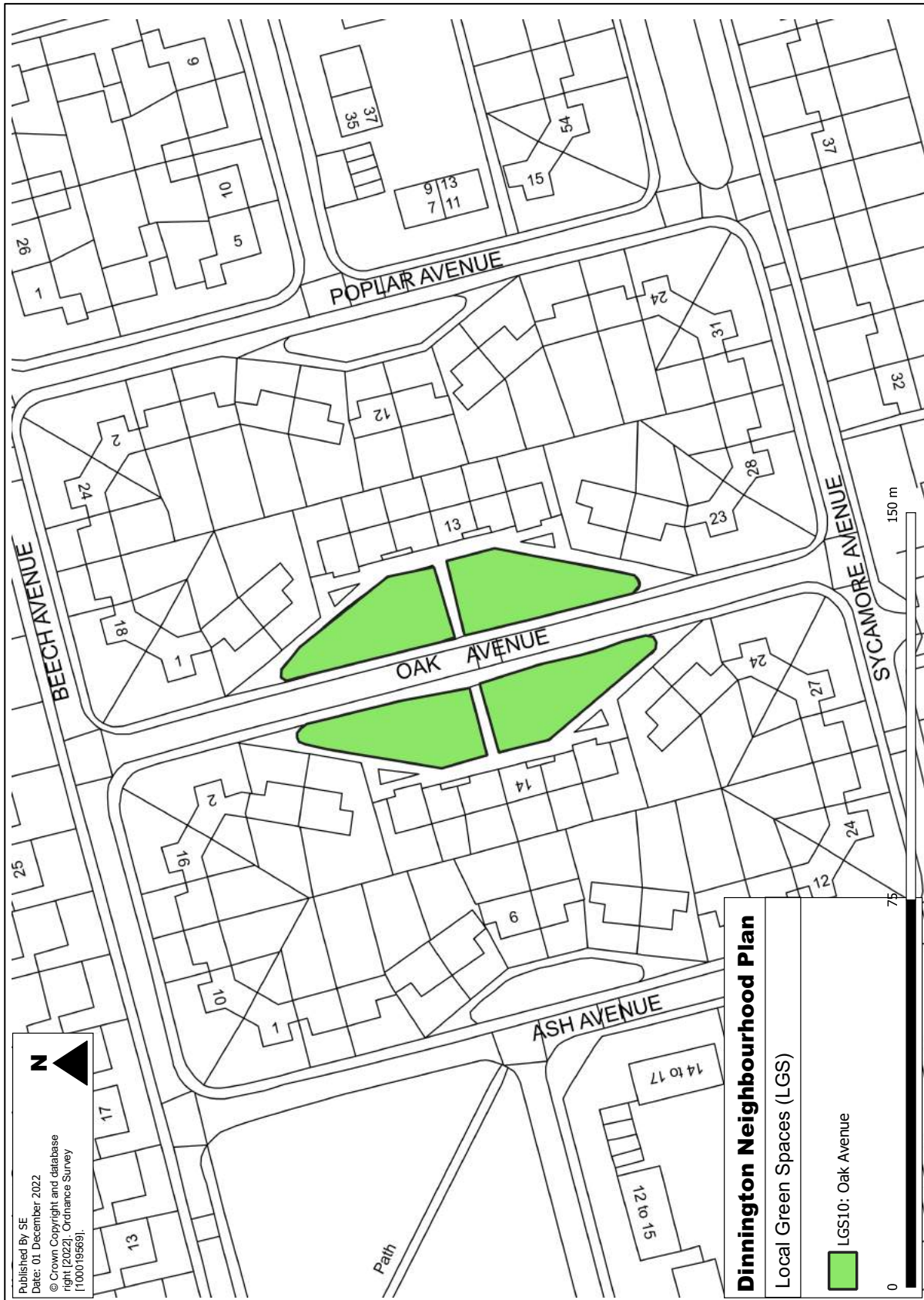
POLICIES MAP 1(9): Local Green Spaces

LGS9 – Lonnen West of Dinnington Green Estate



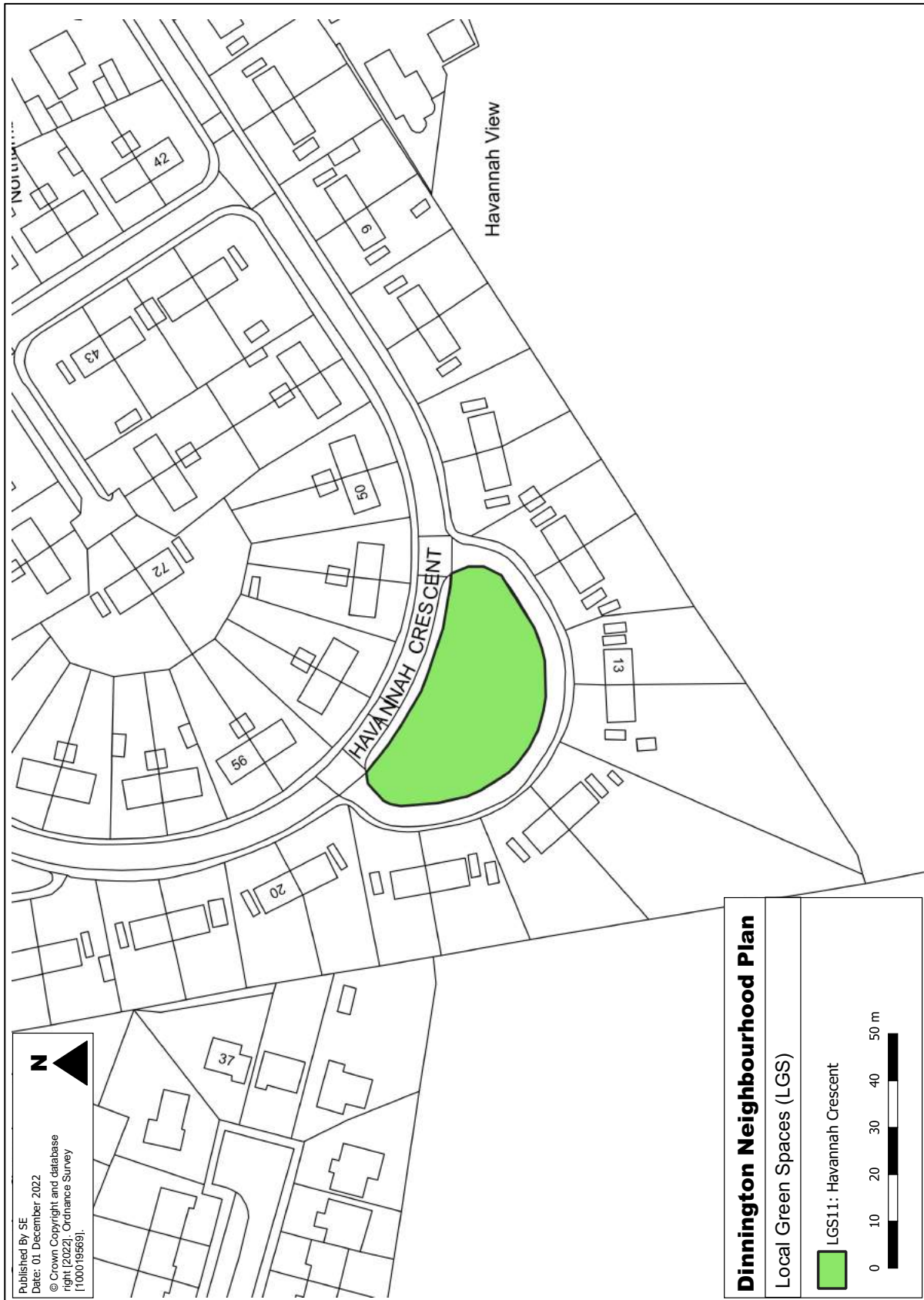
POLICIES MAP 1(10): Local Green Spaces

LGS10 – Oak Avenue

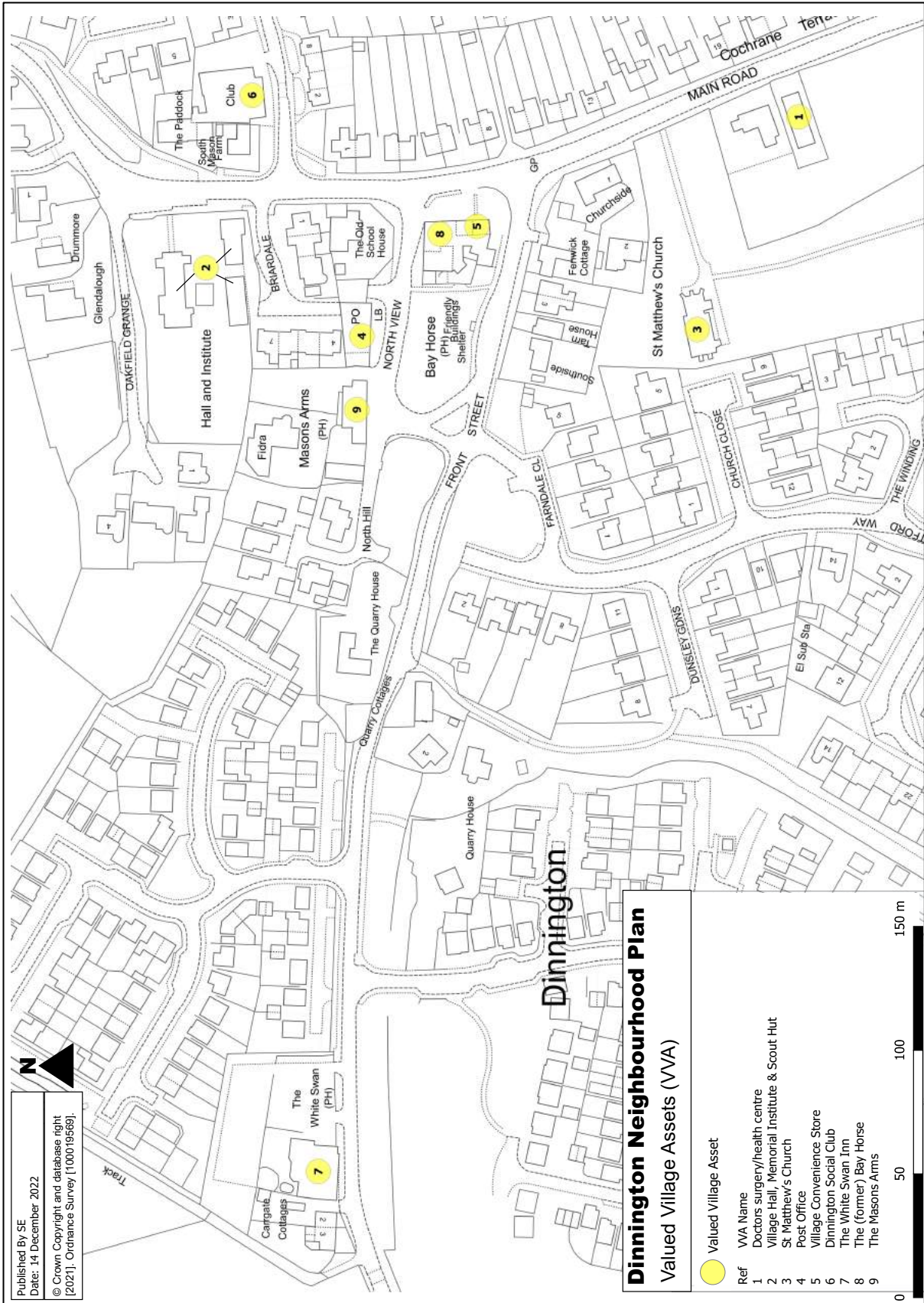


POLICIES MAP 1(11): Local Green Spaces

LGS11 – Havannah Crescent



POLICIES MAP 2: Valued Village Assets



APPENDICES

The following Table provides a summary of the Appendices which follow.

APPENDIX	PAGE Nos	DESCRIPTION
1	52-55	Local Green Spaces: Summary Assessment Table (note - table extends over 4 pages)
2	56-57	Valued Village Assets: Summary Assessment Table (note - table extends over 2 pages)

APPENDIX 1:

Local Green Spaces – Summary Assessment Table

<i>Key to LGS values and attributes in columns 1 to 8 below:</i>														
1) Beauty; 2) Historic value; 3) Recreational value; 4) Tranquillity; 5) Wildlife value; 6) Reasonably close to community; 7) Local in character; 8) Not extensive														
Site Ref	Site Name	Size (ha)	DEMONSTRABLY SPECIAL TO COMMUNITY:					OTHER ATTRIBUTES:			Ownership			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
LGS1	Village Greens	0.3	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	City Council & Bellway
LGS2	Recreation Ground	3.66	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	City Council

APPENDIX 1:

Local Green Spaces – Summary Assessment Table (continued)

<i>Key to LGS values and attributes in columns 1 to 8 below:</i>														
1) Beauty; 2) Historic value; 3) Recreational value; 4) Tranquillity; 5) Wildlife value; 6) Reasonably close to community; 7) Local in character; 8) Not extensive														
Site Ref	Site Name	Size (ha)	DEMONSTRABLY SPECIAL TO COMMUNITY:					OTHER ATTRIBUTES:			Ownership			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
LGS3	Village Hall Grounds	0.42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Parish Council (Guardian Trustees)
LGS4	Queen Elizabeth II Field	0.39	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	Parish Council (Guardian Trustees)
LGS5	East & West Acres	0.18	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	Mirford Estates

APPENDIX 1:

Local Green Spaces – Summary Assessment Table (continued)

Key to LGS values and attributes in columns 1 to 8 below:
 1) Beauty; 2) Historic value; 3) Recreational value; 4) Tranquillity; 5) Wildlife value; 6) Reasonably close to community; 7) Local in character; 8) Not extensive

Site Ref	Site Name	Size (ha)	DEMONSTRABLY SPECIAL TO COMMUNITY:					OTHER ATTRIBUTES:			Ownership			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
LGS6	Old School Field	0.26	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	City Council
LGS7	St Matthews Church Grounds	0.85	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	Church of England
LGS8	Village Allotments	0.52	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	Parish Council

APPENDIX 1:

Local Green Spaces – Summary Assessment Table (continued)

<i>Key to LGS values and attributes in columns 1 to 8 below:</i>														
1) Beauty; 2) Historic value; 3) Recreational value; 4) Tranquillity; 5) Wildlife value; 6) Reasonably close to community; 7) Local in character; 8) Not extensive														
Site Ref	Site Name	Size (ha)	DEMONSTRABLY SPECIAL TO COMMUNITY:					OTHER ATTRIBUTES:			Ownership			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
LGS9	Lonnen west of Dinnington Green Estate	0.6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bellway
LGS10	Oak Avenue	0.14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	City Council
LGS11	Havannah Crescent	0.12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	City Council

APPENDIX 2:

Valued Village Assets – Summary Assessment Table

Key to WA attributes A, B and C below: A = Locally valued; B = Well used; C = Important to community wellbeing

Ref	Name	A	B	C	Summary of justification for inclusion as WA
VVA1	Doctor's surgery/health centre	✓	✓	✓	This is clearly an important asset to the health and wellbeing of the community of Dinnington and is the only such service provided in the village. Following the Pre-Submission version of the Plan, the extent of the site was revised to reflect the planned redevelopment of the facility, with the boundary of the adjoining LGS6 site (Old School Field) being correspondingly revised.
VVA2	Dinnington Village Hall, Memorial Institute & Scout Hut	✓	✓	✓	These collectively form a hub for community activities of all kinds within the village. They provide a venue for public meetings, social gatherings and community events as well as a base for numerous local clubs and groups serving all sectors of the local population. The Memorial Institute is also home to the volunteer-run Community Library. Both halls are available for use 7 days a week (including evenings/nights) and approx. 300 people use them on a regular basis.
VVA3	St Matthew's Church	✓	✓	✓	Dating from circa 1870, this is the only Church and Open Churchyard in the village and Parish and also serves the wider community. It is of historic importance in its own right (a Grade II Listed Building), as well as being a focal point of community life in the village for 150 years.
VVA4	Dinnington Post Office	✓	✓	✓	This is the only Post Office in the village and surrounding area. It is very well used, providing an invaluable range of services for local residents and the only place they can obtain cash.
VVA5	Village Convenience Store	✓	✓	✓	The Village Convenience Store is well used and is seen as an invaluable asset within the village and wider area, being the only local shop, newsagents and off-licence where residents without their own transport can meet their day to day local shopping needs.

APPENDIX 2:

Valued Village Assets – Summary Assessment Table (continued)

Key to VA attributes A, B and C below: A = Locally valued; B = Well used; C = Important to community wellbeing

Ref	Name	A	B	C	Summary of justification for inclusion as WA
WA6	Dinnington Social Club	✓	✓	✓	The Club is well used by the local community and is the only Social Club in the village and indeed in the surrounding area. It is the only venue with a Concert Room, which is regularly used for live entertainment and Social events.
WA7	The White Swan public house	✓	✓	✓	The White Swan building has been a historic and long established part of the village since circa 1830. For most of this time, it operated purely as a licenced premises but has evolved over more recent years to become a popular and well used restaurant and public bar, drawing customers from the village and further afield.
WA8	The Bay Horse (former public house)	✓	✓	✓	Dating from circa 1828, The Bay Horse pub (now a bar and restaurant) is an important part of the built and social history of the village. It is a popular and well used amenity by people from the village and wider afield due to its good reputation.
WA9	The Masons Arms public house	✓	✓	✓	Dating from the 1820's, The Masons Arms has been a historic focal point of village life for almost 200 years. It is a popular traditional Pub with a lunchtime restaurant well-used by people from the village and further afield.