THE BRINSLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



2013 - 2028

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1 Foreword

Brinsley Parish Council Brinsley Parish Hall



October 2017

Dear Fellow Brinsley Resident,

This is your draft Neighbourhood Plan, for your village, and this is your chance to provide feedback as to what sort of village you want Brinsley to be in the coming years.

The Plan will be a material consideration when deciding planning applications, so it is of significant importance that we get it right. It will help influence the siting, scale and design of housing, including the services we need, the open spaces in the area and how Brinsley's unique historic and landscape setting will be preserved.

This draft Plan has been compiled by a dedicated group of Brinsley's residents and includes your responses to our recent consultations; it will be your Plan.

Please take the time to read this. You will find it covers where you live and how your local environment will be affected.

As part of this consultation process we would like to hear your feedback. After this 6 week consultation the Plan will be sent to Broxtowe Borough Council so this may be your last chance to have an input. All responses will be carefully considered.

Yours sincerely,

Cllr Val Wakeling

Chairman, Brinsley Parish Council.

2 What is the Brinsley Neighbourhood Plan?

2.1 The Brinsley Neighbourhood Plan is a planning document which has been prepared by the Brinsley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, in conjunction with the Parish Council and local community. It is a legal planning document, and once it has been 'made' by Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC) it will be a material consideration when reviewing planning applications. The Neighbourhood Plan sets out the planning policies for Brinsley for the period 2013-2028.



Figure 1: Welcome to Brinsley

2.2 It must be used by:

- 1. Planners at Broxtowe Borough Council when assessing planning applications;
- 2. Developers when considering and preparing planning applications to submit to Broxtowe Borough Council.
- 2.3 Before it is able to be 'made' the Neighbourhood Plan must be examined by an independent examiner, who will assess whether it has been prepared in accordance with planning law and conforms with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Broxtowe Borough Council's Part 1 Local Plan: Core Strategy and the Saved Policies from the 2004 Local Plan, and additionally be approved by a majority of votes in a local referendum.

2.4 Figure 2 below shows the extent of the designated Neighbourhood Plan Area, which was approved by BBC in March 2015 (see Appendix 1).

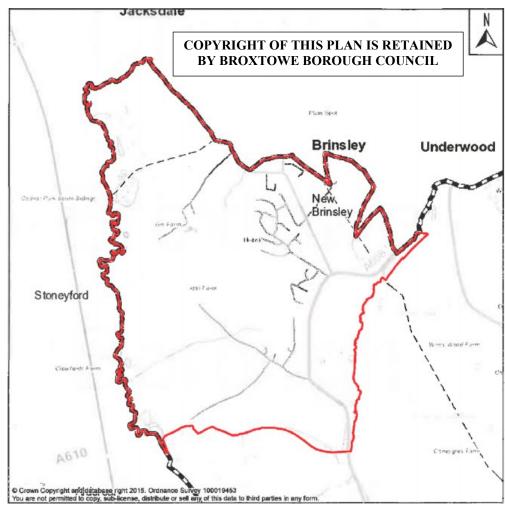


Figure 2: Brinsley Neighbourhood Plan area

3 Why do we need a Neighbourhood Plan?

- 3.1 Brinsley is a village with a population of 2,325¹ and is situated approximately 9 miles from Nottingham city centre. The nearest town centre is Eastwood, which is located approximately 1.3 miles to the south, which allows residents access to services and amenities.
- 3.2 Broxtowe Borough Council's Part 1 Local Plan: Core Strategy, defines Brinsley as a 'key settlement' which will be developed to make the most of its accessibility to services and infrastructure capacity. Furthermore, the village is identified as having 'no major constraints.' However, the village is surrounded by Green Belt to the east, south and west of the built framework, and there is little space available for infill development. This is considered to be a significant constraint in planning terms and the implication is that Broxtowe Borough Council have reviewed the Green Belt boundaries². Paragraph 83 of the NPPF states that 'once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances' By allocating up to 150 houses (110 of which are to be built in the Green Belt) Broxtowe are arguing that there are exceptional circumstances in this instance.
- 3.3 A Neighbourhood Plan cannot prevent development. However the Localism Act 2011 allows neighbourhoods greater power over development and allows them to have more influence during the decision process over what takes place in the locality, by providing a framework to guide future development, regeneration and conservation of an area. Through the Plan a vision, aims, planning policies and proposals for improving the areas, providing new facilities or allocating land for specific uses can be established under the Localism Act.
- 3.4 This Neighbourhood Plan looks to support the strategic policies of the Local Plan; in compliance with paragraph 184 of the National Planning Policy Framework, however it will strive to ensure sustainable development and mitigate any negative impacts on the character and heritage of the village, as a result of any proposed development.

¹Census data 2011

Cerisus data 2011

² Preferred Approach to Site Allocations (Green Belt Review) Consultation February 2015

3.5 The Neighbourhood Plan, through the consultation process, has given the local community the chance to assess what the village needs to grow and thrive, and these needs have been identified and used to inform the policies in this Plan. Development can be an opportunity to address some of these needs via developer contributions, and this Plan recognises that and sets out what services and amenities Brinsley needs to be able to support growth in the future.



Figure 3: Centre of the village

4 How does this Plan work within the planning system?

4.1 Local planning policy is formed by Broxtowe Borough Council and the Council will continue to have a legal duty to provide this. Through the government's Localism Act (2011), new powers were delegated to town and parish councils to enable them to produce a Neighbourhood Plan for their own area, to sit within the strategic framework of the local planning policy. The aim of the legislation is to empower local communities to use the planning system to promote sustainable development in their area. Both the Neighbourhood Plan and Broxtowe Borough Council's Local Plan (Part 1: Core Strategy and the currently emerging Part 2) must be in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Neighbourhood Plan must comply with the strategic policies in the Core Strategy. The principle of allocating land for development in Brinsley was established in the Broxtowe Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan should conform with this strategic policy, as is outlined in the NPPF at paragraph 184. However as Part 2 of Broxtowe's Local Plan is still emerging, this Plan will be compliant with Part

- 1 of the Local Plan and the Saved Policies from the 2004 Local Plan which will be superseded when Part 2 is adopted (anticipated autumn 2018).
- 4.2 Although many residents of Brinsley are opposed to the allocation for 110 homes which is to be set out in Part 2 of the Broxtowe Local Plan, there was an alternative site consultation held in February 2017 which included an alternative development site off Cordy Lane; however the Borough Council decided to opt for their original site off Church Lane. It is not the function of the Neighbourhood Plan to attempt to stop growth, but to ensure that the location and design of the development is appropriate to the character of the village.
- 4.3 The Neighbourhood Plan has been consulted on widely with its residents and businesses operating within the village. Once 'made', this Neighbourhood Plan should be a material consideration when preparing any planning applications within the Parish.

5 Consultation

5.1 The successful production of a Neighbourhood Plan requires an open process and on-going consultation. The Parish Council conducted a series of consultation exercises and consulted all of its residents prior to developing the Neighbourhood Plan. A Steering Group was then set up with Parish Councillors being joined by members of the community who wished to participate in the making of the Neighbourhood Plan.



Figure 4: Consultation event on alternate sites, December 2016



Figure 5: Consultation event on alternate sites, December 2016

5.2 The table below provides detailed information on the format and feedback from the consultation process:

Date	Method	No. of participants
	Meeting concerning Greenbelt review and plans to remove the	
	whole of Church Lane from the Greenbelt. Meeting also	
March 2015	discussed possibility of a Neighbourhood Plan.	
	Letter from Chairman of Parish Council to residents informing	
	residents of decision to produce a neighbourhood plan and	
June 2015	asking for assistance.	
30 th March 2016	Setting up steering group at public meeting.	
		Every house in the
April 2016	Parish newsletter with article asking for people's views.	Parish
June 2016	Initial meeting of steering group.	
	Newsletter asking for location and design of houses and other	
July 2016	issues.	
	Began investigating further possible sites for development.	
August 2016	Contacted Land Registry for name of land owners.	
Oct 2016	Questionnaire completed by residents in the Parish newsletter.	
	A site specific workshop held at Beeston concerning the Church	
	Lane site. Broxtowe was made aware of five further sites for	
31 st Oct 2016	consultation.	
	Posted flyers throughout the Parish prior to consultation on 6	
Nov 2016	sites.	
30 th Nov 2016	Information stall and leaflets at Christmas Event	
	Public consultation in Bowls Pavilion, advertised in Parish	
3 rd Dec 2016	newsletter/leaflet drop to households in the Parish.	Over 150 attendees
	Parish Council meeting. Members voted to support Cordy Lane	
7 th Dec 2016	as preferred site.	
	Public meeting in the Bowls Pavilion, advertised in Parish	
18 th March 2017	newsletter/leaflet drop to households in the Parish.	Over 150 attendees
March 2017	Questionnaires completed by residents.	
	Information posted on Parish Council's website and Facebook	
	page.	

Table 1: Consultation process

6 What is special about Brinsley?

6.1 The settlement we know today as Brinsley has existed for approximately one thousand years. In the Domesday Book of 1087 it is recorded that Brunesleia was owned by a Saxon called Brun. It is likely then that the name Brinsley is derived from the old English word 'leah', being a clearing in a wood.

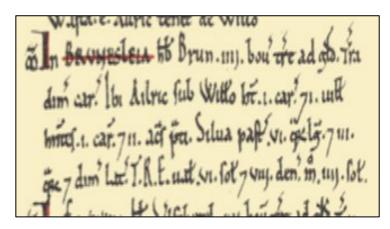


Figure 6: Entry in Domesday Book

- After a spell under the ownership of William Peverill the lands of Brinsley then passed to a family that took its name from the village, the 'de Brunnesleys'.
- In the twelfth century, two outstanding residences were built for the Duke of Devonshire, the Manor and the Hall now exist as farms but retain many original features.
- 6.4 With the opening of canals in the eighteenth century, coal mining increased dramatically and led to the building of miners' cottages and the establishment of New Brinsley.
- 8.5 Brinsley colliery off Mansfield Road, opened in 1842 with one shaft 450ft (137m) deep. A second shaft was sunk in at 1872 at 780ft (238m) depth and the famous Tandem wooden headstocks were built to accommodate the two shafts. At the peak of its production it was producing 500 tons of coal a day, employing 361 men, 282 of which worked at the coal face. It closed as a working pit in 1934 with its coal seams exhausted, however it was kept open until 1970 to give access to other neighbouring pits.

- Arguably one of the world's literary giants, D.H. Lawrence (1885-1930) described in graphic detail the lives of the coal miners, their families and the Brinsley countryside that Lawrence loved so much which surrounded the pits.
- 6.7 'It was a beautiful day. At Brinsley Pit the white steam melted slowly in the sunshine of a clear blue sky; the wheels of the headstocks twinkled high up; the screen, shuffling its coal into the trucks, made a busy noise.' (Sons and Lovers).



Figure 7: Headstocks from Church Lane

6.8 1303 is the earliest reference to a place of worship in Brinsley, when Roger de Brunnesley was granted permission to build a chapel adjoining his Manor House. The present church was opened in 1838 as a chapel-of-ease within the Parish of Greasley and in 1861 it was granted its own vicar. Initially the church was known as Holy Trinity, but the dedication was changed to St James the Great during the 1890s. Shortly after the Second World War, Brinsley began a close working relationship with St Michael and All Angels Church in Underwood. This arrangement was formalised in 1955, when a new parish of Brinsley with Underwood was created. The church is a Grade 2 Listed Building, Gothic in style and was enlarged forty years after its construction. It stands in its own churchyard, which has been extended to provide more grave space and has an impressive lychgate which was installed in 1958. D H Lawrence's grandparents lived near the former New Inn and are buried in St James churchyard, his father worked in the pit and his Uncle George kept the Post Office. On the opposite side of the road to the church, open countryside affords views of the Headstocks Country Park and Nature Reserve.

Until 2008, it had a detached church hall, built in 1952 and situated in the church car park. Unfortunately this had to be demolished in 2008 due to health and safety reasons and prohibitive costs for essential repairs and improvements. This, together with the lack of basic amenities in the church, such as a kitchen and toilets connected to drains, led to the proposal that the church be 're-ordered' or refurbished. Following a lengthy fund–raising campaign and numerous, successful grant applications, the church was re-opened in July 2014, complete with a kitchen, meeting room, accessible toilets, under floor heating and energy efficient led lighting. The church is now more widely used by the community, including the local community choir rehearsing weekly, a community cafe open each Wednesday morning, a monthly line dance group, regular children's parties, discos, baby showers, concerts, dance and drama workshops, concerts and wedding receptions, as well as for regular worship.



Figure 8: St. James the Great Church



Figure 9: The lychgate at St. James the Great

6.10 Brinsley is the most northerly parish in Broxtowe, set in, and surrounded by Green Belt; it had a population at the last count of 2,325 living in 985 dwellings³.

13

³ Census data 2011



Figure 10: The Tandem Headstocks in their scenic setting

- **6.11** The former pit site has been transformed into a country park and nature reserve with the restored Tandem Headstocks forming a backdrop to the beautiful scenery.
- 6.12 The earliest part of the village, off Hall Lane, is a conservation area and contains some of the oldest buildings in Brinsley. The Parish Hall, along with the Bowling Green, children's play area, and recreation ground form the central hub of the village. Brinsley is a close knit community, fiercely protective of its unique position within the Borough and County.

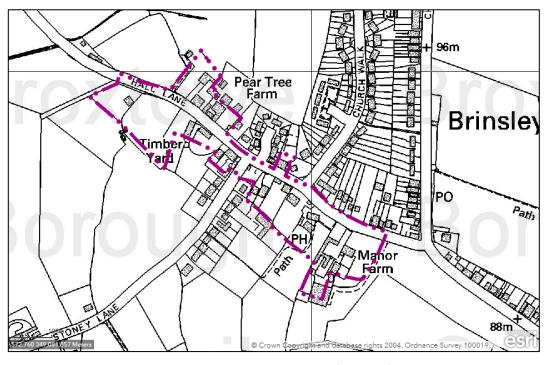


Figure 11: Map showing the Conservation Area in Brinsley, taken from BBC's 2004 Local Plan Proposals Map.



Figure 12: The White Lion pub on the boundary of Brinsley Conservation Area



Figure 13: Dwellings on Hall Lane in the Conservation Area.



Figure 14: Entrance to Stoney Lane in the Conservation Area.

6.13 The parish contains two nature reserves; the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust reserve, alongside the River Erewash in the west of the Parish, and in the east of the parish the Headstocks local nature reserve.



Figure 15: View over Erewash Valley

6.14 Appendix 2 provides a more detailed description of the history and environment of Brinsley.

7 Community Vision

- **7.1** The consultation process revealed what local people value about Brinsley, and what they wish to see improved.
- 7.2 The hopes and aspirations for the village expressed by residents in the Consultation of March 18th form the basis of this Plan.
- **7.3** Apart from the issue of housing which is discussed separately in the Plan, the issues of most importance to people, in order of preference, are as follows:
 - Protection of the countryside and landscape of the village. There is much concern for
 the nature reserve bordering Brinsley Brook and the Saints Coppice SINC site. The rich
 wildlife and flora and fauna of the area must be protected. Footpaths should be
 maintained and access improved.
 - The Heritage of the village is of vital importance both to residents and for the growing number of visitors who come from far afield to visit the Headstocks Heritage site which is now a country park. This celebrates both the village's mining history and the links to D.H Lawrence. Many responses stress the need to protect the fields off Church Lane which provide the open setting of the Headstocks. More signage promoting Brinsley's Heritage is also suggested.
 - Traffic and road safety are of much concern. There were many suggestions for speed cameras along Church Lane and Cordy Lane. Parking is also an issue, particularly around Moor Road and the school. Improved bus services are also needed.
 - New or improved facilities are requested. Most mentioned was the need for a doctor's surgery/health centre, a further classroom for the school needed to cope with the growing capacity of extra housing, and new changing rooms and shower facilities to accommodate football teams. Long term, an extension to the Parish Hall would provide space for extra groups and public use.
 - Other suggestions included the improvement of village amenities e.g. post office, sports facilities, public toilets, flower planting around the village, and a pub/restaurant.

- 7.4 Brinsley has a 'village identity' owing to its sense of community and the fact that it is surrounded by countryside. This countryside is accessible via public footpaths and other public areas. It contains designated wildlife sites and features relating to the coal mining era and D.H. Lawrence literary heritage of the area.
- 7.5 The village is home to a number of public facilities, including a church, school, parish hall, recreation areas and post office. These could be further supported and improved, and new facilities would be welcomed.
- 7.6 The village contains a number of historical buildings and a Conservation Area. This helps to give Brinsley its distinctive character.
- 7.7 The community's vision for the Neighbourhood Plan Area, for the plan period 2013-2028, is to:

'Retain and enhance the identity, character and amenities of the village, ensuring that its rural landscape and heritage assets are protected for the enjoyment of this and future generations'.

8 Objectives

8.1 The objectives set out how the vision will be achieved, which are based on the consultation responses received. The following objectives and policies are proposed for the Neighbourhood Plan:

Objective 1: Ensure that where new development is proposed, it is sustainable and appropriate in form.

Objective 2: Improve road safety and reduce congestion in the village.

Objective 3: Maintain and enhance community facilities.

Objective 4: Protect and better reveal our heritage, landscape and natural environment.

9 Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Sustainable Development Principles

Justification

- **9.1** The NPPF Ministerial foreword states: 'the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development'. Paragraph 7 of the Framework states that 'there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental'.
- **9.2** Brinsley is a thriving village with a strong sense of community and a distinctive character. Brinsley residents are keen to protect its character and rural setting.
- **9.3** This is why it is important to consider carefully any new development to ensure that it is sustainable and does not adversely affect the village.
- 9.4 Where new development is proposed, it is important that this is sustainable for the community. This means development that is appropriate in form, such as in a location which is well related to the existing built up area and visually attractive, and additionally in function, for example linked to existing village facilities via safe pedestrian routes and in itself contributing positively to village facilities. It also means development which would support the existing amenities which are valued by the community.

Policy 1: Sustainable Development Principles

- A. The location of any new development (unless of a type otherwise appropriate in the open countryside) should be well related to the existing built framework of Brinsley. The following factors should be taken into consideration:
 - The impact of the development on the landscape and setting of the village;
 - The proximity and accessibility of local services and facilities;
 - The existing infrastructure and public transport which may need to be improved to support new development;
 - The degree to which the development will be visually integrated with the existing built up area.
- B. Development shall be located to ensure that it does not cause material harm to the following:
 - Amenity of nearby residents;
 - The character and appearance of the local area;
 - The designated historic and environmental assets of the Parish, including the Conservation area.
- C. Development shall reflect the principles of good design by:

- Adding positively to the overall quality of the area;
- Maintaining a strong sense of place;
- Responding to local character;
- Creating safe and accessible environments;
- Being visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.

Housing

- 9.5 The preferred location for new housing development during the Plan period would be sites outside of the Green Belt and within the built framework of Brinsley and/or land which has been previously developed.
- 9.6 The community's preference for such sites is illustrated by the fact that during consultation exercises, the site most favoured for residential development was a small brownfield site off Main Street behind the Durham Ox Public House.
- 9.7 The approach also reflects the NPPFs policies on protecting Green Belt land. Paragraph 79 of the NPPF for example, states that 'the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openess and their permanence', and paragraph 83 that 'once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances'.
- 9.8 It is understood and appreciated however that the Borough Council has the ability to amend Green Belt boundaries through the Local Plan process. It is for this reason that the Parish Council undertook a preferred site consultation exercise in Spring 2017, when informed of the Borough Council's intention to remove land from the Green Belt near Brinsley in order to accommodate 110 new homes, as part of its new Local Plan.
- **9.9** The consultation process proposed two options:
 - Land off Church Lane (option 1)
 - Land off Cordy Lane (option 2)

As illustrated by the map over:

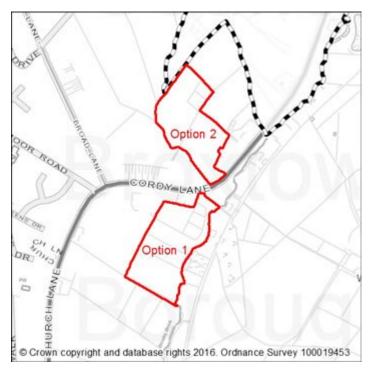


Figure 16: Alternate sites consultation map

9.10 A significant majority of Brinsley respondents expressed a preference for option 2 (160 preferred Cordy Lane, 128 preferred Church Lane). Comments received in connection with the consultation process can be found at Appendix 7.



Figure 17: Cordy Lane

9.11 In accordance with the results of the consultation exercise therefore, it is the preference of this Plan that, should *'exceptional circumstances'* be demonstrated and land be removed from the

Green Belt to accommodate up to 110 houses as part of Broxtowe Borough Council's new Local Plan, this should take place at Cordy Lane and not Church Lane.

- 9.12 It is also the preference of this Plan that should the Borough Council seek to accommodate up to 110 houses within the Parish via a single site allocation as described above, no more significant allocations of housing should be made within the Plan period, to ensure that the scale of growth is not incommensurate with the size of the village, and the rural setting of the village is maintained.
- **9.13** The reasons why, of the two options, Cordy Lane (Option 2) is preferred, are as follows:
 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust have described the land as being of less environmental value than Church Lane.
 - The site botanically poor and the wildlife present is very limited.
 - The site is situated on the same side of the road as most of the shops and amenities, and the school can be accessed without need to cross the A608.
 - The site is situated on the same side of the A608 as most built development in Brinsley, meaning that it is better related in terms of the pattern of built development and likely visual impact.
 - The preference for Option 2 reflects the majority of the opinion of the village, in line with the Localism Act.
 - It is considered that the removal of the site from the Green Belt would not be contrary
 to Green Belt policy on coalescence, because there is adequate distance from the
 settlement of Underwood.
- **9.14** The reasons why Church Lane is not preferred are as follows:
 - The site strays beyond the defensible boundary of Church Lane/Cordy Lane, beyond which the landscape is mostly open and undeveloped (satisfying one of the 'five

purposes of the Green Belt' as set out in the NPPF – safeguarding the countryside from encroachment).

- The Headstocks heritage site is in close vicinity. It is considered that continued Green Belt status will better preserve its setting.
- It would be necessary for residents to cross the A608 to access shops, amenities and the school.
- It forms part of an area of countryside which is highly valued by the community for its
 rural character, peaceful tranquility, biodiversity and accessibility. Development on the
 Church Lane site is considered more likely to have a negative impact upon these
 characteristics.
- The Inspector's report on the Core Strategy stated that D.H. Lawrence connections and the settings of heritage assets should be protected in line with the NPPF and policy 12 in the Stage 2 Local Plan.
- At the Site Specific Workshop of October 31st 2016 Ashfield did not express any
 concerns regarding the merging of the two authorities with any sites. Given the pattern
 of existing development along Cordy Lane, there is already continuous development
 across the two authorities.

Housing an Ageing Population

Justification

- **9.15** 21.4% of Brinsley's population are aged 65 and over, which compared with 16.3% for England, is substantially higher⁴. Because of Brinsley's ageing population, and the fact that people are living longer, consideration needs to be given to the needs of the elderley with regard to housing.
- **9.16** Appropriate elderly person's housing developments will be informed by:

⁴ Census data 2011

- Area character, site specific issues and design considerations;
- The existing or proposed accessibility of a location by walking, cycling and public transport;
- Wherever possible, homes should be built by Lifetime Home Standards⁵

Policy 2 Housing

Development will be encouraged to include elderly person's accommodation to help meet the needs of local residents. The location and design of such housing should be compatible with the character of the village.

This Plan will also encourage improved walkways and cycle routes to the school and other amenities.

Wherever possible, homes should be built to Lifetime Home Standards.

Road Safety and Congestion

Justification

- 9.17 Policy T1 of the 2004 BBC Local Plan states: 'Planning permission will not be granted for developments which generate a requirement for the provision of new or improved transport infrastructure and services within, directly serving or in the transport corridor serving the site until appropriate contribution has been negotiated towards provision of such measures in accordance with Circular 1/97 and its successors.' Policy 3 of the Neighbourhood Plan is in line with this and will support developer contribution.
- 9.18 The consultation process revealed that the volume and speed of travel along Church Lane/Cordy Lane (and the ability of pedestrians to cross safely) and the level of congestion along Moor Road, are a concern to the community (see Appendix 3 for more information). Measures to improve

⁵ The Lifetime Homes standard is a set of 16 design criteria that provide a model for building accessible and adaptable homes.

road safety and reduce congestion in these areas (for example new pedestrian crossings, widened pavements, speed reduction features) will be welcomed.



Figure 18: Traffic along the A608



Figure 19: Church Lane Cyclist

Policy 3: Road safety

Proposals for new development should be sited in a location where:

- Safe vehicular access can be achieved;
- The surrounding road network can safely accommodate any increase in traffic;
- Safe pedestrian linkages are available to existing village facilities;
- New Zebra Crossing on Broad Lane opposite footpath to school was requested.

In the event that the existing infrastructure is not capable of satisfying the above requirements, developers will be expected to deliver the necessary improvements.

Provision of parking for the school

Justification

9.19 At present, the lack of off street parking creates a hazard around the school, as people taking their children to and from school tend to park on Moor Road which is subject to congestion at peak times. This is a road safety concern and residents would support the provision of parking for the school, whether this be as part of a drop off area or a car park located nearby.



Figure 20: Brinsley Primary School

Policy 4: Provision of parking for the school

Proposals for a new car park or drop off area for the village school, located in close proximity to the school, will be supported, provided it does not cause material harm to the:

- 1. Amenity of nearby residents;
- 2. Heritage assets and Conservation area;
- 3. The flow of traffic along Moor Road and the A608 as a result of access to the parking facility.

Community Facilities

Justification

9.20 Paragraph 69 of the NPPF states that 'The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities' and paragraph 70 states that planning policies should: 'plan positively for the provision and use of shared space,

community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments'.

- 9.21 The provision of adequate community facilities promotes social cohesion and wellbeing by providing space for a range of community activities for different people. Providing local facilities also reduces the need for people to travel outside of the local area to meet those needs. Furthermore, people without access to a car are less able to access these facilities if they are not provided in the vicinity.
- **9.22** Brinsley is fortunate to have a number of community facilities which are highly valued by the local residents. Existing facilities include:
 - Church;
 - Parish Hall;
 - Bowling green;
 - Recreation area;
 - Bowls pavilion/tea room;
 - Post office;
 - Brinsley Headstocks heritage site and nature reserve;
 - Mobile library;
 - Chemist;
 - Village shop;
 - Children's' play area; and
 - Football pitch.



Figure 21: Recreation Ground



Figure 22: Children's play area



Figure 23: Parish Hall

- **9.23** The Neighbourhood Plan consultation process revealed that many local people wish to see existing facilities maintained, supported and enhanced and new ones provided.
- **9.24** Residents suggested an extension to the Parish Hall and football changing rooms on the recreation ground, a new local heritage centre was also suggested.
- **9.25** Changing rooms with showers are needed for the football teams as at present they have none which is inconvenient when using the recreation ground for football matches.

- 9.26 The Parish Hall is used often by groups such as the literary group, dance classes, parties etc. and it is currently utilised at full capacity and it would be ideal to have more space so that it could meet demands and the needs of the local community.
- **9.27** Policy 5 reflects the community's support in principle for extending and enhancing community facilities provision across the parish.

Policy 5: Enhancing the provision of community facilities

- Proposals to extend or improve existing community facilities will be supported provided that the proposals are to increase its suitability as a community facility for the benefit of local people;
- 2. Proposals for new community facilities will be supported when in compliance with Local policy.

HERITAGE, LANDSCAPE & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Justification:

- 9:28 The Consultation Process confirmed that the community values the Heritage Assets and Natural Environment within the Parish, and they wish to see the significance, character, appearance and setting of these assets protected and better revealed (through improved accessibility and signage).
- 9:29 This section of the Plan reflects section 12 of the NPPF, which states at Paragraph 132: 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated Heritage Asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation'.
- 9:30 The community also values the wildlife and biodiversity present in the Parish, particularly on designated sites, and wishes to see this protected and enhanced. This again reflects the NPPF, which states at paragraph 109 that 'the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment'.
- 9:31 Several areas of the village are of particular significance on account of their Heritage and Environmental value.
 - i). The area of countryside between Church Lane and the former railway line immediately to the east of Brinsley Brook (as identified on the map) is highly valued by the community for a number of reasons, including:
 - Its recreational and amenity value (the area contains popular public footpaths, the recreational area and the Headstocks Country Park, all in close proximity to the village).
 - Its role in providing a rural setting to the Grade 2 listed Church of St James the Great. From here a coffin walk takes place to St Mary's Greasley each July to commemorate the early days when St James was a Chapel of Ease and burials were not permitted in its church yard. Until 1861 coffins had to be carried to St Marys's Greasley for burial.
 - It also provides a rural setting to the Headstocks (a non-designated Heritage Asset) set in a Country Park which has strong links to D.H.Lawrence through his father Arthur Lawrence who worked here and was born in the nearby Quarry Cottage.
 - Vine Cottage, which is also in the vicinity, was home to Lawrence's Aunt Polly and features in his short story 'The Odour of Chrysanthemums'.
 - St James Church is the resting place of Lawrence's Grandparents.
 - In 2017 the Headstocks Heritage Site retained the prestigious 'Community Green Flag Award'.
 - The Inspectors Inquiry on the Core Strategy recognised that the landscape of Church Lane is itself a Heritage Asset that should be protected under Part 2 Local Plan.
 - Its richness in wildlife (it contains two local wildlife sites and a Nature Reserve which is subject to visits from local schoolchildren, Beavers and Brownies, to enrich their education.

• Its role in providing a tranquil and attractive setting to all the aforementioned. These qualities have also been recognised by English Heritage, Notts. Wildlife Trust, the Nottingham University D.H.Lawrence Research Centre and the D.H.Lawrence Society through the Broxtowe Local Plan Consultation Process. Furthermore, the Brinsley Headstocks LNR Management Plan (2017-2022) explains the importance of the Headstocks and outlines management proposals to protect the local Nature Reserve (see appendix 6) and any development may compromise this.

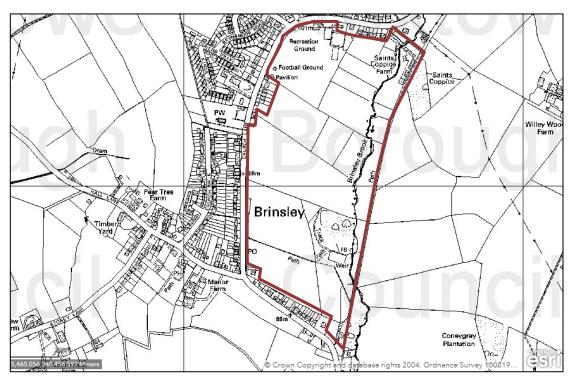


Figure 26: Map showing the area near the Headstocks.

ii). Hall Lane:

- This is an attractive Conservation Area.
- It was the earliest inhabited location in the village.
- Several interesting old buildings are situated here, including Manor Farm, Pear Tree Farm, the old vicarage, the listed frontage of the former Robin Hood Inn (now a private residence), and a number of early cottages that were formerly a Public House near the entrance to Stoney Lane.
- Passing through Hall Lane, the road narrows to a single track which leads to the listed Hall Farm.
- The countryside here opens up to what Notts. County Council in a previous review classifies as 'An Area of Mature Landscape'.

iii). Stoney Lane:

- A very early road which leads from Hall Lane down to the Erewash river.
- This is an unspoilt area bordered by ancient hedgerows and surrounded by open countryside and wetland which overlooks the Notts. Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve.

- This is home to many rare species of plant and birdlife (194 species of birds have been recorded in the valley area).
- Stoney Lane is also rich in the history of the early working life of the village, containing sites now sadly bearing no remains of the Brinsley Mill, Brickyard, Limekiln, Clinton Colliery and seventeen now demolished cottages of Wharf Row by the canal.
- 9:32 The network of public footpaths and accessible Green Spaces is also much used and greatly valued and helps encourage health and wellbeing.



Fig.24 Path to the Headstocks Bridleway



Fig.25 Old Mineral Line

- 9.33 New Bridleways are required to lessen the need for horses to use the main roads.
- 9:34 Maintenance of footpaths with improvements to access and signage.

POLICY 6 PROTECTING THE HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITIES OF THE VILLAGE.

These areas are highly prized by the residents of Brinsley, and no development should be allowed which impact on their character, tranquility, bio-diversity, accessibility and historic significance. Proposals to enhance or better reveal the qualities of these assets would be welcomed.

Protecting existing areas of recreation Justification

9.35 Paragraph 73 of the NPPF states 'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well being of communities', and paragraph 74 that



Figure 27: Jubilee Arch

for

'existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on' unless strict criteria are met. Paragraphs 76 to 78 allow for the designation of 'Local Green Spaces' in Neighbourhood Plans.

9.36 The existing recreation areas identified on the Adopted Broxtowe Local Plan Proposals map (and identified on the Local Green Spaces map below) provide an invaluable function as recreational space with public access, and shall be designated as Local Green Spaces in accordance with paragraphs 76 to 78 of the NPPF.

Policy 7: Protecting existing recreation areas

The existing recreation areas shown on the map below shall be identified as Local Green Spaces. Unless in the instance of very special circumstances (as defined by the NPPF) these areas shall be protected from development, with the exception of:

- Development which is ancillary to or seeks to enhance the provision of sport and recreation;
- The extension of existing community facilities, or creation of new community facilities, where the existing recreational function of the areas is not compromised.

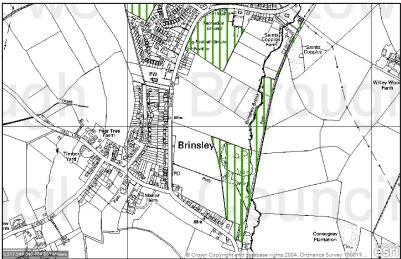


Figure 28: Map showing the existing recreational areas to be protected.

Appendix 1 – Brinsley Neighbourhood Plan Area Notice

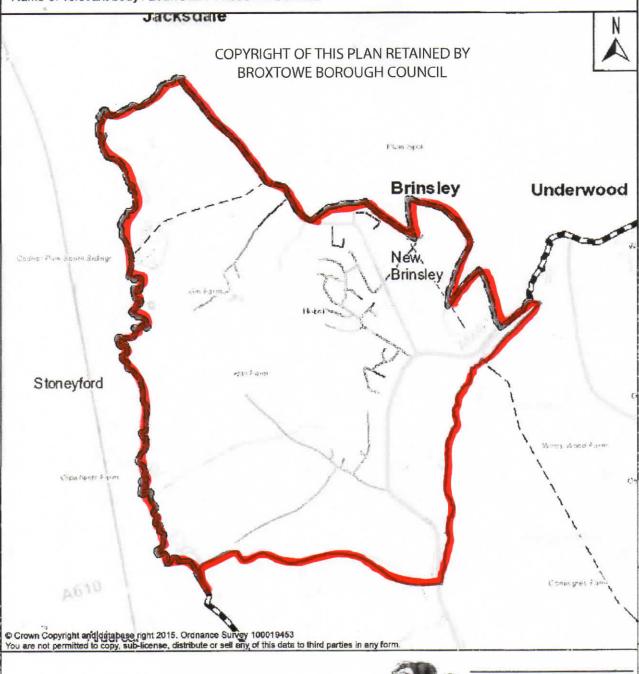
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING NOTICE

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (Article 7)

In accordance with the above Regulations, notice is hereby given that Broxtowe Borough Council has APPROVED the following neighbourhood area:

Name of Neighbourhood Area: BRINSLEY

Name of 'relevant body': BRINSLEY PARISH COUNCIL



Signed:

Date: 04/03/2015



Broxtowe

Appendix 2 – A Brief History of Brinsley

Introduction to Brinsley

In order to understand and appreciate Brinsley as it is today it is necessary to have a brief a brief insight into its past. Being one of only two true villages left in the Borough of Broxtowe, Brinsley has come through the ravages of the last century remarkably unscathed. It is this past and the literary heritage of D.H. Lawrence that give it its character today, making it a unique place to live and visit.

A Brief History

The settlement we know today as Brinsley has existed for approximately one thousand years. In the Domesday Book of 1087 it is recorded that Brunesleia was owned by a Saxon called Brun. It is likely then that the name Brinsley is derived from the old English word 'leah', being a clearing in a wood.

After a spell under the ownership of William Peverill the lands of Brinsley then passed to a family that took its name from the village, the 'de Brunnesleys'.

In the twelfth century, two outstanding residences were built for the Duke of Devonshire, the Manor and the Hall now exist as farms but retain many original features.

By 1281 Brinsley was famous for the quality of its wool, when Margery, widow of Gilbert de Brunnesley, the former Lord of the Manor, gave a bond to Robert Scot, a wool stapler of Nottingham, to deliver to him a half sack of clean wool 'of the wool of Brunnesley'.

In 1303 Roger de Brunnesley was granted a licence to have a chapel on his land, but St Mary's Church Greasley was still the place of burial for Brinsley residents, the coffin being carried on the shoulders of men across the fields. This 'coffin walk' is now repeated every July in memory of villagers from a past time who undertook this difficult journey.

The de Brunnersleys held the lands until the early seventeenth century when they were sold to Gilbert Millington. A prominent figure in Nottinghamshire, Millington took the side of the Roundheads in the Civil War and was one of the signatories to the death warrant of Charles I.

When the restoration came Millington was lucky to escape the death sentence imposed on him, this being commuted to life imprisonment at which point Brinsley reverted to ownership by the crown.

Around this time the silver currency had become so small that it was inconvenient to use, and traders had begun to use private tokens. The Brinsley halfpenny token was produced by a blacksmith, Robert Horesley who may also have traded a small supply of provisions within the village. One of these tokens is reputed to be kept at Nottingham Castle.

The Enclosure Act of 1775 saw the village divided up amongst various land-owners, this would be the basis of how it looks today.

Early in the nineteenth century crofters settled in the district, land being worked by energetic men who built their cottages sideways onto the road. Examples can still be seen on Cordy Lane and Church Lane.

With the opening of canals in the eighteenth century, coal mining increased dramatically and led to the building of miners' cottages and the establishment of New Brinsley. This would change the landscape of Brinsley for close on two hundred years.

Mining

Like other towns and villages situated in the Erewash Valley and lying on the rich coal seams of Nottinghamshire, Brinsley owed its livelihood until fairly recently to this industry and the various firms that serviced it.

Although mining has been carried out in Brinsley as far back as 1490 it was not until the 19th century that it became a major industry. The building of the canals, and later the railways, along with the greatly improved roads allowed the transportation of coal to where it was needed, bringing great wealth to the colliery owners and employment to the villagers. An Ordnance Survey Map of the area (1888-1913) shows Pollington Colliery situated in New Brinsley still active and Clinton Colliery on Stoney Lane as disused, along with numerous old pit shaft references.

Brinsley colliery off Mansfield Road, opened in 1842 with one shaft 450ft (137m) deep. A second shaft was sunk in at 1872 at 780ft (238m) depth and the famous Tandem wooden headstocks were built to accommodate the two shafts. At the peak of its production it was producing 500 tons of coal a day,

employing 361 men, 282 of which worked at the coal face. It closed as a working pit in 1934 with its coal seams exhausted, however it was kept open until 1970 to give access to other neighbouring pits.



Figure 29: The Headstocks during winter

The D.H. Lawrence connection

Arguably one of the world's literary giants, D.H. Lawrence (1885-1930) described in graphic detail the lives of the coal miners, their families and the countryside that Lawrence loved so much which surrounded the pits.

D.H Lawrence was born in Eastwood, less than a mile from Brinsley. His father Arthur Lawrence was born at Brinsley in Quarry Cottage, a few hundred yards from the pit. It was here at the age of seven that his father commenced work at Brinsley colliery. In his youth D.H. Lawrence would spend time at the homes of his grandparents, and two aunts who also lived in Brinsley. He loved the surrounding countryside which he called 'the country of my heart', Brinsley being the gateway to this.

The semi-autobiographical novel 'Sons and Lovers' describes a mining accident at Brinsley pit (called Begarlee at the start of the book), and the actual colliery was used for the film based on the story. Lawrence also used his Aunty Polly in the short story 'The Odour of Chrysanthemums'. Vine Cottage which stands next to where the railway line from the pit ran, figured prominently in the story.

Although disliking the rough and uneducated environment that was the majority of Eastwood at the time, he very often described the pits in a way as to make to them seem attractive.

'It was a beautiful day. At Brinsley Pit the white steam melted slowly in the sunshine of a clear blue sky; the wheels of the headstocks twinkled high up; the screen, shuffling its coal into the trucks, made a busy noise.' (Sons and Lovers).

St. James the Great Church

1303 is the earliest reference to a place of worship in Brinsley, when Roger de Brunnesley was granted permission to build a chapel adjoining his Manor House. The present church was opened in 1838 as a chapel-of-ease within the Parish of Greasley and in 1861 it was granted its own vicar. Initially the church was known as Holy Trinity, but the dedication was changed to St James the Great during the 1890s. Shortly after the Second World War, Brinsley began a close working relationship with St Michael and All Angels Church in Underwood. This arrangement was formalised in 1955, when a new parish of Brinsley with Underwood was created. The church is a Grade 2 Listed Building, Gothic in style and was enlarged forty years after its construction. It stands in its own churchyard, which has been extended to provide more grave space and has an impressive lychgate which was installed in 1958. D H Lawrence's grandparents lived near the former New Inn and are buried in St James churchyard, his father worked in the pit and his Uncle George kept the Post Office. On the opposite side of the road to the church, open countryside affords views of the Headstocks Country Park and Nature Reserve.

Until 2008, it had a detached church hall, built in 1952 and situated in the church car park. Unfortunately this had to be demolished in 2008 due to health and safety reasons and prohibitive costs for essential repairs and improvements. This, together with the lack of basic amenities in the church, such as a kitchen and toilets connected to drains, led to the proposal that the church be 're-ordered' or refurbished. Following a lengthy fund–raising campaign and numerous, successful grant applications, the church was re-opened in July 2014, complete with a kitchen, meeting room, accessible toilets, under floor heating and energy efficient led lighting. The church is now more widely used by the community, including the local community choir rehearsing weekly, a community cafe open each Wednesday morning, a monthly line dance group, regular children's parties, discos, baby showers, concerts, dance and drama workshops, concerts and wedding receptions, as well as for regular worship.



Figure 30: View of the Headstocks in autumn

Brinsley Today

Brinsley is the most northerly parish in Broxtowe, set in, and surrounded by Green Belt; it had a population at the last count of 2,325 living in 985 dwellings. The village is a truly mixed community with people from all walks of life. A wide range of activities are pursued by the residents.

Since the demise of the colliery, the former pit site has been transformed into a country park and nature reserve with the restored Tandem Headstocks forming a backdrop to the beautiful scenery.

The earliest part of the village, off Hall Lane, is a conservation area and contains some of the oldest buildings in Brinsley. The Parish Hall, along with the Bowling Green, children's play area, and recreation ground from the central hub of the village. Brinsley is a close knit community, fiercely protective of its unique position within the Borough and County.

Environment

Brinsley is one of only two villages in the Borough of Broxtowe. The village being mainly central to the parish is surrounded by both farmland and open countryside, and contains that unique village atmosphere.

Farmland

The farmland contains four farms with other fields used by individuals for grazing and hay. All four farms are involved in beef cattle and sheep, with two of the farms having small pedigree herds. One of the farms is also heavily involved in arable farming.

The farmland also supports six stables, (with a further three just over the boundary in neighbouring parish), with a number of fields providing hay for the horses.

Being an old village, some of the farms and lanes contain ancient hedgerows and a number of veteran trees (mainly oak) which can be found throughout the parish.

Countryside

The parish also contains a number of other green spaces.

The Headstocks is a heritage site and local nature reserve and is managed by a local 'friends group' and Broxtowe Borough Council. This is an excellent site for walking and observing nature, and is much loved by resident and enjoyed by visitors from neighbouring parishes and further afield.

The Erewash Valley is a major wildlife corridor and contains a Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust reserve. In addition the valley is made up of a number of nationally declining wet meadows, and a section of the old LNER Pinxton line. Also there are areas of unmanaged land which contain trees and shrubs, which add to the attractiveness of the countryside.



Figure 31: Rural surroundings of the headstocks

Other green spaces in the parish include a large playing field alongside the Parish Hall, a bowling green, a large school playing field and the Church land.

Footpaths

The parish contains around thirty footpaths in open countryside; these are open and available for all to walk.



Figure 32: Old Mineral Line Bridleway

The Council have for many years during the summer months arranged monthly walks around the parish to ensure the walks are clear and safe to navigate.

This network of paths and country lanes allows walkers to enjoy circular walks around the parish. For the more energetic longer walks can include connecting paths to Moorgreen, Felley and Amber Valley.

In addition to the residents, visits by walking groups have become much more frequent in recent years, with the Headstocks and Hall Lane being regular starting points.

Wildlife

The parish contains two nature reserves, at Erewash Valley the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust reserve, and in the east of the parish the Headstocks local nature reserve.

This reserve contains a SINC site (site of interest for nature conservation for woodland flowers). In addition the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust have a nature reserve bordering the parish.

The Erewash Valley is a major wildlife corridor. Migration has been closely monitored by birders for the last forty years and during this period a large variety of bird life has been recorded, including — Wildfowl, Waders and Raptors. In addition in the wet meadows and reed beds a number of birds which are rare or scarce in the Nottinghamshire breed. Other wildlife corridors exist which border the parish including Brinsley Brook and Bagthorpe Brook. The Headstocks nature reserve is an attractive site with Brinsley Brook as its central feature. The site has been monitored for the last ten years by two recorders who are now recording all aspects of wildlife.



Figure 33: Steps from Brinsley Brook

The site has some interesting flora, with the 'long meadow' being registered as a SINC site for woodland flowers.

The parish contains 14 SINC sites with a further two on the eastern boundary. These sites contain many interesting species typical of the coal measures of Nottinghamshire. The Taxon List of flora recorded in the parish this century is over 500, with the majority verified by the Nottinghamshire Botanical Recorder.

Thanks to the varied habitat in our countryside and the wildlife corridors the number and variety of bird species recorded is notable. During the last forty years over 175 species have been recorded of which around 75 have probably bred. A considerable number for a country parish.

In 1996 leading government organisations and all the leading conservationist bodies recognised that a significant decline in bird population was taking place. An assessment under the title 'Birds of Conservation Concern' listed those species in two categories of decline; namely the red listed species (bird of high conservation concern) and the amber listed species (birds of moderate concern but also in decline). This assessment is carried out every five years. Of the red listed species, 10 are present in the parish and probably breed, with notably good populations of Skylark and House sparrow. Of the amber listed species, 22 are present in the parish with the majority probably breeding most years. Over a third of the butterflies on the British List can be seen in the parish, many on the Headstocks nature reserve. Many species of mammal are present including a healthy population of hares and regular sighting of grass snake (the Erewash Valley being a stronghold for this species in Nottinghamshire).

Horses

A rural activity which is enjoyed in the parish is horse riding, horses can regularly be seen on the lanes and on the main road (A608).

The parish supports six large stables with a further three on the parish boundary. These stables along with a few smaller, private ones support around one hundred horses. The location of Brinsley allows rides to visit the Moorgreen and Felley areas and also Amber Valley.

Comment

The Steering Group and Parish Council support the greater majority of residents in their wish to retain and protect the farmland and countryside around the village. Their love and appreciation of the countryside and its wildlife has been demonstrated throughout consultation and follows the findings of the SABRHE group (Save Brinsley's Heritage & Environment).

Appendix 3 – Road traffic accident data

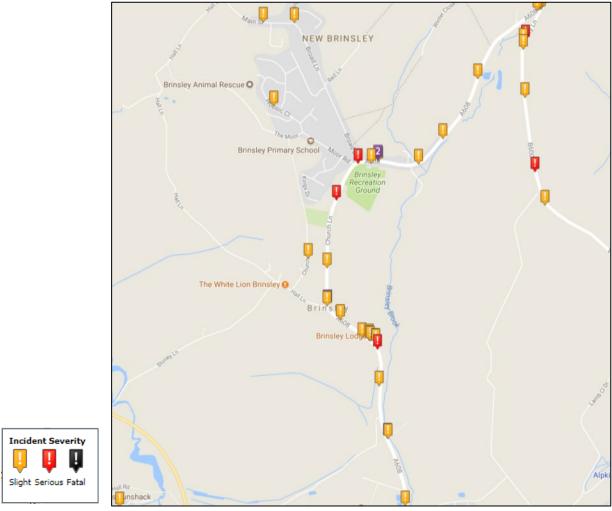


Figure 34: Data from crashmap.co.uk, showing road traffic accidents on the A608 from 2010-2016.

Appendix 4 – Letters from consultees received during the Broxtowe Local Plan consultation process

English Heritage

REPLY FROM ENGLISH HERITAGE

Dear Mrs Topliss.

Thank you for your letter. I have today submitted my comments to Broxtowe. I copy the relevant parts below, FYI:

Preferred Approach to Site Allocations (Green Belt Review)

Brinsley

We are concerned at the scale and location of the proposed removal of the greenbelt at Brinsley. We consider that the greenbelt in this location does protect the setting of heritage assets including the Conservation Area, the Grade II listed Church (which currently enjoys an open landscape setting to the west and east) and non-designated heritage assets relating to the colliery site (including links to D.H.Lawrence) and the footpath which forms the former railway line. Historically development has occurred to the west of the Church Lane, and the greenbelt here has stopped encroachment into the landscape in this location. Any future development in this location (of which the amended boundaries are seeking to facilitate) may be unsustainable.

We consider that the scoring here should be reassessed. We also consider that the scale of the amended greenbelt areas should be reassessed. As the development need for the settlement is comparatively small – why have the particular boundaries been chosen?

It is also worth noting, as stated in the Site Allocations Issues and Options document, in the Local Plan Review 2003 the Inspector recognised the value of the agricultural land and the importance this area fulfils in the Green Belt checking unrestricted sprawl and safeguarding the countryside from encroachment. The Inspector also considered that due to poor public transport links, limited number of shops and the difficulty integrating development of this site with the village meant there were more sustainable locations that could meet housing requirements. The conclusions of this study are therefore particularly surprising.

We agree with the results of the assessment for zone 6, however other locations and the scale of these should be re-evaluated.

Kind Regards

Claire

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan



Brinsley alternative site consultation

Pe	rso	nal	De	tai	15*

Agent Details

Title	Mr	Mrs	Miss	Ms	Other:		Mr	Mrs	Miss	Ms	Other:
First Name	Ben								.1		
Last Name	Drive	er									
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Comments should be received by 5.00pm on Friday 24th March 2017

If you require any assistance in making a representation/filling in this form please contact the Planning Policy Team who will do all they can to offer assistance.

This form is available in large print and other formats on request, you can also submit online via our website,

www.broxtowe.gov.uk/part2localplan

Data Protection - The comment(s) you submit on the Local Development Framework (LDF) will be used in the plan process and may be in use for the LDF in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. The information will be analysed and the Council will consider issues assed. Please note that comments cannot be treated as confidential and will be made available for public inspection. All representations can be wiewed at the Council Offices.

Which site do you think should be allocated for development?	Serve Control of the
Option 1 (East of Church Lane)	Option 2
Option 2 (North of Cordy Lane) (Please proceed to question number 2) Yes	Option 1 Option 1 Security of the security o
The Council have outlined the key iss development on the Cordy Lane site, considered? Yes Yes Please provide information to support your	sues which they feel could shape the form of are there other key issues which need to be
Option 1 is located immediately adjacent to Brinsle Brinsley Brook Grassland LWS (5/2302) and Brinsle their botanical interest. The wildlife value of Brinsle	y Headstocks LNR and associated Local Wildlife Sites, ley Headstocks LWS (5/3405), which are identified for ey Headstocks, which has been well recorded, may be all use, which would be inevitable if Option 1 is taken
out regular birdwatching locally, as being more validitself supports more structural diversity in its habital meadows and the Brinsley Brook These features a predominantly grable. The LNR currently has good	y members of the Friends Group and others who carry uable for birds. This is certainly likely because the LNR its, with areas of woodland, plantation, hedges alongside are largely lacking from land within Option 2, which is d, strong habitat connectivity along the brook and to sely affected by built development if Option 1 is taken
Option 1 contains areas of permanent grassland warable, which contains no known botanical interest which we would like to see sensitively retained with	thereas the majority of land within option 2 is mainly is less valuable in wildlife terms, apart from hedges hin any development.
In summary, we think that Option 2 would be the lebiodiversity.	east damaging allocation in terms of impacts on
3. Are there other Brinsley sites which (through previous consultations) that	have not yet been considered for allocation t should be allocated for development?
Yes	No No

Nottingham University D.H Lawrence Research Centre



UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

School of English University Park Nottingham

www.nottingham.ac.uk/english

Dr Andrew Harrison Director, D. H. Lawrence Research Centre School of English University of Nottingham University Park Nottingham NG7 2RD

Tuesday 25 October 2016

Dear Cilr Meryl Topliss,

Thank you for your letter of 21 October detailing the work of the Brinsley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group in opposing the threat of housing development on the Greenbelt land around the Brinsley Headstocks.

The countryside around the headstocks, also comprising Vine Cottage (the former home of Lawrence's paternal uncle, James, and James' wife Mary Ellen – or 'Polly' – née Renshaw), is an important and integral part of the landscape in the Eastwood area commemorated in D. H. Lawrence's writings. It is described in some detail in the world-famous short story 'Odour of Chrysanthemums', which Lawrence said captured his childhood's atmosphere. Many of the places in Eastwood that Lawrence knew and wrote about are now either destroyed (e.g. the Congregational Chapel on Albert Street), earmarked for development (e.g. the area in front of the Walker Street house) or closed to the public (The D. H. Lawrence Heritage Centre), so it is extremely important that what little remains of the literary and industrial heritage of the area is safeguarded. This landscape attracts international visitors and in my opinion it is crucial for the identity of Eastwood and surrounding areas.

Very best wishes,

Dr Andrew Harrison

D.H. Lawrence Society

The D.H. Lawrence Society

Founded 1974



Dear Liz Williamson,

The Council of the D.H. Lawrence Society are happy to support your objection to the proposal to build 110 houses on the site in Church Lane, Brinsley.

We will support your application to the Government Inspection that the alternative site on the opposite side of Church Lane be considered, as this will not encroach on the land in close proximity to the site of the Brinsley Head-stocks, an important visual reminder of the historical heritage of the area, and the pit that D.H. Lawrence's father worked in.

Yours
sincerely

Malcolm Gray

Chairman of the D.H. Lawrence Society

Appendix 5 – Rural Community Profile for Brinsley (Parish)

Appendix 6 – Brinsley Headstocks LNR Management Plan 2017 – 2022

Appendix 7 – Alternative Site Consultation Responses (residents).

Favour Option 1: Church Lane

'Option 2 is not a suitable site due to proximity to Ashfield boundary.'

'Option 1 is a good site as it is close to a playing field.'

'I am only going for option 1 because the majority favour it. Personally it doesn't bother me which site is chosen. Wildlife will be affected whichever is chosen. I favour traffic lights which site is chosen.'

'We have chosen option 1 because we live on Red Lane. We envisage that option 2 will eventually be built up entirely in the next phase of the plan. It is also annoying that we had enquiries for a dwelling to be built on our land for our daughter and were told no.'

'Option 1 is the preferred site. It will have the least disruption and can be screened by trees. It is also Broxtowe's preferred option.'

'Access to shop and school is good. We will need more facilities for children, teenagers and family.'

'Church Lane near the Headstocks and much easier for access.'

'We feel that this site does not affect as many properties as the alternative.'

'We feel strongly and hope Broxtowe will satisfy its needs and fulfil its requirements by developing Brownfield sites such as Birnam's old site and the Chetwynd Barracks.'

- 1) 'It's too close to Underwood boundary. The Council stated there would be no coalescence when building.
- 2) Very bad bends in road for access
- 3) Badly floods'

'Traffic into the site on Cordy Lane would be on a bend which would be very dangerous.

- Less disruption to fewer people.
- Broxtowe B.C preferred site.
- Easier access from main road.'

Option 2 also passes a blind corner for access to the site.

Favour Option 2: Cordy Lane

'Building on site 2 would make sure that the scenery and the Headstocks and playing field would stay the same and wouldn't disrupt the wildlife in the area.'

'Option 2 off Cordy Lane site has better access off A608. Footpaths to school and shops without crossing this road is also available. Option 1 is too near to wildlife corridor- Headstocks site.'

'Option 2 is much less visible than the Church Lane site. We don't want building on option 1 because it is next to the nature reserve wildlife.'

'Environmentally, the option 1 site could cause problems for the Headstocks area and adjacent stream along with threat to wildlife.'

Against option 1: 'Ruining the green belt and destroying precious wildlife.'

'Option 1 is too close to nature reserve and the D.H. Lawrence countryside. Option 2 is the less visible site.'

'Option 1 is too visible and will spoil the views of the open countryside. Option 2 is the better site.'

'Option 2 is linked to the existing centre of the village and therefore less visible to its residents. Option 1 projects into attractive open countryside and is visible from a number of points.'

'Option 2 is close to the current housing but will not be visible to the majority of residents. Option 1 is clearly visible from Headstocks nature reserve and mineral line, from A608 and from playing field. Option 2 is an uninteresting site for wildlife.'

'Option 1 is too close to the nature reserve and projects into good countryside which is rich in wildlife.'

'Option 2 is already part of the residential area. Good walkways to school.'

'Option 1 is too near to the Heritage Site. Its links to D.H. Lawrence are very important.'

'Option 2 is the best of the two options as it has less impairment on the countryside keeping it all on one side of the road.'

'To keep the building on this side of the road, so as not to impair the view across the Green Belt.'

'I feel the Cordy Lane site has less effect on the 'Green Belt' environment.'

'It would make sense to keep Brinsley to mainly one side of the road, and keep the park and surrounding land as Green Belt.'

'Less detrimental to the village and would protect the unique view from Church Lane which many people visit from around the world interested in D.H. Lawrence.'

'If buildings start near to the Headstocks, more will soon follow and the Heritage site will be gone forever.'

'Option 2 would be nicely tucked away off Cordy Lane, whereas option 1 would spoil a beautiful view across the Green Belt.'

'Retains all residential building on one side of the village. Keeps new development away from the Nature Reserve area.'

'The environmental impact on the Headstocks Nature Reserve would be disastrous if option 1 were selected.'

'The peace and tranquillity of this much loved amenity would be shattered and the idea of unauthorised access to the site from option 1 would affect the wildlife adversely.'

'Don't want building on Option 1 near the Nature site.'

'Less visible, less issues with regard to flooding and reduced impact on local wildlife if developing on option 2.'

'More road access options, reducing traffic in the village. The coherence of the settlement and the visual impact. Option 2 is better on both counts.'

'The Cordy Lane option has a more open access so having less disruption to the village.'

'It's tight near the end of the village, where people are likely to exit for the motorway. Neither is appropriate but if needs must. Certainly not let this be the end of it. There are plenty of nearby towns with sites more suited to building on- particularly to accommodate social housing.'

'This site would be ideal for J.27 M1 for commuters. Within easy walking distance from Brinsley School so hopefully no need to drive there.'

'Broxtowe's option 1 is more likely to flood than the Parish Councils option 2.'

'I support the Cordy Lane site as it was originally approved some years ago when the building was first suggested.

Access would be easier, with a roundabout being installed affecting easy access and would reduce speeding in the area.'

'Extra traffic would flow better from the Cordy Lane site.'

'Option 2 seems to consolidate the village, option 1 would divide it.'

'Option 2 would allow safer access to school, shops etc.'