

# SCAWBY

## VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

### **North Lincolnshire**



Scawby is a traditional rural village, its main industry being agriculture. Even though most of its building development has taken place since the 1960s, the village has still retained that truly rural character at its centre and periphery. It is approached from all sides through farmland or parkland and between long established stone walls and hedges. In all areas of the village much pride is taken in the gardens of private dwellings and flowers displayed in the grass verges. The prestige of the village is born out in the North Lincolnshire area by its success in winning the best village award for many years in succession.

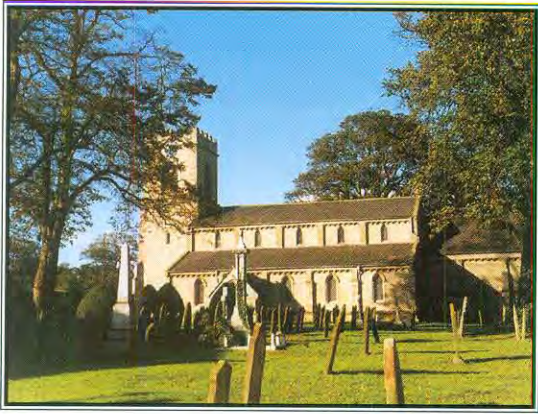
The Village Design Statement aims to raise everyone's awareness of what is special about Scawby. It describes the history and development of the village and how it is today. Other considerations are: (a) The visual character of surrounding countryside and inner green areas. (b) The relationship between the 13th century church and surrounding area together with the 17th century hall and parklands. (c) The integration of the new development areas with green verges and the old stone built properties, the latter giving a focal point to the village centre. It is hoped to involve everyone with the responsibility for maintaining its much admired character.

This statement is based on the opinions of the residents of Scawby, expressed in answers given to a questionnaire circulated to every household and at three public meetings, including two workshops. The views of the people have been drawn together by a VDS committee assisted by the Countryside Commission, Rural Action and the North Lincolnshire Council.

**The statement is intended to influence and assist the people responsible, residents, architects, builders and planners, for all future building development and conversions in the village of Scawby and for them to consider whether actions taken are for the best in retaining the character of Scawby.**



## The Village Context - The history of the village through its buildings



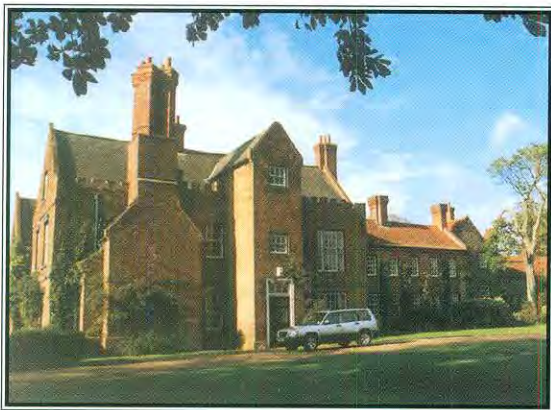
St. Hybalds Church

Scawby is situated just over two miles west of Glanford Brigg and includes within its boundaries the original hamlet of Sturton. Along its westerly border running south to north is the old Roman road of Ermine Street. As well as the Romans, the area was occupied by the Anglo Saxons, Danes and Normans. The earliest building in the village is St Hybald's Church with its tower base dating back to the 13th century. The top of the tower was added in the 15th century while the main body of the church was rebuilt in 1840, which is thought to have followed a fire. It is known that there were Rectors in the village from 1219 to 1316 and Vicars from 1347. The original vicarage was thought to have stood in what is now the graveyard to the west of the church in 1544. This was replaced by the Old Vicarage built in 1728, and is the first large house on the right, approaching the village from the north.

The Manor and Rectory were purchased by Richard Nelthorpe in 1626 during the reign of Charles I. The Hall, part of which dates back to 1686, is constructed of red brick and is set in some 170 acres of parkland, which includes two lakes and woodland with conifers and very mature deciduous trees, some of which date back to the 17th century. There is a public right of way across the park leading from the Church to Brigg. The last Nelthorpe Baronet began an ambitious tree planting scheme that included oak, birch, larch, holly, box, Spanish chestnut, witch elm, sycamore, lime, silver fir, scots' pine and cedar, which are still in evidence today.



The Old Vicarage



Scawby Hall

The stone built 3 storey house, with pantile roof, standing at the southeast corner of the graveyard is one of a number of the earliest buildings in the village built in the late 17th Century or early 18th Century. Other buildings of a similar period and construction are thought to be the old stables at the east end of the church, the Blacksmith's Forge, the Joiner's Workshop and adjacent cottages on Church Street and the house on Vicarage Lane facing the Church tower. Adjacent to the latter, but now demolished, used to stand a barn in which John Wesley was known to preach.

The free school founded in 1705 by Richard Nelthorpe was built on the southwest corner of the graveyard. Scawby was enclosed in 1771 following the Enclosure Act of 1770 and comprised some 3350 acres. It is built on Limestone and is part of the cliff that runs almost due north from Grantham to the Humber. Following the enclosure, other buildings of note are the Alms Houses and converted barns around the Village Green, built in 1778, also Home Farm and outbuildings built during the same year, the Manor House, part of the end wall of which still remains in Manor Drive, the Reading Room Cottage and adjacent cottages, cottages in Old Manor Drive and cottages both sides of West Street. The Old Post Office is the only survivor of an attached row of cottages on the east side of West Street and is thought to be an old Coaching Inn.



18th Century House & Free School



It is very much felt by the people of the village that the village green area and the approach into West Street, with views of the Church and old stone cottages, together with approaches through the farming countryside and associated farm houses and buildings, typifies the Rural Character of Scawby.



The Village Green - looking South East

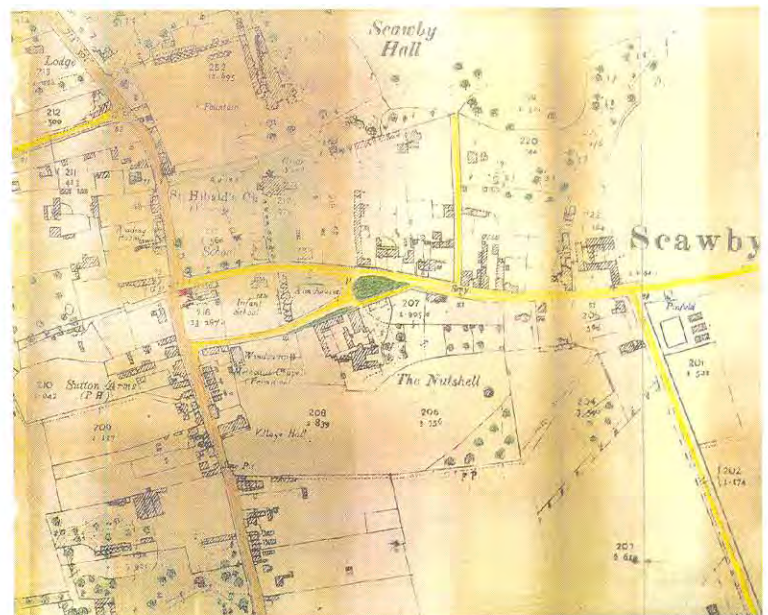


The Forge and Church St.

## Village development and settlement pattern

Scawby has evolved from a north to south main street with properties along its length, with Church Street forming an easterly approach at the north end, and Sturton Main Street, a westerly approach at the south end. At this stage the village consisted of a number of cottages tied to the Scawby Estate.

During the 19th century there were a number of properties, similar in style to Scawby Hall Lodge, built by the estate to house senior employees.



Map of Scawby in the 1930s

Larger scale development commenced after the 1939-45 war and has expanded rapidly since the 1960s. The development has been carried out largely to the west at the north end of the village, and to the east at the south end. Further modern building has occurred around the green area in the centre of the village.

## The village character and landscape setting

Due to the way the village has developed, the visual character of the surrounding countryside and the relationship between the countryside and the properties, when approached from different directions, represent distinct and different characters. With this in mind, it is felt that, in order to give true guidance to any future developers or planners, each area of the village be viewed separately. Comments and wishes of the local residents have been highlighted in each area.



## The Northerly Approach

The northern approach to Scawby is along the B1207. Before entering the village boundary the road is raised by the new bridge, which enhances the panoramic view of the farmland. To the west are the original Glebe Farm buildings nestling among surrounding mature trees and to the east is Scawby Park with its traditional English parkland. The park contains a lake with reeds and many aquatic birds. Dotted throughout the park are mature oaks, beeches and chestnuts, giving occasional shelter to the grazing cattle. The easterly view is further enhanced by the old humped backed stone bridge seen in the distance with its backdrop of mature woodland. The bridge also passes over the stream feeding the lakes in Scawby Park. The road itself is lined with a wide variety of broad-leafed trees and bushes. The overall feeling is that of one approaching a typical rural English village.



Park - looking East

The first building of note along the right of the roadside, but standing well back from the road and behind its tree lined lawn, is the Old Vicarage with its imposing three storey Georgian facade of local limestone.

The Hall garden wall continues along the left of the track, while another attractive view of the church can be seen over a large spinney to the right. At the east end of the church is a very picturesque open space with gigantic spreading chestnut trees. From this position there is a very pleasant view of the 18th century stables, the paddock and the village green beyond. Ahead and across the old iron railings is the park with its trees and cattle.

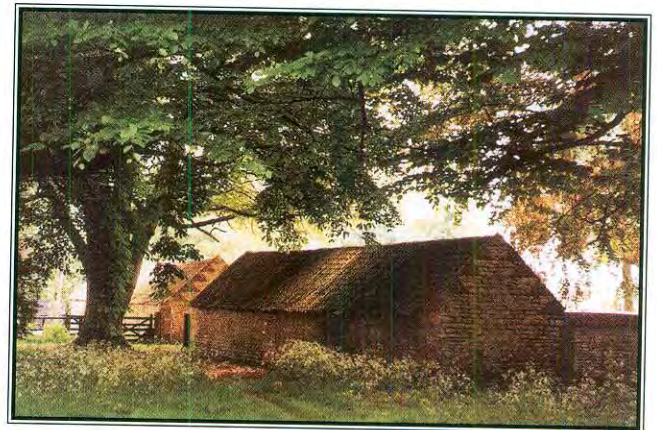


Scawby Hall Lodge

Vicarage lane continues on the left with a fine mature spinney until it reaches the high old red brick wall of Scawby Hall. This continues up to the stone pillars and iron gates of the main entrance to the Hall. Just inside the entrance, which is lined with beech trees and bushes, is the Victorian lodge with its ornate chimneys, typical painted wooden facias, porch and slate roof.

Between the gate and the main entrance to Scawby Park is the continuation of the superb high brick wall, now leaning and twisted with age and full of character, which encloses the hall gardens. This is fronted by wide grass verges with a raised flower bed surrounded by a random stone wall. The park entrance has a very attractive and substantial wooden barred gate, behind which the track leads past the back of the church and on through the park, along the right of way, to Brigg.

To one side of the entrance, set in a raised grass verge with a stone supporting wall, is a magnificent beech tree that dominates the view when travelling in a northerly direction. This is further enhanced in the spring and summer by flowers planted around its base in the grass verge.



18th Century Stables - off Right of Way

The spinney also forms the remainder of the frontage behind which can be seen the west end of the church with its Norman Keep type clock tower. The spinney is protected from the road by an old low red brick wall and grass verges. The road continues until it reaches and forms a large sweeping corner with Church Street, the easterly village approach.



## The Northerly Approach - Continued

Passing on from the Old Vicarage on the right are two well established but modern bungalows, well surrounded by mature trees and hedges, including a fine Lebanon cedar. The current vicarage is the next property, built in the Victorian period, and has a large high hedged garden that forms the hedgerow until a large modern house is reached. The latter blends well with the older buildings due to the abundance of surrounding trees and a large garden which is surrounded by an imposing tile topped high stone wall. On the outside of the wall is a broad grass verge. The whole forms a very attractive and safe sweeping corner into Messingham Lane, the westerly approach to the village.



Vicarage Lane



The Cottage at Messingham Lane Junction

The other side of the lane opens out to form an even larger sweep with a very large grass verge enclosing a number of flower beds and trees.

Following the road on the right are several modern bungalows well shrouded by trees and shrubs. Around a slight bend in the road are several 18th century cottages and an 18th century house with a low red brick walled garden. The corner, which is directly opposite Church Street, leads into Old Manor Drive, and is formed by a continuation of the brick wall surrounding two 18th century whitewashed cottages with typical cottage gardens.

## Villagers wishes and comments

The northern approach gives a strong feeling of openness with its green park and farmland, dominated by large mature trees. These continue along the hedgerows and give a truly traditional rural approach to the village. All should be preserved.



18th Century Cottages - Vicarage Lane



## The Easterly Approach

The eastern entrance to Scawby typifies the general environment and designs that should be encouraged.



Mill Lane - looking South

The road is lined by intermittent rambling hawthorn hedges leading to the first old country cottage with surrounding old brick wall and Georgian sash windows. This is heavily camouflaged by trees and shrubs that gives the feeling of entering a traditional rural village.

When approaching the red brick pinfold, sitting on a wide grass verge enhanced by flower borders, the visitor to Scawby barely notices the frontage of a small 20 year old housing estate to the left due to the amount of greenery, large trees and shrubs. This contains a mixture of detached houses and bungalows. The dominant feature of the estate is the beech hedges fronting most of the gardens. Near the centre is a green lawned area from which grows a number of mature deciduous trees. To the back of the estate is a large open green area grazed by livestock and containing many mature trees.



The Rookery - off Mill Lane

The estate is known as the Mill Lane Estate; the name being derived from the old mill; built in the 1830s; at the end of the lane of the same name. The mill was used during the war as an observation post but since that time had sadly deteriorated. It has recently been rebuilt and attached to the side of a new dwelling; thus preserving the atmosphere of the lane.

A tastefully renovated farmhouse typifies all that should be preserved; an image of spaciousness, stonework, Georgian windows and arched canopied doorway.



18th Century Cottages - Church Street

Progressing along Church Street, modern buildings generally blend well with the old cottages and forge, the traditional estate houses and more modern 60s' and 70s' houses fronted by grass verges, trees and shrubs.

Turning right past the 18th century cottages and forge is Park Lane. This leads across Scawby Park; the old right of way to Brigg. On the left of the lane is the old 18th century Laundry Cottage set in its traditional cottage garden.



Laundry Cottage and Park Lane

Proceeding further along Church Street there are two modern detached houses and one older house with well-tended gardens followed by a pair of 19th century semi-detached houses. Features of these are the brick detailing, Victorian doorways, large chimney stacks and typical Victorian gable end fascia boarding.

At this point the road widens as the focal point of the village is approached. This is a triangular shaped village green with its old public water pump. The apex of the triangle is approached first and the view is truly rural in character. Within the green are several mature trees the most dominant of which is a beautiful weeping willow around which are well-tended flower beds and adjacent flower borders running along the random stone wall boundary.

The properties surrounding the area enhance the view, with the old stone stables on the right, with their own paddock, enclosing many mature trees. This is followed by the 18th century house and graveyard. Standing well back from the road and beyond the graveyard is the church surrounded by mature trees and hedges. When floodlit at night it produces a most imposing picture.

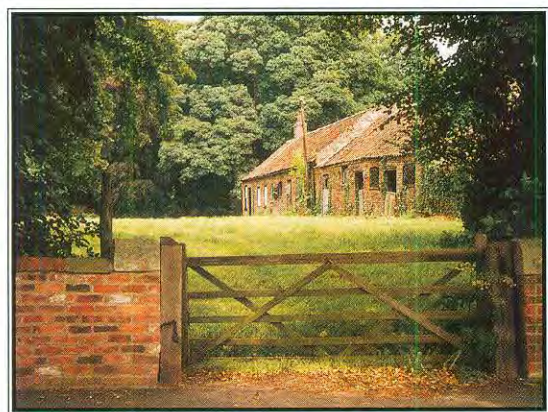




Village Green - looking West

The road progresses along Church Street beyond the right side of the triangle to the old 18th century Free School; now converted to a private dwelling. A mature spinney follows enclosed behind its low old red brick wall that continues up to the junction with Vicarage Lane.

On the left of the street is the 19th Century School, also converted, past which is a mature open garden with a low brick wall belonging and adjacent to the old stone whitewashed Post Office. This is now converted to a guest house; reflecting its possible origins as an old Coaching Inn.



18th Century Stables and Paddock

At the end of the stone wall on the left of the green is an old stone farm building that forms part of the entrance to the Nutshell Farmhouse. At the other side of the entrance are two old stone barns that have been tastefully restored as dwellings; their pantiled roofs and brick arched lintels over the windows maintaining the style of the 18th century house opposite.

Beyond the triangle to the left is Chapel Lane with a view, over a random low stone wall, of parkland with many mature trees. This is the central green area of the village.

Approaching the end of the lane on the left is the Methodist Chapel with Victorian iron railings. This is followed by a Tudor style shop with whitewashed walls and black timber framing.

On the right of the lane is another random stone wall that fronts mature gardens. At the end of the wall are two shops, built in the 60s, that slightly detracts from the overall traditional effect. There is however an effort to maintain the rural feel by these being fronted by a similar wall to that in the lane. In addition there is a well tended raised flower bed, made from random stone, within the grass verge on the West Street elevation.



The Old Post Office

At the base of the Village Green triangle and giving the green its most visual impact are the 18th century stone Alms Houses. These stretch the full width between the Church and Chapel roads. They are fronted by a well cared for triangular allotment surrounded by an old red brick low wall.



Chapel Lane - looking East

**The whole Village Green and Church area is highly prized by the residents of Scawby and exudes a wonderful feeling of rural tradition and spaciousness. The residents strongly advocate that it should be retained in its present state; complete with adjacent green areas.**

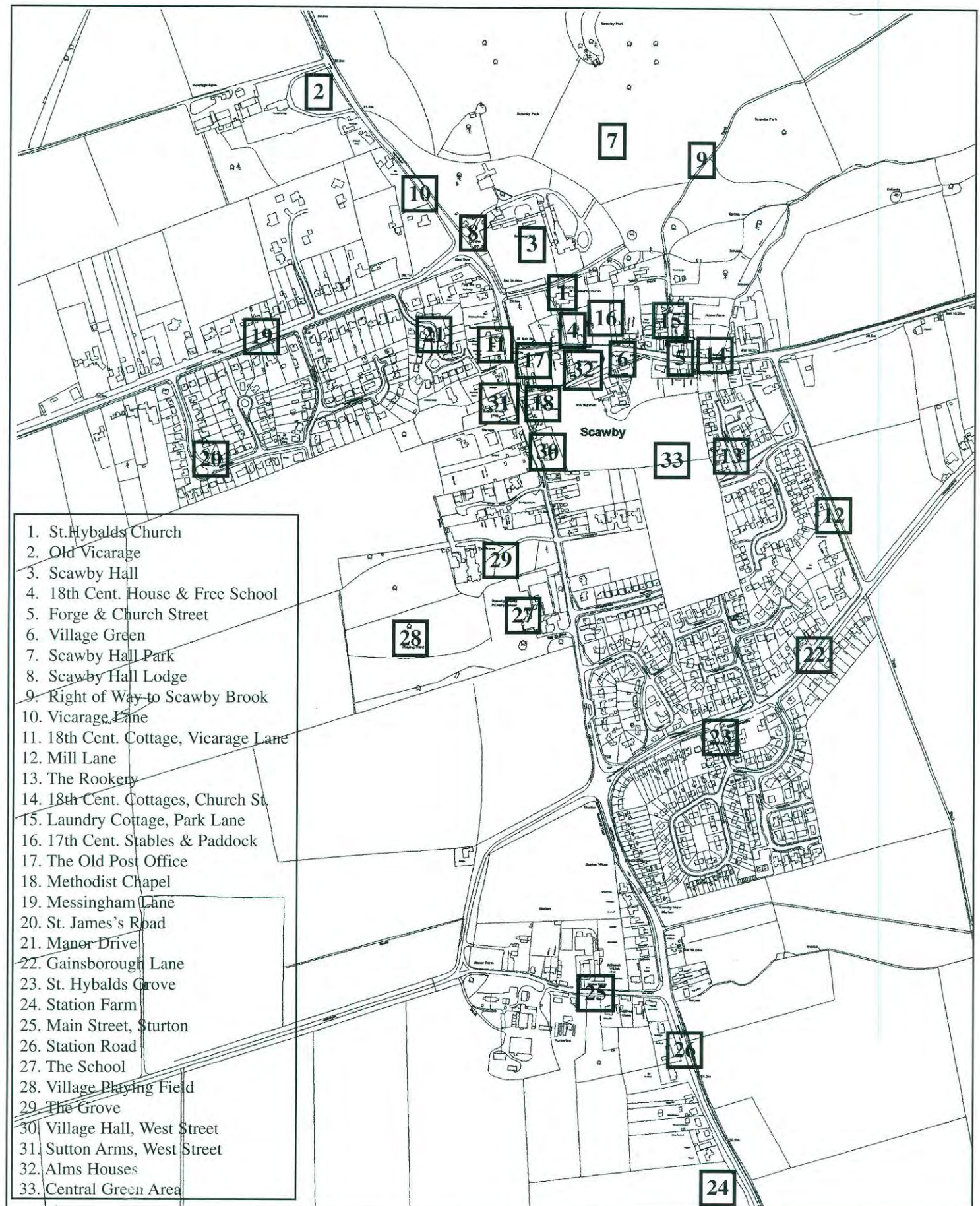


# The Plan of SCAWBY

## Showing Locations of Listed Roads & Buildings

Scale 1 : 7500

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- \* **The Norman Church and graveyard surrounded by its mature trees and adjacent village green area with old water pump, together with surrounding 18th century buildings and green spaces, is of paramount importance in maintaining the character of the village. When there is a need to restore or convert old farm buildings or stables, the style and materials of the existing facades, roofs, windows and doors, should be retained.**
- \* Extensions, alterations and changes of use of buildings, should strictly reflect the existing property in style, scale and materials, and should not detract from surrounding properties.
- \* Insensitive use of colours on masonry or woodwork can easily change the character of buildings, making them too dominant in the streetscape and should be avoided. Replacement doors and windows should retain the style and character of the original openings.
- \* New separate developments in existing gardens, or elsewhere, which will adversely affect the general layout or present character of the surrounding area should not be allowed.
- \* **It is generally thought by the village residents that any major building development, especially on the inner green areas and at the rear of the Village Hall, will totally destroy the rural village character. In addition, the village should not be allowed to sprawl as this would further detract from the essence of Scawby.**
- \* **Any new developments should preferably include cul-de-sacs in all areas, as these promote the existing village friendliness and security of properties. The design of all developments within those areas should reflect the existing character as identified in the VDS. They should also include some sheltered accommodation for the elderly.**
- \* In new areas strip grass verges should be encouraged alongside larger green areas, together with the strategic planting of trees, to give a rural atmosphere and generally maintain the existing character. The verges should be bounded by flush concrete edging to assist maintenance and preserve the neatness of existing gardens.
- \* Roads in new housing development areas, as well as private standing for cars adjacent to properties, should be to contemporary standards. They should be highlighted as “shared access ways” by a sign or some feature at the entrance to the road to highlight its communal nature. Foot ways and cycle ways should be encouraged to link with other developments, existing highways, bus stops and shopping areas.
- \* **Vehicular traffic through the village is a central issue in protecting the amenity for the local population and the existing village character. Highways and planning authorities should ensure early consultation with the Parish Council on all significant road, potential industrial or services developments in, or surrounding the parish within a 10 mile radius.**
- \* Road marking is the current most effective form of traffic control, but should be carried out in a sensitive manner in keeping with the character of the village.
- \* New signs which detract from the character of the village, or when taken together with existing signs create the impression of clutter, should not be allowed. Utility companies should be advised of their duty to respect the heritage of the village. All new services should be placed underground.
- \* **Any development should ensure the village retains its rural character and should respect the inherent scale, style and setting of the village and its surroundings. The Parish Council should be consulted on all future developments relative to the VDS.**
- \* **The rural appearance of the approaches to the village, surrounding parks and farmlands should be conserved to retain the atmosphere of Scawby.**



# The Westerly Approach

The western approach to Scawby bisects Ermine Street, the old Roman road running from Lincoln to the river Humber at Winteringham, and forms the western boundary of the village. From the elevated position in Messingham Lane the Lincolnshire Wolds can be clearly seen rising in the distance behind Scawby. Hawthorn hedgerows run along each side of the lane as the village is approached creating a natural border between the lane and surrounding fields.



Messingham Lane looking East



Modernised Older Houses

On the right of the lane, the properties are bounded by low walls while on the left there are generally hedges of varying types and heights. In all cases the properties are well set back from the road and have sizeable front gardens. Where there are larger properties there are very large gardens with their own trees and shrubs. Whilst there are many different styles of property they all blend together due to spacious frontages, green verges and trees.



New Country House



St. James's Road

There are a number of cul-de-sacs leading off both sides of the lane that have all been developed since the 60s. These contain the same variety of properties to those already described, again with tree lined grass verges. The properties are generally fronted by small walls except in the case of Manor Drive where the gardens are all open fronted. This gives an even greater feeling of spaciousness.



Manor Drive

The lane ends at the Vicarage Lane tee junction with a widening road and broader grass verges containing more trees and flower beds. This gives a truly delightful setting, with the entrance to Scawby Hall directly opposite.



Messingham Lane - looking West

Whilst the western approach is generally fairly modern, the farming countryside flows easily into the tree lined lane with its grass verges. The residents feel that the inclusion of cul-de-sacs give added security to the properties and creates good personal relationships between them, thus maintaining the atmosphere of a truly rural community.



## The South Easterly Approach

Apart from the main easterly approach, there is another that previously led to Sturton along Gainsborough Lane. On approaching the village there are open arable fields on both sides of the road with an abundance of deciduous trees of all varieties. Looking to the right can be seen the rebuilt mill that is the focal point at the end of the adjoining Mill Lane.

The road is wide with grass verges and all properties stand well back from the highway. This accentuates the general impression of openness.

All the properties have been built to a good standard and occupy plots of generous proportions. There are two larger properties on the lane that are possibly early 20th century. The remainder have been built since the war with the majority having been erected since the 60s.

The estates on both sides of Gainsborough Lane comprise of semi-detached houses, detached houses and bungalows; also built to a similar standard. Cul-de-sacs have been used effectively, which militates against speeding traffic and assists in creating a feeling of community and neighbourliness.



Gainsborough Lane - from St. Hybalds Grove

To the South of the lane is a sizeable estate; largely built in the 1960s. The main part is built in a circle of semi-detached houses with flats on the South side. The centre of the circle is comprised of bungalows.

On entering the estate from Gainsborough Lane there are two pairs of semi-detached bungalows, built in the 80s. There are several other roads and cul-de-sacs leading off comprising of pensioners' bungalows and a block of flats, built in the 70s. Flanking these on each side are cul-de-sacs of bungalows with open views to the fields. There is also another sweeping drive of bungalows in various styles and sizes, built over the last 20 years.

The whole development is a pleasant area with a feeling of openness due to wide grass verges. There is however one area without verges but this is compensated by the positive effort made by the residents to create attractive gardens. This could be further improved by the judicious planting of trees now that the area is completed.



Mill Lane - looking from the S.E.

Should planning permission ever be granted for the development of land to the East, the existing character should be maintained.

Gainsborough Lane itself has almost an equal number of individually designed houses and bungalows that are mixed in such a way as to give a feeling of variety and character. The residents generally take pride in their gardens and lawns, indicating a pride in the area in which they live.

### Points for guidance

As the westerly and south easterly approaches are very similar in style the following points can equally apply to both.

- a) Properties should generally be built in either stone coloured or rustic brick with red pantiled roofs.
- b) Houses and bungalows may vary in style in both areas as this will add character to the locality.



Gainsborough Lane - looking West

- c) The gardens should either be open fronted or have dwarf walls and be in keeping with those existing nearby.
- d) All through roads should maintain the wide grass verges interspersed with ornamental trees such as cherry, almond and copper beech.
- e) Cul-de-sac development in these areas will continue the benefits of community spirit and security enjoyed by present residents.
- f) The cul-de-sac areas may be better suited to having larger green areas surrounding ornamental trees rather than grass verges, though verges should not be discounted.



# The Southerly Approach

Scawby is approached from the South by crossing over the railway bridge. The road curves to the left bringing into view a Victorian brick farmhouse with its farm buildings surrounded by a brick wall. Behind, is the railway station, opened in 1849.

Station Road gently slopes down with fields, hedgerows and tree lined grass verges on either side. The first properties encountered are modern bungalows on the left followed by several older refurbished houses. Leading up to Main Street, Sturton there are a number of modern bungalows, all properties having lawned front gardens with trees and shrubs. Modern detached houses stand on each corner; one surrounded by trees; the other with a closely boarded fence.



Station Farm



Station Road - looking North

Main Street, Sturton is only 350 yards long, but exudes a truly rural atmosphere. The verges are rough mown and retain their natural flora. Mature broadleaf trees dot the street and at the end are so dense that they appear to form an archway.



Main Street - Sturton

The cottages and houses vary in size and materials from which they are built. The passer-by would first notice the 18th century Cobbles Close Cottage, partly built of local limestone, with a traditional red pantiled roof. Following the Cottage and a modern bungalow is an orchard with rough pasture, sometimes containing sheep, kept in by an iron gate. Adjacent, old and new buildings of Sturton Nurseries blend well surrounded by shrubs and trees.



Cobbles Close Cottage

Across the road is the Victorian Home Farm in red brick standing in its own grounds enclosed within an old brick wall. This wall alone is worthy of a closer look; topped with ridge bricks its face is spalled and twists and leans with age. The farm yard is next, followed by a pair of modern semi-detached houses with neat gardens. Following, is an 18th century stone and brick cottage with a similar wall to that of the farm.



By far the largest building on the street and situated behind stone and brick walls is The Manor, an imposing stone building with wrought iron gates, tennis court and grounds. Behind, are the farm buildings, the end wall of which is an 18th century dovecote. Across the road the rural scene is completed by another area of rough pasture with more 18th century farm buildings forming the backdrop.

Main Street, Sturton exemplifies to many what a rural village street should be like, just tranquillity and peacefulness.



The Manor & 18th Century Cottage

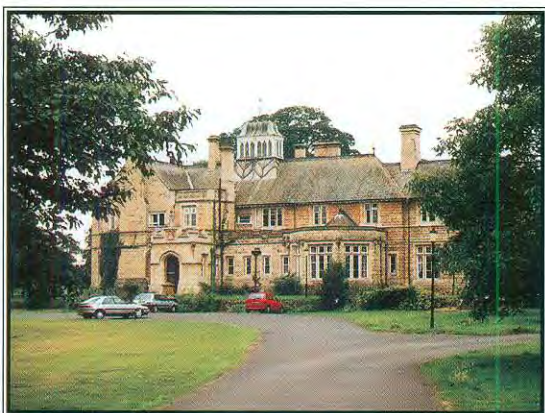


Semi-detached Houses of the 50s

As the road continues to rise, there are two rows of semi-detached houses; the first in polished red brick typical of the 30s; the second in rustic brick; built in the early 50s. All have neat gardens fronted by hedges with wrought iron gates and wide grass verges enclosing flower beds. In between are a number of bungalows that form the entrance to Gainsborough Lane, the western end of the south easterly approach to the village.



18th Century Cottages & Modern Semi's



The Grove

Opposite is a large field with hawthorn hedges and an uninterrupted view through to Ermine Street. This is followed by a tree lined entrance to the playing field that contains two football fields, a cricket square and children's swings. Beyond is the village school surrounded by lawns with a number of mature trees. A high brick wall follows and continues along the path side until it changes into a stone wall at the entrance to The Grove, a 19th century country house standing in large wooded grounds.



## The Southerly Approach - Continued

Opposite, are some modern houses in a mixture of styles from a typical 50s rustic brick double fronted house to light beige bricked neo-Georgian styled houses, the latter forming the entrance to a cul-de-sac of similar style. All have low brick walls with lawned gardens containing trees and shrubs.

Another grass field follows before a recently built private cul-de-sac is reached with red brick houses and bungalows with red pantiled roofs. At the entrance is a pebble dashed house with a pantile roof and a low stone wall. There are then a number of 18th century cottages with pantiled roofs including a row built at a right angle to the main road, all with typical cottage gardens and wooden fences. Before reaching the latter, there are a pair of modern semi-detached houses, built in beige brick, with low front walls, small lawns and flower beds.



Beechwood Drive



Village Hall

Next is the Village Hall in rustic brick fronted by wide grass verges with flower tubs. At each side of the hall is a car park that allows a view of grass parkland with mature deciduous trees at the rear. The area is part of the large green area at the centre of the village.

A row of semi-detached light red brick houses with slate roofs follow and ends at the village shops.



Conversion of The Grove Cottages

Opposite the Village Hall and at the end of the continuing wall of The Grove grounds is what previously was the entrance to the servants' houses, laundry, and stable block. They have now been converted to a private house surrounded by a cul-de-sac of new bungalows and houses in varying but complementary styles. The old red brick wall continues until it reaches the entrance to a large garden, followed by a row of old red brick built cottages with pantiled roofs. An even older 18th century stone cottage with a pantile roof follows, at one time being the village butchers shop. Beyond, is the Sutton Arms built in 1813, followed by shops on both sides of the road, including a garage, a general store, a paper shop, a post office, a fish and chip shop and a guest house.



Sutton Arms & West Street

### Points for Guidance

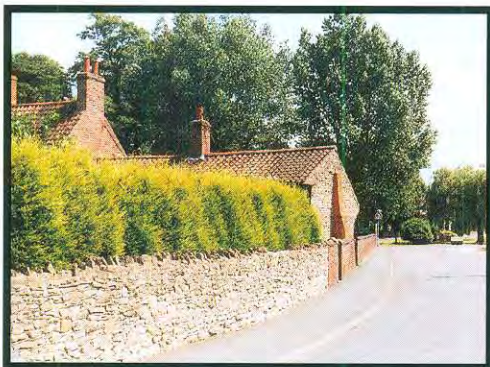
- a) The approach from the South is generally scenic with open farmland, trees, hedges and views of the Wolds in the distance. The old and new properties blend well on the initial approach to the village due to the surrounding greenery. There are however a number of developments along the remainder of the road that have been made with no attempt to blend with the general character of the village and adjoining properties. They range from the pre and immediate post war periods up to recent developments.
- b) It is generally felt that some of the harsh lines and sudden changes in colours of properties could be considerably improved by planting trees and shrubs in and around them, thus helping toward the rural character of the village.
- b) Any new development along West Street and Main Street, Sturton should reflect the stone fronted cottages with red pantiled roofs and be generally in keeping with the properties within the preservation area.



## TREES, WALLS AND HEDGES

Trees are plentiful in the village and should be preserved. Apart from their natural beauty they form a useful link between different styles of properties. Opposite is an example of the change in character which careful planting of trees can create.

Types of walls and hedges throughout the village are clearly seen on the photographs of the particular areas. The random stone walls around the village green area are particularly attractive as can be seen below. There are a number of very old brick walls with coping bricks in the same area; a typical example is at the entrance to Old Manor Drive; also shown below.



The residents wish that styles of walls and hedges are maintained in any adjacent new developments. It is thought that new planting of trees is unnecessary, however the strategic planting of trees to soften the line of prominent changes in colours of buildings can be beneficial. The removal of established trees should not be allowed without being replaced by similar.

### PROPERTY CONVERSIONS

A good example of a property conversion is shown opposite as the existing style of the property is repeated in the extension.

Where conversions are carried out these should retain the essential character of the existing building and surrounding properties as shown in the example opposite.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Home](#)



Before Planting



After Planting



Garage Extension



Barn Conversions



## Highways and traffic

The busiest road in the village is the North to South road comprising Vicarage Lane, West Street, and Station Road.

The main problem is with the speed of traffic. The residents feel that some kind of traffic calming is called for, as traffic repeatedly ignores the speed limits.

The major concern is for the elderly, in their ability to cross the road in safety, in the area of the shops. One other problem is the danger to children crossing near the school.

Messingham Lane and Vicarage Lane also have a problem with heavy goods vehicles using the lane as an access road to the motorway from Kirton-in-Lindsey. This is due to the very dangerous approach on to the A18 at the Mortal Ash hill junction.



Traffic at the Shops on West Street

## Traffic Calming

Road marking is currently the most effective form of traffic control but should be carried out in a sensitive manner; in keeping with the character of the village. The Parish Council should be consulted before marking is carried out.



Traffic at the School



Overhead Cables

## Traffic and New Developments

The Parish Council should be consulted by the North Lincolnshire Council on any new development which could have a bearing on traffic and a material affect on the village.

## Shared Access Ways

(Shared access ways are roads in housing areas and usually have a width of 4.5 Metres. The road space is not just for the use of vehicles but is a general amenity; for the use of the community.)

New roads in development areas especially in cul-de-sacs should have clear signs at the entrance to highlight that they are shared access ways to reinforce the communal nature of the road space.

Footpaths and cycle ways should be encouraged in new development areas to link them with other developments and existing highways. They should also be linked to bus stops and shopping areas.

## Street Furniture, Utilities and Services

There is much concern about the use of overhead cables in the village as this spoils the rural atmosphere and is a potential hazard, should falling trees or branches bring down power cables. It is suggested that all new services within the village boundaries be placed underground.

## Points for Guidance

- The Parish Council must be consulted about any new development that could have a material affect on the village.
- All new shared access ways should be clearly signposted.
- Footpaths and cycle ways are to be encouraged.
- Road marking should be carried out in a sensitive manner and after consultation with the Parish Council.
- All services in new developments are to be placed underground.



## SUMMARY FOR GUIDANCE

- \* **The Norman Church and graveyard surrounded by its mature trees and adjacent village green area with old water pump, together with surrounding 18th century buildings and green spaces, is of paramount importance in maintaining the character of the village. When there is a need to restore or convert old farm buildings or stables, the style and materials of the existing facades, roofs, windows and doors, should be retained.**
- \* Extensions, alterations, and changes of use of buildings, should strictly reflect the existing property in style, scale and materials, and should not detract from surrounding properties.
- \* Insensitive use of colours on masonry or woodwork can easily change the character of buildings, making them too dominant in the streetscape and should be avoided. Replacement doors and windows should retain the style and character of the original openings.
- \* New separate developments in existing gardens, or elsewhere, which will adversely affect the general layout or present character of the surrounding area should not be allowed.
- \* **It is generally thought by the village residents that any major building development, especially on the inner green areas and at the rear of the Village Hall, will totally destroy the rural village character. In addition, the village should not be allowed to sprawl as this would further detract from the essence of Scawby.**
- \* **Any new developments should preferably include cul-de-sacs in all areas, as these promote the existing village friendliness and security of properties. The design of all developments within those areas should reflect the existing character as identified in the VDS. They should also include some sheltered accommodation for the elderly.**
- \* In new areas strip grass verges should be encouraged alongside larger green areas, together with the strategic planting of trees, to give a rural atmosphere and generally maintain the existing character. The verges should be bounded by flush concrete edging to assist maintenance and preserve the neatness of existing gardens.
- \* Roads in new housing development areas, as well as private standing for cars adjacent to properties, should be to contemporary standards. They should be highlighted as “shared access ways” by a sign or some feature at the entrance to the road to highlight its communal nature. Foot ways and cycle ways should be encouraged to link with other developments, existing highways, bus stops and shopping areas.
- \* **Vehicular traffic through the village is a central issue in protecting the amenity for the local population and the existing village character. Highways and planning authorities should ensure early consultation with the Parish Council on all significant road, potential industrial or services developments in, or surrounding the parish within a 10 mile radius.**
- \* Road marking is the current most effective form of traffic control, but should be carried out in a sensitive manner in keeping with the character of the village.
- \* New signs which detract from the character of the village, or when taken together with existing signs create the impression of clutter, should not be allowed. Utility companies should be advised of their duty to respect the heritage of the village. All new services should be placed underground.
- \* **Any development should ensure that the village retains its rural character and should respect the inherent scale, style and setting of the village and its surroundings. The Parish Council should be consulted on all future developments relative to the VDS.**
- \* **The rural appearance of the approaches to the village, surrounding parks and farmlands should be conserved to retain the atmosphere of Scawby.**

**Please see Centre Pages to relate the above to the Plan of Scawby**