

# BARMBY MOOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

2019 to 2034

Pre-submission Draft

Issued for Comment – 23 July 2018

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# 1. Forward

The Localism Act (2011)<sup>1</sup> introduced Neighbourhood Planning into the hierarchy of spatial planning in England, giving communities the right to shape their future development at a local level.

The application by Barmby Moor Parish Council to designate the Parish of Barmby Moor (excluding the Industrial Estate) as a Neighbourhood Area, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (and subsequent amendments), was approved on 22 March 2016.

The Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Plan (“the Plan”) sets out a vision for the Area for the next 15 years (2019 to 2034) and reflects opinions and views of parish residents. The aim of the Plan is to retain and build upon the Parish’s strengths as a thriving rural community with Barmby Moor village at the heart of that community. We plan to meet housing, social, environmental and community needs whilst protecting the environment, improving green space and conserving the character and fabric of the Barmby Moor and surrounding areas for future generations.

With a Neighbourhood Plan, our community will have the power to direct new development, using our own planning policies, which will work in conjunction with the East Riding Local Plan (ERLP)<sup>2</sup> and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Localism Act, Schedule 9: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/schedule/9/enacted>

<sup>2</sup> East Riding Local Plan: [www.eastriding.gov.uk/erlocalplan](http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/erlocalplan)

<sup>3</sup> NPPF: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Barmby Moor<sup>4</sup>

- 2.1.1. The parish of Barmby Moor lies 11 miles east of York astride the York-Hull trunk road and close to the market-town of Pocklington. The village was probably a Scandinavian settlement, 'Barne's farm'; it was not until the late 13th century that Barmby was used as an alternative spelling to Barnby. The suffix 'by Pocklington' was used in the 14th century, when 'in' or 'upon the Moor', perhaps a reference to Spalding moor, also appeared. Though the parish was occasionally called simply Barnby Moor in the 18th century, it was not until 1935 that the shortened form was officially adopted. The irregularly-shaped parish covered 2,578 a. in 1851. In 1901 50 a. were transferred to Pocklington civil parish, and in 1960 the boundaries of the civil and ecclesiastical parishes of Barmby were brought into conformity.
- 2.1.2. From below 50 ft. above sea-level in the western part of the parish the ground rises to over 100 ft. in the north-east. The village was established just to the north of the junction of the Roman roads from York and Stamford Bridge to Brough, beside a beck running from Keld, or Skel, spring. The northern and western parish boundaries are largely formed by Black dike, which flows southwards towards the Beck in Thornton. The parish is almost entirely covered with outwash sand and gravel, but Keuper marl and sandstone, glacial sand and gravel, and alluvium form a small area in the north. The open fields lay north and east of the village on the sand and gravel, and an extensive common was situated on the low-lying sandy area in the west and south of the parish. The open fields and other common lands were inclosed in 1783. A large area to the east of the village was used by the Royal Air Force for Pocklington airfield, opened in 1941. The airfield ceased to be operational in 1946 and closed in 1965. Part of it was later converted to industrial and recreational uses, and much has been reclaimed for agriculture.

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<sup>4</sup> Most of the information on the history of Barmby Moor is from British History Online: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp140-147>

- 2.1.3. The Roman road from Brough formed part of Barmby's southern boundary before it entered the parish near the village. The precise course of the branch to Stamford Bridge is now lost. The course of the York branch is, however, still followed by the main York-Hull road. The road was turnpiked in 1764 and the trust renewed until 1881. A tollbar was situated ½ mile west of the village near the house known in 1974 as Bar Farm; two mile-stones erected by the trust survive. The road was straightened south of the village in the late 1960s and in the west of the parish in 1974.
- 2.1.4. A branch from the main road passes through the village and continues towards Pocklington; it was known as Barmby Row from the 15th century. Another branch from the main road leads to Yapham and crosses the Pocklington road on the outskirts of the village. Other minor roads lead from the York road to Sutton upon Derwent and Stamford Bridge, and in the east of the parish Hodson Lane connects the main road with Pocklington. In 1348 a hermit of Stamford Bridge chapel was seeking alms for the repair of a road across Barmby moor, possibly the road from Stamford Bridge which crossed the common to enter the village from the west until it was diverted to the York road at inclosure. The railway from York to Market Weighton, opened in 1847, passed through the parish. The line was closed in 1965 and the track has been lifted; a former gatehouse stands beside the Yapham road.
- 2.1.5. The church and the moated manor-house site stand together at the village centre. Further west many houses formerly stood along the margins of the common and its two wedge-shaped projections into the village. The personal names *de* and *super viridi* and 'of the green', used by eight inhabitants c. 1295, perhaps referred to the common. After the inclosure of the common in 1783 the projections were left as 'greens', one alongside the main street and the other around a parallel street beside the beck. The two streets are connected by short cross lanes on either side of the manor-house site, one of which was called Hall Spout in the mid-19th century, and by a third lane at the western end of the village along the former common edge.

- 2.1.6. In addition to the two greens there are wide grass verges beside other streets in the village. By 1772 the becksides green already contained an island garth, later occupied by the 19th-century Kimberley House and other buildings. Further encroachment occurred in the later 19th century; in 1863, for example, a tenant rented from the lord a piece of land inclosed from the village waste in front of his house. In 1974 the becksides green was still used for the parish feast, held in July. Most of the village is only loosely built-up. The older houses date from the 18th and 19th centuries, and some of them have recently been renovated with Barmby's increasing popularity as a residential village. Residential development providing a mixture of private houses and council houses, flats, and bungalows, have taken place since the mid-20th century to the south of the Becksides street, Briarsfield, Keldspring Lane, Hodson Fields and Grangeland Walk. A village institute was built in the 1930s.
- 2.1.7. 'The George' was referred to in the later 17th century, and an inn, kept by the occupant of Barmby Moor House, stood on the main road south of the village by 1770. A new inn is said to have been built on the site by Thomas Heard (d. 1824): it was sometimes known as Barmby Moor House or Inn, alternatively as the Bunch of Grapes and later the Wilmer Arms. It closed after 1851. It is an elegant building with a central pediment, bow windows, and a canopied porch. The Boot and Slipper, in the centre of the village, has existed since at least 1823, when it was called the Boot and Shoe. By 1840 the New Inn had been built beside the main road 1½ mile west of the village; it was renamed the Squirrels in 1974.
- 2.1.8. Outlying buildings include a dozen farm-houses, mostly built in the late 18th and 19th centuries after inclosure. One of them, Barmby Grange, now stands among the industrial buildings on the former airfield. A small estate of bungalows has grown up on the Sutton road, where there is also farming and commercial premises. Scattered bungalows and houses lie beside the trunk road in the west of the parish.
- 2.1.9. In that part of the parish transferred to Pocklington in 1901 Wilberforce Lodge, St. John's Lodge, and Dolman House were built by Pocklington School in the 1850s. The suburbs of Pocklington have spread into the area in the present century.

2.1.10. There were 91 poll-tax payers in Barmby in 1377. Of the 79 households listed in the hearth-tax return of 1672 17 were exempt; of those that were chargeable 55 had a single hearth, 3 had 2, 2 had 3, and one each had 4 and 7 hearths. There were about 60 families in the parish in 1743 and 75 in 1764. From 321 in 1801 the population rose to 537 in 1861, but fell to 437 in 1881. After the transfer of part of the civil parish to Pocklington in 1901, Barmby's population was 442. Numbers increased from 455 to 548 in 1921-31. The increase to 787 in 1951 and decrease to 502 in 1961 presumably reflected the changing status of the airfield. Residential development resulted in an increase to 768 in 1971, 1065 in 2001 and 1114 in 2011.

## **2.2. What is a Neighbourhood Plan?**

2.2.1. Neighbourhood Plans were introduced through the amended Localism Act in 2011 as a community-led frame-work, setting planning policies and guidance for future development and growth. Neighbourhood Plans can deal with a variety of social, economic and environmental issues within a neighbourhood, such as housing, community facilities, conservation and transport.

2.2.2. A Neighbourhood Plan should contain, through research obtained by consultation, local needs and issues for policy development, which are backed by extensive evidence-based material from the locality. Once adopted, the Plan will become part of the East Riding Development Plan and therefore carry full legal weight in the determination of future planning applications.

2.2.3. Neighbourhood Plans will not be approved unless they receive more than 50% of the votes cast in a community referendum.

2.2.4. Only a draft Neighbourhood Plan that meets each of a set of basic conditions can be put to a referendum and be made. The basic conditions are set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>5</sup>. The basic conditions are

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<sup>5</sup> Basic conditions: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2#basic-conditions-for-neighbourhood-plan-to-referendum>

- a) having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the order (or neighbourhood plan)
- b) having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses, it is appropriate to make the order. This applies only to Orders
- c) having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any conservation area, it is appropriate to make the order. This applies only to Orders
- d) the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) contributes to the achievement of sustainable development
- e) the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area)
- f) the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations
- g) prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order (or neighbourhood plan).

2.2.5. An independent qualified person, the Examiner, must verify that a Neighbourhood Plan appropriately meets all the Basic Conditions before it can be voted on in a local community referendum. This is to ascertain that referenda only take place when proposals are workable and fully compliant.

### **2.3. Why is a Neighbourhood Plan needed?**

2.3.1. Barmby Moor's Neighbourhood Plan is part of the Government's new approach to planning, which aims to give local people more say about what goes on in their area. Our Plan provides a vision for the future of our parish and village and sets out clear planning policies to realise this vision.

2.3.2. Over the years planning applications affecting the village and parish have generally been confined to existing house modifications and in-filling of vacant plots in the village with new houses. Barmby Moor Parish Council agreed that the introduction of a Neighbourhood Plan would be an appropriate means of managing inevitable change, whilst reflecting the wishes of the Parish residents and retaining its rural and historic character. Thus, it was important to give all Parishioners the chance to express their views on issues and needs within their community to assist with the formulation of policies, spelling out what is acceptable and appropriate in their environment. The Plan will present a vision of how we want to see our parish and village change and develop between 2019 and 2034.

2.3.3. The Neighbourhood Plan is an important and powerful planning tool for our community to influence the future of our Parish. It aims to improve the services for existing and future residents, to continue to build a strong community ensuring the right blend of open space and social and community facilities that will allow Barmby Moor to thrive and continue to be a great place in which to live and work.

## **2.4. How was the Plan prepared?**

2.4.1. Barmby Moor Parish Council decided in 2015 to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan to influence the future development of the Parish. The Plan has been produced by a Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group including Parish Council members and community volunteers, and with the help of East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The development of the plan involves the following stages:

- Stage 1: Getting started
- Stage 2: Identifying the issues to address in the Neighbourhood Plan
- Stage 3: Develop a vision and objectives
- Stage 4: Generating options for the draft Neighbourhood Plan
- Stage 5: Preparing the draft Neighbourhood Plan
- Stage 6: Consultation and submission

- Stage 7: Independent examination
- Stage 8: Referendum and adoption

2.4.2. Stage 1 included defining the area that the plan was to relate to. This step has been completed and included a six-week public consultation period. East Riding of Yorkshire Council confirmed in March 2016 that it had approved the Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Plan designated area.

2.4.3. As a Neighbourhood Plan is a plan for the community it must derive its objectives, actions and authority from the Community.

2.4.4. The Parish Council led the process required for the preparation of the plan, including submission of relevant applications and the key activities of communication and consultation. The Plan has been prepared by residents and members of Barmby Moor Parish Council working as part of a Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group with support from East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Communication has included regular reporting on progress at Parish Council meetings, updates on the Parish Council website and in communications in the Parish Magazine.

2.4.5. The process has involved several key steps:

***Designation and Raising Awareness***

2.4.6. Barmby Moor Parish Council agreed at its Parish Council meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2015 that it would be beneficial for the community to have a Neighbourhood Plan. An announcement was made on the Parish Council's notice boards and website, and in the Parish News Magazine (delivered free to every household and business in the Parish) inviting anyone interested in being part of the team producing the Plan to get in touch.

2.4.7. After, further research on the mechanics of producing a Plan and a meeting with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Forward Planning, Barmby Moor Parish Council formally agreed at its Parish Council meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015 to begin producing a Plan. A steering Group was created comprising five Parish Councillors and one Barmby Moor resident who had responded to the request for people to join the team.

- 2.4.8. The Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Area was formally designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2016 following a period of public consultation from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016 to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2016.
- 2.4.9. The Steering Group has remained constant throughout the development process and was joined by a further Parish Councillor who became a Councillor on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018.
- 2.4.10. Since its inception, the Steering Group has held regular meetings, and has received advice and assistance from East Riding of Yorkshire Council Forward Planning.
- 2.4.11. Residents and businesses in the Area have been continually made aware and kept informed with information and documents published on the Parish Council's website, on the Parish Council's notice boards, in the Parish News Magazine (delivered free to every household and business in the Parish), in the local press, and on East Riding of Yorkshire Council's website. Presentations have also been made to the public at the Parish Council's Annual General Meetings. Through all these channels requests have been made for anyone interested in helping to produce the Plan to be part of the Steering Group.
- 2.4.12. A six-week consultation process began in September 2018. A draft copy of the proposed Neighbourhood Plan was published on and made available for download from the Parish Council's website, and hard copies made available at the Parish Clerk, the Boot & Slipper public house, Barmby Moor Post Office and Barmby Moor Village Hall.
- 2.4.13. Consultation events were held on alternate Saturday afternoons and early Monday evenings at the Boot & Slipper where local residents and business could come along, examine the proposed Plan, raise or discuss items with, and ask questions to the Steering Group members.
- 2.4.14. The consultation events were publicised in advance in July 2018 on the Parish Council website, on Parish Council Notice Boards and in the August edition of the Parish News magazine.

2.4.15. All comments made were recorded by the Steering Group and the Plan amended accordingly and appropriately. A schedule of the comments are included in Appendix 7.

### ***Consultation and Evidence Gathering***

2.4.16. The initial form of consultation comprised a questionnaire created by the Steering Group sent out and made available to all those living and working in our Neighbourhood Area.

2.4.17. The questionnaire included the statement: “You are telling us what is important to you and helping us produce the policies appropriate for our community. Together we are creating our vision and our guide for the future of our community over the next twenty years.”

2.4.18. The questionnaire was sent out at the beginning of June 2016 and the deadline for return was on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016.

2.4.19. One-thousand copies of the questionnaire were printed, some six-hundred of which were delivered directly to households and businesses as an accompaniment to the “Parish News” magazine. Additional copies were made available for collection from the Parish Clerk, the Boot and Slipper public house, the Post office and Hewson and Robinson petrol station. It was also available to download from the Parish Council’s website at [www.barmbymoore.net](http://www.barmbymoore.net) and could be requested to be sent by email from the Parish Clerk.

2.4.20. Several options for returning were set up, including ‘Ballot’ boxes provided at the Post Office, Boot and Slipper public house, Hewson and Robinson petrol station, the village hall, the local Primary School and the Parish Clerk. Completed questionnaires could also be sent by email to the Parish Clerk.

2.4.21. A total of 193 completed questionnaires were submitted, which represents a response rate somewhere between 25% to 30% of households within the Area.

2.4.22. The questionnaire requested anyone living or working within the Neighbourhood Area to complete the questionnaire. However, in almost all instances only one questionnaire was returned per household. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the completed questionnaire represented the views of the household and not just an individual. On this basis, the response rate is approximately one-third of households in the Neighbourhood Area.

2.4.23. In September 2016, returned questionnaires were randomly distributed to members of the steering group who digitized the responses into an Excel template created specifically for the purpose. These were then combined into a master spreadsheet providing a single analysis of all the results, which was used to produce the document 'Barmby Moor NDP Questionnaire Results' published on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2017 (A copy of the document is included in Appendix 4).

#### ***Presentation of the Questionnaire Results***

2.4.24. The community was informed of the Questionnaire Results document in the Parish News magazine and invited to download a copy from the Parish Council's website or to request a hard or electronic copy from the Parish Clerk. A hard copy was also made available for people to read in the Boot and Slipper public house.

2.4.25. An oral and visual presentation of the questionnaire results was given to members of the public at the Parish Council's Annual Meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

2.4.26. At the end of the presentation the community was encouraged to provide comments, suggestions and feedback and invitation made for anyone interested in helping develop the Plan to join the Steering Group.

#### ***Draft Plan Creation***

2.4.27. Following the initial consultation, the Steering Group proceeded through stages 3, 4 and 5 and produced a draft Plan document utilising the results of the community consultation and information from discussions and engagement with East Riding Council. The vision and objectives take into account higher level planning policy, as required by the Localism Act.

2.4.28. The questionnaire included questions to determine demographics, and sought views on housing, employment opportunities, the conservation area, the countryside, local green spaces, environmental issues, traffic management and transport links, local landscape and wildlife and community well-being and involvement. Respondents were also invited to add their concerns and/or views on other subjects important to them. The results of the questionnaire are included in Appendix 4.

2.4.29. Of the respondents, 94% identified Barmby Moor Parish as a peaceful and safe neighbourhood, 89% value the unspoilt countryside, 88% the community and its spirit and 87% the pleasant physical environment..

Quote from a community consultation respondent.

*“Last week, at about 9pm on a beautiful, sunny evening, I walked from the X46 on the main road, through the Green and churchyard. There were very few people about, the birds were singing, and I thought how lucky I was to live in such a lovely place!”*

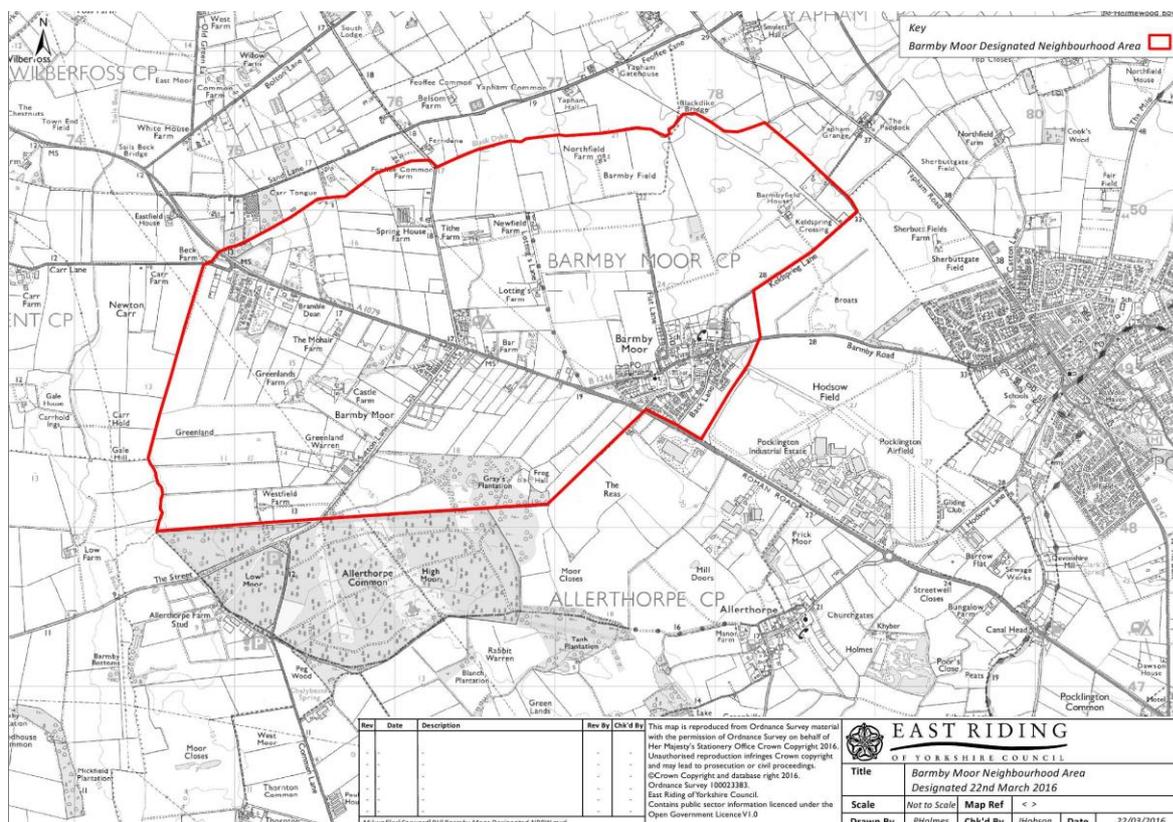
2.4.30. Essentially, the Plan provides a vision for the future of the Parish, agreed by residents, businesses and interested parties following extensive consultation. It sets out our Parish objectives, together with the policies required for their realisation.

### 3. Barmby Moor Parish

#### 3.1. The Plan Area

3.1.1. Several years prior to deciding to produce its own Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Council agreed Pocklington Town Council's request to be able to include the Pocklington Industrial Estate and the Pocklington Airfield in its Neighbourhood Plan. Although these two areas are within Barmby Moor Parish the Parish Council at the time considered this to be beneficial as it did not intend producing its own Plan and that the two areas were more closely linked to Pocklington than Barmby Moor.

3.1.2. The designated area for the Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Plan approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council is shown below. (A larger scale version of the map is included in Appendix 1). The red line follows the boundary of the Barmby Moor civil parish with the exclusion of the airfield and industrial estate included in the Pocklington Neighbourhood Plan<sup>6</sup>.

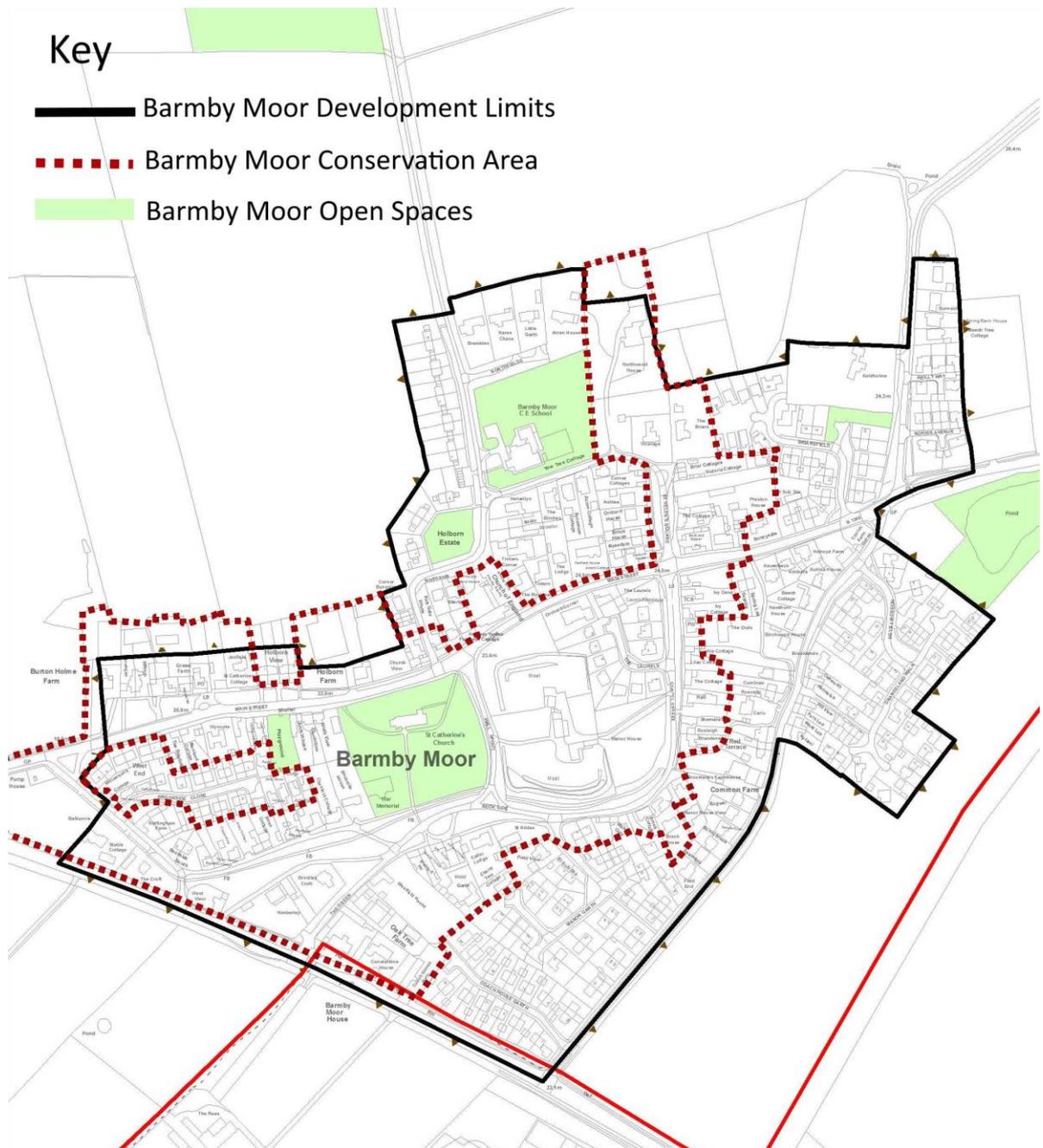


<sup>6</sup> Pocklington Neighbourhood Area: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/neighbourhood-planning/pocklington-neighbourhood-plan/#area-designated>

3.1.3. The Parish Council confirms that the Plan only relates to the Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Area and that no other Neighbourhood Plan relates to the designated area.

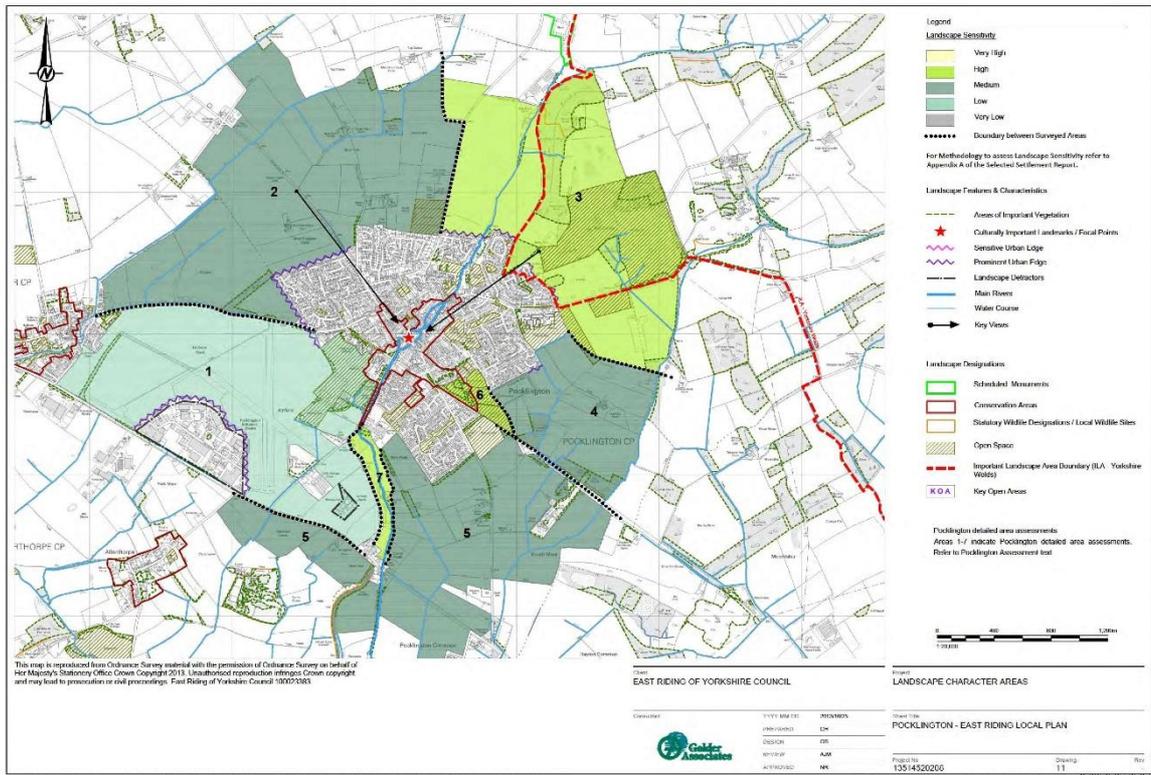
### 3.2. Barmby Moor Development Limits, Conservation Area and Open Spaces

3.2.1. Barmby Moor Development Limits, Conservation Area and Open Spaces are shown on a cropped version of East Riding of Yorkshire Council Policies Map below. (A full version of the map and key is included in Appendix 2).



### 3.3. Barmby Moor Landscape Character Assessment

3.3.1. East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment: Selected Settlements Update 2013: Pocklington covers the area to the east of Barmby Moor. The overall landscaped sensitivity is stated as being Low for Area 1 (land to the east of Back Lane) and Medium for Area 2 (land to the east of Keldspring Lane). A larger scale version of the map and the more detailed area assessments are included in Appendix 3.



## 4. Context, Vision and Objectives

### 4.1. Context

#### *Framework*

4.1.1. The policies of the Barmby Moor Parish Neighbourhood Plan are set within the context of the NPPF and ERLP. The scope and content of the Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Plan have been shaped by the priorities and aspirations of the Barmby Moor community, led by the Parish Council.

#### *Planning Context*

4.1.2. The following statements provide the context in which the Plan Policies were compiled:

- The procedure for the making of a Neighbourhood Plan is prescribed within the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012<sup>7</sup>.
- The Regulations have informed the preparation of policies for the Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Plan.
- Ensuring that the Neighbourhood Plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies of the ERLP (prepared by East Riding of Yorkshire Council)<sup>8</sup>.

#### *Supporting Development in Villages and the Countryside*

4.1.3. The ERLP addresses the future development of the East Riding of Yorkshire as a whole. Development plans cover Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns, Towns, Primary Villages, Villages and the Countryside. Barmby Moor is classified as a Village in the ERLP. In developing the Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Plan attention has been made to Policy S4 of the ERLP, which suggests by 2029 “Very limited development will have been promoted in Villages and uses appropriate to a rural location supported in the Countryside”.

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<sup>7</sup> Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>

<sup>8</sup> 2 ERLP: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/strategy-document/what-is-the-strategy-document/#strategy-document>

4.1.4. The nearest Town is Pocklington. Beverley and Driffield are designated Principal Towns.

### ***Neighbourhood Plans***

4.1.5. NPPF paragraphs 183 – 185 set out the broad parameters within which a Neighbourhood Plan should be prepared. It notes that there are several key elements that should be at the heart of making a Neighbourhood Plan:

- Neighbourhood Plans give communities direct power to develop a shared vision of the neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need;
- Neighbourhood Plans can shape and direct sustainable development within their area;
- The ambition of the Neighbourhood Plan should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider area; and
- Neighbourhood Plans should be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and plan positively to support them. They should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan and should not undermine its strategic policies.

4.1.6. NPPF paragraph 28 states that to promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:

- support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;
- promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;
- support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres; and

- promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.

## **4.2. The Neighbourhood Plan Vision**

4.2.1. The Vision for Barmby Moor's Neighbourhood Plan reflects the views of the residents of the parish collected through the consultation process and particularly the responses from the questionnaires.

4.2.2. The community wants Barmby Moor to continue to thrive as a vibrant and distinctive village, to continue to respect and reflect the views of its community, to evolve whilst retaining its unique and distinctive character, and to continue providing the relaxed, peaceful and safe environment for current and future generations.

4.2.3. The community values its rural setting surrounded by open countryside, its rich heritage, conservation area and features, its natural environment and green and open spaces. Barmby Moor must remain separate from neighbouring Pocklington to protect and retain Barmby Moor's identity as an individual distinct village, meeting the needs of the current population and community of the future, without compromising this distinction.

## **4.3. The Neighbourhood Plan Objectives**

4.3.1. The Objectives for Barmby Moor's Neighbourhood Plan reflect the views of the residents of the parish collected through the consultation process and particularly the responses from the questionnaires.

4.3.2. These objectives are summarised as follows:

1. To preserve and maintain the gap between Pocklington and Barmby Moor thereby maintaining the individual characters of the settlements by preventing coalescence.
2. To preserve and maintain the countryside around Barmby Moor and keep development of Barmby Moor village to within the Development Limits.

3. To protect open spaces and landscape, and support nature conservation.
4. To preserve and maintain the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area in Barmby Moor.
5. To provide housing to meet the needs of the community.
6. To provide employment opportunities to meet the needs of the community.
7. To support the provision of a Village Shop.
8. To protect existing and encourage new community facilities and services.
9. To support development that reduces environmental impact.
10. To improve traffic management, congestion and road safety, and promote alternative transportation means.
11. To support development that reduces car parking problems.

**The Neighbourhood Plan promotes  
change that will be of benefit for the  
whole community**

## 5. The Neighbourhood Plan Policies

### 5.1. Policy Summary

#### A: The Gap Between Pocklington and Barmby Moor

Policy A1 The existing countryside areas to the east of Keldspring Lane and Back Lane up to the Neighbourhood Area boundary shall be protected as countryside so as to maintain the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor.

#### B: Development in the Countryside around the Village

Policy B1 Development outside the Barmby Moor Development Limits shall only be permitted on clear demonstration that is needed to help maintain the vibrancy of the village, and where the development either reuses previously developed land or does not involve a significant loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

#### C: Open Spaces

Policy C1 Plans, strategies and development decisions in Barmby Moor shall protect and maintain the existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields in Barmby Moor

##### **Within development limits of Barmby Moor:**

- Holburn Estate Amenity Land
- Briarsfield Amenity Land
- St Catherine's Churchyard
- West End Play Area
- School Playing Field

##### **Outside development limits of Barmby Moor:**

- Barmby Moor Fishing Ponds
- Flat Lane Playing Field
- Allerthorpe Woods (part).

Policy C2 Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

1. an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
2. the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
3. the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

#### **D: Conservation Area**

Policy D1 Plans, strategies and development decisions shall protect the special character and appearance of the Barmby Moor Conservation Area.

Policy D2 Any new development in the Conservation Area shall seek to reflect the informal and understated nature of its more historic properties and encourage the use of matching traditional materials where possible, such as clay or slate roof tiles, and facing brickwork, painted brickwork or painted render external walls.

Policy D3 Where the removal of trees within the Conservation Area is approved, unless there are accepted reasons to the contrary, replacement planting shall be undertaken.

#### **E: Housing**

Policy E1 Within the defined development limits of Barmby Moor Village, small scale sensitive infill and redevelopment housing proposals (usually comprising a single dwelling) will be supported, subject to proposals satisfying all of the following criteria:

1. A high standard of design that respects the site context, neighbouring buildings and the streetscene;
2. The proposal does not detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, Listed Buildings or the village more generally;

3. Satisfactory access arrangements that enable safe ingress and egress that avoids any significant loss of privacy to adjacent properties or harm to the character and appearance of the village;
4. The proposal does not cause any significant loss of amenity to neighbouring properties; and
5. The proposal does not result in the obstruction of any of the significant public views.

Policy E2 Outside of the defined development limits of Barmby Moor village, proposals for replacement dwellings will be supported provided that:

1. The residential use has not been abandoned;
2. The original dwelling is not a residential caravan or mobile home;
3. The replacement dwelling is on the site of the original building; the size and design of the replacement is in keeping with its surroundings and there is no increased visual impact on the countryside;
4. In the case of buildings of traditional design, it can be demonstrated that the dwelling cannot be retained through renovation or improvement.

Other than replacement dwellings meeting the above criteria, new dwellings will not be supported outside the defined village development limits, except in the special circumstances described in paragraph 55 of the NPPF<sup>9</sup>.

Policy E3 All new residential development proposals should have regard to the residential design guidance in Chapter 6 of this Neighbourhood Plan.

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<sup>9</sup> NPPF: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

## **F: Employment and Business Opportunities**

Policy F1 New employment development will be encouraged through new buildings and the conversion of buildings to other uses, where the proposed business scale is appropriate to the surroundings and subject to traffic, environmental, amenity and landscape considerations.

Policy F2 Small-scale commercial development will be supported where the following can be demonstrated:

1. The development is within or adjacent to existing commercial developments within the Parish;
2. The development is in keeping with the scale of the village and other businesses elsewhere within the Parish;
3. The proposed use will not give rise to detrimental impact on local residential amenities as a result of either intended or unintended consequences;
4. The proposal will not generate significant amounts of traffic and a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for, either by the existing infrastructure locally or through mitigation by the development itself;
5. The proposal will not have a harmful visual impact on either the core of the village or the adjacent open countryside as a result of inappropriate design or signage.

## **G: Village Shop**

Policy G1 A development to provide a village shop in Barmby Moor will be where the following can be demonstrated:

1. The development is in keeping with the scale of the village;
2. The proposed use will not give rise to detrimental impact on local residential amenities as a result of either intended or unintended consequences;

3. The proposal will not generate significant amounts of traffic and a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for, either by the existing infrastructure locally or through mitigation by the development itself;
4. The proposal will not have a harmful visual impact on either the core of the village or the adjacent open countryside as a result of inappropriate design or signage.

## **H: Community facilities and services**

Policy H1 New community facilities and services that meet and enhance the needs of local residents, businesses and visitors will be supported subject to:

1. Not adversely impacting on residential amenity by means of noise, disturbance or significant additional traffic generation;
2. Not having any adverse impact on the character or setting of the immediate locality.

Policy H2 Developments which remove the existing community facilities without their replacement will not generally be supported.

## **I: Environment Protection**

Policy I1 Development proposals which safeguard and, where possible, enhance biodiversity, wildlife habitats and opportunities, the character and appearance of the rural landscape and footpath/bridleway accessibility, will be supported.

## **J: Traffic management and means of transport**

Policy J1 Proposals will be supported that provide the following:

1. Reduction in the risk of vehicle collision when accessing on to the A1079;
2. Reduction in the speed of traffic passing through Barmby Moor village;
3. Reduction in the volume of traffic passing through Barmby Moor village;
4. Provides safe and accessible pedestrian and cycle ways;
5. Maintains or improves the provision of public transport.

## **K: Car Parking**

Policy K1 All new developments should encourage car parking provision so as not to cause any additional parking on public roads.

Policy K2 Any proposals to improve car parking facilities and drop-off facilities at the school in Barmby Moor will be supported.

## A: The Gap Between Pocklington and Barmby Moor

### Objectives

To preserve and maintain the individual identity of Barmby Moor.

### Policies

Policy A1 The existing countryside areas to the east of Keldspring Lane and Back Lane up to the Neighbourhood Area boundary shall be protected as countryside so as to maintain the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor.

### Justification and Evidence

Of 191 respondents to the Questionnaire, 174 (90%) agree that the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor is important and should be maintained.

East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 Item 10.130: “The gaps between Market Weighton and Goodmanham, and Pocklington and Barmby Moor, also serve an important role in maintaining the individual characters of the settlements by preventing coalescence.”<sup>10</sup>

East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 Policy A6 C 8: “Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Vale of York sub area should maintain the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor.”<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> ERLP: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/strategy-document/what-is-the-strategy-document/#strategy-document>

## **B: Development in the Countryside around the Village**

### **Objectives**

To preserve and maintain the countryside around Barmby Moor.

To preserve and maintain the individual identity of Barmby Moor.

### **Policies**

Policy B1 Development outside the Barmby Moor Development Limits shall only be permitted on clear demonstration that is needed to help maintain the vibrancy of the village, and where the development either reuses previously developed land or does not involve a significant loss of agricultural land.

### **Justification and Evidence**

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 138 (72%) saw no need for any development around the village to maintain its vibrancy and 31 (16%) had no opinion on this topic.

On the same basis, 172 (89%) of respondents identified the unspoilt countryside around Barmby Moor as being important.

## C: Open Spaces

### Objectives

To preserve and maintain the existing Open Spaces in Barmby Moor.

### Policies

Policy C1 Plans, strategies and development decisions in Barmby Moor shall protect and maintain the existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields in Barmby Moor

#### **Within development limits of Barmby Moor:**

- Holburn Estate Amenity Land
- Briarsfield Amenity Land
- St Catherine's Churchyard
- West End Play Area
- School Playing Field

#### **Outside development limits of Barmby Moor:**

- Barmby Moor Fishing Ponds
- Flat Lane Playing Field
- Allerthorpe Woods (part).

Policy C2 Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

1. an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or

2. the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
3. the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

### **Justification and Evidence**

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 155 (80%) wanted to see the current Open Spaces protected.

NPPF Paragraph 73: “Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.”.<sup>11</sup>

East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Conservation Area Appraisal, Barmby Moor (October 2007): “RELEVANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF OPEN SPACES The open spaces within the Conservation Area play an important part in its special character, since they create a sense of spaciousness which most other East Riding villages lack. This is of course especially true in the area around Becks side which also affords much of the heart of the Conservation Area's tranquil and relaxed qualities.”.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> NPPF: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>12</sup> East Riding of Yorkshire Council Barmby Moor Conservation Area Appraisal, 2007: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/planning-in-conservation-areas/conservation-area-appraisals/>

## D: Conservation Area

### Objectives

To preserve and maintain the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area in Barmby Moor.

### Policies

Policy D1 Plans, strategies and development decisions shall protect the special character and appearance of the Barmby Moor Conservation Area.

Policy D2 Any new development in the Conservation Area shall seek to reflect the informal and understated nature of its more historic properties and encourage the use of matching traditional materials where possible, such as clay or slate roof tiles, and facing brickwork, painted brickwork or painted render external walls.

Policy D3 Where the removal of trees within the Conservation Area is approved, unless there are accepted reasons to the contrary, replacement planting shall be undertaken.

### Justification and Evidence

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire 172 (89%) agreed that the character/identity of the conservation area should be protected.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council Barmby Moor Conservation Area Appraisal, 2007: "The special character or appearance of the Conservation Area can be found in part in its lack of intensive development, which has resulted in the majority of the village's historic character and appearance being retained intact."<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> East Riding of Yorkshire Council Barmby Moor Conservation Area Appraisal, 2007:  
<http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/planning-in-conservation-areas/conservation-area-appraisals/>

## E: Housing

### Objectives

To provide housing to meet the needs of the community.

To preserve and maintain the gap between Pocklington and Barmby Moor thereby maintaining the individual characters of the settlements by preventing coalescence.

To preserve and maintain the countryside around Barmby Moor and keep development of Barmby Moor village to within the Development Limits.

To preserve and maintain the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area in Barmby Moor.

To protect open spaces, greenspace and landscape, and support nature conservation.

### Policies

Policy E1 Within the defined development limits of Barmby Moor Village, small scale sensitive infill and redevelopment housing proposals (usually comprising a single dwelling) will be supported, subject to proposals satisfying all of the following criteria:

1. A high standard of design that respects the site context, neighbouring buildings and the streetscene;
2. The proposal does not detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, Listed Buildings or the village more generally;
3. Satisfactory access arrangements that enable safe ingress and egress that avoids any significant loss of privacy to adjacent properties or harm to the character and appearance of the village;
4. The proposal does not cause any significant loss of amenity to neighbouring properties; and
5. The proposal does not result in the obstruction of any of the significant public views.

Policy E2 Outside of the defined development limits of Barmby Moor village, proposals for replacement dwellings will be supported provided that:

1. The residential use has not been abandoned;
2. The original dwelling is not a residential caravan or mobile home;
3. The replacement dwelling is on the site of the original building; the size and design of the replacement is in keeping with its surroundings and there is no increased visual impact on the countryside;
4. In the case of buildings of traditional design, it can be demonstrated that the dwelling cannot be retained through renovation or improvement.

Other than replacement dwellings meeting the above criteria, new dwellings will not be supported outside the defined village development limits, except in the special circumstances described in paragraph 55 of the NPPF<sup>14</sup>.

Policy E3 All new residential development proposals should have regard to the residential design guidance in Chapter 6 of this Neighbourhood Plan.

### **Justification and Evidence**

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 93 (48%) would not like to see more than new single houses built within the village, 62 (38%) would and 38 (20%) did not answer this question, which has been taken to mean that they had no opinion on this matter.

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 138 (72%) saw no need for any development around the village to maintain its vibrancy.

172 respondents (89%) identified the unspoilt countryside around Barmby Moor as being important.

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<sup>14</sup> NPPF: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

## F: Employment and Business Opportunities

### Objectives

To provide employment opportunities to meet the needs of the community.

To preserve and maintain the countryside around Barmby Moor.

To preserve and maintain the individual identity of Barmby Moor.

### Policies

Policy F1 New employment development will be encouraged through new buildings and the conversion of buildings to other uses, where the proposed business scale is appropriate to the surroundings and subject to traffic, environmental, amenity and landscape considerations.

Policy F2 Small-scale commercial development will be supported where the following can be demonstrated:

1. The development is within or adjacent to existing commercial developments within the Parish;
2. The development is in keeping with the scale of the village and other businesses elsewhere within the Parish;
3. The proposed use will not give rise to detrimental impact on local residential amenities as a result of either intended or unintended consequences;
4. The proposal will not generate significant amounts of traffic and a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for, either by the existing infrastructure locally or through mitigation by the development itself;
5. The proposal will not have a harmful visual impact on either the core of the village or the adjacent open countryside as a result of inappropriate design or signage.

## **Justification and Evidence**

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 90 (47%) see a need for more employment opportunities, 88 (45%) see no need for it and 15 (8%) did not answer this question, which has been taken to mean that they had no opinion on this matter.

Of the respondents who see a need for more employment opportunities, 50% favour small business with 1-5 employees, 35% favour medium business with 6-20 employees and 14% large business with 20+ employees. Of these responses, people would firstly like to see agricultural and related industries, followed by IT and new technology, manufacturing and then retail.

## G: Village Shop

### Objectives

To support the provision of a Village Shop.

To provide employment opportunities to meet the needs of the community.

### Policies

Policy G1 A development to provide a village shop in Barmby Moor will be where the following can be demonstrated:

1. The development is in keeping with the scale of the village;
2. The proposed use will not give rise to detrimental impact on local residential amenities as a result of either intended or unintended consequences;
3. The proposal will not generate significant amounts of traffic and a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for, either by the existing infrastructure locally or through mitigation by the development itself;
4. The proposal will not have a harmful visual impact on either the core of the village or the adjacent open countryside as a result of inappropriate design or signage.

### Justification and Evidence

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 162 (84%) stated they would support a village shop, 21 (11%) said they wouldn't and 10 (5%) did not answer this question, which has been taken to mean that they had no opinion on this matter.

## H: Community facilities and services

### Objectives

To protect existing and encourage new community facilities and services.

### Policies

Policy H1 New community facilities and services that meet and enhance the needs of local residents, businesses and visitors will be supported subject to:

1. Not adversely impacting on residential amenity by means of noise, disturbance or significant additional traffic generation;
2. Not having any adverse impact on the character or setting of the immediate locality.

Policy H2 Developments which remove the existing community facilities without their replacement will not generally be supported.

### Justification and Evidence

Respondents comments regarding what is good about the Parish and what developments they would like to see in the Parish.

## I: Environment Protection

### Objectives

To support development that reduces environmental impact.

To preserve and maintain the countryside around Barmby Moor.

To preserve and maintain the individual identity of Barmby Moor.

### Policies

Policy I1 Development proposals which safeguard and, where possible, enhance biodiversity, wildlife habitats and opportunities, the character and appearance of the rural landscape and footpath/bridleway accessibility, will be supported.

### Justification and Evidence

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 173 (90%) made comments on environmental protection matters that should be included in the Neighbourhood Plan.

## J: Traffic management and means of transport

### Objectives

To improve traffic management, congestion and road safety, and promote alternative transportation means.

### Policies

Policy J1 Proposals will be supported that encourage the following:

1. Reduction in the risk of vehicle collision when accessing on to the A1079;
2. Reduction in the speed of traffic passing through Barmby Moor village;
3. Reduction in the volume of traffic passing through Barmby Moor village;
4. Provides safe and accessible pedestrian and cycle ways;
5. Maintains or improves the provision of public transport.

### Justification and Evidence

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 103 (53%) identified the need to improve and make vehicle access on to the A1079 safer from Barmby Moor and Sutton Lane.

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 130 (67%) identified speeding traffic as being a problem.

## K: Car Parking

### Objectives

To support development that reduces car parking problems.

### Policies

Policy K1 All new developments should encourage car parking provision so as not to cause any additional parking on public roads.

Policy K2 Any proposals to improve car parking facilities and drop-off facilities at the school in Barmby Moor will be supported.

### Justification and Evidence

Of 193 respondents to the Questionnaire, 120 (62%) stated that there were car parking issues that need addressing, 62 (32%) didn't see any issues and 11 (6%) did not answer this question, which has been taken to mean that they had no opinion on this matter.

65 respondents identified the school in Barmby Moor in particular as requiring better car parking and drop-off provision.

## 6. Neighbourhood Plan Design Guidance

### 6.1. Residential Planning Guidance

- 6.1.1. The design of replacement dwellings should be sympathetic and in keeping with the general character of the village, which comprises red/brown brick, stone and painted masonry walls, and slate, clay and concrete tile roofs. Red/brown brick is considered the most appropriate building material for the village. Also, the type, colour and finish of components should be in keeping with the local vernacular. Elements such as windows and doors are particularly important as these can help emphasise the local distinctiveness. A consistent choice of materials should be adopted.
- 6.1.2. The design of extensions should be sympathetic, set back and subordinate in size to the original building and in keeping with the general character of the village. Similarly roof pitches, windows and colour schemes should be in harmony with the original palette. Garages and extensions should have pitched roofs in accordance with the existing building and/or style of the neighbourhood. Exemptions may be given for innovative contemporary creative solutions that successfully integrate modern architectural design into the local vernacular.
- 6.1.3. Dormers should be small and unobtrusive, appropriate in scale and number to the main roof of the building. The size of these windows needs to be in proportion with the existing fenestrations and in accordance with the rhythm of the building. Lead cheeks are considered appropriate with pitched, cat slide or flat roofs to be determined by the locality.
- 6.1.4. Particular attention needs to be given to boundary treatments and landscaping. The preservation of existing trees, hedgerows and stone/brick walls should be encouraged. Where removal of hedgerows is unavoidable, new planting should incorporate native species rather than exotic conifers. Timber close boarded fence should not be erected where visible from the road. There will be a presumption against street facing gates above 1m in height.

- 6.1.5. Opportunities to incorporate features into new build or retro-fitted buildings which are beneficial to wildlife are encouraged, e.g. the incorporation of roosting opportunities for bats or the installation of bird nest boxes. Similarly, the incorporation of features which contribute to the efficient use of water (e.g. water butts) is encouraged.
- 6.1.6. Vehicular access arrangements must not be detrimental to the character of the village streets. Access to houses may include a variety of surface finishes for example; block pavements, gravel, tarmac or concrete with traditional brick edging detail.
- 6.1.7. Key views into and from villages will need to be respected, particularly principal vistas to heritage assets and villages on the escarpment.
- 6.1.8. Solar panels to roofs can dominate a setting. Their installation is encouraged in appropriate locations that are not prominent.
- 6.1.9. The wide verges along country lanes will need to be maintained where possible to preserve nature and for conservation purposes. The existing bio-diversity, habitats, ecology and wildlife of the area should be protected. All existing public footpaths and byways need to be fully protected.

## 7. Delivery Strategy

### 7.1. Development Management

7.1.1. The Neighbourhood Plan will be implemented through a combination of ERYC's consideration and determination of planning applications. Whilst ERYC will be responsible for development management, the Parish Council will use the Neighbourhood Plan to frame their representations on submitted planning applications.

7.1.2. The majority of the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan will be delivered by land and property owners and developers responding to its planning policies. Care has been taken to ensure, as far as possible, that these policies are achievable.

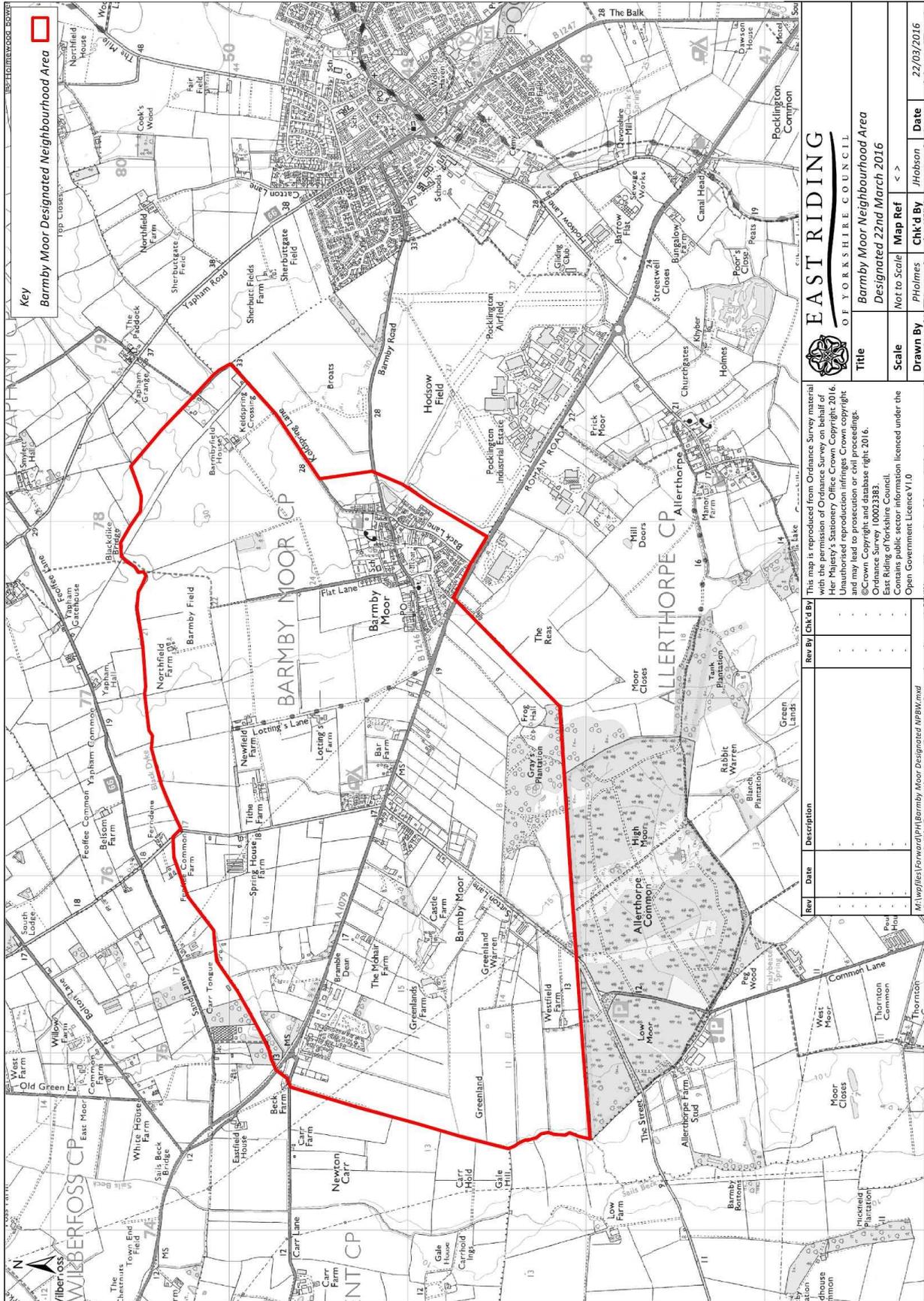
### 7.2. Regular Review

7.2.1. The Parish Council is committed to retaining an ongoing process of consultation with its parishioners and therefore will undertake a review of the Neighbourhood Plan every 5 years to ensure it is up to date and relevant to changing circumstances. Additionally, they will ascertain that it remains compliant with both national and local planning policy.

## 8. Sources and Acknowledgements

- 8.1. East Riding Local Plan (2012-2029), Adopted Strategy Document (April 2016)
- 8.2. Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
- 8.3. East Riding Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Area Designated 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2016
- 8.4. East Riding Local Policies Map Inset 63
- 8.5. East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment: Selected Settlements Update 2013: Pocklington
- 8.6. East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Conservation Area Appraisal, Barmby Moor (October 2007)
- 8.7. East Riding Local Plan Sustainable Transport Supplementary Planning Document May 2016
- 8.8. British History Online

# Appendix 1 - Barmby Moor Designated Neighbourhood Area



**EAST RIDING**  
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL



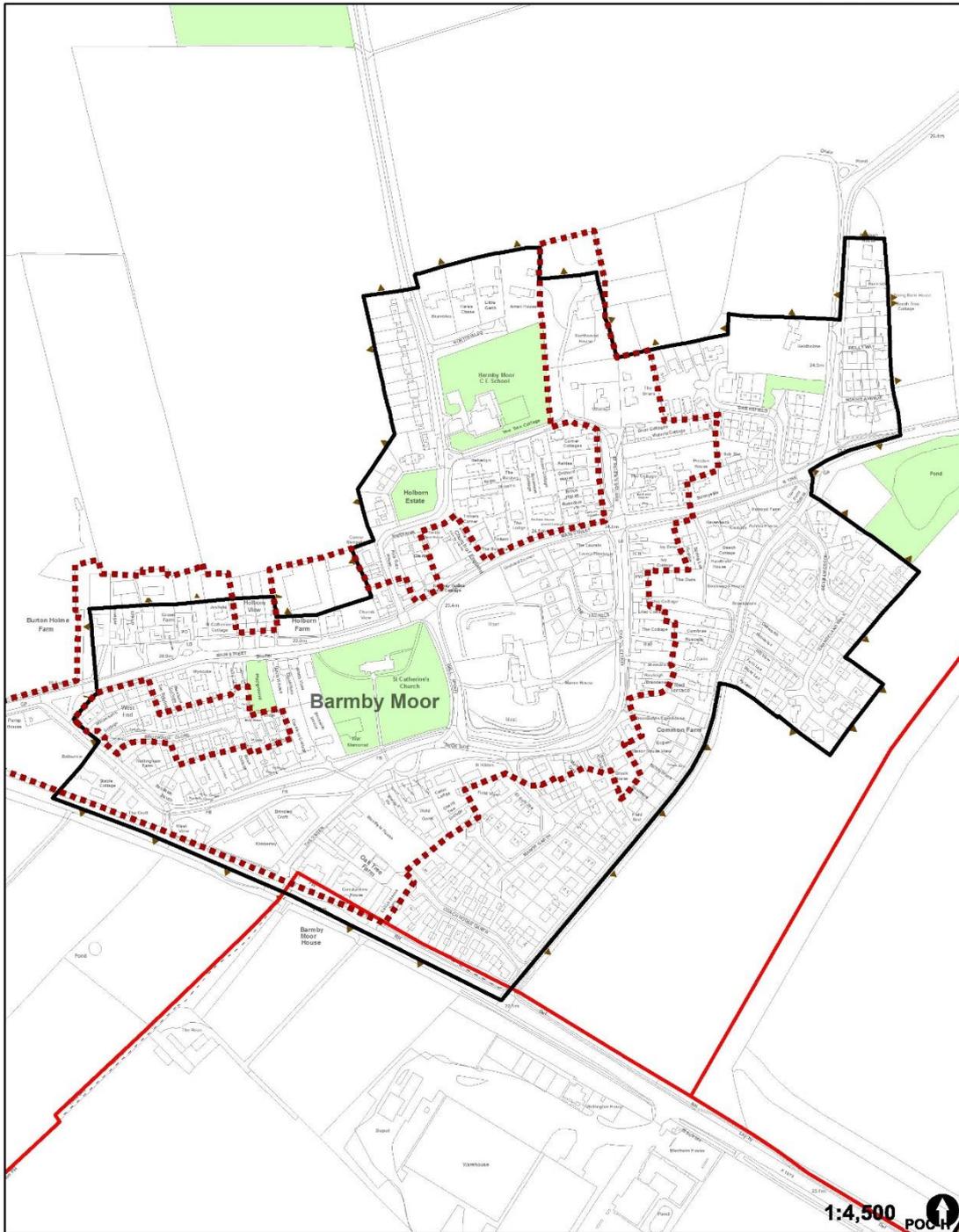
<b>Title</b>	Barmby Moor Neighbourhood Area
<b>Scale</b>	Not to Scale
<b>Drawn By</b>	Phoimes
<b>Map Ref</b>	< >
<b>Chk'd By</b>	JHobson
<b>Date</b>	22/03/2016

Rev	Date	Description

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# Appendix 2 - East Riding of Yorkshire Council Policies

## Map for Barmby Moor



**Policies Map - July 2016**

**Barmby Moor**

**East Riding Local Plan (2012-2029)**

**Inset 63**

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<h3>Site Allocations</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Key Employment Site (EC1)</li> <li> Transport Scheme (A1-A6)</li> <li> Development Limits (S3&amp;S4)</li> <li> Existing Residential Commitment (AD1)</li> <li> Employment</li> <li> Gypsy &amp; Traveller Site</li> <li> Mixed Use</li> <li> Open Space</li> <li> Residential</li> <li> Retail</li> <li> School Extension</li> <li> Transport</li> <li> Utilities</li> </ul>	<h3>Town Centre &amp; Seafrost</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Seafrost Areas (EC2)</li> <li> Town Centre Boundary (EC3)</li> <li> Primary Shopping Frontage (EC3)</li> <li> Primary Shopping Area (EC3)</li> <li> Local Authority Boundary</li> <li> Bridlington Town Centre AAP</li> <li> Neighbourhood Plan Areas</li> <li> Strategic Aviation Consultation Zone (EC5)</li> <li> Military and Technical Site Consultation Zones (EC5)</li> <li> Operational Port Area (S8)</li> </ul>
<h3>Flood Risk &amp; Source Protection</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Coastal Change Management Area (ENV6)</li> <li> Flood Management Schemes (ENV6)</li> <li> Flood Storage Areas (ENV6)</li> <li> Functional Floodplain (ENV6)</li> <li> Management Realignment Sites (ENV6)</li> </ul>	<h3>Heritage</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Conservation Areas (ENV3)</li> <li> Scheduled Monuments (ENV3)</li> <li> Registered Battlefield (ENV3)</li> <li> Registered Parks and Gardens (ENV3)</li> </ul>
<h3>Biodiversity &amp; Geology</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Habitat Mitigation Area (ENV4)</li> <li> Candidate and Designated Local Wildlife Site (ENV4)</li> <li> Mineral Safeguarding Areas (EC6)</li> <li> Local Geological Sites (ENV4)</li> <li> Local Nature Reserves (ENV4)</li> <li> Principal Nature Designations - Ramsar, SPA, SAC, SSSI, NNR (ENV4)</li> <li> Proposed SAC &amp; SPA (ENV4)</li> </ul>	<h3>Landscape &amp; Open Space</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Key Open Areas (ENV2)</li> <li> Important Landscape Areas (ENV2)</li> <li> Heritage Coast (ENV2)</li> <li> Open Space (C3)</li> </ul>

**East Riding Local Plan (2012-2029) Policies Map**

[www.eastriding.gov.uk/erlocalplan](http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/erlocalplan)





## 1.0 AREA 1 – AIRFIELD/AREA SOUTH OF CANAL LANE

### 1.1 Introduction

Area 1 is centred on the former Pocklington airfield, which runs along the north side of the A1079 Hull/York Road between the settlements of Barmby Moor and Pocklington to the west and northeast respectively.

The area is located within Landscape Character Type 1, Flat Open Farmland, Character Area D, Barmby Moor Farmland and Landscape Character Area C Newton upon Derwent, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmland.

### 1.2 Landscape Character Sensitivity

Pocklington airfield lies in a flat open landscape with little structure or vegetation cover. Much of the former airfield is now part of the Pocklington Industrial Estate, although the runways and part of the former airfield are currently used by the Wolds Gliding club.

The area includes agricultural land to the east of the realigned Hodsove Lane and south of Canal Lane. Though predominantly agricultural, this area is dominated by the industrial structures associated with the sewage works and an intensive livestock unit at Little Grange Farm.

There is greater tree coverage along the northern side of the A1079.

The landscape character sensitivity for this area is assessed as: **Low**

### 1.3 Visual Sensitivity

The area is viewed by a comparatively small number of residential receptors although it is visible from principal roads to and from Pocklington and therefore mainly impacts on non-residential receptors. These include the A1079, Barmby Road, Hodsove Lane and Canal Lane.

The extent of views into the area varies, but in most cases are considerable, particularly from Barmby Road and Hodsove Lane. A higher degree of visual enclosure is provided by vegetation in parts of the area to the east of Hodsove Lane and south of Canal Road.

The greater tree coverage along the northern side of the A1079 provides screening with intermittent views of the industrial estate from the road. Pocklington industrial estate has a 'prominent urban edge' which is visible from much of the surrounding area.

The visual sensitivity for this area is assessed as: **Medium**

### 1.4 Landscape Value

The area is not afforded any specific protection or landscape designations and has little overall recreation value other than the use of part of the airfield facilities by a gliding club.

The 'open space' to the northeast comprising extensive playing fields and recreational facilities provides an effective buffer between the airfield development and the residential properties in Pocklington.

Landscape value for this area is assessed as: **Low**

### 1.5 Overall Landscape Sensitivity

The character of the area is defined by the airfield and the activities that have evolved on and around it, including Pocklington Industrial Estate.

The topography is such that there are long views across much of the area with little vegetation cover other than sporadic planting secured as part of development proposals. The exception to this is at the eastern end of the area, where there is an amount of enclosure with an increase in mature planting and trees coverage, but this is, as is the airfield, visually dominated by existing structures, development and infrastructure.

The overall landscape sensitivity is assessed as: **Low**

Area 1 – Airfield/Area South of Canal Lane.			
Area	Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Overall Landscape Sensitivity
1	Low	Medium	Low

## 2.0 AREA 2 – BARMBY ROAD/YAPHAM ROAD AND THE MILE

### 2.1 Introduction

Area 2 is located to the northwest of Pocklington, between 'The Mile' and Pocklington Airfield.

The area is located within Landscape Character Type 2, Open Farmland Character Area B Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland and Character Area C Bugthorpe \ Bishop Wilton Wooded Rising Farmland.

### 2.2 Landscape Character Sensitivity

Area 2 wraps around the western edge of the Pocklington town, including the residential developments on Sherbuttgate, Algarth, The Mile and Dennison Road. The settlement edge is delineated by a mixture of boundary treatments comprising hedges and hedgerow trees that provide intermittent and inconsistent screening of the residential areas.

The landscape surrounding the settlement is predominantly agricultural, comprising mainly large arable fields interspersed with occasional pasture. The area has a well-defined field pattern delineated by hedgerows with small sporadic areas of woodland and occasional shelter belts.

Development is limited to sporadic farmsteads and traditional ancillary development.

The landscape character sensitivity for this area is assessed as: **Medium**

### 2.3 Visual Sensitivity

The area is visible from many houses on the edge of Pocklington and from isolated farmsteads. In particular the landscape adjacent the settlement is visually exposed, with open views across the landscape afforded to the residents on the edge of town.

Three of the main approach roads to Pocklington (The Mile, Yapham Road and Barmby Road) afford road users open views of the farmland.

The church tower in the centre of Pocklington is a prominent feature on the skyline when approaching the town from the west particularly from the Yapham Road.

The visual sensitivity for this area is assessed as: **High**

### 2.4 Landscape Value

The landscape is not subject to any specific protection or landscape designations.

The open landscape between Pocklington and Barmby Road is important as it provides separation between the settlements.

The eastern end of Area 2 around The Mile (particularly to the east of the road) shares many of the characteristics of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (ILA), as it is located within the transitional area between the 'Flat Open Farm' landscape and the Wolds character areas.

The extensive allotments off The Mile are a valuable recreational resource.

Landscape value for this area is assessed as: **Medium**

### 2.5 Overall Landscape Sensitivity

The sparsely populated agricultural landscape is reasonably attractive although it is commonplace in the region.

The existing settlement edge is well defined with little opportunity for 'infill' development. Views of the 'prominent urban edge' from the B1246 and the open countryside to the northwest could be softened by screen planting.

Generally the area is sensitive to new development, especially if it encroaches into the open countryside, although a triangle of land north of the B1246 Barmby Road, close to the existing housing on the edge of Pocklington (prominent urban edge) may have some capacity for low rise development that respects the existing views from the properties on the edge of the town. The land which is enclosed by plantation could accommodate development without affecting the character of the wider landscape, or reducing the apparent separation between Pocklington and Barmby Moor.

The overall landscape sensitivity is assessed as: **Medium**

Area 2 – Bramby Road/Yapham Road and the Mile. Area	Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Landscape Value	Overall Landscape Sensitivity
2	Medium	High	Medium	<b>Medium</b>

## Appendix 4 – Policy Extracts

### ERLP POLICY A6: VALE OF YORK SUB AREA

Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Vale of York sub area should:

#### **A. Housing**

1. Support the role of Pocklington and Market Weighton as the main focus for residential development in the sub area through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions.
2. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate with the scale and function of the settlement, in Bubwith, Holme on Spalding Moor, Stamford Bridge, Melbourne and Wilberfoss through the allocation of sites within the settlements and a range of urban extensions.
3. Contribute to the overall mix of housing in the sub area, including through the delivery of smaller properties.

#### **B. Economy**

1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors including tourism; manufacturing and engineering; and agriculture/ food and drink.
2. Promote employment development at Pocklington Industrial Estate and York Road, Market Weighton.
3. Support the role that Full Sutton and Holme and Spalding Moor Industrial Estates have in contributing to the rural economy.
4. Support development and investment that will contribute to the viability and vitality of Pocklington and Market Weighton Town Centres.
5. Support sensitive development which capitalises on, or enhances, the tourism potential of the Yorkshire Wolds, including the provision of small scale serviced and self-catering tourist accommodation in Market Weighton and Pocklington, and appropriately located touring caravan and camping parks, boutique/ specialist hotels or holiday parks.

## **C. Environment**

1. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including the Lower Derwent Valley and the River Derwent, and green infrastructure corridors, and avoid development that would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate.
2. Protect the diverse character, skyline and views across the Yorkshire Wolds, including the steep sided dales, rolling elevated farmland, western escarpment and extensive prehistoric ritual landscape, and the Lower Derwent Valley Important Landscape Area.
3. Take account of the character and quality of landmarks such as Church Hill at Holme on Spalding Moor, and respect, and, where possible, enhance views of these features.
4. Retain the distinctive character and landscape setting of villages on the Wolds.
5. Ensure the integrity of the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, and the Etton and North Newbald Groundwater Source Protection Zones, are protected.
6. Protect the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge, and its setting, from inappropriate development.
7. Manage improvements to the Pocklington Canal, River Derwent, River Foulness and Market Weighton Canal where it would create economic, environmental and recreational opportunities, and does not adversely affect conservation initiatives or the quality of the natural environment.
8. Maintain the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor, and Market Weighton and Goodmanham.
9. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the River Derwent and urban watercourses such as Pocklington Beck, including the risk of surface water flooding, having regard where appropriate to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies.

## **D. Community and Infrastructure**

1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and the City of York by supporting transport infrastructure improvements, particularly:
  - i. A1079 improvements;
  - ii. provision for two-way traffic on the A166 at Stamford Bridge; and
  - iii. improvements to walking, cycling and public transport facilities, including those set out within the Local Transport Plan individual settlement transport strategies and major cross-country routes, such as the Wolds Way and the Way of the Roses, the Public Right of Way network, and the National Cycle Network.
2. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including:
  - i. additional sewage treatment capacity within the existing Holme on Spalding Moor and
  - ii. Market Weighton waste water treatment works;
  - iii. primary health care capacity, including GPs and dentists across the sub area;
  - iv. drainage and flood alleviation schemes, particularly in Pocklington and Market Weighton; and
  - v. additional primary school pupil capacity for existing schools in Market Weighton.

## **ERLP POLICY ENV5**

### **Strengthening green infrastructure**

- A. Development proposals should:
  1. Incorporate existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design; and
  2. Capitalise on opportunities to enhance and/or create links between green infrastructure features such as those listed in Table 10. Links should be created both on-site and, where possible, with nearby green infrastructure features.

- B. Development proposals within, or in close proximity to, a green infrastructure corridor should enhance the functionality and connectivity of the corridor.

#### **ERLP POLICY S4**

- A. Outside of the settlements listed in Policy S3, development will be supported to help maintain the vibrancy of Villages (listed in Appendix B) and the Countryside where it:
  - 1. Is of an appropriate scale to its location taking into account the need to support sustainable patterns of development;
  - 2. Encourages the re-use of previously developed land where appropriate; and
  - 3. Does not involve a significant loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.
  - 4. Development in Villages and the Countryside should also accord with the specific provisions of parts B or C of this policy.

#### **Villages**

- B. Within the development limits of Villages, as set out on the Policies Map, the following forms of development will be supported where it does not detract from the character and appearance of the village:
  - 1. New housing, usually comprising a single dwelling;
  - 2. Affordable housing for local people;
  - 3. New and/or enhanced local services and facilities; and
  - 4. Economic development.

#### **Countryside**

- C. Outside of a development limit land will be regarded as the Countryside and the following forms of development supported, where proposals respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings:

1. Conversion of buildings for economic development (including work-live units), tourism or community uses. Conversions for new housing will be supported where the preservation of the building would enhance the immediate setting and where it:
  - i. would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset; or
  - ii. would re-use a redundant or disused building without significant alteration or significant extension.
2. Replacement dwellings;
3. New dwellings of exceptional quality or of truly outstanding innovative design;
4. Affordable housing for local people;
5. Agricultural, forestry or other rural-based occupational dwellings subject to demonstrating an essential need. Such dwellings will be subject to an agricultural occupancy condition;
6. Employment uses in accordance with Policy EC1;
7. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry uses;
8. New and enhanced infrastructure;
9. Energy development and associated infrastructure;
10. Development to support existing military defence operations; and
11. Sports, equine, recreation, community facilities and tourism development.

#### **NPPF POLICY**

1. Para 28 reinforces the need to retain and develop sport venues in rural areas.
2. Para 42 states that high quality communication infrastructure is essential and that the development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also play a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.

3. Para 43 says that Local Authorities should support the expansion of electronic communication networks.
4. Para 53 says Local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area.
5. Para 55 states that to promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. For example, where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby. Local planning authorities should avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless there are special circumstances such as:
  - the essential need for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside; or
  - where such development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of heritage assets; or
  - where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and lead to an enhancement to the immediate setting; or
  - the exceptional quality or innovative nature of the design of the dwelling. Such a design should:
    - be truly outstanding or innovative, helping to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas;
    - reflect the highest standards in architecture;
    - significantly enhance its immediate setting; and
    - be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area
6. Para 57 states the importance to achieve high quality design and inclusive design for all developments.

7. Para 58 states that local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected in the area. It states that development should function well and add to the overall quality of the area, establish a strong sense of place, respond to the local character and history and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials.
8. Para 64 states that permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take opportunities for improving the character and quality of an area
9. Para 69 wants policies and decisions to promote safe and accessible developments with clear pedestrian routes which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.
10. Para 70 supports the delivery of social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs by planning positively for the provision of shared space such as sport venues etc., and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities.
11. Para 73 states that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.
12. Para 74 maintains that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless there is significant material consideration.
13. Para 75 states that policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. LA's should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, e.g. adding links to existing rights of way networks
14. Para 109 states the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
  - protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
  - recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
  - minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

- preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

15. Para 110 states in preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.

16. Para 114 states Local planning authorities should:

- set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure; and
- maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast.

17. Para 183 states Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes and neighbourhood forums can use neighbourhood planning to:

- set planning policies through neighbourhood plans to determine decisions on planning applications; and
- grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.

18. Para 184 states Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. To facilitate this, local planning authorities should set out clearly their strategic policies for the area and ensure that an up-to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible. Neighbourhood plans should reflect these policies and neighbourhoods should plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies.
  
19. Para 185 states outside these strategic elements, neighbourhood plans will be able to shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a neighbourhood plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict. Local planning authorities should avoid duplicating planning processes for non-strategic policies where a neighbourhood plan is in preparation.

## Appendix 5 - East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Conservation Area Appraisal, Barmby Moor (October 2007)

The village of Barmby Moor probably originated as a Scandinavian settlement and there is a medieval moated site in the centre of the village. The Landscape Character Assessment identifies that the Church was largely re-built in the early 1850's, but the 15th century tower and stone spire were retained. Enclosure of open fields and common land largely took place in the late 18th century and that field pattern remains today, although there is an area of rectilinear Roman fields (now visible only as a crop mark), designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument to the west of the village.

Situated in a classic area of wetlands, in part of the north-eastern section of the Vale of York, just to the west of the Wolds, and in a landscape which has been extensively exploited by man for the best part of the last 10,000 years, Barmby Moor lies 11 miles east of York close to the market town of Pocklington. Low lying, it grew up at the junction of the Roman roads from York and Stamford Bridge to Brough beside a stream running from Keld or Skel Spring.

The village is only loosely built up with the older houses dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The medieval plan form of the village consisted of the Church and the site of its Manor House at the centre of the village, with two principal east-west streets - Main Street to the north, and Beckside to the south. These two streets are connected by short cross lanes on either side of the Manor House site. As long ago as 1772 Kimberley House and other buildings occupied an island garth on the Beckside Green, and by the later 18th century there was a substantial West End, with a large number of houses lining the two forks of the old Roman roads as they entered the village, and the eastern margins of the common beyond.

In 1775 the Jeffreys Map shows buildings lining Main Street, the Beckside, and various cross streets linking these two major streets; some buildings still stood at the West End, but a certain amount of shrinkage had already taken place there.

By the mid-19th century there had been erosions of the green, but the area has continued to be used for Parish functions.

The growth in population over the centuries has also obviously impacted on the size of the village:



The Church and the moated Manor House site stand together at the centre of the village. The Common lay to the west of the village, but was inclosed in 1783. There were two projections of the Common which encroached into the village and these were left as "greens", one alongside the main street, the other around a parallel street beside the beck.

These two streets are connected by short cross lanes which flank the Manor House site, one called Hall Spout by the mid-19th century, and by a third lane at the west end of the village along the former Commons edge.

In addition to the two greens there are wide grass verges beside other streets in the village giving the village a special character.

Barmby Moor lies in the "Barmby Moor Farmland" Landscape Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (ERYC, 2005). The Landscape Character Assessment describes this Character Area as being largely arable with areas of commercial development to the south of the A1079 and at the airfield south of Pocklington. Fields are in general medium in size, reflecting the scale of the landscape, and there are a few small rectilinear blocks of woodland scattered across the area. Several minor roads run through the area and there is a relatively high density of scattered development.

Barmby Moor has for some time been identified as one of the villages in the East Riding which it was considered had features making them worthy of being designated as Conservation Areas; and in 2005 it was one of 14 for which formal approval was given by the Council for works to proceed to bring this about.

This has resulted in the production of proposals for designation, which should result in additional protection being given to the village's historic core.

It is the inter-relationship between the built environment and open spaces within the core of the village which is responsible for Barmby Moor's special interest.

Enhanced further by the presence of water and mature trees, it has created a character which is rare in an East Riding context. The properties which provide the backdrop for the open spaces have a pleasing uniformity of scale and simplicity of design, being generally understated, but in a variety of coloured finishes which bring spontaneity and variety to the scene.

Considering that Barmby Moor is so close to the A1079 York to Hull Road, it is surprisingly green. The most prominent feature of the village is a small stream running next to Beckside, which is bordered by a stretch of open amenity grass and a row of weeping willows.

Next to the stream stands St. Catherine's Church, which has a large churchyard containing several different trees, including Turkey oak, blossom trees, ash, beech, pine, mature yew, sycamore and holly.



The Manor House grounds provide the other large open area in the centre of the village, but this is walled and screened from public view.

The rear entrance to the house has a small field with a mixture of trees on its border, including beech, ash and sycamore. Within the walls, the house is surrounded by a moat on two sides.

The eastern half of Main Street has a wide grass verge on one side with a number of mature blossom trees along its length.

Overall, most houses in the village do not have large front gardens and so these include numerous ornamental plantings, but few mature trees.

There are two Tree Preservation Orders within the Conservation Area. These are:

- Barmby Moor No. 8, Wayside Cottage, Beckside;
- Barmby Moor House Closes.

Outside the Conservation Area, but close by, are four further Tree Preservation Orders, as follows:

- Briarsfield, Land Adjoining.
- Barmby Moor No. 4 - The Briars, St. Helens Square.
- Barmby Moor No. 11 - The Bungalow, North Back Lane.
- Back Lane and Coach House Garth.

The open spaces within the Conservation Area play an important part in its special character, since they create a sense of spaciousness which most other East Riding villages lack. This is of course especially true in the area around Beckside which also affords much of the heart of the Conservation Area's tranquil and relaxed qualities.

The broad grass verges provide visual benefits to the north side of Main Street at its west end and also around St. Helen's Square.

Within the Conservation Area there is a variety of boundary treatment. Several of the properties are set directly at back-of-pavement-edge whereas others have their own private curtilages at the front. However, even when the properties are close up to the road they are often set behind wide grass verges which enhances the feeling of open space.



Where boundaries are in evidence they are usually by way of hedges or low brick walls.

The earliest archaeological evidence from the Parish dates to the Mesolithic period (c.8,500 - 4,500 BC), and comprises a petit tranchet arrow-head and some scrapers from Greenlands Farm; this is not surprising for a site on sands and gravel on the edge of the Wolds.

Neolithic activity is represented by three leaf-shaped arrow-heads, some flint scrapers, a flint sickle, and fragments of seven polished stone axes, and a flint axe. All this material attests to substantial human activity in the area, with the number of axes suggesting some woodland clearance and the sickle then suggesting the onset of cultivation, and accompanying permanent settlement.

Some early Bronze Age activity is indicated by the find of a barbed-and-tanged flint arrow-head from Greenlands Farm; this type of arrow-head is characteristic of the Beaker culture; however, other sites and finds of the earlier and middle Bronze Age are so far absent.

With the Roman Conquest of the area in AD71, the intensity of settlement and activity increases noticeably. Not only did many of the existing settlements continue to be occupied into the Roman period, but many more such settlements were founded, and the volume of archaeological finds demonstrating occupation increases substantially.

Two major Roman roads run past the south-western edge of the medieval village, one from York to Brough, the other to Stamford Bridge, but its eastern extent is less certain. Roadside settlements developing alongside Roman roads were a common phenomenon; however, as two Roman roads intersected just to the west of the village, there may have been good grounds for a Roman settlement to develop close to that crossroads. One of these sites is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and aerial photographs reveal a courtyard building, which is probably a Roman villa. Several coins from the Roman period have been found in the vicinity as well as brooches, a strap end, a rotary quern and substantial quantities of Roman pottery.

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement and land use is provided mainly by the place name evidence. The place name Barmby was originally Barnby, and comes from the old Norse from "Barne's Farmstead".

The modern form of Barmby Moor is a contraction of Barmby-upon-the-Moor and was not officially adopted until as late as 1935. Archaeological finds of this period are represented by a bronze 9th century copper alloy oval strap end and a copper alloy coin.

The economic history of Barmby was almost exclusively agricultural, and the volume of produce was enough to support a weekly market before 1823, when an annual fair was also still held.

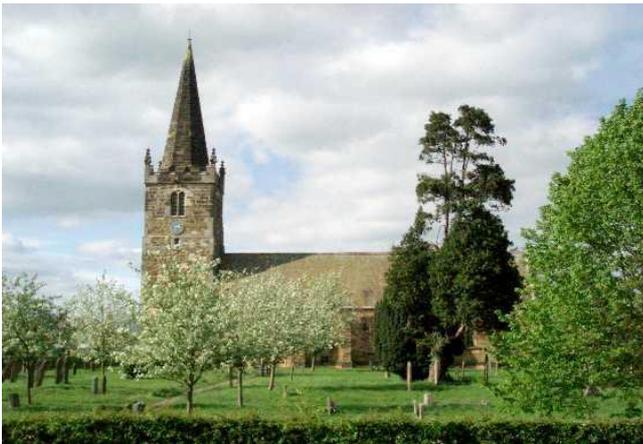
The former village cross stood on land which now forms The Laurels, at the junction of Main Street and Beckside, and it is presumed that the market may have been held in this area.

A windmill is recorded at Barmby in c.1295, but its site is unknown. Weavers were recorded here in the 1390's, and weaving was still being practised as a trade in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In the mid-19th century, retting was practised on the former common, providing flax for a mill in Pocklington; a large concentration of these retting pits is visible on aerial photographs of the land to the south-west of the village, near the north-eastern end of Grays Plantation and Frog Hall.

There were gravel pits in the north-east of the Parish in the mid-19th century, and sand and gravel were being extracted at Barmby Grange in the early 20th century.

The 20th century also saw the growth of industry close to the village including the repair of agricultural machinery, and garages and a café were opened beside the A1079 main road.

A major change in the 20th century came when Pocklington Airfield to the east of the village was opened for the RAF in 1941. Following its closure in 1946, it was developed as an industrial estate after 1965 with a small part of the airfield still being used by a gliding club.



The present Church, St. Catherine's, which dates from 1850 - 1852, was largely re-built, its predecessor being described as decayed in the late 15th and early 16th century. The Victorian building did, however, retain the old tower with its stone spire, a 15th century upper stage and west window with a probably earlier lower stage.

In 1664 there were five non-conformists in Barmby. A Quaker meeting house was licensed in 1707. By 1779 an Independent Meeting House was registered. This was followed by a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1807, subsequently re-built in 1869. A Primitive Methodist Chapel was registered in 1834. This was later converted for residential use.



Religious instruction was provided by the Parish Clerk from 1743. By 1835 there were two schools in which 38 paying pupils were taught. These increased to three schools by 1844. In 1845 a National School was built and enlarged in 1859. By the early 20th century attendance had grown to about 70, falling back to 55 during the Great War, but rising to 87 by 1931. Enlarged, it accommodated 140 children by 1934. After the second World War, senior pupils were transferred to Pocklington.

Within the Conservation Area the great majority of properties are two storeyed, though there are a few examples of single storey dwellings also.



Most properties are sited so that they face the road. Many of these have their frontages directly onto the public highway with others being set behind quite deep grass verges or within their own grounds. This is particularly true of the dwellings around Becksides and The Green, giving a spacious feeling to Barmby Moor's residential development.

For Barmby Moor's historic buildings, the material of choice for their construction has been brick. This may have been due, historically, to the material's local availability, but although with improvements to the road and to transport enabling materials to be brought in from much further afield - sometimes from overseas - the character of the materials used has not significantly changed



There is a wide diversity of roofing materials in Barmby Moor. Clay pantiles make up most of its roof coverings, but there is a substantial number of Welsh slate covered buildings in the Area. A few properties have concrete tiles.

The vast majority of windows in the Conservation Area are of traditional timber and are usually painted. There are a few examples of UPVC - normally on the more modern properties - such as on the south side of Main Street. Most of the windows, be they UPVC or timber, are finished in white or a similar light colour.

Doors are mostly constructed of timber and are generally of a more traditional character.

Almost without exception the properties within the Conservation Area are constructed of red/brown clamp facing bricks. A high proportion are finished in render or are of painted brick - usually cream.

This has the benefit of helping to break up what would otherwise be a brick dominated street-scape and adds to the Area's varied character.

A few properties also exhibit less usual paint colours. These include the use of soft yellow and pink finishes along the more usual creams and whites.

There is a surprising uniformity of chimney pots within Barmby Moor compared with other Conservation Areas. Round, red or cream, small to medium size pots predominate, there being only a few square pots. Neither is there the contribution of large pots one would expect to see elsewhere in Areas of similar age.

Listed Buildings are defined as "buildings of special architectural or historic interest" and those in the Barmby Moor area were last reviewed as part of a national survey in 1987. However, before this, Barmby Moor already had three Listed Buildings, the former Barmby Moor House Hotel on the A1079 having been listed in 1952, and the Church and the Manor House in 1967.

Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area are (all Grade 2):

- Laurels Farmhouse
- House Adjoining (to right)
- Barmby Moor House Hotel
- Church of St. Catherine
- The Manor House, Hall Spout



Other Listed Buildings outside the Conservation Area, but within the Parish are (all Grade 2):

- Milestone opposite “The Squirrels”
- Barmbyfield House, Keldspring Lane
- Former Gatekeepers House at Keldspring Crossing, Keldspring Lane
- Barmby Moor House, from the south east

There are a few buildings within the Conservation Area, that are of architectural or historic interest, even though they are not listed. These include:

- The Briars, St Helen’s Square
- Northwood House, St Helen’s Square
- The Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street
- Westfield House, The Green
- Nottingham Farm, Beckside
- The K6 Telephone Box
- Holborn Farm, Main Street.

These buildings all significantly contribute to the historic nature and character of the Conservation Area.

There are various buildings considered of additional visual importance due to their location. These include:

- Barmby Moor House – This property is significant when turning into The Green from the A1079.
- Westfield House – When travelling North up The Green.
- Cedar Lodge, when travelling south down Hall Spout.



Brandene on Chapel Street is also in an important location as it is placed on the junction between Chapel Street and Beckside.

The Boot and Slipper pub, on the east side of St Helen’s Gate at the Junction with main street also forms an important focal point.

Much of the focus of the village though is taken by the open green spaces and the large and impressive hedgerows and trees that form boundaries within the Conservation Area.

The boundaries of the Conservation Area have been drawn to include the village's remaining historic core, whilst omitting those areas of recent development which reflect a more modern character.

The Conservation Area includes most of the archaeologically important aspects of the village which are worthy of protection.

The special character or appearance of the Conservation Area can be found in part in its lack of intensive development, which has resulted in the majority of the village's historic character and appearance being retained intact.



### 1.2 What is your connection with the Parish?

Of the 193 returned questionnaires, two did not answer this question. Of the remaining 191 virtually all respondents live in the Parish. Several respondents, apart from living in the Parish, also have a combination of work, business and landowner connections to the Parish. Only one respondent has just a work and business connection to the Parish (Figure 2).

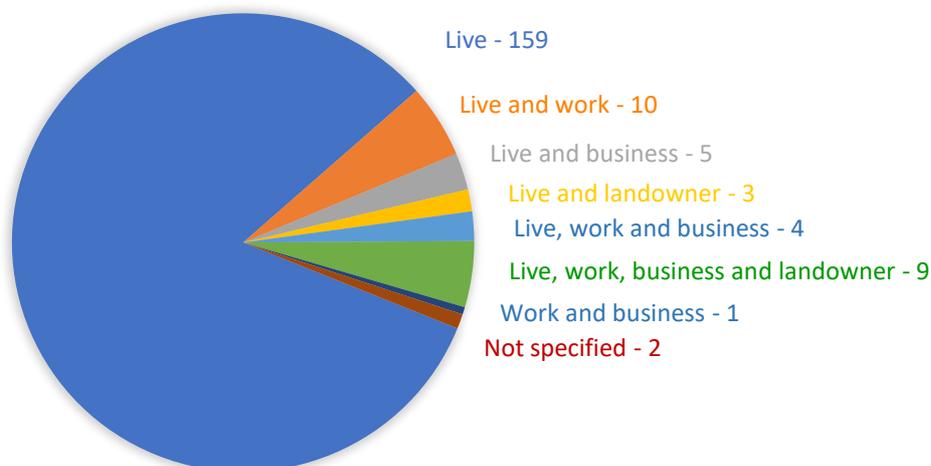


Figure 2: Connection with the Parish of Barmby Moor

Table 1: Connection with the Parish of Barmby Moor

	Number of responses	%
Live	159	82
Live and work	10	5
Live and business	5	3
Live and landowner	3	2
Live, work and business	4	2
Live, work, business and landowner	9	5
Work and business	1	1
Not specified	2	1

### 1.3 Which of the following are important to you?

The vast majority of respondents consider the following identified items to be important to them (Table 2): 181 people identified a peaceful and safe neighbourhood (94%), 172 people value the unspoilt countryside (89%), 169 for the community and its spirit (88%) and 168 for pleasant physical environment (87%). Over two-thirds consider a good bus service as important (73%). Around half of respondents consider that having the right housing and local employment opportunities available are important.

Table 2: Which of the following items are important

	Important		Neither		Not important		No opinion	
	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
Unspoilt countryside	172	89	6	3	2	1	13	7
The community and its spirit	169	88	10	5	4	2	10	5
Pleasant physical environment	168	87	7	4	1	1	17	9
Peaceful and safe neighbourhood	181	94	2	1	0	0	10	5
Good bus service	140	73	24	12	8	4	21	11
Right housing available	103	53	37	19	19	10	34	18
Local employment opportunities	88	46	35	18	33	17	37	19

1.4 Are there any other items not listed in Question 1.3 that are important to you?

Although 38 people (20%) suggested the following 10 items as important, it should not be considered that these are not also important to other people. It is just that these have been identified as additional items to those in question 1.3. All comments have been summarised in Figure 3.

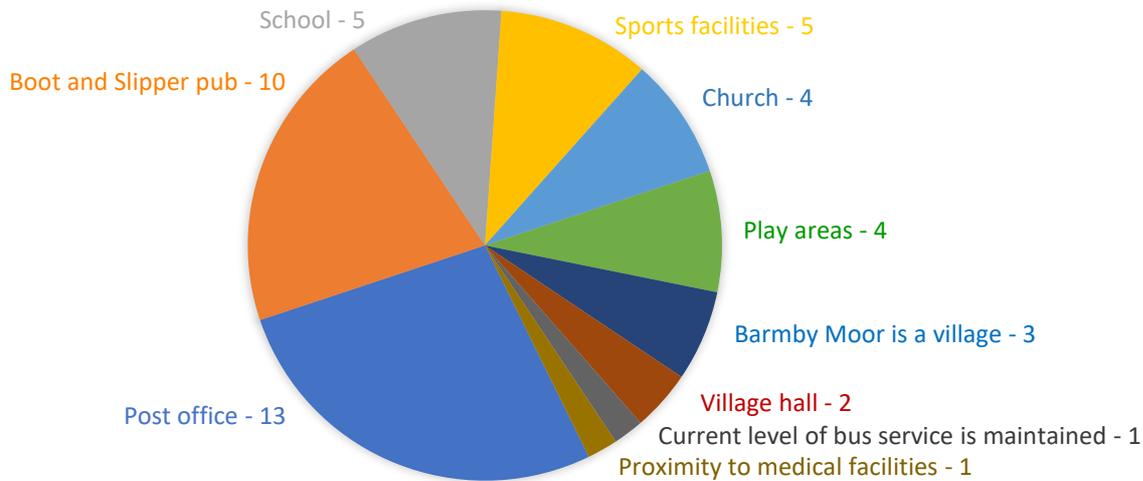


Figure 3: Other suggested important items of Barmby Moor

2. Demographics

2.1 To which age group do you belong?

According to the Census 2011 data, in 2011 Barmby Moor had a population of 903 residents. The age group of the national statistic differ slightly from the age groups set in the questionnaire (0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-69<sup>15</sup>, 70-84, 85+). From the 193 responses 3 people did not give their age group. The main group of people replying to the questionnaire was from the age group 50-69 years with 97 people (51%) followed by 51 people (27%) from the age group 70-84 years (Figure 4).

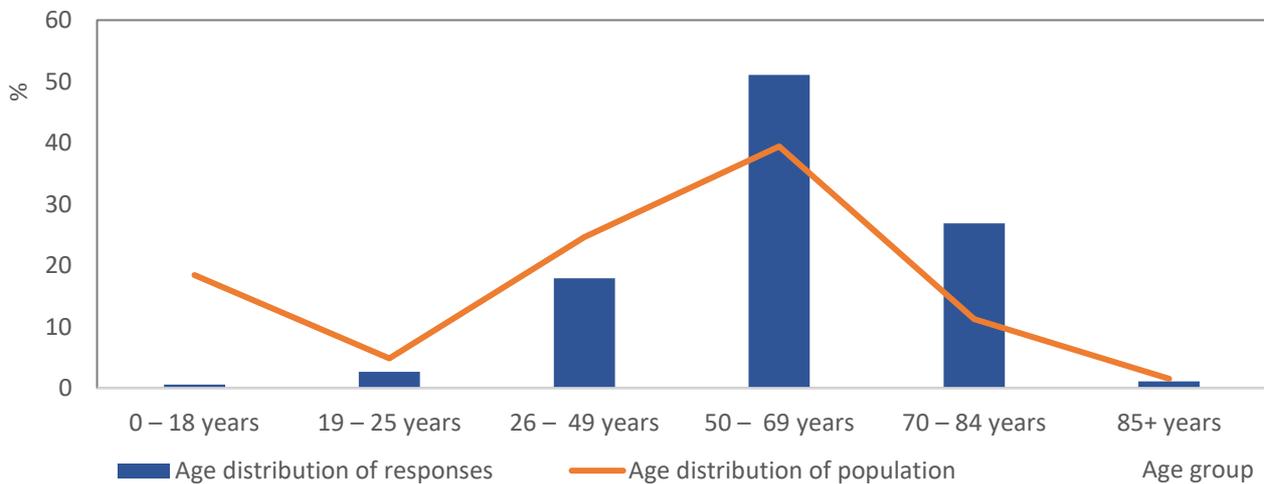


Figure 4: Age distribution of respondents of the Neighbourhood questionnaire in comparison to the age distribution of residents in Barmby Moor

<sup>15</sup> The census data 2011 only records the age group 65-74. For comparison with the age group of the questionnaire, this age group has been evenly distributed between the age groups 50-69 and 70-84.

### 3. Gap between Pocklington and Barmby Moor

*3.1 Do you agree that the physical separation of Pocklington and Barmby Moor is important and should be maintained?*

This question had a very high response rate with 191 residents (99%) answering this question. Only 2 residents (1%) responded with no opinion. Of these 191 people, 174 think the gap between Pocklington and Barmby Moor should be maintained, whereas only 17 disagree with this strategy (Table 3).

*Table 3: Gap between Pocklington and Barmby Moor*

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
174	90	17	9	2	1

### 4. Street naming

*4.1 Barmby Moor Parish Council has a policy of naming new streets after and in remembrance of a person who gave his or her life in service to this country. Do you agree that this policy should be continued?*

Similarly, to the previous question, there was a high response rate to this question. Only 12 residents (6%) responded with no opinion. The minority of responses, 24 (12%) disagree; 157 (82%) of the residents support the policy of the Parish Council about street naming (Table 4).

*Table 4: Street naming*

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
157	81	24	12	12	6

### 5. Housing

*5.1 Would you like to see more than new single houses built within the village?*

A majority of respondents (48%) would not like to see more than new single houses built within the village, while a significant number (38%) would. A total of 38 residents (20%) did not answer this question, which has been taken to mean that they had no opinion on this matter

*Table 5: New single houses built within the village*

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
62	32	93	48	38	20

### 5.2 What types of new homes do you think are needed in our village?

From 193 questionnaires 12 people did not answer this question at all, which has therefore been classified as “no opinion”. Of the remaining 182 residents, 63 people are against additional housing in Barmby Moor while 109 people would welcome new homes. Rather puzzlingly, of the people answering with “no additional housing needed” nine still identified the types of houses needed (Figure 5).

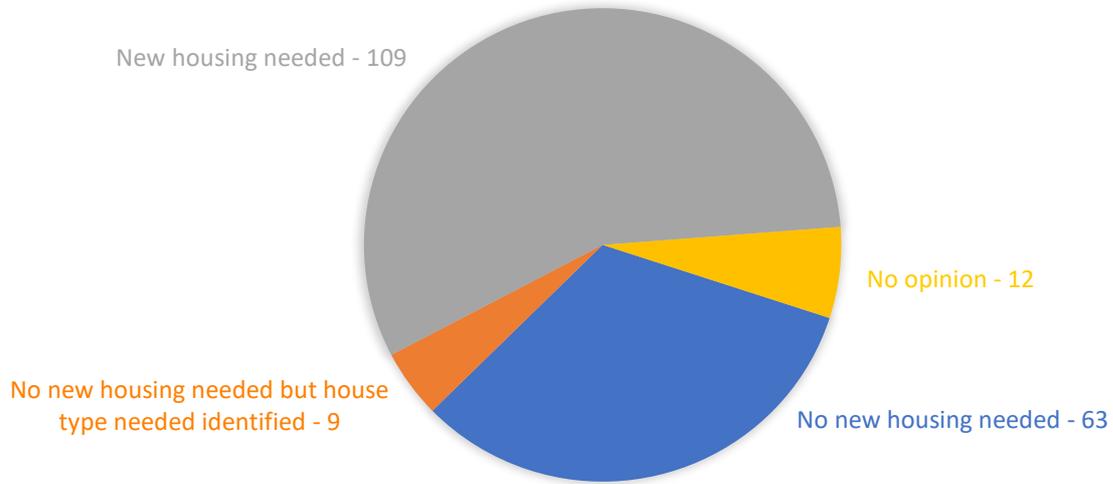


Figure 5: Need for new houses in Barmby Moor

Of the people identifying the need for new housing, the majority favour semi-detached/terraced houses (2 or 3 bedrooms), with a lesser but still significant amount identifying bungalows and eco-homes as being required (Figure 6).

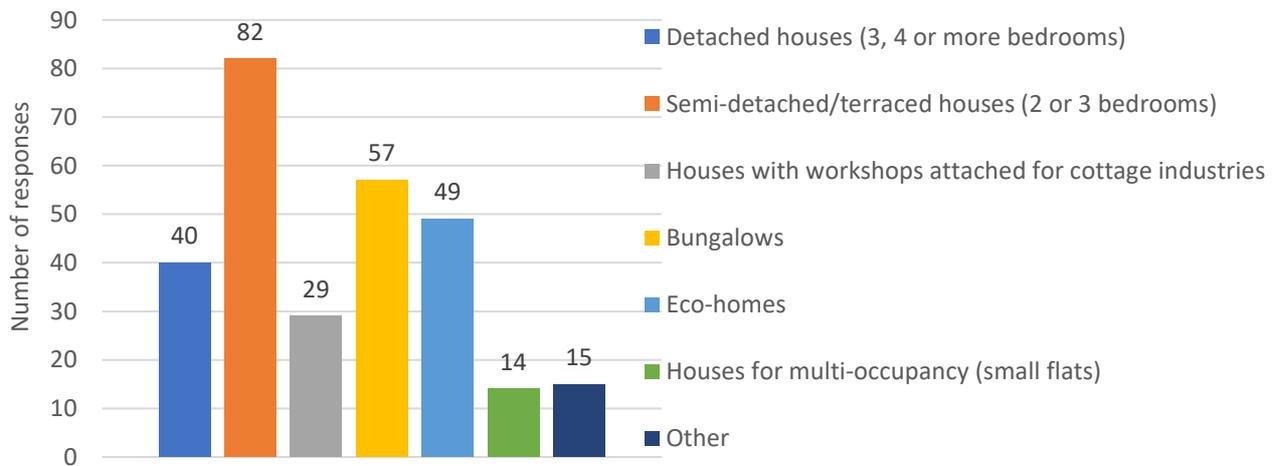


Figure 6: Identified needed types of houses in Barmby Moor

(Other: 15 people suggested other types of new housing as being needed in Barmby Moor, Figure 7 identifies these suggestions with their frequency)

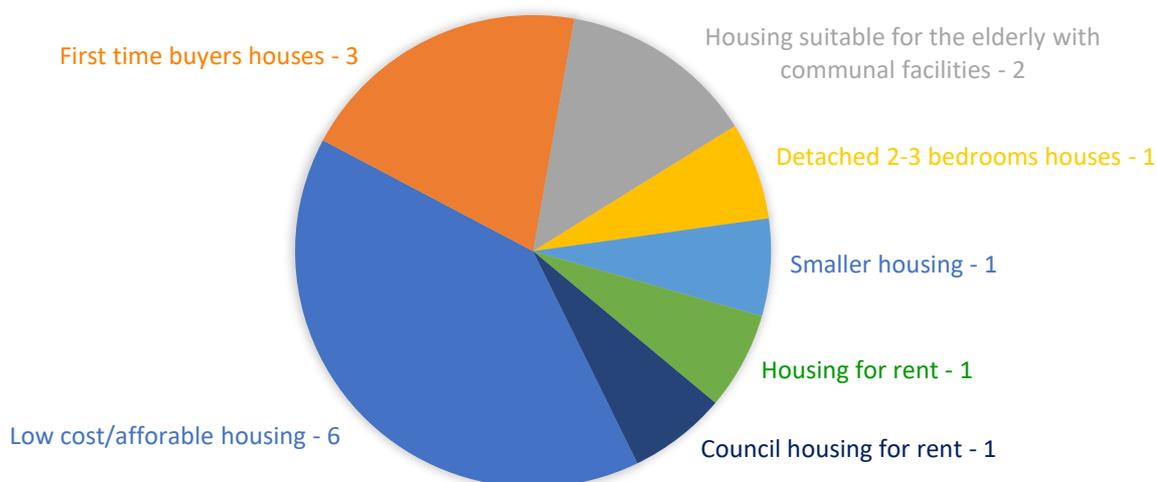


Figure 7: Other types of suggested housing needed in Barmby Moor

5.3 Do you feel that there is a need for affordable housing developed by a housing association especially to meet the needs of those households in the local community who cannot afford to buy outright or rent privately?

Only 17 residents (9%) did not have an opinion on this. Of those that did respond 43% see the need for new affordable houses, while 48% are against it (Table 6).

Table 6: Need for affordable housing

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
83	43	93	48	17	9

5.4 If you answered 'Yes' to Question 5.3, please tell us what type of affordable housing you think should be developed?

This question was calculated on 91 answers, with 83 "Yes" answers from question 5.3 with respondents who just answered question 5.4 also included.

The results show that people who would like more affordable housing in the village would firstly like starter homes, secondly followed by shared ownership and thirdly by affordable housing for rent (Table 7). Most people also favour two of the affordable housing types (31-people). Only 27-people ticked one of the options and only 23-people welcome all versions of affordable housing.

Table 7: Type of affordable housing

	Nr	%
Affordable housing for rent	43	27
Shared ownership (part rent/part sale)	52	33
Starter homes (homes for sale at a 20% discount)	63	40

## 6. Employment

### 6.1 Do you think there is a need for more employment opportunities in our Neighbourhood Area?

The responses to this question were nearly equal in number; 90-people (47%) see a need for more employment opportunities while 88-people (45%) do not see a need for it. Only 8% of people did not reply to this question (Table 8).

Table 8: Need for more employment opportunities

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
90	47	88	46	15	8

### 6.2 If you answered 'Yes' to Question 6.1, what size of business?

More people answered this question than would be expected from question 6.1, with 92 answers received. Of these 92 people, 50% favour small business with 1-5 employees, 35% favour medium business with 6-20 employees and 14% large business with 20+ employees (Table 9).

Table 9: Size of business

	Nr	%
Small (1-5 employees)	77	50
Medium (6-20 employees)	54	36
Large (20+ employees)	22	14

### 6.3 If you answered 'Yes' to Question 6.1, what sector of business do you think should be encouraged?

The questionnaire allowed multiple responses to this question with 94 responses in total. There was a clear tendency of people preferring one or two sectors of business with a decreasing number for all suggested sectors. Of the 94 responses, people would firstly like to see agricultural and related industries, followed by IT and new technology, manufacturing and then retail (Figure 8).

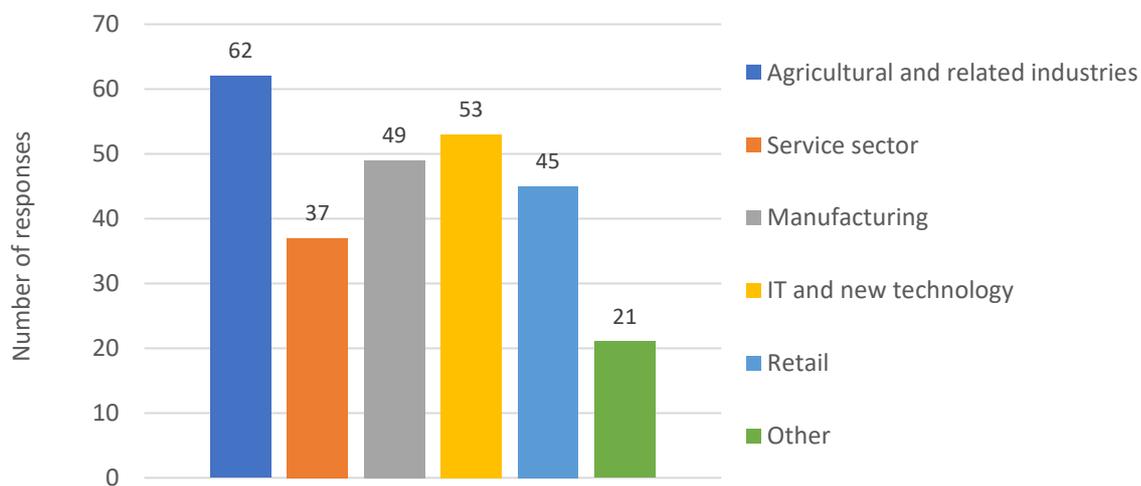


Figure 8: Sector of business

In the "Other" category, 21 additional comments and general suggestions have been made. These include that people like all manner of business, setting-up of a cottage industry, a village shop and a café. Also, some people did not directly answer the question, but mentioned that they do not mind the type of business so long as it is located in the Pocklington industrial estate. A few answers given are not seen as related to the question.

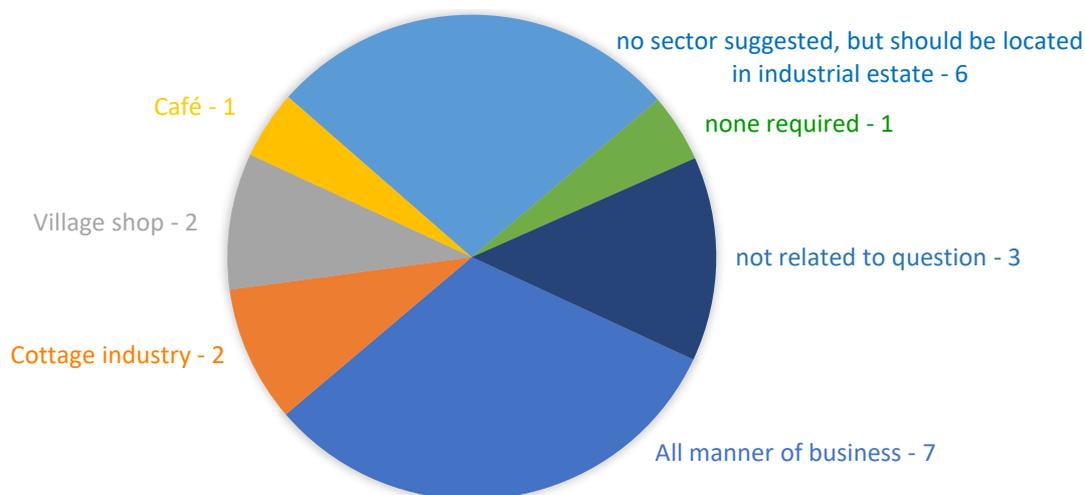


Figure 9: Suggested sectors of business

## 7. Village Shop

### 7.1 Would you like to see and would you support a village shop in Barmby Moor?

The village shop was widely supported by respondents with 84% answering yes, 11% showed no interest in a village shop and 5% did not answer this question (Table 10).

Table 10: Village Shop

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
162	84	21	11	10	5

## 8. Conservation area

### 8.1 Do you agree that the character/identity of the conservation area should be protected?

The result of this question show clearly that residents would like to keep the character/identity of the conservation area with 89% agreeing to the protection plan. A small minority of 3% disagree with 8% of no opinion (Table 11).

Table 11: Conservation area

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
172	89	6	3	15	8

## 8.2 What features of the conservation area do you think are important?

A high response rate with 188 respondents answering this question. The most important features being identified as the existing stream (180) and existing open spaces, greens and wide grass verges (175) (Figure 10).

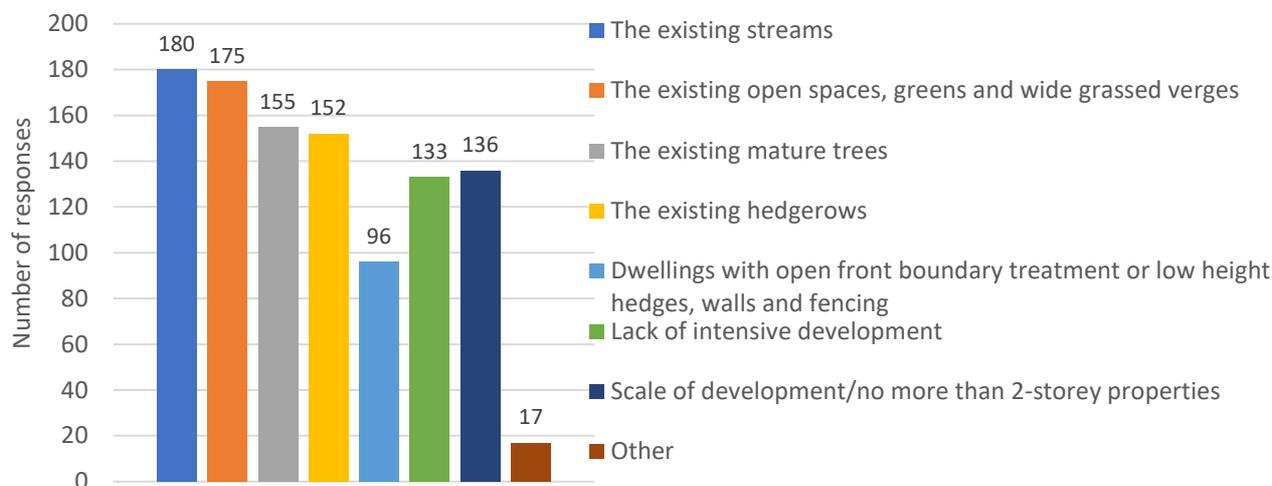


Figure 10: Important features of the conservation area

Under the “Other” category, the following features of the conservation area have been suggested by respondents as being important: (a) good management of existing stream, open spaces, greens and wide grass verges, existing mature trees and existing hedgerows, (b) preservation of the village wildlife areas, (c) no infill areas to be overdeveloped with multiple housing and (d) close check on building extensions.

## 9. Countryside

### 9.1 Are you aware of any need for any development in the countryside around the village that is needed to maintain the vibrancy of the village?

The majority of respondents, numbering 138, do not see a need for any development around the village to maintain its vibrancy (72%). Only 24 respondents (12%) do think there is a need for development, and 31 (16%) had no opinion on this topic (Table 12).

Table 12: Needed development to maintain vibrancy of the Barmby Moor

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
24	12	138	72	31	16

9.2 If you answered 'Yes' to Question 9.1 please state what development you consider is needed and where this could be located.

A total of 27 people answered this question, which is more than expected from question 9.1. Some of the answers had more than one suggestion and was therefore counted under different categories which resulted in a total number higher than 27. The answers given are shown in Figure 11.

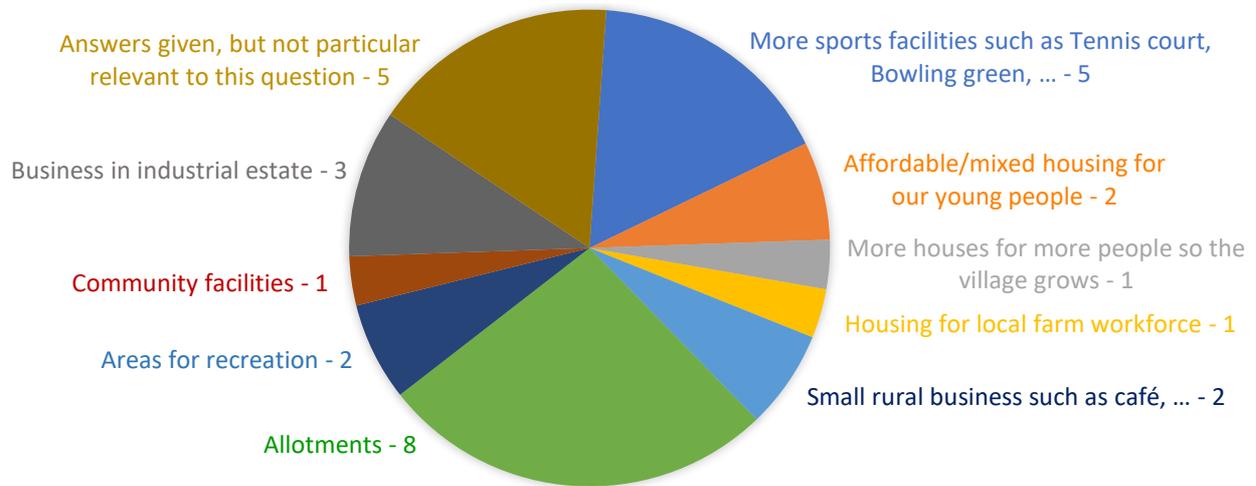


Figure 11: Suggested development to maintain vibrancy of Barmby Moor

## 10. Local green spaces

### 10.1 Would you like to see the current 'Open Spaces' in Barmby Moor designated as 'Local Green Spaces'?

The majority of residents, 81%, would like to see the current 'Open Spaces' in Barmby Moor designated as 'Local Green Spaces'. Only 12% are against this and 7% had no opinion on this topic (Table 13).

Table 13: Open spaces

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
155	80	24	12	14	7

10.2 Are there any other open spaces close to the community they serve that you consider would qualify as and benefit from 'Local Green Space' designation? Please identify the location of the space and state why you consider it to be special to the local community.

A total of 30 people replied to this question. The locations stated are shown in Figure 12.

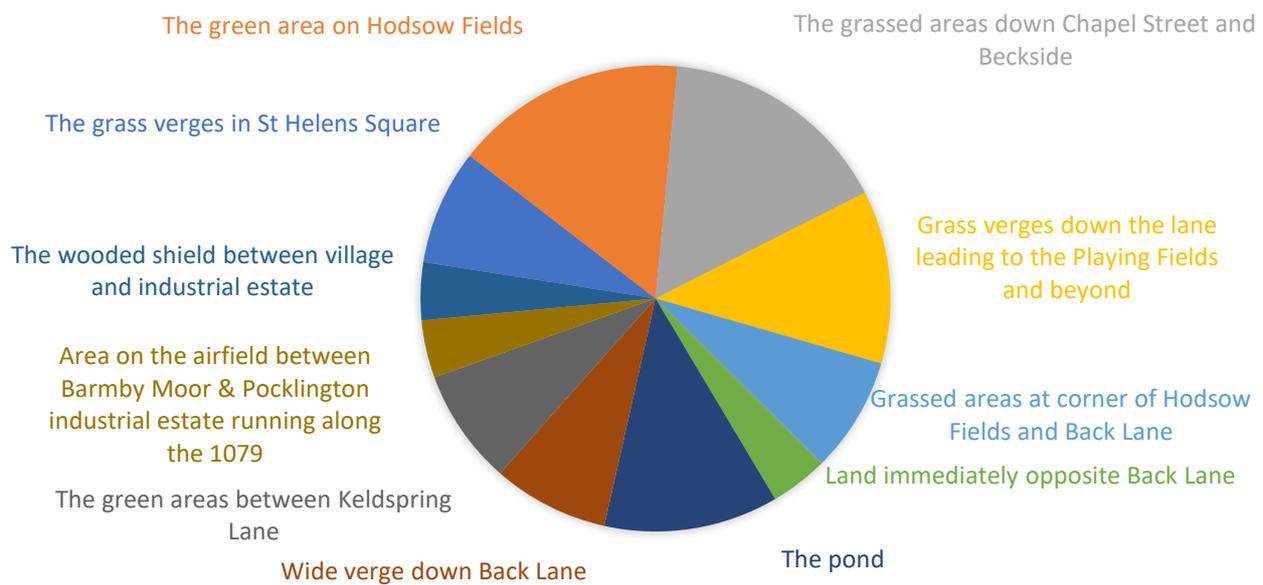


Figure 12: Suggested sights for open spaces

(Three people suggested the paddocks surrounding the Manor and two people suggested the land between the pond and Back Lane as qualifying as benefiting from 'Local Green Space' designation but these have been discounted as the land is privately owned.)

## 11. Reducing the risk of environmental damage/Renewable energy development

### 11.1 Do you think we should include provision in the Neighbourhood Plan for the following?

A total of 173-people answered this question (Figure 13). Several respondents provided comments in the 'Other' section as detailed below.

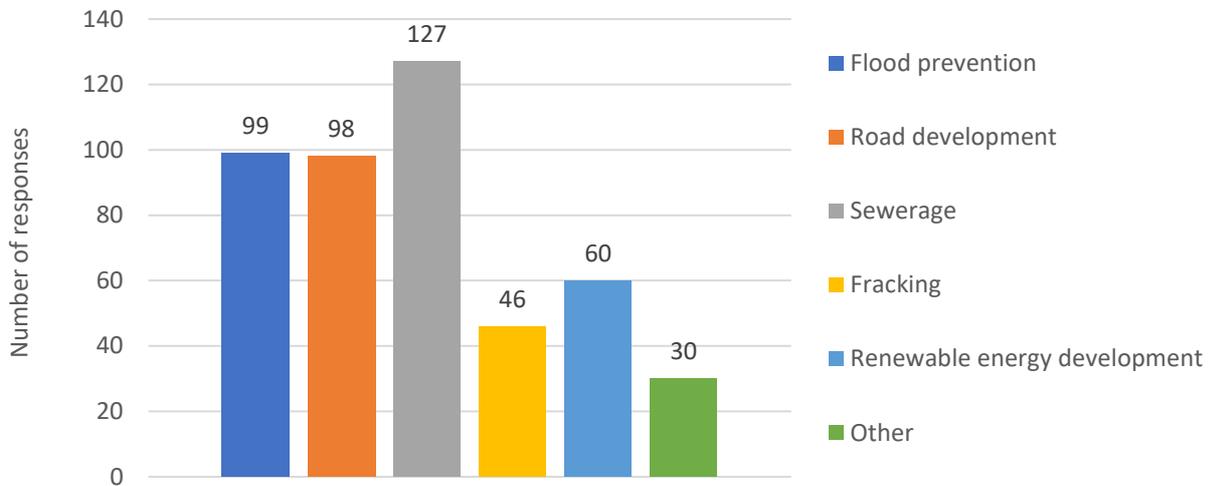


Figure 13: Environmental provision we include in the Neighbourhood Plan

Under 'other' all together 33 comments have been made. They are not directly offering new options for which provisions should be made in the NDP. The comments are about the local situation and are mostly related to topics 1 to 5. From the comments, 3 have been about flood, 7 about road development, 3 about sewerage, 14 against fracking, 1 about renewable energy and 6 about the road/traffic situation within the main village. A separate group with 4 comments included what people would like/suggest, 3 of which can be counted under renewable energy and 1 under flood prevention.

## Other community aspirations

### 12. Traffic management and transport links

#### 12.1 Do you think Barmby Moor needs an improved bus service?

A majority of residents (64%) are pleased with the existing bus service and do not think it needs improvement. Nearly a quarter (23%) would like to see an improved bus service for the Parish and a smaller number (13%) having no opinion on this topic (Table 14).

Table 14: Bus service

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
44	23	124	64	25	13

12.2 Do you think road safety needs to be improved in any of the following areas?

There were 173 respondents to this question. The main concern was the speed of traffic and the road condition within the Parish. Under the "Other" category the following areas of road safety have been suggested as needing improvement: volume of traffic, dropped kerbs, hedges imposing on footpaths and the set-up of barrier/kerbing to discourage vehicular access on greens and fields.

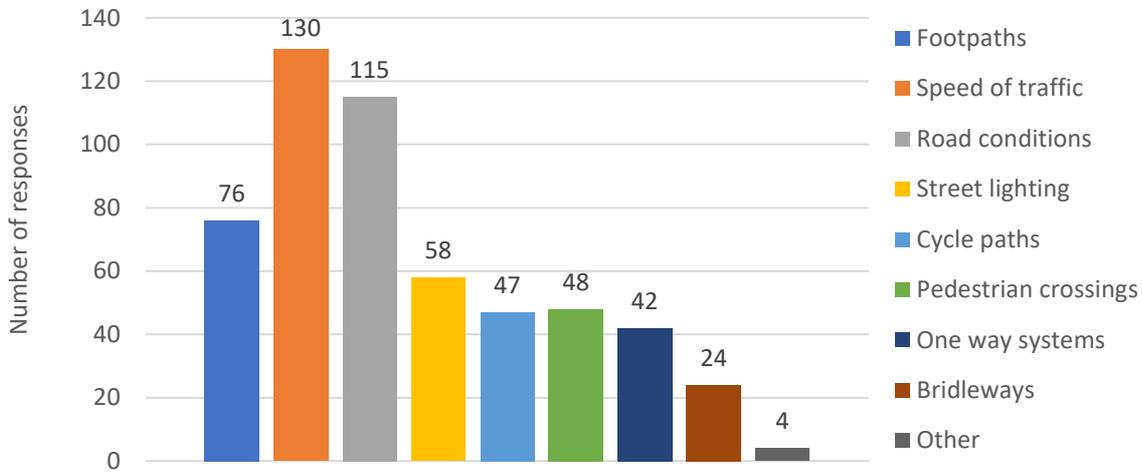


Figure 14: Road safety

12.3 Do you think that the A1079 in our area needs improving?

The A1079 and its connection with Barmby Moor led to a high response rate to this question; 95% of residents answered this question. The majority at 60% identified that the A1079 needs improvement, while 35% did not (Table 15) and 9 respondents (5%) held no opinion.

Table 15: A1079

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
116	60	68	35	9	5

12.4 If you answered 'Yes' to Question 12.3 please state what you think these improvements should be:

A total of 118 comments have been made in relation to this question. Many of them have were not directly related to the question. The more related answers have been summarized and the results are presented in Figure 15.

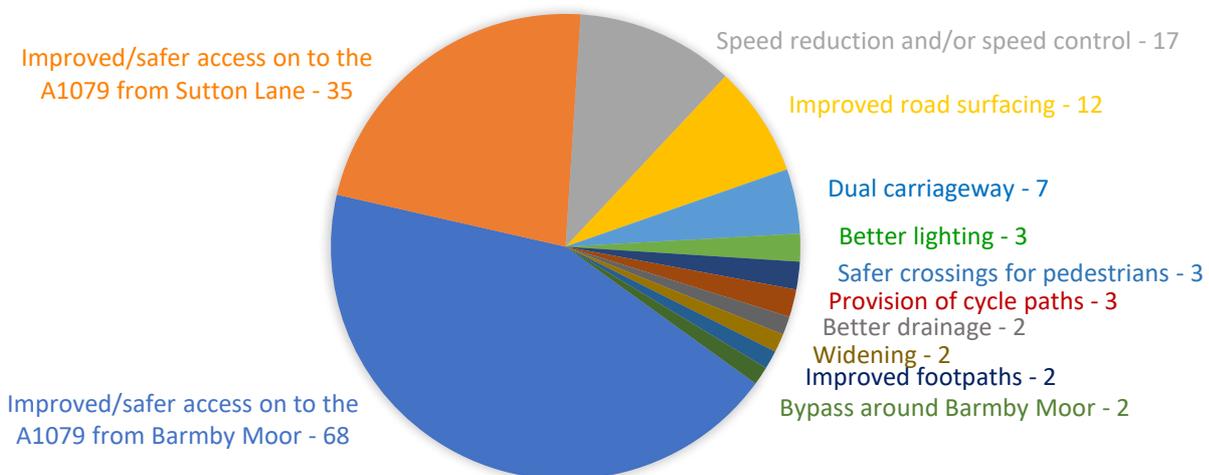


Figure 15: Road improvements

12.5 Do you think that there are any car parking issues in the village that need addressing?

This question was answered by 94% of residents. The topic of parking seems to be a major issue within the Parish with 62% of residents concerned about parking and only 32% responding they think there is no issue. (Table 16).

Table 16: Car parking

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
120	62	62	32	11	6

12.6 If you answered 'Yes' to Question 12.5 please state what you think the specific issues are that need addressing?

A total of 117-people made comments to this question. Comments have been summarised and presented in Figure 16.

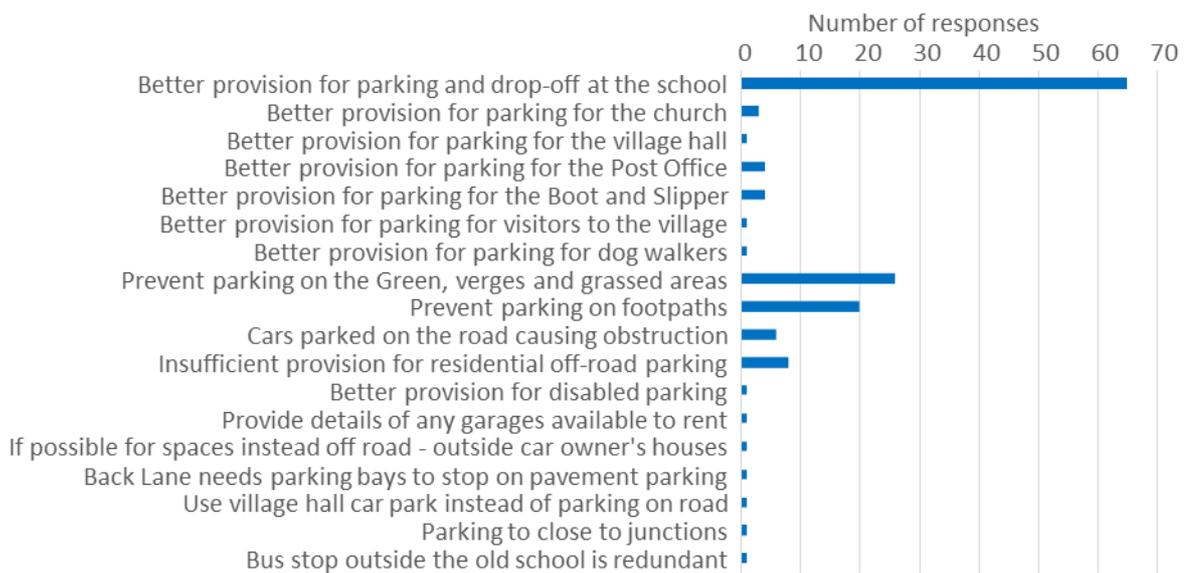


Figure 16: Car parking issues identified as needed addressing

Apart from around the school where car parking has been identified by respondents as causing particular problems, the following areas have also been mentioned (Figure 17).

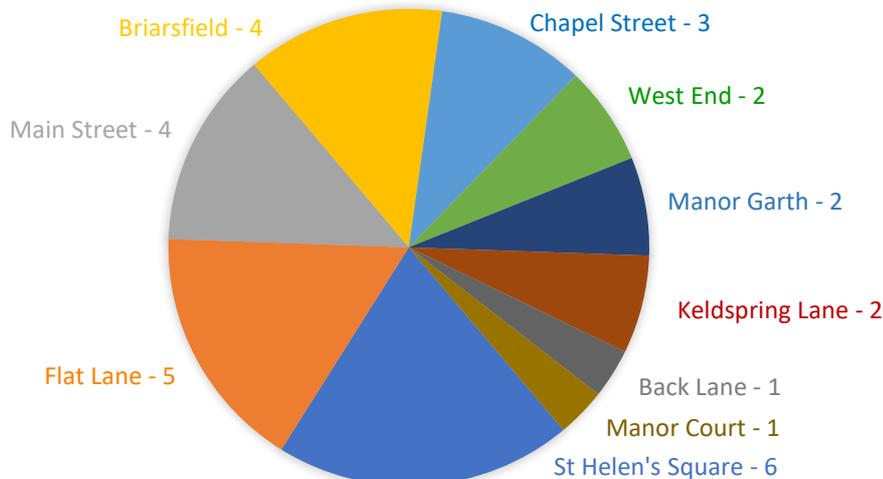


Figure 17: Other suggested areas with parking issues

### 13. The local landscape and wildlife

*13.1 Barmby Moor has three wild life areas (the village green to the south of Beckside, the south east corner of the grounds to St Catherine’s Church and the Calley Heath Nature Reserve situated adjacent the A1079 at the north-west of the Parish boundary. Are you aware of these?*

A high percentage of 70% of residents support the existence of the local wildlife areas in the Parish, with 26% of residents against the local wildlife areas for various reasons. Only 5% of residents did not reply to this question (Table 17).

Table 17: Wildlife area

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
134	69	50	26	9	5

*13.2 Do you have any comments you would like to make about these existing wildlife areas?*

There were 43 positive comments about the existence of wildlife areas. They value the biodiversity it brings, mention the importance to bees and the existence and developing of wild flowers but also the educational value to children to see a managed area of land return to the wild.

Conversely, 8-people clearly are against the wildlife areas in the village, their main concern being the look of the area. Another group of 13-people are not directly against them but don't like their current appearance. It was also mentioned that no signs exist and management plans are not available to the public. Of these one person commented that signs must be bigger to be of any value.

The Calley Heath Nature Reserve, managed by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, received less comments, two clearly positive and one negative comment. A few people complained about the management and eight people were not aware of its existence.

Comments also included reference to good management, the long-term existence of the wildlife areas and the encouraging of residents in the village to get involved with supporting the wild life areas.

*13.3 Should we encourage more wildlife areas in the village?*

The majority of residents at 54% would like to see more local wildlife areas in the village, 31% do not see the need for more wildlife areas, and 15% of residents had no opinion on this topic (Table 18).

Table 18: More wildlife areas

Yes		No		No opinion	
Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
105	54	60	31	28	15

*13.4 If you answered ‘Yes’ to Question 13.3 do you have any specific suggestions where these wildlife areas could be located?*

This question received 51 written comments, of which some had more than one suggestion. Figure 18 shows the distribution of the answers.

Under the “Extend or join up existing areas” section all comments referred to allowing the existing Beckside area to extend to the church thereby providing a link / wildlife corridor. The “Other grass or village green areas” included suggestions about village greens on Main Street, areas around trees on Main Street, the area between Back Lane and the pond, around the pond or the area between Briarsfield and Keldhome. “Linear features” mainly include the lane down to the playing fields and beyond, and verges or hedgerows around the village. The pond refers to the one at the village end towards Pocklington, and the bog the one at the corner of Keldspring Lane.

The Beck itself was mentioned as being a core element of the village that should be protected and enhanced with its wildlife potential developed. Other “Specific areas” include the area to the left of Keldspring Lane just passed the new development, the areas of woodland in the field just outside the village to the east on the right hand side between Barmby Moor and Pocklington and the A1079 opposite the Industrial Estate, the woodland at Briarsfield and the idea of a new environmentally managed path connecting the main village with Barmby Moor Common. “Other general areas” were to encourage any new developments to embrace the wildlife around us, allotments with a wildlife boundary and overall more small areas should be set aside as wildlife areas in a rural area. “Other general area(s) as educational projects” include two comments, one not giving an area just mentioning a smallish area for children to maintain as a school project and the second directly locating a similar area on the school grounds. The category of “Other comments” include a lot positive comments about wildlife areas and their essential need to pollinate flowers and crops and reflect the beauty of the countryside. Only one comment referenced the existing wildlife areas within the village causing friction.

(The Manor grounds were suggested as possible wildlife areas but this have been discounted as the land is owned privately.)

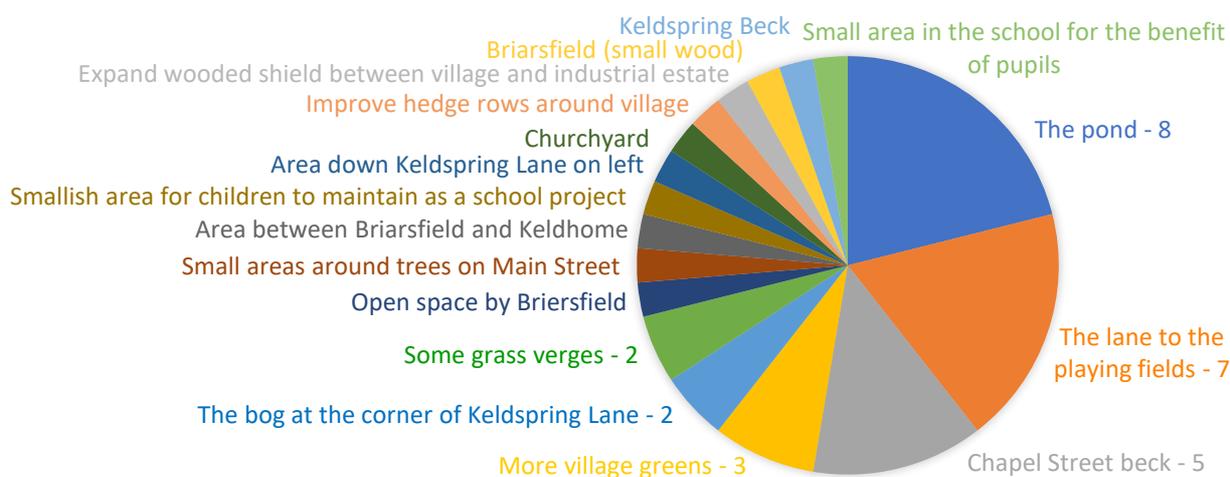


Figure 18: Suggestions for new wildlife areas (if not specifically stated in the figure it was suggested by one person)

### 13.5 Are there any areas of the landscape within our Area that you feel need improvement?

In a similar fashion to question 13.4, 51 written comments are made to this question. Some of the comments included more than one topic, lots of the comments are not directly about the landscape but instead about general appearance. According to the given answers, people feel that nearly all areas within the parish need improving. Comments have been made about the maintenance of footpaths, village greens, grass verges, hedges and trees throughout the village, road surfaces within the village, roadside rubbish, the look of the village entrance, the look of the two houses next to the post office, the old school building and the area around the school. The Beck itself was mentioned as well as the pond. Two suggestions have been made about more wildlife areas, such as in the play park for education or the area to the left-hand side of Keldspring Lane. There were two comments that more hedges and trees should be planted as a number of trees have been taken down recently. There were 8 comments not related to the question and 5 respondents do not see any areas in need of improvement.

## 14. Community well-being/involvement

### 14.1 Do you think there should be an increase in provision of any of the following events?

The question received 143 responses. Most residents would welcome more whole village events but also to be more informed about upcoming events (Figure 19).

Under the "Other" category, some specific suggestions have been made but also a fair amount of general comments and complaints. Direct suggestions included bonfire night celebrations, aerobic classes, Tai Chi and well-being classes, bands, Easter egg hunt, baby and toddler group and events for the whole family. Some of these suggestions already take place in the village, such as the baby and toddler group in school. The comments and complaints could be summarized as: there should be more activities for young people in the village but also that they should get more involved in the community. Also, a "Befriending service" to ensure lonely or vulnerable residents are included in village life and the community was suggested. Further comments include that an existing activity had to close through lack of support, but that people who actually make the effort to organise activities should be supported more and not be criticised.

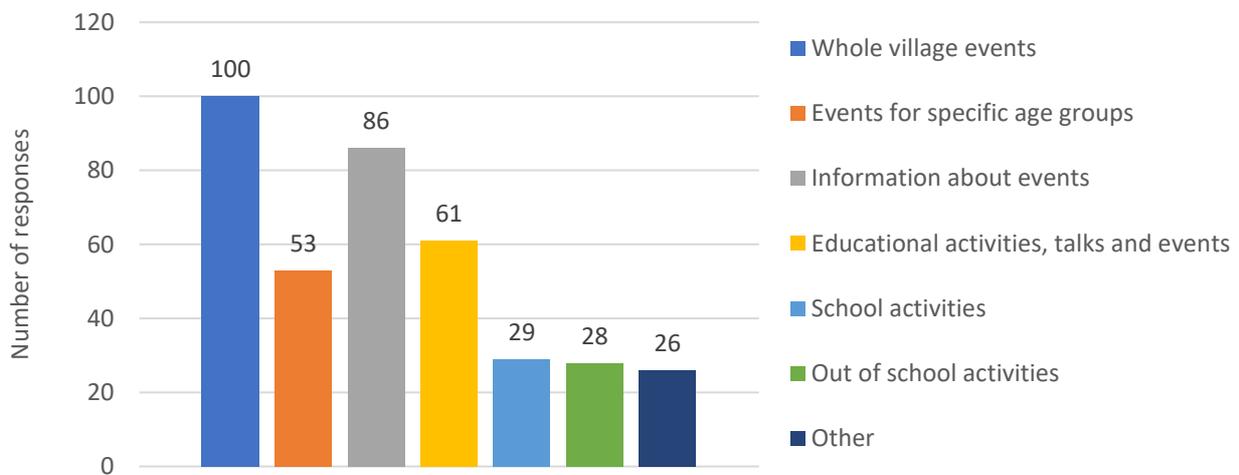


Figure 19: Suggested events

14.2 If you would like to make any specific suggestions relating to your answers to 14.1 please write them in the box below:

This question received 24 responses. Of these, some of them are specific suggestions for events, while others are general suggestions or complaints. The specific suggestions are shown in Figure 20 and partly contain suggestions already made for events from question 14.1.

Under the “Public talks” category, topics such as bridleways, footpaths, conservation area and the Calley Trust have been mentioned. Under “Activities that bring residents together”, allotments, crown green bowling, tennis courts, play park, a village scarecrow or wheely-bin competition have been mentioned. General suggestions commented that more volunteers to organise events are needed and that people should be more encouraged to join in, especially the elderly and people living alone. Comments were also received on the need for better information about events, either by regularly leaflets, email or even more direct approaches. The playing field was another topic; it was suggested that this should be used more widely, and the playing field committee should organize events to fundraise money for the village. The fair was also mentioned, that it was not taking place this year and the Barmby Moor feast is on the same day as Bishop Wilton Show.

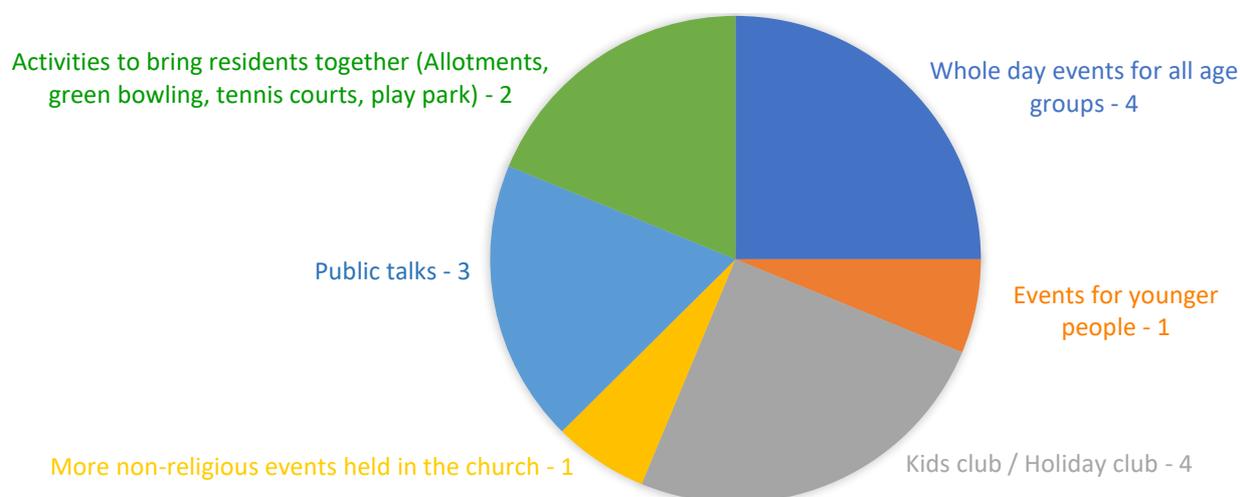


Figure 20: Suggestions for events

## 15. Your Village, Your Parish!

15.1 Is there anything you wish to mention that you particularly like about the Village or Parish?

Comments particularly about what was liked about the village or parish totalled 107. Common themes included that it is a lovely, beautiful, safe, peaceful and unspoilt place to live, with friendly people, a good sense of community, and had good facilities in the Boot and Slipper pub, the post office, the church, the village hall and the sports fields. The open spaces, the village greens, becks and the surrounding countryside were considered attractive and important features that must be maintained. The annual Feast is an important event for the village and its community. The importance and appreciation of the Boot and Slipper pub and the facilities and events it provided to the village were mentioned several times; described as a real asset and the hub of the community.

### *15.2 Is there anything you wish to mention that you particularly dislike about the Village or Parish?*

This question received 86 comments, often making more than one point. The total number of comments is therefore higher than 86. The main topics people raised were: traffic, parking, condition of roads, footpaths and buildings, environmental issues and missing facilities.

Most responses were about the traffic, 20-people complained about the speed of traffic going through the village and to a lesser extent the number of heavy vehicles going through the village.

Problems of parking were mentioned in 17 comments in a number of different ways, including limited or no parking possibilities in new housing areas, parking at the school, parking near the post office, parking on grass verges and parking generally obstructing the traffic.

Road conditions were a frequent concern, 16 comments mentioned the condition of the roads generally, but the highest number related to Main Street. The condition of verges and kerbs were also mentioned.

The condition of buildings within the Parish was also raised in 13 comments. People complained about the situation of the abandoned houses near the post office. It concerns people that new houses will not fit in with the existing style and therefore change the look of Main street. The neglected old school building was also referenced.

The situation of footpaths was also mentioned in 6 comments. Issues here have been the condition along the A1079, the road to Pocklington, no walking possibilities around the village and the overgrowing hedges adjacent to footpaths.

Noise issues were also raised in 3 comments, mainly by motorcycles near the industrial estate, but also from barking dogs.

Environmental issues were contained in 3 comments: grass cutting and tidiness, the wildlife area on Beckside and overgrown hedges.

Things they miss in the village/Parish were raised in 15 comments. These included the lack of a village shop and no support for children with the closing of the Kids Club. The lack of sport facilities for everyone was also raised.

Under social aspects, missing community spirit and the complaints about other people's efforts are mentioned in 6 comments. More information from the Parish on individual's work and more support for businesses were requested in 3 comments.

Other topics mentioned are problems with dog fouling (7), littering (6), the missing fair (6), poor street lighting (4), the location of the Cockerills, and the loss of agricultural land with it being used for building.

Apart from all these comments, 5 commented specifically that they did not see the need to complain about anything. A small number of comments (3) have been made which are not related to this question.

### *15.3 Are there any particular changes or improvements you would like to see carried out in the Village or Parish?*

This question received 93 answers. These 93 answers had often more than one point to raise, therefore the total number of comments is higher than the 93. The main topics people raised were, very similar to question 15.2: traffic, parking, condition of roads, footpaths and buildings, environmental issues and missing facilities.

Most responses have been about the traffic, 19 people complained about the speed of traffic going through the village, the amount of traffic, junctions to the A1079, heavy goods and the situation at the school with suggestions such as a one-way system.

Problems with parking were mentioned by 14 people in several different ways, including the lack of parking possibilities in new housing areas, parking options at the school, parking near the post office, parking on grass verges and parking generally obstructing the traffic.

Road conditions were raised as a concern by 10 people, mainly on Main Street and in front of the post office. Comments were not just about roads, but also about the condition of footpaths within the village.

The condition of buildings, areas or the main village entrance were raised in 11 comments. People complained about the situation of the abandoned houses near the post office and the old school and the condition of Holborn estate. It was also suggested that the entrance of the village could be made more welcoming.

The situation of footpaths also received mentions: lack of walking possibilities around the village and the overgrown hedges blocking footpaths.

A large number of comments included missing amenities within the Parish, such as village shop, events for kids, better play equipment for the play area, allotments, events to bring people together, waste bins and a missing bakery or café.

Other topics include the issue of littering, poor street lighting, the establishment of a “No cold calling zone”, the location of the Cockerills, the work of the Parish Council and the removal of the wedding venue. A few comments had no complaints, while a similar number of comments were not related to this question.

#### *15.4 Are there any issues or questions relating to the Village or Parish that you would like to have seen in this questionnaire?*

This question received 40 responses of which 15 were “No”, some with additional positive comments.

The additional issues or questions referred to the following areas:

- Questions regarding the fair and/or feast in 2017 (5).
- Increased publicity/communication regarding Parish Council matters (2).
- Environmental questions, including trees, the Beck, wildlife corridors, litter and allotments (7).
- Social areas, lodge sites within the Parish, law enforcement presence, area of neighbourhood development plan, Boot & Slipper as important community asset (7).
- Transport issues, including parking, cycle track maintenance (4).