



Skelton Village Design Statement



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*"Skelton is a village
and should stay
that way.*

*It is a beautiful
place to come
home to."*

St. Giles Church, viewed from Church Lane.



Skelton Pond.

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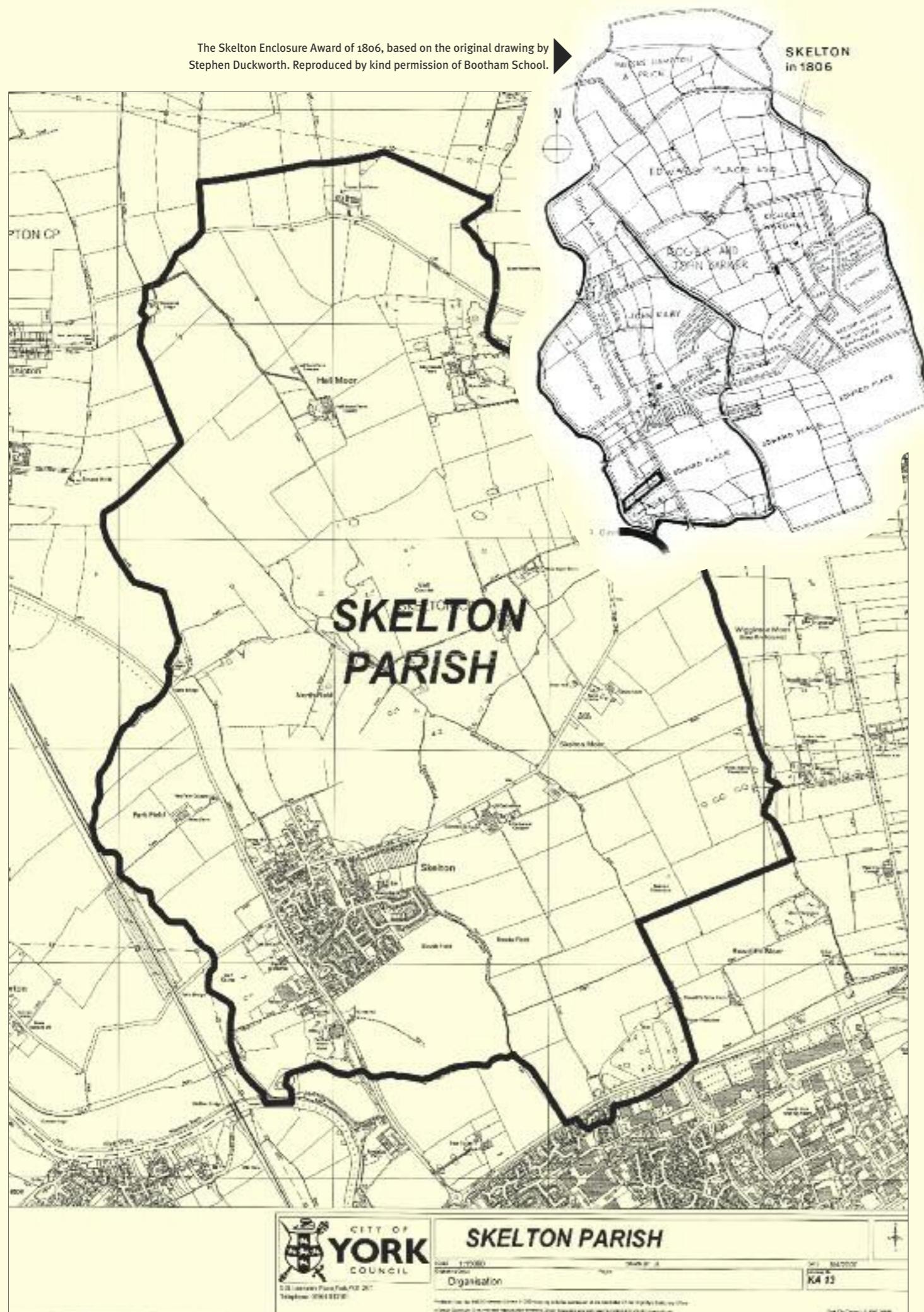
Grange Farm House.

Some points raised in the document amount to aspirations of village residents and are acknowledged to be outside the control of the local planning authority.

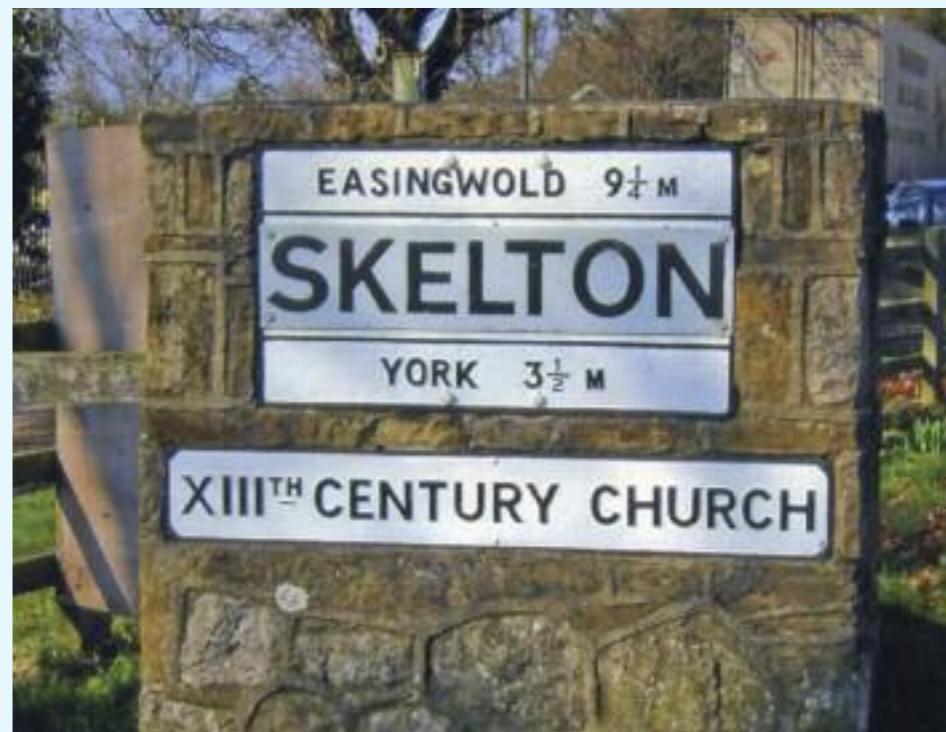
This Village Design Statement (VDS) was approved as an Interim Planning Statement to the City of York's draft Local Plan (incorporating the fourth set of changes) by the Planning Committee of City of York Council on 23rd October 2008.

The approved VDS is an Interim Planning Statement linked to the approved Local Plan. However, once the Local Development Framework Core Strategy is adopted, Interim Planning Statements can be converted into Supplementary Planning Documents which will carry more weight.

The Skelton Enclosure Award of 1806, based on the original drawing by Stephen Duckworth. Reproduced by kind permission of Bootham School.



SKELTON VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT



OUR VILLAGE

The rural parish of Skelton lies some four miles to the north of York City Centre and covers 977.3 hectares (3.77 square miles). In the south west sector lies Skelton village itself and nearby commercial undertakings. It is with this part of the parish – the village envelope – that the Design Statement is largely concerned, together with the relationship of the village to its setting within the parish and beyond.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STATEMENT

The purposes of this Village Design Statement are:

- To identify those features of the village – its setting, layout and architecture – which define the special character of Skelton and which should be protected for future generations.
- To identify guidelines for any future development which will safeguard these qualities and preserve the traditions, appearance, form and cohesion of the existing settlement.
- To raise awareness that small changes within permitted development can affect the nature and character of the village.

INTRODUCTION

The Background

In 1996 the then Countryside Commission initiated Village Design Statements (VDS). The objective was to provide a vehicle for local residents to have their say in the future development of their village. Since then several hundred villages across the country have completed a VDS. Work on the Skelton VDS started in autumn 2006.

How has it been produced?

Following two public meetings in late 2006, a steering group of nine volunteers from the village was formed, supported by representatives of the City of York Council with experience of other local VDS projects.

During 2007 the group assembled material, discussed the project with others in the village and conducted a survey of residents' opinions via house to house

questionnaires. In early 2008 a first draft was written and displayed for consultation at two open days in the Village Hall, through the School, and on the websites of the Parish Council and the Village Trust. Changes have subsequently been made in response to the extensive consultation undertaken. (See appendices.)

Who will use it?

It is for reference by and guidance to residents, architects, planners, developers and the local planning authority. It concerns anyone considering a development – large or small – in, or in the surroundings of, Skelton village. They should not only familiarise themselves with the VDS guidelines, but demonstrate they have reflected them in their proposals.

Its aim is to promote standards of design appropriate to the village by providing practical guidelines. The role of the individual property owner is as crucial as that of the large-scale developer in maintaining the character of the village.

What does it contain?

It describes the history, setting and visual characteristics of our village. In particular it identifies those features which are particularly valued by village residents. These are the features which any future development should acknowledge, protect and enhance. It also emphasises those features which may act as a constraint on development.

Whilst the VDS is intended to help conserve those qualities which make Skelton special – and we are fortunate to have such a wealth – it is not intended to prevent change or development. What is fundamental, for the sake of future generations, is that any development underpins, reflects and enhances the qualities we all value and which the statement identifies.



Sycamore Close.

LOCATION AND HISTORY

During its long history Skelton has stood at the crossroads of tracks, later roads; one leading up from the river Ouse into the village and then out to the north east; the other leading north from York. In time the former has diminished in importance whilst the latter grew in significance, first to turnpike and then in the last century to a major trunk route. This road is now the busy A19 and it divides the historic, larger and mainly residential side of the village on the east from the mainly commercial development along its western edge.

The predominant natural feature is the eminence on which the old village centre stands, most likely a deposit of boulder clay, taking this section to a height some 25 metres above sea level, 10 metres more than the remainder of the village.

It is this eminence that probably explains the village's early settlement, away from the river but close enough for river transport, offering some security from surprise attack and elevated from the undrained and boggy land of the plain. There is little evidence of any Roman settlement here and the village name probably began as the Anglo-Saxon 'Shelton' – 'the settlement on high ground' – becoming the present 'Skelton' under the invading Danes.

The village, along with nearby Overton, is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and appears to have grown into an established community from the thirteenth century onwards. The fine Church dates from 1247. Early documents record families of wealth living here: in mediaeval times the village had Royal connections as part of the Forest of Galtres; the fine Manor House, still with its imposing staircase and panelling, was built in the 1550s and the Grange followed in 1675.

Many houses still surviving were put up in the 18th. Century, and after the Enclosure Award in the early 19th. Century an unusual number of other large dwellings followed, including Fairfield Manor to the west in 1815, The Hall in 1833 and Moorlands in 1864. By 1901 the village was recorded as comprising 2473 acres with a population of 270 having varied over the previous hundred years between 203 and 367, most employed in servicing these large houses and in agriculture.

Apart from the building in the mid-1900s of a line of bungalows and houses along the present Moorlands Road, little changed from then until the second half of the last century. In 1951 the population was still only about 481 but then expanded rapidly. First came the local authority Brecksfield

estate of about 150 dwellings built along a new circular road which doubled the size of the village. This was followed by several smaller developments, such as The Meadows, The Vale and The Dell, and finally by the building on the old Grange Estate of some 240 houses, then the Wheelhouse and Pasture Close, bringing the present day population to in excess of 1600.

Across the A19, on its western edge, there is a scattering of dwellings, but the predominant features are the commercial undertakings established during the second part of the last century.

The knowledge and sense of the history within the village creates an awareness of permanence and continuity, a wish to maintain and cherish age old features, and a respect for Skelton's traditional buildings and its timeless natural setting.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 1

Plans for new development need to show awareness of, and not dwarf or submerge, the historical past of the village.



THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

For the best part of 1000 years the village has been dominated by agriculture and farming. Cultivation around the settlement was mentioned in the Domesday Book and even today the village is surrounded on all sides by well farmed agricultural land capable of sustaining most crops.

To the north there remains evidence of the old mediaeval and early enclosure field patterns, and there is a relatively high retention of ancient hedgerows.

The village itself is adequately drained by three well maintained streams. Currently there seems little risk of substantial flooding in the lower parts of the village itself but the situation is not without concern. Within the settlement are several ponds, two in private grounds to the north west and north east of the Church, and on either side of the A19; one the Skelton Pond, off Burtree Avenue and the other in the grounds of the food factory, indicating a high water table. Then, just outside the immediate village periphery, there is substantial flooding risk to the surrounding fields on three sides, as the Environment Agency map shows.

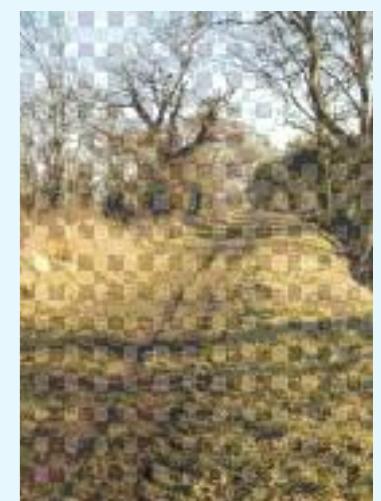


At a time of increasing general concern at flooding risk it is important to ensure such risk within the existing village is not increased by ill-planned large scale development.

The close proximity on all sides of the surrounding fields, seen opposite, creates the valuable ecosystem the village enjoys. The hedgerows sustain a wide variety of natural life and the small copses in the North Field and at Moorlands provide a haven for transient roe deer, as does the much larger plantation in the neighbouring Overton Wood.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 2

Future development should not increase flooding risk within the village and should incorporate adequate drainage measures for each development.



Right of way running from Brecksfield.

The richness of the ever-present flora and fauna was documented in two surveys, one in 1956 and later in the Stapleton/Thomson book in 1971. Within and in the immediate village surrounds they identified:

- In the region of 100 species of birds
- 328 species of trees and plants
- 8 different ferns
- 31 different types of moss
- 9 fungi
- amphibians, including frogs, toads, the Warty or Crested Newt and the Smooth Newt
- 21 species of mammals including the Whiskered Bat and the Long Eared Bat

The bats and the Crested Newts in the village are protected species.



Open views to the south of the village.



The Countryside Agency produced a Countryside Character Map for England which identifies broad areas of different Countryside Character. Skelton lies within CCA28 Vale of York – low lying, generally flat or gently undulating.

THE VILLAGE SETTING



Oaks and bungalows, Brecksfield.



The Stapleton view.



Brecksfield from Burtree Dam.



Fosters Lane from The Green.

The approach to the village settlement from the west has been likened to a township rising from the surrounding fields like an island from a green sea. Writing in 1971 the Rev. H.E.C. Stapleton said: 'The best way to appreciate the choice of Skelton as a site for a settlement is to stand and look at the present village from Stripe Lane. From there it looks rather like a fishing village. On the 'quayside' stands the 'harbour inn', the Blacksmith's Arms, and behind, galleried on the gentle rise of the hill, are the houses crowned by the church belfry and the trees of the green as a backcloth.'

By contrast, approaching from the north the fields and copses lead to the settlement across open land, along the old Northfield (sometime called Foster's) Lane, past scattered houses and directly into the heart of the conservation area at The Green. From the east, the well-treed Moorlands Road leads past farm buildings and cottages to the line of houses and bungalows, which still look out to the pure countryside across the road, and thence to The Green. From the south, fields come right up to the southern housing, with the old partially wooded right of way across the fields from Rawcliffe running parallel to the A19 emerging directly into Brecksfield.

On three sides and to the west of the A19 the village looks out to the agriculture and countryside it has always known. Long vistas, sometimes glimpsed between mature trees, unfold on all sides from the relative high ground and stretch for many miles across fields and copses, including to the south to the stirring sight of York Minster, a fitting reminder of the architectural connection between the village church and its incomparable contemporaneous senior.

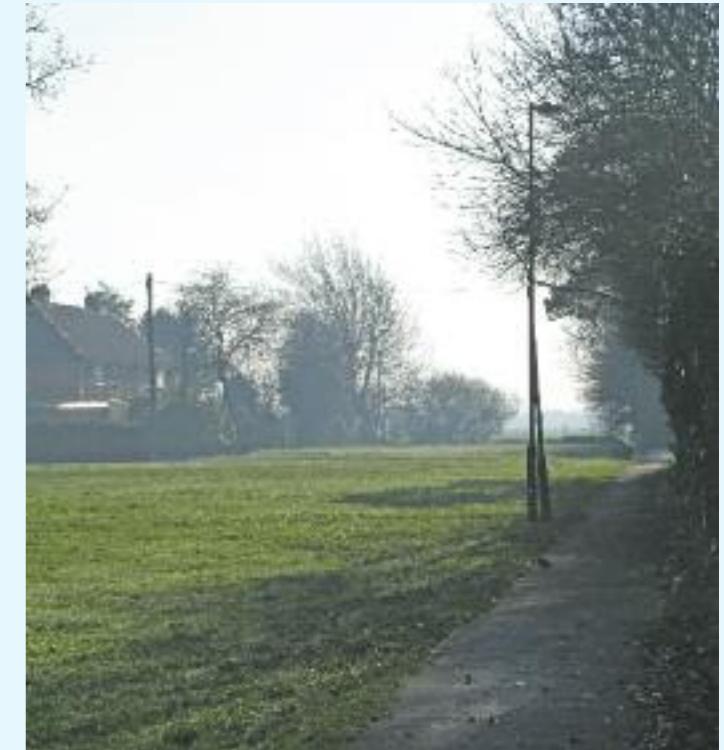
However, of all these it is the trees that most unify the rural village with the surrounding countryside and merit most attention. In several parts, but particularly on The Green and in and around the grounds of Skelton Hall, the village is graced by many substantial, mainly deciduous mature trees. No species predominates but together they form an attractive canopy enhancing the village, defining its character and standing as an integral part of the Conservation Area.

Further from the centre, along Moorlands Road, are lines of fine old oak trees and whilst winter gales take their toll of some branches the landowning family has continued this age old feature by planting many saplings. Elsewhere the Parish Council and Village Trust have continued the tradition by establishing young trees in the green spaces of the village.



Looking north towards Shipton.

SKELTON'S GREEN AND OPEN SPACES



Throughout the village immensely valuable open spaces have been left undisturbed or been created for the benefit of residents. They are cared for by the Parish Council and local volunteer groups and include The Green, Crooking Green, Orchard Field, The Pasture, Skelton Pond, the two open spaces at Sycamore Close and the open areas in Brecksfield.

The football field and the adjoining school playing fields are themselves separated by

long private gardens from the Moorlands Road properties to the north, providing a valuable margin of separation.

The extent and importance of the open spaces becomes apparent on walking from the northern end of the old Northfield Lane (Fosters Lane) through The Green, across the road, down the new pasture, past the fine line of oak trees by the bungalows in Fairfields Drive/Brecksfield, then onto either the Brecksfield right of way or open space.

The village will have been walked from north to south, through its centre, almost entirely on tracks or across open spaces, a wonderful indication of how well the rural atmosphere has been preserved and enhanced.

All the public open spaces sustain and enhance the pervading village atmosphere, provide collective and individual recreational opportunities and open aspects amidst the built environment. They are a crucial element in the success of the village as a community.



DESIGN GUIDELINE 3

The immediate proximity of the surrounding fields, the rich and varied flora, the abundant natural bird and mammal life and these graceful, mature trees together unite with the many open green spaces to create in many residential parts of Skelton a rural atmosphere not otherwise found in an increasingly urbanised Greater York area, and are integral to its unique and much appreciated character. These characteristics should never be compromised by future development but supported and enhanced by it.

THE GREEN BELT

As the picture opposite indicates the currently recognised Green Belt surrounds the village, showing the settlement located in the pure countryside which surrounds it. Successive objectors and developers have urged it should be relaxed to allow substantial further village development but the line has been maintained.

The control thus created has allowed a village unlike others in and around the City to maintain its essential features and characteristics. Relevant factors which support this control include:

- To the North is the observed evidence of mediaeval and early Enclosure field pattern which is likely to be prejudiced by development
- To the West is the A19
- To the South is the narrow stretch of green fields between the village and York outer ring road which provide a buffer against absorption into the north York suburbs
- To the East are good agricultural land and efficient farms.



Aerial photo is GetMapping copyright from April 2002, reproduced with kind permission.



DESIGN GUIDELINE 4

All proposed development will be required to satisfy Green Belt restrictions outlined in current planning policy documents.



The Green Belt has been formally considered in the City of York Development Control Local Plan incorporating the 4th Set of Changes (2005), and the boundary reflects the 1994 Inspectors Report from the Local Plan Inquiry which stated that “the open land around Skelton fulfills a legitimate and important Green Belt function, should remain open, and should therefore remain within the Green Belt.” The principles of retaining openness and the character and setting of villages remain important, particularly to the people of Skelton. Commercial premises on the west side of the A19 occupied by a chilled food factory are excluded from the Green Belt as an Existing Employment Area.

THE SHAPING OF THE SETTLEMENT

The village Church, formerly All Saints but now known as St. Giles, is a Grade I listed building and to the immediate south is The Green. It was around them that the first domestic and farm buildings grew – an unusual feature in the Vale of York where most settlements are street villages. The typical mediaeval pattern of ‘toft and croft’ agriculture can still be traced in the long, narrow plot boundaries extending back from the present houses.

Over the years other houses were built off The Green, so that in the centuries to 1950 the village radiated progressively further from this historic core along the present



Orchard View.

St. Giles and Moorlands Roads and The Village. Indeed the mansions at Moorlands and Fairfield Manor are so far from the centre of the village as to be on the boundaries of the Parish. Almost always, however, alongside the large houses were the smaller tenements for the servants and agricultural workers who serviced them.

When the Brecksfield Estate was built in the early 1950s it was also away from The Green. Other smaller private estates followed as did the 1980s Grange Park development built alongside Brecksfield. This 1980s addition to the village was significant in several ways:



Brecksfield.

- With the Brecksfield development it increased the village population from 481 in 1951 to the present figure of about 1600.
- It gave direct access to the A19 from both Fairfield and Brecksfield along Fairfield Drive.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 5

Future development should maintain the existing social pattern of mixed housing in mutual proximity wherever possible.

- its mixed pattern of affordable and larger properties preserved the historic pattern of building large detached houses in the immediate proximity of much smaller properties.
- The two estates, together with the new school between them, moved the village centre (measured by footfall) away from the historic core to where they now meet at the village shop.



Fairfield Manor Hotel.



Fairfield Manor itself is now a large, thriving hotel; other businesses include a prepared food factory, an ambulance control centre, a small golf course and a garden centre. This sector is separated from the residential village by the A19's constant traffic which forms not just a physical and visual barrier between the two parts but a constraint on future development and integration also.



The Del Monte factory.

The A19 brings benefits (ease of access) and penalties (noise, traffic hazards, pollution) but it also defines the western boundary of the housing settlement. Any significant future housing development west of the A19 would be separated from the existing village and its amenities by the A19 hazards and would merely increase those obstacles that hinder community integration.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 6

Developers of land to the west of the A19 should consider methods of integration with the existing village.



Toll Bar Cottage.

VILLAGE MAP

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ① to ⑧

Many contributors to this VDS have made the point that a community thrives not by its buildings and physical features but by its people, and Skelton is fortunate in this respect.

The village embraces a host of activities reflecting the widespread interests and commitment of its residents.

It sustains most of the essential features of village life; thriving Church communities, a well regarded primary school, a regular bus service, village hall, doctor's surgery, shop and post office, pub and club.

Thriving organisations cater for all interests from local history to youth football. Skelton Pond and its wildlife – the village feature most popular with the school children – is a source of pleasure to both young and old.

It is amenities and organisations such as these that underpin the social networks of village life. Their health and maintenance are at the heart of a successful village community.



Skelton Primary School.



Blacksmiths' Arms.



Ex-Servicemen's Club.

- Key**
- Green belt (draft)
 - Conservation Area
 - Green spaces
 - Children's play area
 - Public footpath
 - Burtree dam

- Listed buildings**
- ① St. Giles Church
 - ② Skelton Manor
 - ③ Skelton Hall
 - ④ Pyramid House
 - ⑤ Grange Farm House
 - ⑥ Toll Bar Cottage



Village Pond.



Village Hall.



Doctor's Surgery.



Village Shop and Post Office.

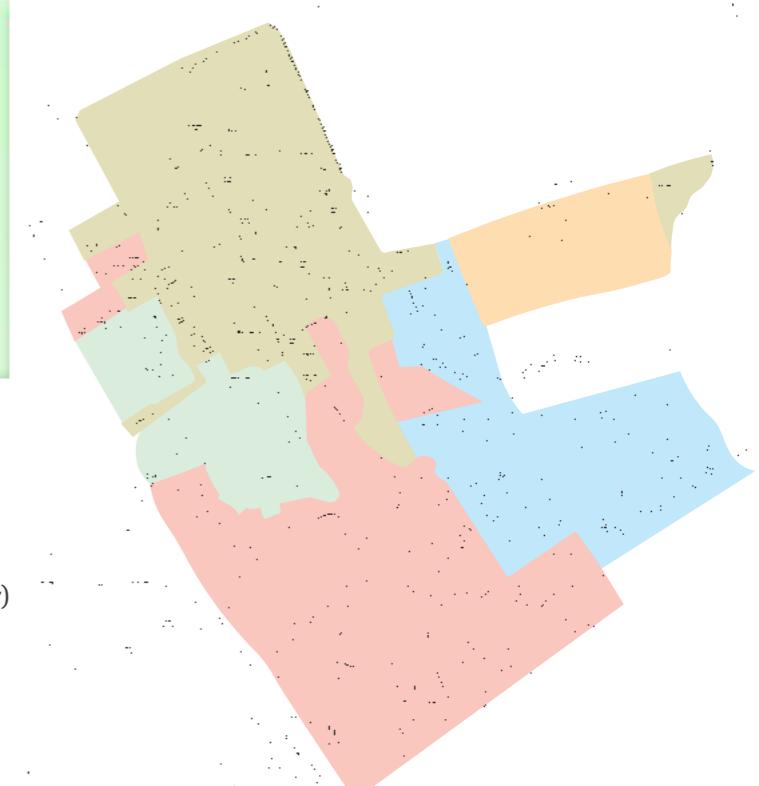


Looking south across The Green.

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Phases of growth

- Old Village area
- Mid 20th Century
- Brecksfield (from 1957)
- 1960s development
- Grange Park and later



THE FORM OF THE SETTLEMENT

THE CONSERVATION AREA

Although the area of The Green may no longer be the village geographical centre it remains the village core, and it was in recognition of the desirable balance between the natural and developed environment there that the old residential village was one of the first places in North Yorkshire to be designated a Conservation Area in 1973. The area is delineated on the plan on page 10.

The authors acknowledge the framework and phraseology of the following section are an amplified version of the inspired description of the Conservation Area in the original designation document: "A combination of interesting topography and street pattern, varied building forms and a well-treed setting give Skelton its attractive, distinctly rural, restful character. This is emphasised by its location just off the main A19 road, from which the virtues of the village are unsuspected.

The village focal point is **The Green**: its undulating grassed ground and mature trees create almost a miniature landscape in its own right.

The Green provides a setting for **The Church of St. Giles** (formerly known as All Saints) a



village of contrast, yet unified by the trees, boundary walls and the use of natural building materials to create a natural "flow" from one part of the village to another.

Skelton Manor (Grade II* listing) has mid-16th century origins, with major alterations



from the early-mid 18th century and late 19th century. Vestigial timber framing was subsequently cased in brick and the roof is of plain tile. The interior is exceptionally well preserved and has been restored with very great care.

A shady lane leads past the Church, where **Skelton Hall** is set in extensive landscaped



Grade I listed building, dating from c.1240, with restorations of 1810-18 by Henry Graham and 1863 by Ewan Christian. It was probably built by the masons of the south transept of York Minster. Though small it is a foremost example of early 13th century work in this region. The materials used are magnesium limestone and Westmorland slate.

An attractive terrace of 18th. and 19th century cottages amongst which is the listed Grade II Pyramid House (1760 – 1780), formerly The Old School House, whose roof is an arresting feature.

In contrast opposite are individual properties, including the 19th century **Cottage**, which are set in their own, walled grounds. This variety epitomises Skelton, a



grounds, with the stables and outbuildings converted into separate dwellings. These, with the conversions of the former parts of the nearby Skelton Manor, have created two small intimate communities; part of, but discreetly separated from, the main village. Paddock areas provide their setting on the north side with the open countryside beyond.

Eastward from The Green the road slopes quite sharply down hill to The Old Rectory and Crookhill, the road fringed by grass verges, hedges and boundary walls. Looking back the treed setting of the village, with buildings half hidden, can be appreciated.

The Blacksmith's Arms, with its old mounting block, remains the well known travellers' feature it has been for approaching three hundred years.

open space which extends towards Brecksfield. It is through this open space that the winter view of York Minster from St.Giles has been preserved. In Orchard View is a further row of cottages leading to Grange Farmhouse".

The designation document concluded: "The main elements of the character and appearance of the area are:

- The way that topography, mature trees, the street pattern and building forms create a varied, yet cohesive, village character.
- The qualities of individual buildings set in their own grounds, creating a 'rural hideaway' atmosphere; and in contrast the groups of cottages that front onto the street elsewhere in the village.
- The way that boundary walls, hedges, grass verges and roadside trees lead naturally from one part of the village to another."

Other properties typical of their time which, whilst not listed, enhance the Conservation Area, include the 200 years old traditional former farm houses at Skelton Croft and Orchard House (later a coaching inn); the



lines of cottages in Orchard Close, The Village and Chestnut Row; the former parts of The Manor at **The Coach House**, the staff buildings at The Lodge and the barn at



Manor Court; and **Cobblestones**, the parallel buildings formerly stables and coach house of The Hall, where the clock tower and old hay lofts are immediately recognisable.

The Blacksmith's Arms, with its old mounting block, remains the well known travellers' feature it has been for approaching three hundred years.

VERNACULAR FEATURES AND STYLES



The vernacular features of older village buildings are more than architectural detail: they speak volumes as to the materials available when they were built, as to the buildings themselves and about the village then around them.

The Church, built to God's glory, had to be in stone, the most valuable, longest lasting and most readily carved material available.

The dimensions of The Manor suggest the earlier use of timber framing, readily available from the trees in the nearby Forest of Galtres, and the possibility of an earlier thatched roof.

The remains of a brick kiln north of the settlement explain the prevalence of so much matching brick and tile throughout the village after the mediaeval period.



On The Green, The Cottage elevation is that of a classic Vale of York 18th century vernacular house built from brick with a narrow stringcourse feature and the traditional relationship of door to chimney stacks. Its small paned windows reflect the limits of then current glassmaking.

The many small cottages on and around The Green, with their characteristic low profiles, roof lines and chimney stack, are similarly built in the materials close at hand, as are the classic Vale of York farmhouses, Skelton Croft and Crookhill (1763) the latter built in narrow bricks also with the traditional stringcourse feature. The slate roof of the well balanced Regency Hall reminds us that at the time of its construction new railways were able to transport materials from further afield.



Skelton Croft.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 7

- A) No new development or extension to an existing property which prejudices or adversely affects the identified character and appearance of the Conservation Area should be permitted and vernacular features of construction, lay out and design relevant to individual buildings or the area around them should be respected.**
- B) The scale and density of new buildings, or extensions to existing buildings, should reflect and not swamp that of its own and neighbouring properties.**



C) Replacement windows should be in keeping with the vernacular style of the property concerned. Roof lights and dormer windows detrimental to the character of the building should be avoided.

D) Whilst the use of vernacular materials of brick, timber and clay pantiles is generally desirable, sympathetic, innovative and high quality new design, especially combined with eco-architecture, which enhances the character and appearance of the Area may emerge enabling a new vernacular style to develop thus providing a sense of overall continuity.

E) City of York guidance in its publication 'A practical guide to living within a Conservation Area for householders' should be followed in all building works.





DESIGN GUIDELINE 9

As to the materials and design of new development and extensions to existing properties:

- A) For extensions pitched rather than flat roofs and wherever possible building materials matching or compatible with existing elevations should be encouraged.**
- B) New houses should be eco-friendly, in accordance with the local planning authority's current sustainability policy, and of well designed domestic architecture. If of contemporary building style they should be respectful of their setting.**



DESIGN GUIDELINE 8

As to the layout, scale and density of new development and extensions to existing properties:

- A) The pleasing balance between buildings and open space, created by short or irregular roadways, reasonable plot sizes and mature boundaries of hedges, walls, trees and appropriate fencing should be maintained. In-fill development and extensions to existing properties should only be considered where it can be clearly demonstrated there will be no detriment to the character and amenity of the surroundings and that neighbouring residents' existing privacy and convenience are not adversely prejudiced.**
- B) Any new development should observe the present pattern where dwellings of various sizes are grouped together.**
- C) Where appropriate, green open spaces, being a key feature of the village, and suitable landscaping should be provided to complement new development.**

The line of bungalows and houses along Moorlands Road retain the best features and stand as good examples of housing development in the mid 1900s, well set back from the road and with long back gardens which merge into the football field making a valuable contribution to the environment in this part of the village.

The newer village beyond has, to an encouraging extent, maintained the traditional village harmony and sense of scale. Relatively short roadways (many cul-de-sacs), varied groupings of dwellings, decent size plots, the use of traditional brick and tiles and conventional and restrained domestic architecture have combined, with the result that variety, intimacy and cohesiveness have not been sacrificed wholesale to expansion. The village has been fortunate in that 20th-century development has largely (though not exclusively) used materials traditional to the village. Brick and tile, coupled with the widespread modest

domestic design, predominate in Brecksfield, The Meadows, the extensive Grange Park housing and in Pasture Close, providing visual continuity of housing which unifies and bonds the entire settlement.

These characteristics should be maintained as features of any further development. The wider village's amenable characteristics also require protection from over-development at both individual dwelling and community level.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

The elements of the streetscape

Generally, Skelton is characterised by roadways of modest width with adequate footways, many with grass verges. Together with bordering hedges, walls and houses set back behind front gardens, the effect is to soften the urban tarmac and paved surfaces.

Signage and lighting away from the A19 is – generally – relatively unobtrusive and adequate. Both have been welcomingly restrained within the limits of practicality and safety. Private security lighting is increasing and can be invasive if not positioned with care. Similarly whilst there is a general absence of overhead cabling (with the notable exception of the eastern section of The Village and Moorlands Road), poorly positioned satellite dishes and other receivers can create eyesores.

In the Conservation Area footways have generally maintained a reasonable balance between modern needs (pushchairs, wheelchairs) and urban standards (tarmac, generous width) as has street lighting. This will be a continuing dilemma but in the quiet lanes urbanisation can be avoided. Other street furniture is kept to an unobtrusive minimum. The George VI post box in the wall of the old post office, and the mounting block outside the Blacksmiths Arms are valuable reminders of our links to the past.



The Road System – small streams, rising tide

Three minor roads join the residential village to the A19 on its eastern side. Several minor tracks and lanes plus one major commercial entrance provide access on the western side. There is one road providing access to and from the east of the village.



The A19

Being a major route the A19 is well used. During 'peak periods' there are regular tailbacks stretching from the York ring road beyond the village to the north. At other times, consequent upon traffic speeds, there are hazards to vehicles joining the road and to pedestrians

It is essential that any further development:

- Does not worsen traffic congestion on the A19
- Has safe road junctions with the A19
- Facilitates pedestrian and cycle safety.

Church Lane access to the A19

The lane is effectively a single-width carriageway. It enters The Green by a 90 degree blind bend. At times at the junction with the A19 sight lines to the north can be restricted by vegetation.



Church Lane looking from the A19 towards The Green.

Church Lane is therefore unsuitable for handling any significant increase in vehicle movements.

St. Giles Road access to the A19

St. Giles Road leads into The Village, then Moorlands Road and out towards Skelton Cemetery and Wigginton. These roads and this junction are well used, both by local traffic (including buses and large service vehicles) and by drivers avoiding ring road congestion at peak periods.



At its western end traffic hazards are compounded by a number of factors: a double 90 degree blind bend, on-road parking (due to older cottage properties lacking off road parking space) and vehicle egress from some properties feeding straight onto the road at its narrowest point. The village view is that the combination of these factors increases the risk of accidents to pedestrians, residents and other road users, particularly at busy times.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 10

- A) Grass verges should be protected as a valuable village feature.**
- B) Changes to lighting, signage and street furniture should respect the village character – particularly extensions to current levels should be avoided wherever possible.**
- C) Wherever practical cabling should be installed underground and every opportunity taken to re-route existing services.**
- D) Private security lighting should be moderate and non-invasive.**
- E) Satellite dishes and receivers should be sited as unobtrusively as possible.**
- F) In the older parts of the village urbanisation of footways, lighting and signage should be avoided and any proposals should be discussed with neighbouring residents and representative bodies.**
- G) The old post box and mounting block should be conserved as historic artefacts.**

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

This short section of St.Giles Road/The Village presents hazards to vehicles and frontagers at the present level of usage, exacerbated by the growth of through traffic

Fairfield/Brecksfield access to the A19



The junction itself is wide and modern and built to a standard to give access to and from the two estates. The road is adequate as a local distributor – there are nine junctions in 500 yards – but as Fairfield Drive turns north into Brecksfield it can present hazards: there is the school drop-off point, a much narrower road with a bend, parked cars, and a poor visibility access into The Village.

Any development proposals which resulted in increased traffic levels along this section of Fairfield/Brecksfield should be discouraged.

Access to the A19 from the West



The several access points are from Stripe Lane, from Toll Bar Cottage, from the golf course/garden centre and café, from the food factory and nearby cottages, and from the hotel/lay-by/ambulance centre. Together they generate considerable traffic, including slow moving, articulated lorries particularly vulnerable to the heavy traffic flows on the A19.

The same considerations should apply to traffic from the west of the trunk road as apply to that from the residential village on the east.

The tracks into The Green



On either side of St. Giles Church unsurfaced tracks lead from the northern part of the Conservation Area and the Green Belt directly onto The Green. These tracks are an integral feature of the Conservation Area and provide pedestrian and vehicular access to the houses north of the Church and to the farmland beyond the village.

These tracks are as protected by Conservation status as the rest of the Area and it is essential for the protection of The Green, at the heart of the Conservation Area, that they should not be permitted to become access roads for any other purpose.

Car Parking



Vehicles are a feature of modern life and cause particular difficulties in old villages where cottages were built with no conception of modern traffic and consequently without provision for parking. The problem is exacerbated where there is parking access for one car but more than one vehicle in the household. Such difficulties feature in Skelton where:

- Many older properties, especially in the Conservation Area, have no planned place for vehicles
- Vehicles are consequently left on the road or parked on verges

- There is resultant nuisance, traffic hazard and inconvenience especially involving buses, emergency and service vehicles, obstruction and loss of visual amenity



- In some houses subject to large extensions the extra building occupies the space provided for off-road parking.



The present problems should not be augmented by further development which impacts on the existing road capacity.

All development should, wherever possible, provide satisfactory provision for off-road parking.

Noise

Traffic on the A19 inevitably generates substantial and intrusive noise for those whose properties adjoin it: for others in the residential part it is less so. Noise from home based enterprises is so far not a problem but ‘working from home’ is likely to increase and even be encouraged.

Developers should be aware that the generation of unsocial levels of noise, disturbance (eg vehicular), noxious smells and the like are unacceptable to the community. The proper place for any commercial development is adjoining existing facilities west of the A19.

Building and Visual Intrusion

Most residents enjoy a good degree of privacy in their homes and gardens. This is partly due to the layout of plots and roadways, and to the presence of hedges, fences and trees – all part of a mature settlement. The green spaces serve to separate one set of housing from another.



Fairfields Drive.

The preservation of privacy and personal space is a constant challenge in any built environment. In Skelton any proposed new construction should at least maintain present standards of privacy.



St. Giles Road.

This should not exclude imaginative concepts but should exclude visual clash and intrusion, and dominant size.



Grange Close looking northwards.

DESIGN GUIDELINE 11



“Waiting your turn”.

A) Localised traffic congestion, causing potential difficulties for drivers and pedestrians, is found in the area of St. Giles Road/The Village and the northern section of Brecksfield. Any new development in the village should avoid adding to these difficulties.

B) Further expansion of other tracks leading into The Green is to be avoided, as it would create intolerable pressure upon the Conservation Area eco-system rendering it impossible to sustain it in the manner intended when it was so designated .

C) Any future substantial development on either side of the A19 should provide its own safe access to and exit from the trunk road.

D) Any development proposals for individual or multiple properties should contain adequate provision for off-street parking wherever possible.

E) Pollution, emanating from domestic or commercial premises, and caused by excessive noise, smell or disturbance, should be avoided and wherever possible controlled through the development control process.

F) Existing Rights of Way should be protected and/or enhanced in any future development.



The busy A19.

CONCLUSION

Not by specific planning, but by the way development has occurred, the eastern, residential part of the Skelton village has acquired and retained many of the characteristics which go to make up the ideal village.

- In contrast to some neighbouring villages much of its village character remains despite significant development.
- It retains the natural features and immediate proximity to the surrounding countryside which preserve its rural appearance and character.
- It has a well rounded social mix resulting from an almost unique balance of housing types.
- It retains most of the essential amenities and interest groups which sustain village life whilst benefiting from proximity to a large centre of population providing employment, services, shopping and entertainment.
- It retains the sense of historical continuity resulting from its development over many centuries.



The village looking towards The Green.

APPENDIX 1

A first Public Consultation on this Design Statement was carried out in November and December 2007 in which every house in Skelton was circularised with a Questionnaire. There was a good response by over 80 respondents from all parts of the village.

In answer to the question 'What physical features of Skelton make it special to you?' there were over 150 observations summarised as follows:

- The green open spaces, heritage buildings and a variety of architectural styles and materials.
- The Church.
- The village being separated from other places by fields but with convenient access to outside amenities.
- Its restrained and compact scale and its quiet and safe village 'feel'.
- The benefit of having pathways throughout and across the open spaces.

In response to the question 'Are there any changes/improvements you would like to see?' there were well over a hundred suggestions:

Those occurring most frequently related to improvements to road, footpath and traffic management, to lighting, to dog fouling, to hedges and trees (trimming back the former, increasing the latter in newer parts of the village) and children's play facilities. All the suggestions are being passed to the Parish Council for its consideration.

When invited to comment on the statement 'Skelton benefits from being separated by green fields from neighbouring communities' on a scale of 1-10 where '1' marked 'Agree strongly' and '10' 'Disagree strongly', the result was:

Category 1	79
Category 2	3
Category 3	4
Categories 4-10	0
Not stated	3



The Civic Party at the Exhibition.

When invited to respond to the question 'Do you think Skelton should stay broadly as it is in size or be allowed to grow via development?' on a scale of 1-10 where '1' marked 'Stay as it is' and 10 'Whatever demand decides' the result was:

Category 1	69
Category 2	6
Category 3	9
Categories 4-6	0
Category 7	1
Category 8	0
Category 9	1



Consultation held in the Village Hall on 29th/30th March 2008.

Finally respondents were invited to make 'Any other comments'. There were over one hundred suggestions including a small number from those respondents who believed some judicious low scale development might be appropriate.

However, the overwhelming majority opined development should not be permitted 'just because there is a demand'. Respondents went on to say that it should be weighed against the effect on existing aspects and amenities' and on the availability and greater suitability of other locations and opportunities.

APPENDIX 2

The following external organisations were consulted on this document:

British Telecom
Chamber of Commerce, York & North Yorkshire

City of York Council

Community Services
Environmental Protection Unit
Highway Network Management
City Development

Transport Planning Unit

Development Control

Countryside Officer

Conservation Dept.

Legal Services

Public Rights of Way

Neighbourhood Services

Ward Councillors

Skelton, Rawcliffe & Clifton Without Ward

Richard Moore, Joe Watt, Irene Waudby

Haxby & Wigginton Ward

Paul Firth, Chris Hogg, Richard Watson

Rural West York Ward

Ian Gillies, Paul Healey, Ben Hudson

Conservation Area Advisory Panel

Country Land and Business Association

Countryside Agency

Campaign to Protect Rural England

English Heritage
English Nature
Environment Agency
Kyle & Upper Ouse Drainage Board
National House Builders Federation
National Farmers Union
National Grid
Nether Poppleton Parish Council
North Yorkshire Police
Ramblers Association
Rawcliffe Parish Council
Skelton Parish Council
Skelton Village Trust
Sport England
Sustrans
Wigginton Parish Council
York Civic Trust
York Natural Environmental Panel
York Natural Environmental Trust
Yorkshire Rural Community Council
Yorkshire Water
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
York Archaeological Trust

APPENDIX 3

Pupils at Skelton Primary School were invited to complete a questionnaire to ascertain their thoughts about the village where they live. These were their responses:

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT SKELTON?

By far the most popular feature was Skelton Pond, with playing fields, the shop, the Church, the school, the greens and friendly people all receiving support.

WHAT DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD BE PROTECTING?

Again Skelton Pond predominated, with the Church, trees, nature and the village also mentioned.

WHAT COULD WE IMPROVE IN THE VILLAGE?

Understandably there was very strong support for a park/playground. Also strongly featured were less litter or more bins, protecting the pond (from litter) and a bigger shop.

The pupils were also asked to draw or paint a picture of the aspect of the village which most appealed to them. There was a strong field of entries across all age ranges. The Lord Mayor presented prizes for the best three pictures in each Key Stage group. The winning entries are reproduced below.



The Lord Mayor with some of the prizewinners.





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