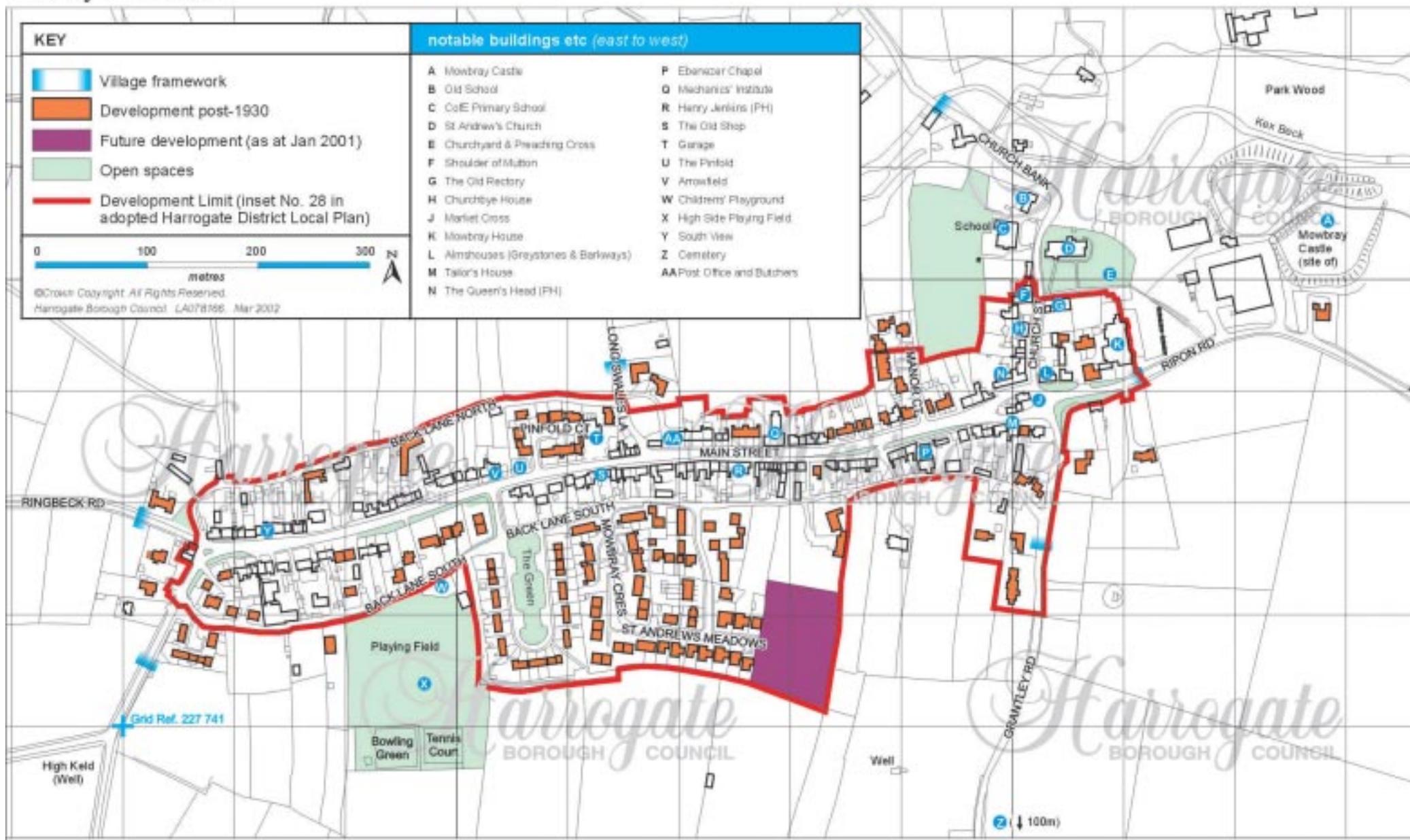


WEB VERSION



Kirkby Malzeard Village Design Statement

Kirkby Malzeard



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INTRODUCTION

What is a Village Design Statement?

A Village Design Statement analyses the characteristic style of a village by describing those qualities valued by its residents. Local knowledge, views and ideas have been gathered to make a statement about what will most benefit the development and prosperity of a village.

It seeks to propose ways of maintaining the best qualities of its environment. The Statement aims to use an understanding of the past and present, to define, protect and enhance its special characteristics.

Who is it for?

Change comes about through large developments and also by domestic alterations to homes and gardens. Spaces, paths, walls and hedges affect the aspect of a community. The Statement is intended therefore for the consideration of:

- statutory bodies and public authorities.
- planners, developers, builders, architects, designers and engineers.
- local community groups.
- businesses and householders.

How does the Statement work?

The Statement has been adopted by the Harrogate Borough Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the District Local Plan. The recommendations made will be considered when assessment of planning applications is made. It is intended to support the Local Plan design policies as they affect Kirkby Malzeard and also help the work of the Parish Council and other agencies (for example the Highway Authority). The recommendations made in this VDS will help architects and developers to understand local views and perceptions at the outset of the design and development process. It is also useful to residents when considering changes to their properties. In particular it develops Policy HD20 'Design of New Development and Redevelopment' and Policy H13 'Housing Density, Layout and Design'.

How was the Statement prepared?

On September 16th 1999 the Harrogate Borough Council and the Parish Council of Kirkby Malzeard jointly organised a Design Workshop. This was well attended. Two public workshops on October 9th and 16th photographed and discussed the village environment. A Design Group was set up. After several

meetings an Open Day was arranged on January 29th 2000 to invite comments on the work done by the Design Group. An extensive display explained key areas of study in words and pictures.

Questionnaires had been delivered to all residences in the village. An encouraging percentage of these was returned. Further comment slips available at the Open Day gave wide and representative views of villagers. (Schoolchildren from the school at Kirkby Malzeard photographed and commented on aspects of their village which they appreciated. We asked senior citizens to express their views at one of their regular meetings.)

The draft Statement was discussed with the Parish Council and presented to the Forward Planning Division of Harrogate Borough Council's Department of Technical Services for discussion. The Borough Council adopted the Statement as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the District Local Plan on the 12 June 2002.

Were other organisations and groups involved?

We were supported by the Parish Council as well as the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) project. We liaised with staff in the Harrogate Borough Council's Forward Planning Division.

Members of the Design Group attended a training course organised by the Countryside Agency to learn from the experience of other groups who have completed similar projects in other parts of the country. One such group at Hutton Rudby was particularly helpful and gave freely of their knowledge and experience. Details of the external consultation are given in Appendix 3.

*"Where we build let us think that we build forever."
- Ruskin 1849*

GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND AND SETTING

Geography

Viewing Kirkby Malzeard from one of many delightful vantage points, it is evident that until recently its rural character has changed little since the main period of its agricultural development.

The village sits astride its Main Street which forms a section of the unclassified road running through from east to west (approximately). The road also serves as access to Masham (5 miles), Ripon (6 miles), Pateley Bridge (9 miles) and the World Heritage site of Fountains Abbey (5 Miles). It is surrounded by the lovely undulating countryside of lower Nidderdale and Wensleydale. Sitting along a ledge of land, it looks across the broad landscape of the Vale of Mowbray towards the Hambleton Hills. To the north and west reclaimed moorland runs down to the village where, at the west end, a gate once divided the last houses from the moorland edge itself and the community at Dallowgill.

The moor below Dallowgill was gradually enclosed over several centuries, chequering the land with characteristic small rectangular fields. The walls are built of stones unearthed on individual holdings during the long years of clearing. These features give direct witness of hundreds of years of the history of its people and its economy.

These slow encroachments and gradual change are echoed by the buildings in the village. They present an attractive vista from the high parts to the north and the west, nestling, sometimes hidden, along the higher ground. The church backs the whole community with its imposing presence. Yet from the village itself you catch only an occasional glimpse of it.



Kirkby Malzeard from the air

Many small gills and becks flow down from the high land, merging and eventually flowing into the Ure which flows within a mile and a half of the village. Trees, hedgerows and copses mark the lines of these hidden watercourses. These features and a number of plantations vary the overall pattern of farmland, most of which is pastureland. Farm buildings and barns built from local stone add to the fine character of the locality which has earned its AONB status.

Wildlife

North Close Wood lies within the village boundaries. Because it hosts plants of special interest and supports a good range of insects, birds and mammals it is protected by a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status. The ancient trade of charcoal burning is also still practised in the wood.

Farming methods required for grazing land do limit wildlife as they do countryside. However, thanks to the woods, plantations, hedges and becks there is still plenty of suitable habitat for a good range of birds, plants, animals, insects and fungi, even within the boundaries of the community. Here, three species of owl can be seen; kingfishers, dippers and herons frequent the becks; stoats, weasels, foxes and small mammals thrive; a varied display of flowers marks the seasons. Biodiversity lists for the Harrogate area and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust records, among others, bear out these facts. The vigilant naturalist has a wealth of wild beauty to observe and every effort should be made to protect and assist the local wildlife.

The immediate area around Kirkby Malzeard is well served by several Nature Reserves. Other SSSIs are nearby. The neighbouring moorlands add their own particular and very different contribution.

VILLAGE HISTORY

Evolution of the village

The origins of Kirkby Malzeard go back a very long way. Stone Age farmers were certainly here 5000 years ago. Bronze Age relics have been found in the area and there is ample evidence of Roman presence and influence nearby.

The name Kirkby Malzeard derives from the arrival of the Danes and the Normans. In the Domesday Book it appears as 'Chirchebi' - a Danish word indicating that the village lay near a church. 'Malassart' - a Norman French word - was added to indicate that the area was a poor clearing in a forest.

When William the Conqueror laid waste to the north of England in 1069 the village survived better than most, being one of several moorland edge settlements which were bypassed.



St Andrew's Church (Map Ref D)

A wooden church dating from 1050 stood on or close to the site of St Andrew's which was started in 1150. This church stood strategically within the vast Honour of Kirkby Malzeard which stretched from Great Whernside to Ripon.

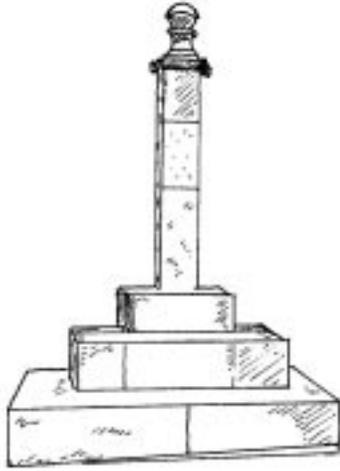
The Preaching Cross in the churchyard probably dates from the 7th century, though it shows no clear evidence of being Saxon.



The Preaching Cross

Kirkby Malzeard's importance was not only ecclesiastical. In 1307 Edward I granted a market charter to the community, making it a township of trading importance. Sheep were driven over moor roads from Pateley Bridge to the Market Cross.

"When a man does away with his traditional way of living and throws away his good customs he had better first make certain that he has something of value to replace them." - Basuto Proverb



The Market Cross (Map Ref J)

Drove roads brought cattle from Scotland until the last market was held in 1816. The cross was repaired in 1816 after damage. The township's agricultural heritage is thus traceable for five millennia right up until the present day with the Old Mill, barns and farms, whilst agricultural products are produced at the modern cheese factory.

Listed and other special buildings

There are quite a few listed buildings in the village (see Appendix 2), the oldest of which is St Andrew's Church, which is Grade 1. The oldest inhabited building is the Shoulder of Mutton dating back to the 17C. The cruck beams of the original house are in the attic. It has inglenooks and a bacon loft.

Lawnwith House built of rubblestone and ashlar with stone mullioned windows bears the date 1703.

Several 18C buildings such as South View are of squared stone and ashlar. Others have long and short chamfered quoins and band courses.

Shaped kneelers feature on Churchbye House. This design is repeated in more recent village houses. South View has a walled forecourt.

Mowbray House is a spacious country house of coursed rubble dating from the mid 18C. It bears a coat of arms topped by a segmental pediment.



Mowbray House (Map Ref K)

The Old School, 1762, has a Georgian doorway. The Old Rectory is early 19C. It too has band courses and is built of ashlar. It also has a Welsh slate roof, like other houses on the west side of Church Street in addition to Barkways and Greystone.



The Almshouses ('Barkways' and 'Greystone') date from 1848. (Map Ref L)

Arrowfield once had a ling roof - the added support for the present roof can still be seen.



Arrowfield. The brick course below the roof shows the line of the original 'ling' roof. (Map Ref V)

The Mechanics' Institute, built in 1852, was later reduced from two storeys to one. It must be one of the few Institutes still in full use today and fulfilling its original remit.



The Mechanics' Institute. (Map Ref Q)

Ancient Monuments

In a village whose history can be traced back so far it is not surprising that artefacts and buildings can still be seen which bear witness to its heritage. Some of these ancient monuments are scheduled. Where this is the case, we have *italicised* the name.

A few mounds and ridges are all that remain to mark the site of *Mowbray Castle*, a Motte and Bailey construction which was destroyed in the 12C. The castle stood close by the wooden church of 1050 which was superseded on the same site by *St Andrew's* the building of which started in 1150. Extensions followed at intervals. The north aisle was added to the existing nave and chancel in the 13C. In the 15C the south porch was built over the Norman south doorway and jamb. The tower was added between 1500 and 1530. Pre-dating all this is the *Preaching Cross* which stands in the churchyard. There is no evidence that it is Saxon but it has been dated to the 7C.

Pinfolds date back to the 11C and the one at Kirkby Malzeard is intact although it has not been used for its original purpose since the Enclosures Act of 1789.



The pinfold. (Map Ref U)

A plaque on the repaired *Market Cross* commemorates the occasion in 1307 when King Edward I granted a market charter to the township.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE

The village is positioned in an east/west direction and is predominantly a cross or sword shape - that is with an elongated blade, short hilt and short guards. The guards run north/south with the northern guard containing the church, the school and many of the older buildings (circa 18C). The southern guard, comprising the road towards Grantley and Galphay, has a few houses and bungalows. Fine habitations and the imposing Mowbray House make the hilt of the sword, together with the commercial dairy at the end of the village.

Unlike many traditional English villages it is not dominated either by the church or the village green. These would normally be situated in the centre of the village. It is the long stretch of houses running along the Main Street which makes the initial impact. The majority were built in the 19C and this linear development forms the blade of the sword.

The houses still reflect the original concept of a self contained and mainly agricultural settlement or township. The names of many of the houses, eg Tailor's House, The Old Shop, and The Shoulder of Mutton Inn underline these characteristics.

Entering the village from the west, the street descends gently, the houses on the right hand side (south) have enclosed front gardens and grass verges to the road, whereas those opposite mostly abut directly onto the footpath. This mixed pattern is characteristic of Kirkby Malzeard.

There are only a few large gardens, although some average sized ones are hidden behind properties along the main street.



Cottages at the West End of the village with differing roof lines and levels. Note too the variety of porches.

Further along the Main Street, with few exceptions, the south side houses now abut the pavement and those on the north side have enclosed front gardens of varying size, apart from the row of older cottages beside the Mechanics' Institute. Between the Institute and east end of the village there is an attractive grassy bank on the south side.

The agricultural aspect of the village is enhanced by the traditional presence of two back lanes. Both of these run parallel to the Main Street. The southern one runs the whole length of Main Street and the northern one runs from halfway down the village westwards towards the West End. Furthermore the ancient and agricultural foundation is reflected by the long strips of fenced narrow fields which run north/south from the rear of these back lanes. Numerous barns back onto these lanes.

Additional small estates have been built over the years. These are to the rear of Main Street and adjacent to Back Lane South. They consist of small retirement bungalows, semi-detached and some detached houses. Built behind Back Lane South is a small council house estate. Its 'U' shape encloses one

"Change what we can, but change it for the better". - Robert Louis Stevenson.

of the few open grassed areas in the village. Some of the barns on both back lanes have been converted into houses.

There is no actual village green within the existing confines of the village. However, on entering the village from east and west there are attractive grass verges. Since access to many houses is from the pavement, open spaces within the village boundary are limited to: a large grass area enclosed by the council estate; a broad area of sports field to the rear of Back Lane South; and a small garden of remembrance.

The churchyard stands opposite the village school, separated from it by Church Street. In its early days it would have been central to the old part of the village but today it is not visible from any part of Main Street. Gravestones surround the church but the majority of them lie to the south and east of it. Neatly trimmed grass and a backcloth of tall trees set off the fine church, making the location one of beauty and tranquility with Love Lane providing a traditional rural footpath.

The headstones date back to the eighteenth century commemorating people who lived within and outside the present parish boundary. The ancient Preaching Cross to the east of the graveyard is believed to date back to the seventh century and serves as a reminder that the Church of St Andrew's itself was begun in 1150 and was for a long period of time the spiritual centre of a vast parish. Its long and fascinating history still has an immediacy and vitality which is inspired by its architecture and setting.

To the north of the Church, across Kex Beck, Park Wood still reflects the parkland designs of the Aislabie family from Studley Royal. At the bottom of Church Bank the Old Mill, reservoir and mill race can be seen.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

A key factor in defining the character of the village is the relationship between built development, open spaces, streets and routes through the village, and the connection with the wider countryside.

The development of Kirkby Malzeard prior to the twentieth century followed the pattern of many Dales villages. The oldest part of Kirkby Malzeard is built around the church and the market cross. From here, development followed a predominantly linear pattern with houses, farms and shops being built down the main street. This creates both variety and uniformity as the houses tend to be sited in "lines" giving the effect of parallel building. Each of these buildings either opens directly onto the street or has a small front garden bounded by low walls, railings or hedges. This provides a pleasing variation within a generally uniform pattern. Building density is quite high and there is little space to the side of even the detached houses. But most houses used to have views over the surrounding countryside, as their back gardens opened directly onto the two back lanes that run parallel to the main street and thence to the farmland



Main Street showing a long row of houses flush with the pavement.

beyond, in a toft and croft pattern. Until recently there were also a number of open spaces between the houses from which the surrounding countryside could be seen. These extend and open out at both ends of the village as junctions converge. On the east end Main Street widens around an island site upon which sits the Market Cross.

Post-war development has followed a different pattern. The open spaces have been claimed by house builders so that little now remains of the countryside views from within the village. Although some building has sympathetically followed the terraced linear pattern, other developments have introduced cul-de-sac style executive estates.



Richmond Garth - built by courtesy of the Richmond Trust, completed 1995.

Building has also taken place on the other side of Back Lane South, part of which has been built around a green area and part has been of the 'estate type' developments typical of the post war years and paying no attention to the distinctive pattern of pre-war Kirkby Malzeard. Many have voiced the opinion that some of the recent developments in the village, although built in stone which fits in with the rest of the village, have been inappropriate in both form and scale, and that

further such developments will seriously compromise the character of the village. The village has nevertheless preserved its compact appearance, partly as a result of the planning restrictions which contained development within a tight village boundary.

It is hoped that owners will give equal thought to the general repairs, maintenance and Permitted Development Rights as well as the larger proposals that need planning approval.

POPULATION & AGE STRUCTURE

The 1991 Census showed a population of 592 with 169 (29%) being aged 60 or over, giving a higher percentage of pensioners than normally found in villages. Development since then has increased the population but it is estimated that the ratio will remain much the same.

SOCIAL FOCUS POINTS

Because of its geographical situation Kirkby Malzeard is not on a direct tourist route to Dales scenery and is therefore often bypassed. The social meeting points derive partly from this fact, and a strong feeling of belonging to the village is perpetuated in a more positive way than generally found in other villages. The Mechanics' Institute is a major meeting place for all kinds of activities - Women's Institute, theatre groups both local and external, pantomimes, music shows etc, as well as private functions, badminton, snooker and the use of the Reading Room for smaller meetings, Over 60's Club, Parish Council meetings etc. In addition the Methodist Chapel serves as another regular meeting place, the focus here frequently being music orientated, the thriving

amateur Highside Singers rehearse here. Both these venues are also used for educational classes when required. Big outdoor events, fetes etc, are held on the spacious Highside playing fields containing the village's cricket, bowls and tennis and quoits clubs. The local shops too are welcoming focal points for exchange of village news and opinion.

Recommendations

SPC1 *The village has a distinct pattern of linear development with back lanes and occasional vistas which should be respected in future. The development pattern should follow the traditional style of linear building along streets, rather than 'estate style' cul-de-sacs. The inclusion of linking paths/roads will encourage social integration and cohesion.*

SPC2 *As supported in responses to the village questionnaire, the village boundaries should not be extended further, any additional development should take place within the existing village boundaries.*

SPC3 *Future development should avoid large single units grafted onto the outside of the present settlement, as has happened previously. Preference should be given to smaller sizes which give a sense of evolutionary growth and respect the settlement pattern.*

SPC4 *New building should include both terraced and detached housing, both being built quite close to the street and with small front gardens.*

SPC5 *The detached houses should be built close together in keeping with the style of existing older houses.*

SPC6 *Minor extensions and outhouses were often constructed at the rear of plots leading down to the rear lane. Future development should ensure that the mass of the building relates proportionally to the plot size, be it terrace, semi or detached dwelling.*

SPC7 *Developments should not take place behind existing buildings, so that views from the backs of houses over the open countryside are maintained, in keeping with the traditional settlement pattern.*

SPC8 *Garages, extensions, conservatories, patios and hardstandings should be set at the rear of properties and retain existing vistas.*

BUILDING DESIGN



Houses in the central part of Main Street

Design Details

Design details representing the essential character of Kirkby Malzeard give variety to the uniform simplicity of the facades of the houses, and the occasional shops and former farmhouses which line Main Street.



Solid chimney stacks on gable ends. Note the different pitches of these slate roofs.

Facades

Buildings standing along each side of the Main Street are almost without exception simple in style and unassuming. They are largely unchanged from their original construction, being essentially flat fronted, two storey houses made of Yorkshire stone. This style of agricultural dwelling extended gradually along the present line of the village from the eighteenth century onwards. Farmhouses and former shops which are now occupied as dwellings also blend in unobtrusively



Manor Farm, a former farmhouse now part of the line of the village street.

Dressed and undressed sandstone and gritstone have been the preferred building materials. Decoration is restrained although decorative designs sometimes appear in sills and lintels. Some houses are enhanced by stone mouldings, coursed bands, quoins and string courses, but these additions are never pretentious.

Roofs

The roofs show variety in two ways: by their varying heights and by differences of pitch, which may be 50 degrees from the horizontal, but frequently shallower. Infills and later buildings have maintained this pleasing diversity. Some newer houses have eaves which over-hang more generously than the narrow projections of the nineteenth century buildings. Decorative wooden trims of simple design enhance some gutter lines.

Roof Materials

The materials used for roofing range from natural stone, Coverdale stone slates, red pantiles, Welsh slate, and pantiles with slate edges above the guttering. 'Arrowfield' also once had a ling roof. Welsh slate was used on several of the old houses in Church Street. The other materials alternate, mixing agreeably, especially where ridge copings have been sympathetically chosen. Barns reflect similar effects as conversions.

Stone kneelers were used to strengthen roofs in Church Street. In Main Street and elsewhere they are echoed as design features. Since the ends of many houses are joined, gables, as a feature, are rare. So are dormer windows.

Chimneys

Many chimneys in Kirkby Malzeard are made of, and dressed simply with stone. Solid stacks sit firmly in

roof ridges or on the gable if there are party wall partitions. Gable end ones are taller and slimmer, yet still robust. The pattern of chimneys gives the village roofscapes a characteristic look.

The handful of brick built houses are topped by red-brick chimneys. Many stone stacks have red chimney-pots, but a more sympathetic stone colour has generally been used.



Pantile with slate edge roof. Mowbray porch. Shallow bow windows on ground floor.

Porches

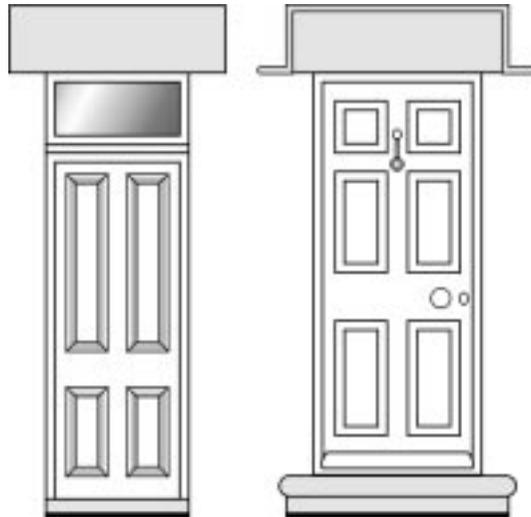
Porches are regular features, especially towards the west end of the village. Many are distinctively solid and at times imposing. Dressed and undressed stone are used. Older detached houses have porches designed as part of the structure of the house. Most have windows on each side, which display attractive plants or ornaments. There are also canopies simply tacked on, or lean-tos, often made of wood. Wooden doors painted in various colours often blend in well.

Doors

Doors show an overall conformity but more recent introductions have resulted in a wider range of detail. Most are solid wooden doors with four or six panels. The arrangement of lights in others accounts for most of the differences in design.

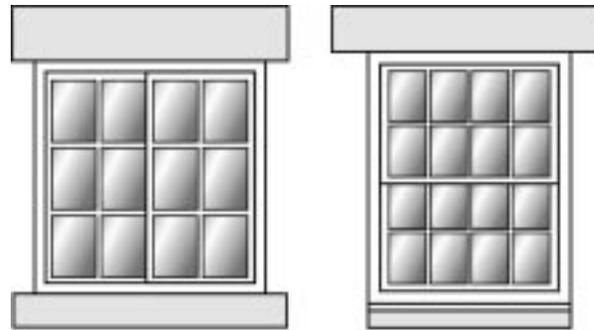
One of the most interesting features is the decorative doorways used originally in the Mowbray Estate. They have canopies, finials and fretted designs. A number of more recent houses, usually detached, have closely imitated these designs.

A few simple planked doors still exist in smaller houses. Barns and outbuildings have them too, adding a feel of the 19th Century



Windows

Windows offer an astonishing variation of design. One can find single and double casements, broad and narrow panes. Many of the slim timber cottage casements are painted white. Wooden window frames with small panes predominate. It is fortunate that very few houses have introduced aluminium or PVC windows as these are considered aesthetically limiting and ecologically unsound. Materials should be from sustainable sources.



horizontal Yorkshire sliding sashes (left) and vertical sliding sashes (right)

Yorkshire horizontal and vertical sliding sash windows are to be seen throughout the village. There are also a few square, four light Spinners windows, typically located close to a front door. Vertical sashes are common, a small percentage having smaller panes in the upper half. Bay windows with shallow forward projections occur sufficiently frequently to be considered as characteristic. Stone or ashlar sills, plain or decorated, alternate with wooden ones. Many windows have no sill at all. Oak lintels and stone lintels, with or without keystones are also typical.

The variety of divisions within window frames is noteworthy, particularly as in most instances an effect of conformity is achieved.

There are very few assertive dormers or iron casements in the village. Real and imitation leaded lights and lattice windows occur.

Extensions and conservatories

The majority of extensions and conservatories have been placed behind buildings, maintaining an overall impression of facades with clear and uncomplicated lines.

Boundaries

Where houses do not open directly onto the pavement, particularly at the west end of the village, stone walls enclose small front gardens. The walls are often surmounted by railings of wrought iron. A single course of stones often suffices to support the railings, but others vary in height using two or three courses. Walls of seven or eight lines of stone occur throughout Kirkby Malzeard enclosing the gardens of houses that are set back from the road. They are also quite common along the back lanes. Most are mortared and pointed but a few dry stone boundary walls occur along both North and South back lanes.



The wrought iron fences vary widely in design. Sometimes the pattern is the hallmark of a particular craftsman but most are traditional and well known not only in Nidderdale but other Yorkshire Dales.

The back lanes have hedged boundaries too. Hawthorn, holly, hazel and beech are most commonly used. Many are a mixture of traditional hedging trees and some have become interspersed with a colourful variety of flowering trees and shrubs.

Recommendations

BD1 Although there is a wide diversity of styles and materials to be found in the village, certain styles clearly predominate in the older buildings and it is these which should be considered representative of the village character. Any further building in the village should take close account of these styles, and the balance and diversity of materials used.

BD2 The linear aspect of the village is a direct representation of its long period of development. Providing the characteristic style of Kirkby Malzeard is respected, the sympathetic use of contemporary materials could be acceptable. The outward expression of the village's heritage should be preserved.

BD3 Sandstone and gritstone should continue to be the materials of choice for building. Reconstituted stone should not be used.

BD4 Roofs should be of natural stone or slate.

BD5 Chimneys should be of natural stone with similar coloured pots.

BD6 Windows should be of wood (not PVC or aluminium) and should have sash style construction (either vertical or Yorkshire style sliding sashes). Stone sills are preferred. Mullions can be used if desired. Dormer windows should be avoided.

BD7 Doors should be made of wood with four or six panels. Alternatively, simple doors with plank construction may be appropriate.

BD8 Porches should be constructed of stone and should conform to the styles used in properties nearby.

BD9 Boundary walls of natural stone construction, railings, or hedges should be used rather than wooden fencing.

BD10 The plants used in hedging should be of the traditional species such as hawthorn, holly, hazel or beech.

BD11 Architectural details such as stone sills, coping stones with kneelers, and timber or cast iron gutters should be used wherever appropriate.



HIGHWAYS

Footpaths

There are adequate tarmac or paved footpaths with stone kerbs along most of the Main Street on one side or the other, apart from either end where, coincidentally, there are busy road junctions. An interesting feature is the raised footpath which surmounts grass banking on part of the Main Street known as High Walk. The footpaths by the old people's bungalows and the new development are also adequate.



The Back Lanes are narrow and have no pavement, being shared by traffic and pedestrians alike. While there are potholes and puddles during wet weather they are generally passable and many find it pleasant to walk along these as an alternative to the main road.

In addition to the above there are numerous sign-posted fieldpaths and bridleways, many of which interlink and provide useful routes to surrounding villages as well as being pleasant country walks in their own right. The Parish Council has received grant aid from the Countryside Agency for improving stiles, bridges and waymarking - further work will be undertaken to ensure the network is accessible and safe for all kinds of user.

Recommendations

- F1** *Retention of the existing fieldpaths\bridleways should be ensured when future plans are being considered.*
- F2** *Stone paving and kerbs should be used throughout.*

Street Furniture

The streetscape of the village, particularly the Main Street, has developed piecemeal over hundreds of years; the Market Cross perhaps being considered the oldest (and finest) example of street furniture. Overall, there seems to be little in the way of a co-ordinated style or plan to the streetscape.

Lamp and sign posts have been added or replaced as the village has expanded resulting in different styles and materials being used according to the prevailing fashion. There are some concrete ones, some shiny metal finish and some painted dark green. In a few places where replacement posts have been erected the old ones are left unadorned and serving no particular purpose.

The rise in the number of telephone connections has led to a proliferation of wires criss-crossing the Main Street as well as the erection of poles to support them all.

There are some well-looked-after plant troughs which also come in a variety of materials - stone, concrete pebbledash, and wood - and would benefit from inclusion in an overall co-ordinated approach.



High Side butchers and Post Office with street furniture (Map Ref AA)

Recommendations

- SF1** *A co-ordinated approach to new and replacement street furniture by all agencies/departments would greatly enhance the appearance of the village and make it look less cluttered. General opinion seems to be that the dark green finish blends better with the village environment than concrete or aluminium.*
- SF2** *Remove surplus empty posts, together with any others which could be emptied by placing more than one sign on a post where suitable.*
- SF3** *Place new telephone wires underground to avoid the erection of any more telegraph poles and similarly moving the old ones as soon as practical.*
- SF4** *Re-siting of street lights onto buildings, where acceptable, and without causing any inconvenience, would enable the removal of some lampposts altogether.*
- SF5** *Replace 'orange' street lighting with white lighting, which is considered by residents to be more in keeping with a rural location.*

- SF6** *Direction signs should be of the 'finger post' style.*
- SF7** *The entrance to the village could be marked with a simple name sign mounted on a natural stone wall.*
- SF8** *Grass verges should be introduced in new developments.*

Traffic

Traffic is mainly local with through traffic to surrounding farms and villages. It consists mainly of cars, commercial delivery vehicles and farm vehicles with the occasional bus. Recently there has been an increase in the size and weight of vehicles which puts greater strain on the roads and verges. There are seasonal variations when tourists/walkers and haywagons and harvest equipment increase. There are also the usual daily variations in volume with commuters travelling to/from work and children to/from school.

Long Swales which carries traffic to Masham is a narrow, winding lane with no footpath and joins the Main Street in the centre of the village where it forms a hazardous T-junction.

The narrow Back Lanes - one on either side of, and running parallel to, the Main Street - are mostly unmade and provide access to residents' houses and garages. New housing development planned for the village will increase traffic on part of Back Lane South as well as through the Main Street and other existing roads.

Church Bank which takes traffic past both the church and the junior school is very narrow, winding and steep with poor visibility and no footpath, and presents its own particular hazards at school starting/finishing times.



Kirkby Malzeard Primary School. (Map Ref C)

All the approach roads to the village are unclassified, narrow in parts and, without footpaths on either side, dangerous for cyclists and pedestrians. Creets Bridge on Ripon road is particularly narrow with limited visibility.

Recommendations

- T1** *The implications of increased traffic of any kind on both village and approach roads be given serious consideration when planning applications are submitted.*
- T2** *The safety of residents, particularly the children and elderly, should be borne in mind, and adequate footpaths and safe crossing points provided on the pedestrian routes to the school.*
- T3** *The Back Lanes have a rustic character which should be preserved. Measures should be taken to prevent them from becoming 'rat runs' for through traffic.*
- T4** *Traffic calming methods of traditional village detail and design should be used on new developments to reduce the speed of local and through traffic i.e. bends and narrowing of lanes rather than urban 'sleeping policemen'.*
- T5** *Visual features such as the attractive grass verges should not be removed to accommodate wider roads.*

Parking

Increasing car ownership has led to a proliferation of on-street parking. Most of the older houses front directly onto the roadside and were not built to accommodate cars, though where space permits many have added garages to back gardens.

However, access to these can be awkward and in some cases discourages regular use. The newer developments tend to have garages or parking spaces included. Parking on both sides of the road in the village causes congestion, reducing traffic flow to single file.

Parking near the school as parents drop off and collect their children creates problems on a particularly narrow, winding, steep hill.

Tourists also add to the problem as they leave their cars, sometimes for several hours.



Recommendations

- P1** *Ensure all future developments include adequate garage/parking facilities which are easily accessible to encourage use.*
- P2** *A review of parking arrangements along the Main Street is urgently needed.*
- P3** *Avoid parking on grass verges or footpaths.*

Drainage

There have been problems in recent years with flooding caused by inadequate drains. The main sewer runs beneath the centre of the Main Street and it is being expected to cope with the continued housing development. Work is now starting on further new houses in the village and, despite reassurances from Yorkshire Water, grave concern is still felt regarding the overloading of the drainage system.

Recommendation

- D1** *Concerns about the possibility of overloading the system and the subsequent results for residents need to be addressed if any further development is proposed.*

CONCLUSION

Maintaining the best characteristics of the village and its environment is important to the wellbeing of Kirkby Malzeard, its commerce and its residents.

All developments, whether large or small, can be harmonised with the recommendations of this Village Design Statement.

The issues raised and the recommendations made in this Statement offer a golden opportunity to influence the design and quality of future restoration and development in this historic Dales village.

Thank you for your co-operation.

APPENDIX 1: Harrogate District Local Plan references

This Village Design Statement for Kirkby Malzeard should be read in conjunction with the Harrogate District Local Plan (adopted February 2001). The village is shown on Proposals Map Inset No. 28. Kirkby Malzeard.

The main policies likely to affect the design of development in and around the village are as follows:

Chapter 3 Countryside:

- Policy C1 Conservation of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Policy C2 Landscape Character

Chapter 4 Nature Conservation:

- Policy NC7 Enhancement of nature conservation

Chapter 6 Heritage and Design:

- Policy HD1 Statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest
- Policy HD16 Approaches to settlements
- Policy HD20 Design of new development and redevelopment
- Policy HD21 Shopfronts
- Policy HD22 Advertisement control
- Policy HD23 Satellite dishes and antennae

Chapter 7 Recreation:

- Policy R1 Existing recreation open space
- Policy R2 Existing recreational facilities
- Policy R4 Open space requirements for new residential development
- Policy R5 New sports and recreational facilities
- Policy R11 Rights of Way
- Policy R12 Sport and recreation development in the countryside

Chapter 8 Amenity:

- Policy A1 Impact on the environment and amenity

Chapter 9 Housing:

- Policy H5 Affordable housing
- Policy H6 Housing development in the main settlements and villages
- Policy H7 Housing development in the countryside
- Policy H8 Rural affordable housing
- Policy H9 Sub-division of dwellings
- Policy H13 Housing density, layout and design
- Policy H14 Housing amenity
- Policy H15 Extensions to dwellings
- Policy H16 Annexes to dwellings
- Policy H17 Housing type
- Policy H18 Siting and design of dwellings in the countryside
- Policy H19 Agricultural occupancy
- Policy H20 Replacement dwellings in the countryside

Chapter 10 Employment:

- Policy E2 Retention of industrial/business land and premises
- Policy E5 Existing non-conforming uses
- Policy E6 Redevelopment and extension of industrial and business development
- Policy E7 New industrial and business development in the main settlements and villages
- Policy E8 New industrial and business development in the countryside

Chapter 11 Shopping:

- Policy S3 Small shops
- Policy S4 Shopping in the countryside

Chapter 12 Transportation:

- Policy T2 Vehicle access
- Policy T3 Traffic management
- Policy T4 Traffic calming

- Policy T16 Disabled parking
- Policy T17 Cycle parking
- Policy T21 Foot and cycle access
- Policy T22a Measures to promote cycling
- Policy T22b Measures to promote walking

Chapter 13 Tourism:

- Policy TR1 Visitor accommodation
- Policy TR3 Camping and caravan development - safeguarded locations
- Policy TR4 Camping and caravan development - site characteristics
- Policy TR6 Tourist attractions

Chapter 14 Community Facilities & Utility Services:

- Proposal CF9 Other new community facilities
- Policy CF10 Telecommunications development
- Policy CF11 Major utilities networks
- Policy CF12 Renewable energy

The Local Plan is in the process of being amended through a Selective Alteration. The following policies are being amended:

- Policy H3 Renewal of Planning Permission for Housing
- Policy H5 Affordable Housing
- Policy H13 Housing Density
- Policy H17 Housing Type

and the following policies are being added:

- Managed Housing Release
- Hotel and Guest House Protection
- Community Facilities Protection

The proposed change to the Local Plan through the new policy on Managed Housing Site Release is already used for Development Control purposes through the approval of the Council's Interim Housing Release Policy.

APPENDIX 2: Listed Buildings of Special Historic and Architectural Merit

The Church of St Andrew is a Grade I listed building:

10/71 Church Street (east side) St Andrews Church

The following listed buildings in the Kirkby Malzeard VDS area are all Grade II:

10/70	Church Street (east side)	The Old Rectory
10/72	Church Street (east side)	Tombstone to St Peter Save
10/73	Church Street (east side)	Table Tomb to William and Helen Holds
10/74	Church Street (east side)	Table Tomb to George Hewitt
10/75	Church Street (east side)	Medieval Cross
10/76	Church Street (east side)	Table Tomb
10/77	Church Street (west side)	The Shoulder of Mutton
10/78	Church Street (west side)	Cottage to right of Churchbye House
10/79	Church Street (west side)	Churchbye House and attached railings
10/80	Church Street (west side)	No.1
10/81	Church Street (west side)	Market Cross
10/82	Church Street (west side)	Barkways and Greystone
10/83	Church Street (west side)	Rose Cottage and adjoining house to right
1435-/10/10008	High Street (north side)	Pinfold
1435 10/10010	High Street (north side)	Barn at junction with Long Swales Lane
10/84	High Street (north side)	South View
5/85	Kirk Bank (north side, off)	Kexmoor Farmhouse East and attached outbuilding and pump
5/86	Kirk Bank (north side, off)	Cart shed/granary to Kexmoor Farm East
5/87	Kirk Bank (north side, off)	Dovecote to Kexmoor farm East
10/108	Ripon Road	Mowbray House

APPENDIX 3: Consultations

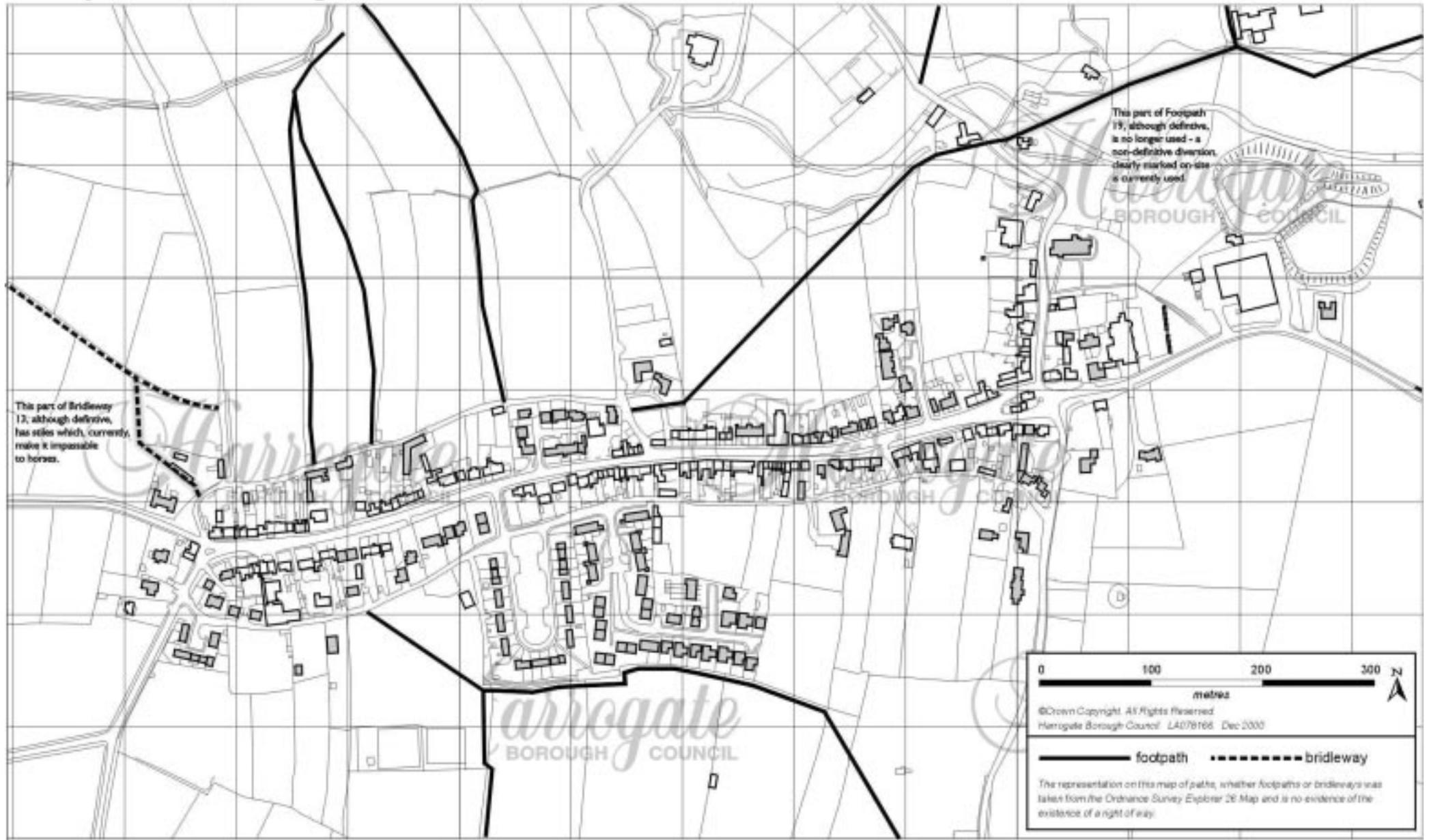
In the Introduction (Page 1) there is a brief account of the detailed development of the Village Design Statement consultation within the village community. The Draft Statement was then approved by Planning Committee on the 13th September 2001 for consultation with the following organisations and their response was as follows:-

Organisation	Responded	General Support	Observation	Response
Counterside Agency	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
English Nature	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
English Heritage	-	-	-	-
Nidderdale AONB	✓	✓	-	-
Yorkshire Water	✓	✓	✓	Noted
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
Sustrans	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
British Horse Society	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
Ramblers Association	✓	✓	-	-
CPRE	✓	✓	-	-
Housebuilders Federation	-	-	-	-
NYCC Heritage Unit	-	via Nidderdale AONB	-	-
NYCC Environmental Unit	-	via Nidderdale AONB	-	-
HBC Dept of Technical Services	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
Kirkby Malzeard Parish Council	✓	✓	✓	Noted
Councillor Richardson	-	via Planning Committee	-	-
Councillor Coverdale	-	via Planning Committee	-	-
Mechanics Institute	✓	✓	✓	Absorbed
Highside Playing Fields Association	-	-	-	-

The observations were discussed and acted upon (absorbed) in detailed discussion between officers of Harrogate Borough Council's Department of Technical Services and the Kirkby Malzeard Working Group and the final draft has been agreed by the Countryside Agency.

This document was fully ratified on the 12th June 2002 by the Head of Planning Services with the Ward Members, Area 1 Development Control Chairman and the Cabinet Member (Planning).

Kirkby Malzeard - footpaths



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This would not however have been possible without the support of the many village residents, from the school-children through to the Over 60's Club, who completed questionnaires and gave their knowledge and viewpoints.

We are also grateful for the help and support of Malcolm Hackett of the Nidderdale AONB Project, along with staff at Harrogate Council Planning Division and the Countryside Agency who have given useful advice and assistance.

Finally, thanks to the Highside Stitches for use of their embroidery in the cover design.

Cover design made up from embroidery from village banner, by the Highside Stitches.