EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

KIRBY UNDERDALE

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2009

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INTRODUCTION

The National Situation

The concept of Conservation Areas was established just over 40 years ago in the Civic Amenities Act of 1967.

The Town & Country Planning Act 1990 defines a Conservation Area as "**an area of special architectural or historical interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance**".

For the designation of Conservation Areas to be effective, it is important that rational and consistent judgements are made in determining their special qualities and local distinctiveness, as well as their value to the local community.

Such judgements should be based on a thorough understanding of the area in its wider context, reached through a detailed appraisal of its character.

The purpose behind Conservation Area designation is not to prevent any further change; rather it is to ensure that whatever change does occur is carefully managed.

In the past 40 years over 9500 Conservation Areas have been designated by Local Authorities in England.

The Local Situation

The Kirby Underdale Conservation Area was designated by East Yorkshire Borough Council in July 1994. This is the first time that the Area has been formally appraised since it was designated, and the first time that it has had its boundaries reviewed.

In 2005 National Government required that local authorities should have up-to-date appraisals of all their Conservation Areas, and this appraisal of the character and appearance of Kirby Underdale is the result of that decision. It has been undertaken in accordance with "Guidance on Conservation Areas" issued by English Heritage in August 2005 in order to meet the current requirements of national government for such designations.

Within the parish there are 10 listed buildings. Five of these lie within the Conservation Area. It is one of 98 Conservation Areas in the East Riding (as at February 2008).

It should be noted that this document makes reference to features that are beyond the boundaries of the Conservation Area, where these may have (or have had) an impact on it.

THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF KIRBY UNDERDALE'S CONSERVATION AREA

This document identifies the special architectural and historic interest of the character and appearance of Kirby Underdale. It indicates how this should be preserved and enhanced and should be useful to potential developers, residents and businesses and to the Council in the making of Development Control decisions and environmental improvements.

DEFINITION OF KIRBY UNDERDALE'S SPECIAL INTEREST

The Kirby Underdale Conservation Area is relatively small and contains the majority of built heritage that exists in the village.

The Conservation Area's special interest lies in its being dominated by a single character area, and is indicative of an archetypal, well-managed, historic estate village which has been protected from significant levels of new development and so allows its several 18th century houses and 11th century church to have maximum impact.

It is also strongly influenced and defined by its outstanding surrounding landscapes.

"Kirby Underdale competes with Acklam for the honour of occupying the prettiest site in the East Riding. At this point the steep west escarpment of the Wolds is interrupted by a deep amphi-theatric hollow, at the entrance of which the village is situated on ground that is itself charmingly broken."

So said Joseph Morris in his book "The East Riding of Yorkshire" (1906)

In 1974, Acklam was transferred to North Yorkshire, ensuring that its potential rivalry to Kirby Underdale for this accolade has been removed!

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a) Topography & its Relevance

Some seven miles from Pocklington & Stamford Bridge and ten miles from Malton, The Kirby Underdale Conservation Area lies within the 'Kirby Underdale' Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (ERYC, 2005). The Landscape Character Assessment recognises that this area is located on the northern border of the East Riding of Yorkshire and extends into areas of the District of Ryedale. This character area forms part of the Garrowby Estate and is located on sloping land to the bottom of the scarp slope. Here, field systems around the village are small in size and rectilinear in pattern and there are several significant areas of woodland. Other features notable within this landscape include the numerous springs and becks that drain in a westward direction and also the parish church which dates from c1100.

To the southwest of the Kirby Underdale Conservation Area lies the 'Garrowby Parkland and Estate Farmland' Character Area. The Landscape Character Assessment identifies this area as being located on the western-facing slope of the Wolds around where the A166 ascends the slope. The parkland and woodland of Garrowby Estate are a

distinctive characteristic of this landscape. Landscape features of interest include Garrowby Hall which dates form the early 19th century and was originally a shooting box before it was enlarged by Viscount Halifax at the end of the 19th century in a 17th century style, and also the medieval field systems found within the estate which include prominent evidence of ridge and furrow.

To the east and south of the Kirby Underdale Conservation Area lies the 'West Wolds Edge Elevated Farmland' Character Area. The Landscape Character Assessment identifies this area as high rolling plateau farmland located between the steep sided dales of the west facing scarp slope of the Wolds. This character area is large in scale and its relative featurelessness and sky-dominated views over a rolling landform contrast greatly with the adjacent landscapes that are dominated by dales and scarp slope aspects.

A view of Kirkby Underdale with the Wolds in the distance

The main landscape features here tend to be scattered farm buildings and shelterbelt plantations. There are no significant areas of woodland in this landscape as the areas tends to be dominated by intensively-farmed arable fields that are large and generally bound by closely clipped hedges which give a field pattern that is regular with rectilinear field systems. The views across this landscape are extensive and stretch across to the Vale of York. Roads in this area tend to be far straighter than those in neighbouring character areas which by comparison tend to take a winding course through the network of dry dales.

Some areas of calcareous grassland can be found in this landscape, notably at Thixendale. There are chalk pits at Partridge Hill, near Burnby Hall and at Greenwick Quarry near Huggate. There are also a number of prehistoric and Roman sites but modern farming activity has eliminated much of their influence on this landscape.

To the west of the Kirby Underdale Conservation Area lies the 'West Facing Scarp Slope' Character Area which describes how this landscape is defined by the noticeable transition between the rising farmland of the Vale of York and the elevated land of the Wolds. This landscape possesses a steep undulating form that is generally between 30m and 120m AOD.

In steeper areas, which have historically been more difficult to cultivate, unimproved grassland often remains. Here, field systems tend to be small to medium in size, often surrounded by fragmented hedgerows and stockproof fencing. Where the slopes are less steep, arable cultivation for cereal crops is dominant and, accordingly, field size tends to be larger. Springs and flushes are often present in the valleys along this part of the western escarpment of the Wolds, and these often support species such as marsh marigold, bogbean, marsh valerian and marsh orchid.

b) The Natural Environment

The location of Kirby Underdale, resting amidst a landscape dominated by sloping dry dales and woodland, coupled with the fact that it is an estate village, results in a Conservation Area that is directly influenced by those natural features that

surround it. The local landscape, whilst intimate in scale, offers a dramatic backdrop to the village and, as part of the Garrowby Estate, the local landscape contains many natural features which otherwise tend to be lost in the Wolds landscape. Such features include significant areas of woodland, scrub, unimproved grassland and freshwater springs and examples of these are located at sites such as Admiral Plantation, Uncleby Brow and Megdale Spring. Some of the dales close to the Conservation Area now benefit from open-access status under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, whilst large areas of land, notably to the west and south of the village, are currently under Environmental Stewardship schemes.

Whilst the surrounding landscape provides a range of natural habitats that help to create the setting of the village, the small, compact nature of Kirby Underdale affords few opportunities for genuine nature conservation interest within the Conservation Area itself. Nevertheless, there are some small-scale features of interest present. For example, the Parish churchyard contains areas of unimproved grassland with mature trees and scrub to the foot of its slope where a narrow stream known as Kirby Beck runs. This stream is part of a wider network of watercourses that are present in this area of the west Wolds escarpment. There is also a significant enclosure of land made-up of open grassland and semi-mature woodland to the north west of the Conservation Area and this serves to provide an important green space within the village.

Trees do not dominate the streetscape of the Conservation Area, although there are some notable specimens, and the large amount of yew present is unusual and distinctive. Front gardens tend to be small, although some have excellent semi-mature/mature trees, including dominant ash. Hedgerows forming the curtilage of dwellings tend to be relatively formal, yet are made of native species such as beech, holly or yew. The hedgerow network along the lanes in and out of the village is dominated by hawthorn and these features are generally well-managed. The value of these hedgerows in a wildlife context should not be underestimated, although the roadside verges both in and around the village are characteristically narrow or non-existent and this may reduce their significance as habitat corridors.

c) Tree Preservation Orders

As trees nearly always contribute positively to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, they are protected by the designation from unnecessary felling or pruning. Therefore all significant works to trees in Conservation Areas need prior notification to be given to the Local Planning Authority. If the Council decides that the tree is worthy of protection, a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) can be made in order to offer long term protection.

There is, presently, only one TPO in place in the Conservation Area, which relates to trees at the Old Rectory, and was made in 2006.

d) Key views and vistas

Because of its location and its relationship with its surrounding landscape, in Kirkby Underdale there is nearly always an awareness of its setting, and this relationship should be taken into account when any new development is mooted. There are a series of key views and vistas that are of special significance to the character of the Conservation Area and these include:

- The view of All Saints Church and its surroundings when looking north along Painsthorpe Lane.

- Outstanding views of the western edge of the Wolds when looking north and west of Painsthorpe Lane.

- Fine views of the undulating farmed landscape when looking north from the churchyard and from the northern end of Painsthorpe Lane.

- There do not seem to be any detrimental views of the Area from either within or outside the Conservation Area.

e) Boundary Treatment

If not with hedges, most properties have simple yet attractive wooden fences or iron railings behind narrow grass verges to the front of their properties. Post and chain fencing encloses areas of open space, preventing verges from being used for car parking. The iron kissing-gate to the churchyard was donated to commemorate the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977, which is marked by a small plaque on the gate itself.

Grade II listed School Farm House with its post & rail fence.

f) Origins and Evolution

Kirby Underdale is set on a sloping shelf on the slopes of a steep-sided valley (Hundle Dale, from which it takes the second part of its name); the village lies on a NW-SE alignment, surrounded by hills, on the eastern side of the Wolds. The Kirby Beck runs into the dale from the north-west, before heading south-eastwards away from the village. This is an area which has seen intensive human activity for much of the last 10,000 years, with both settlement and funerary sites favouring the south-facing slopes, with further funerary sites on the Wold tops.

g) Prehistory

As with most Wolds settlements, the earliest activity is likely to relate to a pattern of seasonal hunting, fowling and fishing by hunter-gatherer communities; hence, Mesolithic and Neolithic flints and stone objects may be expected as finds within the parish. At least one polished stone axe was recorded from here in the later 19th century; in addition, the British Museum collections hold a Seamer-type axe (typical of the later Neolithic), a further seven stone axes, a point or blade, four arrowheads and a core from the parish, but no details of their precise contexts or find-spots are known.

Extensive Bronze Age funerary activity in the area is demonstrated by barrow cemeteries on Garrowby Wold and at Cot Nab Farm, and the crop-marks of at least another 39 round barrows and ring-ditches are known from aerial photographs of the parish; three of these ring ditches lie just outside of the village, on the slopes to the south-west, and more lie just to the north on Howe Hill.
The two barrow cemeteries and 13 of the individual barrows are recognised as being of national importance, and are protected as Scheduled Monuments. There are also eleven dykes or linear earthworks, of probable Bronze Age date, recorded from the parish; one of these, at Cot Nab Farm, is protected as a Scheduled Monument. With so much Bronze Age activity evident from the monuments, it is perhaps a little surprising that more casual finds of Bronze Age implements have not been made, and this presumably reflects the

lack of any systematic fieldwork in the area; to date, the only object of this period reported from the parish is a Late Bronze Age socketed axe from Givendale.

Iron Age activity is indicated by the crop-marks of a group of four square barrows on Garrowby Wold. There must have been contemporary settlements nearby, but so far they have not been identified; however, crop-marks of a system of rectilinear enclosures in Painsthorpe Field, to the east-south-east of the village, may relate to early field systems such as are often found with ladder settlements. Two groups of lynchets are recorded to the south of the village at Megdale Plantation, and another group is recorded to the east of the village at Uncleby Brow; these clearly represent early cultivation, but their date is uncertain.

h) Romano British

One Roman road runs through the parish to the south of the village, linking the fortress at York to the coast; the modern A166 (York to Driffield road) follows much of its course in this area. A second Roman road crosses this at right-angles and continues broadly north-westwards over Uncleby Wold, to the east of the village, forming the old Roman road from Brough to Malton. Hence, it is hardly surprising that there are Roman finds and sites recorded from the parish. A small sculpted stone head, dating to the 2nd to 3rd century AD, was recovered from the Rectory garden at the north-eastern end of the village in 1916, and now displayed in the north aisle of the church; the figure in low relief is thought to be Mercury, though others have suggested that it may depict the Celtic god Carnnunos. Fourth-century pottery and a stone quern have also been found to the north-west of the village, whilst the crop-marks of a possible Romano-British settlement are recorded in the south-eastern part of the parish.

i) Anglo-Saxon

Five adult Anglo-Saxon burials are recorded from Kirby Underdale, and are supposed to be from the south-western end of the village; the bones were collected in the 19th century, and are now in the British Museum (Natural History) collection, but nothing is known of the circumstances of their discovery.

A major Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was excavated by Canon William Greenwell, one of the foremost 19th century antiquarians in the country, at Uncleby Wold to the north-east of the village, and a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded to the eastsouth-east of the village in Painsthorpe Field.

The place-name Chirchebi is recorded in the Domesday Book, but in the Yorkshire chapters of 1088-1093 it appears as Kyrkebi; Both spellings derive from Old Scandinavian, and mean "Church farm". The Underdale element is a derivate from the medieval Hundle Dale, first recorded in 1156-7, and again having origins in Old Scandinavian - this one meaning "Hundolf's valley". Both place-name elements belong to a group of places in the parish whose names show Scandinavian influences (e.g. Uncleby, Garrowby, Painsthorpe, Rundle Dale, and Fitteses), and suggest that there was a phase of intensive colonisation during the Anglo-Scandinavian period.

Kirby had clearly emerged as a settlement by the mid 11th century, as in 1066 three thanes held four carucates and two bovates here. Two of the landowners were Arngrimr and Siward, who were both still there in 1086.

j) Medieval

David Roffe, the historian and specialist in the study of the Domesday Book, has suggested that because some of the larger parishes in this area (such as Kirby Underdale, and Wharram Percy) "represent ad hoc formations for the payment of tithes to a traditional ecclesiastical centre", as they were predominantly composed of estates held by royal thegns at the time of Domesday. In 1086 there was a royal estate here, which was leased to three thanes, and which comprised in total 6 carucates. The King held one holding himself, comprising 4 carucates and two bovates of taxable land, there was land for 3 ploughs, and it was worth 10shillings (50p). The rest of the holding was leased to two individuals. Hence, Arngrimr held 6 bovates, and Siward 1 carucate of taxable land. Here there was room for 1 plough, and this land was worth 2 shillings (10p).

All Saints Church - Grade I listed

Although a church is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book; the name Chirchebi implies that one was or had already been in existence. The present building of All Saints appears to have begun life in c. 1100, as an aisleless building with a west tower; the dedication to All Saints is typical of many early Norman churches in Wolds villages. Norman work is well-attested in the round heads of four windows which are exposed above the arcade arches, and in the herringbone masonry in the tower and the rough stone arcade walls; there is a simple Norman tower arch, with a blocked opening for a doorway above it. In the mid 12th century a west door was inserted into the tower; its arch has scalloped capitals and zigzag decoration. Soon afterwards, north and south aisles were added to the nave, and the style of the chancel arch suggests that the original chancel would also have dated to this period. The south doorway is of 13th-century date, whilst in the 14th century reticulated windows were inserted in the north aisle. A vestry was added in 1828, and a major restoration of the church took place in 1870-1, to the designs of G.E. Street; this involved inter alia the complete rebuilding of the chancel, in a 13th-century style. In 1932 a porch and a high roof were added. There are a number of fragments of medieval incised grave-slabs built into the external walls of the church; in the churchyard, the base of a 14th-century boundary cross has been re-sited, and fashioned into the form of a stone chair; it originally stood in Stone Chair Close, near South Wold Farm on Garrowby Street.

Kirby Underdale was one of the smaller medieval villages in Buckrose Wapentake, and because of its size was sometimes grouped together with Hanging Grimston, Uncleby, and Painsthorpe, to form a single taxation unit. In 1377 there were 105 poll-tax payers in these four villages: by grouping all four together as a single village, this produced the 13th highest return in Buckrose Wapentake (out of 45 villages); but the very fact that they had to group four villages together suggests that at that date none was a very substantial settlement. In the early 1334 Lay Subsidy, it had been grouped together with not only Hanging Grimston, Uncleby and Painsthorpe, but also with Thixendale, Raisthorpe and Anelaghby, in a single return for the Liberty of the Blessed Mary of York, rather than appearing under its

wapentake, and with a return for all of these settlements of £5 10s Od; as this pre-dates the advent of the Black Death, this would suggest that the relative importance of these settlements was not greatly influenced by the mid 14th-century outbreaks of plague, perhaps because of their remoteness.

The plans of both the later 18th-century and the modern village are influenced by the fact that it lies on the T-shaped intersection of two roads. One follows Hundle Dale on a NW-SE alignment, and linked Hanging Grimston with the main Roman road from York to Driffield (now the A166) and Wilton Beacon beyond; the other runs east-west through the village, forming its main street, and then continues broadly eastwards as Painsthorpe Lane to link with the old Roman road running north-westwards over Uncleby Wold. However, extensive earthwork remains of house platforms are visible in a field at the western end of the village (to the south and west of Wold View) suggesting that the original medieval layout lay on an east-west ali[g]nment, and continued beyond the north-south road which now forms the western limit of housing. The village slopes gently down from west to east. All Saints church is sited at the foot of the village, perched on a bluff overlooking a sharp fall to the base of the valley. Immediately to its west stands the Old Rectory, the oldest parts of which date to the late 17' century, with major 18[a]'" and 19th-century additions and alterations. An old millstone is sited at the entrance to the adjoining property.

The field opposite the church, to the south, has faint earthworks within it, which may formerly have been part of a manorial complex. The adjoining property to the west is called Manor House Farm, and dates from c. 1700; however, this may have had a medieval predecessor, which once boasted a more extensive manorial complex of buildings and enclosures.

Today, Kirby Underdale is largely an estate village, developed by the Halifax family in the 19th & 20th centuries. They are also responsible for the erection of the crucifix in the village and others which can be see elsewhere on the estate.

One of the earliest depictions of the village is on the 1775 Jeffreys Map. This shows not only houses lining both sides of the main street, but also a L-shaped building on the west side of the T-shaped junction, occupying much the same position as the present old schoolhouse.

The Society of Friends (the Quakers) were holding weekly meetings here in 1669, and were active for most of the rest of the 17th century. A school was erected in c. 1870 at the western end of the village, on the western side of the road. Although now converted into a private dwelling (Wold View), this structure is still standing.

Unlisted large wooden crucifix at Painsthorpe Hall. Note the traditional four-barred wooden fence.

k) Archaeology

The parish of Kirby Underdale is rich in archaeology, having no less than 16 Scheduled Ancient Monuments included in the County List. All except one of these are round barrows, along with a section of linear boundary dyke running 390m. west of South Wold Farm.

Scheduling is undertaken by the Secretary of State assisted by English Heritage. To be included in the County List a monument must be of national importance and it has to be considered that scheduling is the most appropriate method of protection.

The use of metal detectors on scheduled monuments has to be sanctioned in writing by English Heritage and is otherwise a legal offence.

l) Buildings

The small number of buildings in the Conservation Area is a reflection of the size of the population in general. In the 2001 Census, only 129 inhabitants were registered **for the whole parish**, and the electoral roll for 2009 includes only 32 voters registered in the village.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE BUILT FABRIC

In general, the condition of the built fabric within the Conservation Area can be described as excellent. The buildings within the Conservation Area are well- but not overly-managed and this ensures that the Area retains a 'rural' nature. The Area's character as a traditional estate village has not been lost and it is clearly apparent that a conscious effort continues to be made by the estate and the residents to preserve the character and appearance of the village.

This K6 Telephone Box designed in 1935, is listed. The village is fortunate in this, because not all such boxes are so protected, which should secure its retention.

i) Scale

Historically, only with very prestigious buildings, did their height extend above two storeys, and in the case of the more humble dwellings, a single storey (cottage) was the norm, perhaps with sleeping space in the roof.

ii) Orientation

Most East Riding villages are typified by having their properties facing directly on to the streets that they are next to. Not so in Kirby Underdale where some properties are side-facing.

iii) Materials

Because of the difficulties in times gone by in transporting building materials over long distances, a settlement's character results from what would have been available locally at the time. It was only if the building was of high status – such as a church – that materials would have been brought in from further afield.

This of course changed as transport links improved, leading to the broad diversity of building products available today.

The village also benefits from the lack of concrete kerbs to its roads. Their omission does much to reinforce the village's rural character.

iv) Walls

Most houses are of brick, though there are examples of local stone as well as two with a painted finish. What is of particular interest though is that, with the exception of those built in the deep red Victorian brick, which was fashionable at the time, Kirby Underdale's brick is a shade paler and browner than the hues more frequently encountered across the Riding.

The finish at eaves level is usually plain, though there are examples of better detailing, or stonework, on the houses which had greater stature.

Some buildings also have splendid gauged arches. This is where the bricks above windows are individually formed as part of a set to provide the splay needed to support the brickwork above. (The front of Post Office Row has some good examples of these.

v) Roofs

Clay pantiles cover the roofs of the dwellings of Kirby Underdale. This is not surprising as slate tends to be introduced only in more urban settlements.

vi) Windows & Doors

The traditional finishes to doors and windows are one of the delights of the Area. Windows are of timber and either vertical- or horizontal-sliding sash, or sometimes hinged casements.

Doors, of timber, are often four or six panelled, once again reflect the historic character of the settlement

vii) Chimneys

Chimneys vary, from plain stacks of medium height, to taller brick-built axial stacks, representing yet again one of the village's individualistic features.

The pots, too, vary, from plain cylindrical terra cotta ones, though buff and cream ones to octagonal decorative ones.

m) Historic Buildings

Kirby Underdale was last reviewed for listing purposes in 1987. It has 10 listed buildings within the parish. Of these, six lie within the Conservation Area, and these are:

School Farmhouse	II
The Manor House	II
The Old Rectory & School House	II
All Saints Church	I
Cross Base to south of the Church	II
K6 Telephone Kiosk	II

The four listed buildings that are outside the Conservation Area are:

Cheesecake House, Garrowby	II
Beech Farm House, Painsthorpe	II
Painsthorpe Hall, Painsthorpe	II
Manor House, Uncleby	II

The principles of selection used by English Heritage for recommendations for the listing of buildings seek to ensure that most buildings from 1700 – 1840 are listed. After this latter date there was a significant increase in the number of buildings erected nationally and therefore a significant decrease in the number of listings, these being limited to the best examples of particular building types.

n) Focal Point Buildings

These buildings are highlighted because of the additional value that they have due to their location. Planning applications

which relate to them will therefore be considered against the criterion that their design and detailing should reflect the importance of their location.

Wold View -An unlisted focal point building, standing alone at the village's western edge. (Note the quality of detail in the oversailing eaves, the chimneys and the labels over the windows).

Such buildings include:
Post Office Row (no's 1-4)
Wold View
The War Memorial

o) Unlisted Buildings of Interest

Because of the criteria used by English Heritage when buildings are listed, there are often properties dating from after 1840 which are of interest but which do not benefit from the added protection that listing affords.

In the case of Kirby Underdale these include:

Joiner's Shop & attached Pump House
Ivy Cottage
The Cottage (Nos. 1 and 2)

BOUNDARY ALTERATIONS

One of the considerations that the Local Authority has to make when reappraising a Conservation Area, is whether its boundaries need to be altered.

Probably because of the nature of the village (and the fact that it is only 15 years since it was designated), it was felt that no amendments to the size and shape of the Conservation Area should be made at the present time.

The Area should be reviewed again in 2014, when this issue will again be considered.

POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE KIRBY UNDERDALE CONSERVATION AREA

The East Riding of Yorkshire Council will use its powers to protect the special character of the Kirby Underdale Conservation Area.

Where the removal of trees within the Conservation Area is approved, (see section c), the Council will endeavour to ensure that the Area's long term character and appearance is not thereby damaged, and that, unless there are accepted reasons to the contrary, replacement planting is agreed and undertaken.

New Developments

The Council will give special regard to development proposals which may affect the Area and its setting, to ensure that it is thereby preserved or enhanced.

Recommended Materials

With repair works where it is necessary to introduce new materials because those being replaced are no longer practical to re-use, materials should nearly always be the same as those which are removed.

With the materials for extensions and outbuildings, materials should usually reflect those of the 'parent' building.

For new build, materials that reflect the established character of the Conservation Area should be used. This would

probably mean the use of a dark red brick, timber windows and doors, and pantiles or slates for the roof.

Post Office Row and telephone box. An attractive terraced row forming a focal point in the village.

Where it proves impossible to match an existing brick, it is worth remembering that usually the second best option is to find a brick (of same size) which is darker in colour than those being matched, since it is the use of lighter bricks which normally looks more discordant.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

This appraisal was the subject of consultation with Kirby Underdale Parish Council and the Conservation Area's residents. Comments received in the course of this consultation process were taken into account prior to the adoption of the document as Council policy.

PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

The principle legislation covering Conservation Areas is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides the framework for designation, review and appraisal of Conservation Areas. There are also provisions within the Town & Country Planning Act 1990.

Government policy and Guidance is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) "Planning and the Historic Environment" dated September 1994 and this document is available at: www.communities.gov.uk/planning

Planning policies affecting Conservation Areas within the East Riding are set at regional, sub-regional and local levels. The Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (May 2008) deals with the historic environment in Policy ENV9.

This is developed at the sub-regional level by the Joint Structure Plan for Kingston upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire (June 2005) in Policy ENV6.

At a local level the policy relevant to the Kirby Underdale Conservation Area is contained in the East Yorkshire Borough Wide Local Plan (June 1997) Policy E19. Other policies in this Plan can also affect the Conservation Area, including those dealing with new residential and commercial development, listed buildings and archaeology.

The Joint Structure Plan will be incorporated into the Local Development Framework (LDF), which will also supersede the current Local Plan in due course. This appraisal will be used as a background document in support of the relevant LDF Development Plan Document and as a material planning consideration in the determination of relevant planning applications.

LOCAL GENERIC GUIDANCE

East Yorkshire Borough Wide Local Plan, Policy E19.

Leaflet," What are Conservation Areas?" (reprinted 2009) by East Riding of

Yorkshire Council, County Hall, Beverley, HU17 9BA

The Old Rectory

USEFUL INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

Conservation Team, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, County Hall, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 9BA
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treesandlandscape@eastriding.gov.uk

This appraisal has been undertaken with information provided by Humber Archaeology Partnership and specialist officers of the Council

Residents consulted on this appraisal are those whose addresses appear on the unedited Register of Electors for 2009.

The photographs used in this document were taken in Spring 2009.

For further information about other East Riding Conservation Area appraisals, please search on the Council's web page www.eastriding.gov.uk under Environment and Planning, then follow the links – Conservation – Conservation Areas – Conservation Area Appraisals.

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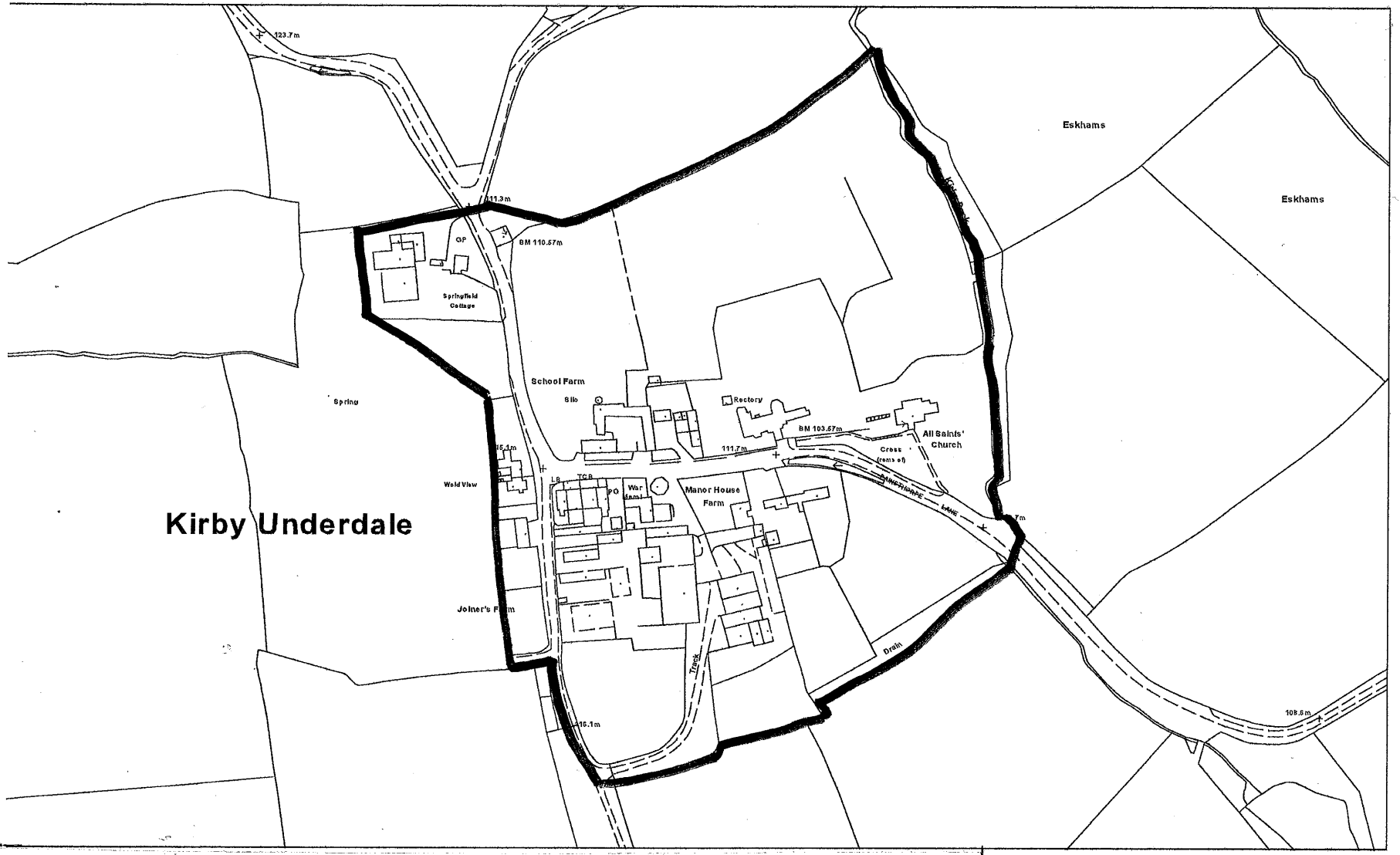
This document was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 13th April 2010.



KIRBY UNDERDALE CONSERVATION AREA

Date:	24 April 2009
SLA:	Not Set
Scale	1:2508