

Map 9: Public Rights of Way and Key Routes

## POLICY D1: FOOTPATHS, CYCLEWAYS AND BRIDLEWAYS

Where appropriate and subject to landowners consent, development proposals should incorporate measures to improve footpath and bridleway access, by, for example, facilitating new circular walks and new safer alternatives to existing routes. Any proposed routes and changes to existing routes will be expected to take advantage of features such as good views, amenity areas and also provide further planting as part of the proposals.

### COMMUNITY ACTIONS

- Improve signs for country walks;
- Provide map of routes on a new Community Noticeboard;
- Maintenance of footpaths and bridleways generally



*Sign to Roelcliffe Ramble*



*A blocked footpath through Cherry Island Wood on the Roelcliffe Ramble*



*Sign on The Common – requires up-grading*

## Objective

- iv To protect the valuable green spaces within Roecliffe & Westwick.

## 8.10 Local Green Space

### Justification and Evidence

Although Roecliffe benefits from a large amount of surrounding open green fields and countryside, the village itself does not have many green spaces that residents and visitors can freely access. An assessment was undertaken by the steering group of all the

potential areas of Local Green Space within the village. As a result only two local green spaces were identified, the village green and the common. These Local Green Spaces are marked on the policies map. The NPPF guidance (paragraphs 99-101) was utilised and is demonstrated in the Local Green Spaces Assessment (appendix 2).

### Local Green Spaces

	Location	Local Significance
The Village Green	Centre of Roecliffe Village	Use by school and village
Roecliffe Common	To the west of Roecliffe Village	Open aspect on entering Village



*The Village Green*



*The Common Pond*

### Feedback from the Community

The Village Survey revealed that community Open Space should be protected.

## POLICY E1: LOCAL GREEN SPACE

The following areas as identified on the Policies Map are designated as Local Green Spaces and will be protected in a manner consistent with the protection of land within Green Belts:

- LGS1: The village green
- LGS2: Roecliffe Common

## 8.11 Green and Blue Infrastructure

### Justification and evidence

Roecliffe is a rural village and the parish is predominantly laid to agricultural land with industry confined to the southern aspect of Bar Lane. The Roecliffe Brick and Tile Works established in the late 19th Century ceased to function in 1963 but a fortunate legacy is the large lake, formerly the source of clay which separates industry and the village at Thornfield Lane.

The Roecliffe Ramble was an original part of the Ure Walks through Time Project beginning at the church and proceeding along the bank of the River Ure and on to Westwick Lock. The historic coal barge traffic continued on to Ripon City via Bishop Monkton.

The Village Green and Roecliffe Common are registered common land and Staveley Quarry is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Green spaces and routes in the Roecliffe and Westwick Plan area provide access for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders.

Roecliffe and Westwick Parish Council and the Roecliffe Village Fund maintain the trees on the Village Green and have recently financed the enhancement of Roecliffe Common by felling dead trees and clear overgrowth of blackthorn etc.

The parish benefits from an abundant and diverse range of green and blue corridors, nature areas and wildlife habitats. Local wildlife are attracted to the waterways, woodlands and open countryside. Walking 'The Roecliffe Ramble' route along the River Ure will often give seasonal sightings of roe deer, barn owl, tree sparrow, and finch flocks, as well as buzzards waterfowl and many different types of flora and fauna.

A number of nature areas are already protected by existing legislation, for example Bishop Monkton Ings SSSI and the Roman Fort and Settlement. In addition, to the east of the village, the former clay pits have become flooded and surrounded by dense secondary woodland of ash, hawthorne and sycamore. This has been identified by Harrogate Borough Council's Local Plan as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Harrogate Borough Council's Local Plan supports the protection of the natural environment and policy NE3 states that major development proposals should not result in any net loss of biodiversity. SSSIs and SINC are protected under this policy. However, there are still some key areas that would benefit from protection under this Plan.

### Landscape features

In 2010 study by Natural England<sup>1</sup> looked at green infrastructure corridors for Yorkshire and the Humber. It determined that the regionally significant Ure corridor (R16) and the Tutt and

<sup>1</sup> [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605112209/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/yorkshire\\_and\\_the\\_humber/ourwork/yandhgreeninfrastructuremappingproject.aspx](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605112209/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/yorkshire_and_the_humber/ourwork/yandhgreeninfrastructuremappingproject.aspx)

Bishop Monkton corridor (D77), which is of district significance, both run through the parish of Roecliffe and Westwick. An overview of both corridors, (extracted from Natural England's report), follows:

### **Ure Corridor**

The Ure corridor begins high on the Pennine watershed and runs through Wensleydale to the Vales of Mowbray and York. It is regionally significant as one of the major Dales rivers, mostly retaining its natural form as an active gravel river and connects the upland landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales with lowland areas, passing through a transitional landscape of rolling foothills. It meets the Swale corridor south of Myton-on-Swale at the northern end of the Ouse corridor. It passes through primarily mixed arable farmland and is comparatively rural and much of the corridor is well wooded. The corridor is recognised as a historically important link across the Pennines and embraces a diverse range of landscapes and a number of key settlements that act as service centres and hubs for tourism, including Hawes, Leyburn, Middleham, Masham, Ripon & Boroughbridge. It is rich in historic assets from the roman castle at Bainbridge, through Middleham Castle to the prehistoric Thornborough Henges – which contain relics of the largest ancient ceremonial area in Britain, Newby Hall, the prehistoric Devil's Arrows standing stones, Marmion Tower and Norton Conyers. It also incorporates several important nature conservation sites including Hackfall Woods – a glacial overflow channel renowned for its wild natural scenery, River Ure Grasslands which contains a number of rare plant species including the burnt orchid, and Ripon Parks SSSI. Recreation is important in this area and the corridor presents a key opportunity to promote recreation, linking key population centres with the wilder, more remote landscapes in the west. It also presents key opportunities to ameliorate flood risk given the extent of its catchment and the key settlements along its course.

### **The River Ure Corridor and the Neighbourhood Area**

The River Ure defines the northern boundary of the Neighbourhood Area and the flat, linear floodplain of the River flows between Newby Hall and Boroughbridge. The area is intensively farmed for cereal crop production in large open fields crossed by ditches draining into the River Ure. The A1(M) is a dominant feature to the east of the character area and where it crosses the River Ure it effectively cuts off the corridor from Boroughbridge.

The prehistoric, ancient monument, the Devil's Arrows standing stones are to the east of the Neighbourhood Area but are physically located in the neighbouring parish of Boroughbridge.

To the north east of the Neighbourhood Area and 400m north of Brickyard Farm is the site of a Roman fort and adjacent settlement. Listed as an Ancient Monument. Historic England describes it as being located on a raised river terrace, south of a bend of the River Ure. This area was prone to flooding which explains why the fort was constructed on raised ground, further back from the river. It was probably built shortly after AD71 when Petillius Cerealis began his push north into the territory of the native Brigantes and was abandoned in AD85, when a fort was established at nearby Aldborough.

### **Tutt and Bishop Monkton corridor (D77)**

The Tutt and Bishop Monkton corridor connects the Nidd corridor at Knaresborough to the Ure corridor via the River Tutt to Roecliffe and the Holbeck to Bishop Monkton. Of district significance, it comprises relatively flat largely agricultural land, which creates a landscape which feels remote and open. The corridor includes lowland basins drained by small rivers and sparse tree cover. The landscape contains historic wetlands such as Bishop Monkton Ings SSSI and the lakes, and recreated wetlands at Staveley Nature

Reserve provide diversity in the landscape. The corridor drains into the Rive Ure which can result in flooding issues. Controlling surface run off and flow within the catchment area is important.

In February 2004, Harrogate Borough Council published a landscape character assessment of Harrogate District. The landscape characteristics of the parish of Roecliffe and Westcliffe are included in the following character areas:

### **Holbeck Valley Bottom Corridor- from Copgrove in a northerly direction to the River Ure**

This character area is the remnant of an extensive wetland and is of great environmental value. Land use is diverse and fields at the north of the area are managed for both grass and arable production. South of these fields, the landscape is open, marshy grassland, which is subject to winter flooding. Holbeck flows through the parish of Roecliffe and Westwick and together with Ings Drain supports many species of marginal vegetation including strands of reeds, as well as providing drainage to the surrounding farmland. The corridor through the parish is well wooded and this blocked woodland, typically mixed and deciduous, along with the undulating landform of the surrounding arable land, encloses the area channeling and shortening views.

This character area includes Bishop Monkton Ings SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest). The SSSI is located at the north west of the Neighbourhood Area with the majority of the site in the neighbouring parish of Bishop Monkton. The SSSI is described in Natural England's citation as follows: "Bishop Monkton Ings comprises a diverse range of wetland habitats on low-lying alluvial soils adjacent to the Holbeck, a north draining tributary of the River Ure, together with small areas of broadleaved woodland. The grassland and spring-line communities represent a remnant of a formerly more extensive wetland area of a type which is

threatened by drainage and agricultural improvement."

### **Knaresborough to Boroughbridge dismantled railway**

The dismantled railway that runs through the Neighbourhood Area is part of the old Pilmoor, Boroughbridge and Knaresborough Railway Line. The section between Boroughbridge and Knaresborough opened in 1875 and was closed in 1964. The former railway line is now used as a footpath.

### **River Tutt low lying arable farmland - follows the River Tutt north east from Staveley to meet with the River Ure at Boroughbridge**

River Tutt is a small watercourse within a flat area of land which is open due to generally sparse cover and flat landform. The floodplain is generally restricted as there are a number of ditches along straight field boundaries which drain into the river. The land is mainly grade 3 agricultural where the fields are managed for intensive arable production with pockets of grassland for livestock. Field boundaries are made up of hedges or post and rail or post and wire fences. The use of post and wire is common in the area and does not help to maintain landscape patterns. Roecliffe is a village on the edge of the character area. There is a public footpath that connects Roecliffe to Staveley.

### **Hadriggs and Roecliffe Moor - from Holbeck Valley Bottom to south of Newby Hall**

This character area is described as a flat, uniform landscape of grade 3 agricultural fields, mostly managed for cereal production with a small number of grassland fields for livestock. There are few trees and large fields with missing boundaries, which creates an open landscape with uninterrupted views, broken by blocks of deciduous and mixed woodland. Views of large-scale storage sheds west of Boroughbridge and the A1(M) corridor impact on character and views from the area.

## Woodlands

There are a number of deciduous woodlands in the Neighbourhood Area, including Cherry Island Wood, Holbeck Wood and Holbeck Plantation.

## Watercourses

The main watercourses that run directly through the Neighbourhood Area are the River Ure and the River Tutt. There are several drains running off the rivers throughout the Neighbourhood Area. The Environment Agency's flood maps below indicate the extent of flooding from both rivers and seas and surface water. Recently a new storm drain has been created by the Environment Agency linking the River Tutt to the River Ure. This 'River Tutt Diversion Screen' is now an important piece of local green infrastructure from the perspective of flood prevention.

## Bar Lane Green Gap

To the east of the village is Bar Lane industrial estate. The estate accommodates approximately 30 light industrial and office based businesses. Although the estate provides good local employment opportunities, there are issues with high volumes of traffic in the area and HGV parking in village streets overnight.

To the south of the road lies Claypit Ponds which are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The area immediately to the east of the village is known as Roecliffe Pond SINC and the area

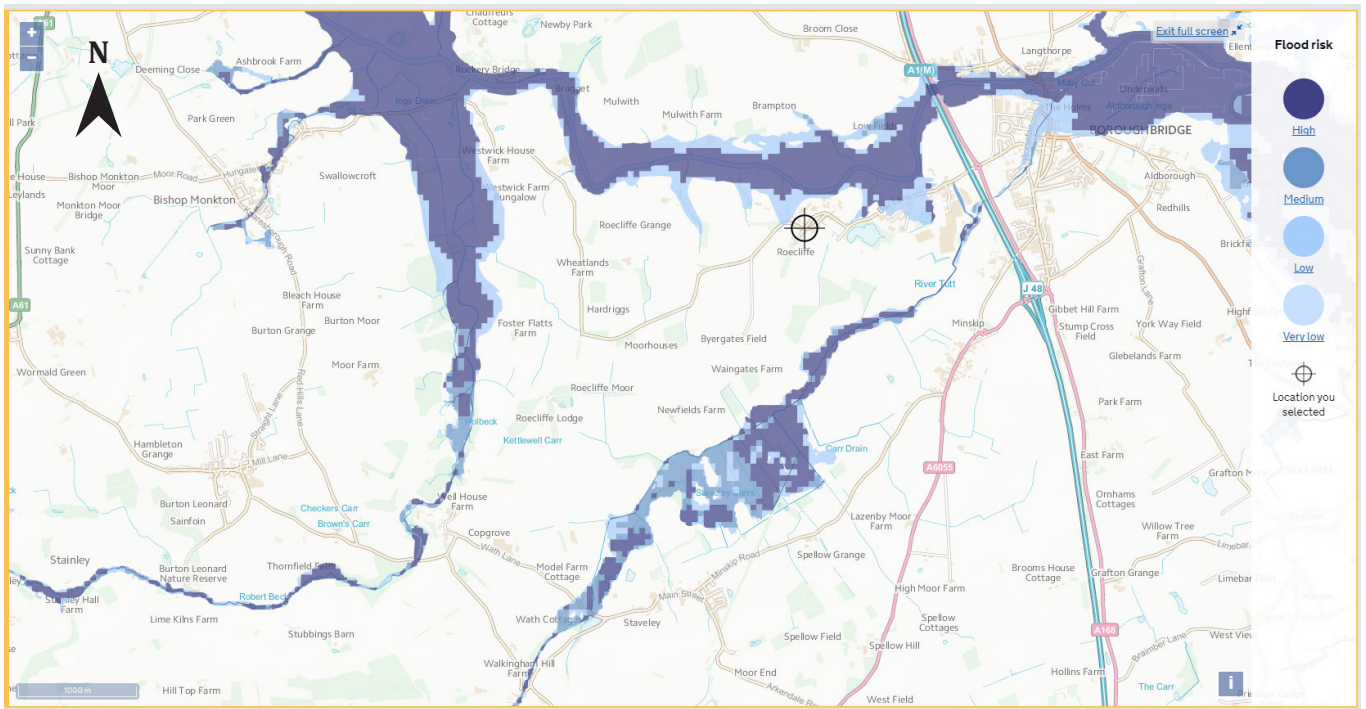


*River Tutt Diversion Screen*

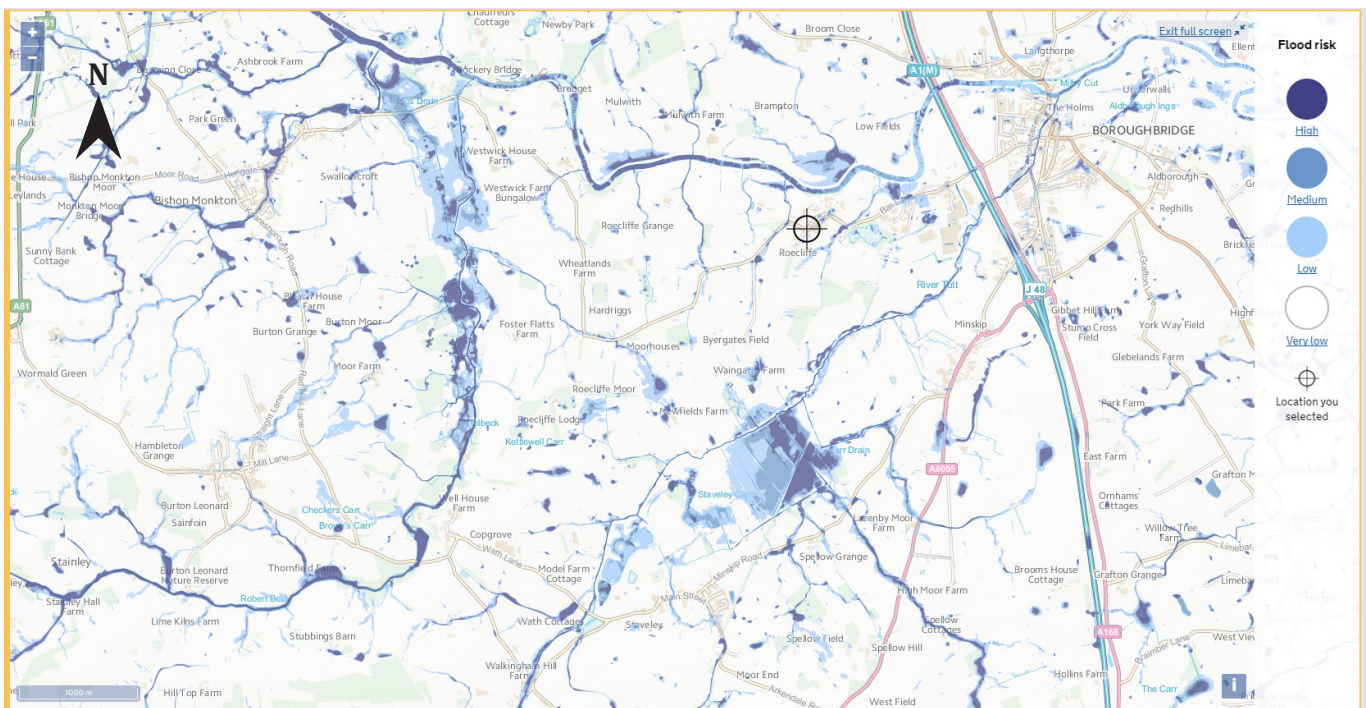
surrounded by the Bar Lane employment area is known as Roecliffe Meadows SINC. Roecliffe Ponds and Meadows is full of wildlife with the ponds supporting a good range of coarse fish, including carp, bream, perch, roach, eel and pike as well as water lilies, dragonflies and kingfishers. The meadows have developed naturally over the years and are now full of wild flowers and insects, including common spotted and bee orchids, birds foot trefoil, ox-eye daisy and knapweed.

Becklands Lane is lined with fine oaks and the ponds and meadows are surrounded by a wooded fringe of scrub, including hawthorn, elder and grey willow. These provide nesting and feeding sites for many species of birds, including sparrowhawk, great spotted woodpecker and chiffchaff.

The Green Gap as a whole provides a valuable buffer between the industrial estate and the village, including for noise reduction, ensuring there is a clear sense of entry into and out of the village and the integrity of the two zones – residential and industrial – should be maintained in order to protect valuable green space, farmland, habitats and the Conservation Area.



**Map 9: Environment Agency Flood Map – Flood risk from rivers or the sea**



**Map 10: Environment Agency Flood Map – Flood risk from surface water**



## **POLICY E2: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE**

Development proposals should seek to protect and integrate with existing green and blue infrastructure where appropriate, including:

- Provision of new accessible public green spaces for formal and informal recreation.
- Retention of hedges, trees and landscape features.
- Retention of existing street trees and those 'off street' which form part of the street scene and provision of new trees wherever practicable. Existing trees in the street scene should be replaced on a like for like basis, with native species, should felling be unavoidable.
- Provision of porous surfaces wherever hardstanding is required off the carriageway.
- Provision of corridors for wildlife to move through, around or across a development site.

### Objective

- vii To support and strengthen local businesses and assist those working from home.

## 8.12 Local Business Support

Agriculture and Farming remains a vital part of the local economy, adding greatly to the visual amenity of the Local Plan area.



*Nation-wide horticulturist*



*Touring Caravan site*



*Payne's Dairies plant*



*Many SME's on the old brick works site*

### Industrial Development of Roecliffe.

South of the River Ure there was a west to east stratum of clay suitable for making bricks, tiles and pottery. The Roecliffe Brick Yard on Bar Lane was established in the early part of the 18th Century and after the construction of Smeaton's Canal at Boroughbridge in 1770 the river became the transport mechanism to export bricks and tiles to Ripon, York and further afield.

Many of the properties in Roecliffe are constructed of the characteristic brick and pantiles including the present school constructed in 1874. The brickyard closed in 1964 when the clay deposit had been almost worked out but the clay pit ponds still exist as a nature reserve and fishing ground and are protected as a site of nature conservation.

The industrial designated land was purchased by a civil engineering firm who demolished some of the workers houses and the old buildings and has passed through several ownerships and is currently owned by Bar Lane Developments who have planning permission for office and light industry.

In the 1970s planning permission was given to Wilson Transport to relocate from Church Lane, Boroughbridge to agricultural land to the East of the brickyard site.

In 1987 Wilson Transport merged with Allerton Cold Storage and in 1992 became Reed Bordall. Reed Bordall is in the food distribution business and is now the major employer in the region with over 700 employees working from the seven massive cold storage chambers. The site has extended to 55 acres and there are 180 truck movements daily.

A potato chip factory was developed on part of the original brick yard site together with a potato grading unit but that has since become Paynes Dairy who operate a milk processing and delivery service.

In addition to Reed Bordall and Paynes Dairy there are more than 50 businesses located in the Neighbourhood Plan area primarily office and light industrial on Becklands Close, Brickyard Lane and Clay Pit Lane.

The volume of car, lorry, HGV and 44 ton refrigerated vehicles accessing businesses on Bar Lane is a major concern to residents and pedestrians and cyclists face an uneasy challenge despite the 30 mph restriction. The capacity of this road continues to be questioned. The congestion, at times, caused by HGV's, is a source of major concern and improvements will have to be instigated eventually if road safety standards are to be maintained.

Roelcliffe Nursery established in 1989 on a site off Sheaflands Lane with access across Common Land has expanded rapidly and

now occupies over five acres of greenhouse owned by Johnson's of Whixley.

Roelcliffe Business Centre on Waingates Lane was founded in 2004 from the conversion of a group of disused farm buildings, formerly known as Waingates Farm. The farm was built in the late C19th, made from locally sourced materials (red brick from the Roelcliffe Brick & Tile Company and sandstone from Aldborough) and was originally run as a mixed farm comprising arable, dairy, sheep and cattle.

Since the early '80's the farm buildings had become increasingly redundant as the farming enterprise within the Roelcliffe Estate evolved to become entirely arable. Today the Estate manages over 1000 acres of arable and woodland and includes another 8 restored properties, which are all let or service occupied, around 40 acres of woodland laid down in 1989 plus substantial set-aside field margins along the River Tut.

Current businesses in the Centre are:

- Dee Set
- Time Outdoors
- Premier Wealth Management
- Gap Solutions
- Waingates Farm Huts

Apart from The Crown Inn there are no business premises in Roelcliffe Village but a few residents may work from home.



*Reed-Boardall – the largest employer in the Parish.*

## POLICY F1: LOCAL BUSINESS SUPPORT

Development proposals which provide support and give encouragement to local businesses will be supported provided that they:

- a) Respect the character of the local area.
- b) Do not have an unacceptable adverse effect on residential amenity.
- c) Do not adversely impact upon road safety.

## COMMUNITY ACTIONS

Improve Roecliffe & Westwick website for local businesses.

## 8.13 Broadband/Connectivity

### Justification and Evidence

Broadband performance is very sketchy in Roecliffe. There is a “green box” in Bar Lane, and if “super-fast” Broadband has been installed then generally people get download speeds of 20 to 25mbps , and upload of around 5mbps. Without this, then a speed of 5mbps download is more likely. Even with super-fast broadband there are reports of pictures freezing, and some houses sharing a telephone line with neighbours, which affect performance dramatically.

Best performances are in Westwick next door to the Business Centre which have use of the 100mbps going into the Business Park. Elsewhere in Westwick one finds the worst performances of all with very little reception. However, Westwick is far from the “green box” to be able to make use of it.

### Feedback from the Community

The Roecliffe & Westwick Neighbourhood Plan Committee, in contacting various businesses and the school, was pleased to note wide use of this facility.

## POLICY F2: BROADBAND/CONNECTIVITY

To support more people working from home and to encourage local micro/small business growth, this Plan supports the technology infrastructure that serves to improve broadband speed throughout the Neighbourhood Area.

Development proposals should demonstrate how they will contribute to and be compatible with internet connectivity.

## COMMUNITY ACTIONS

To analyse which broadband providers provide the best coverage and speeds in the area and to look into ways in which coverage could be improved for those who are a significant distance away from the fibre cabinet.

## 8.14 Bar Lane Industrial Zone

### Justification and Evidence

Bar Lane Industrial Estate, Roecliffe, is a mixed use industrial estate with a number of light industrial and office based businesses

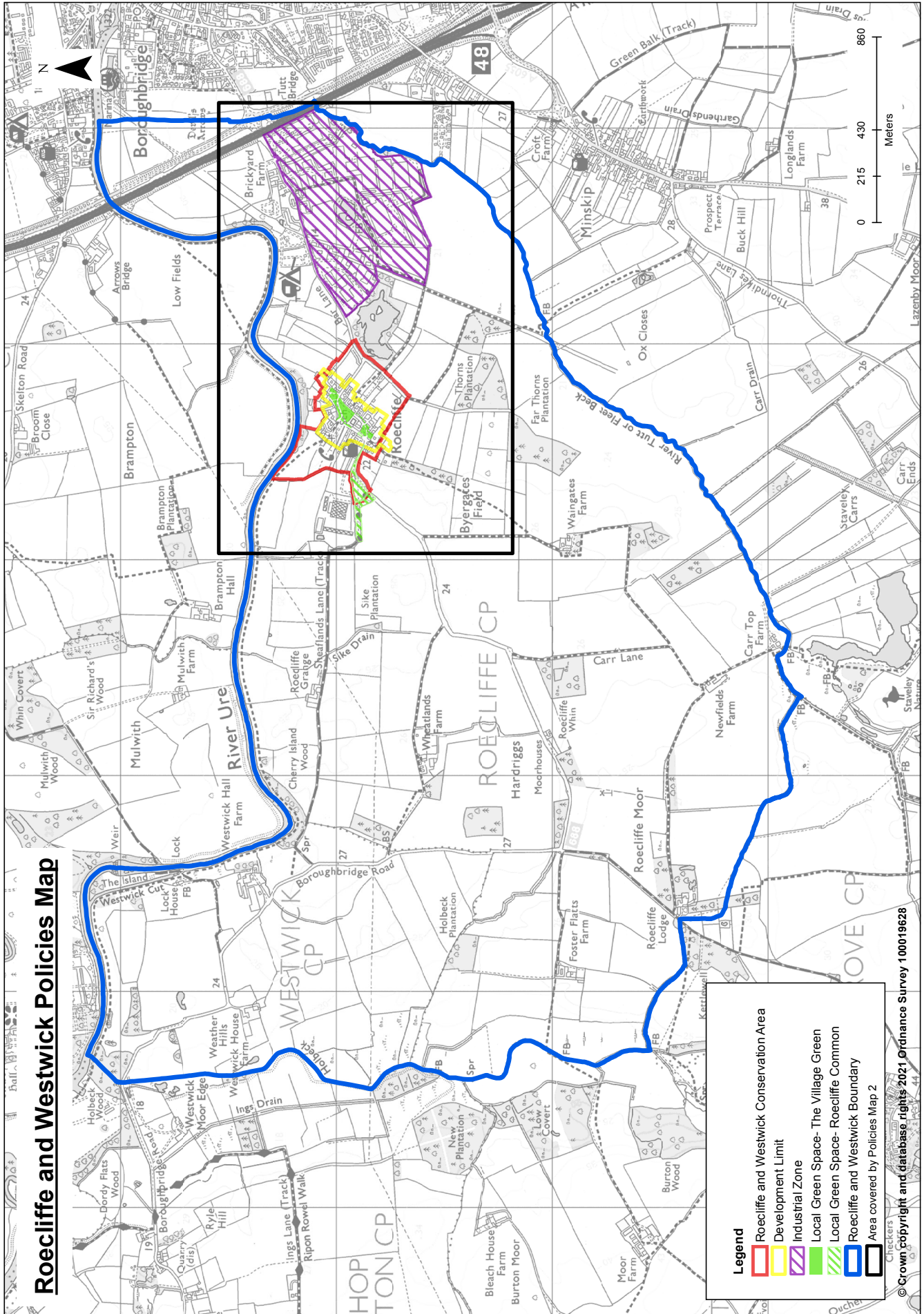
on site. Due to the location and number of activities occurring on the estate, there are ongoing issues with high volumes of traffic in the area and HGVs overnight parking in Roecliffe's village streets. To contain these issues and to prevent an overspill of the estate into surrounding countryside or village, the area around Bar Lane Industrial Estate is designated an Industrial Zone.

### POLICY F3: BAR LANE INDUSTRIAL ZONE

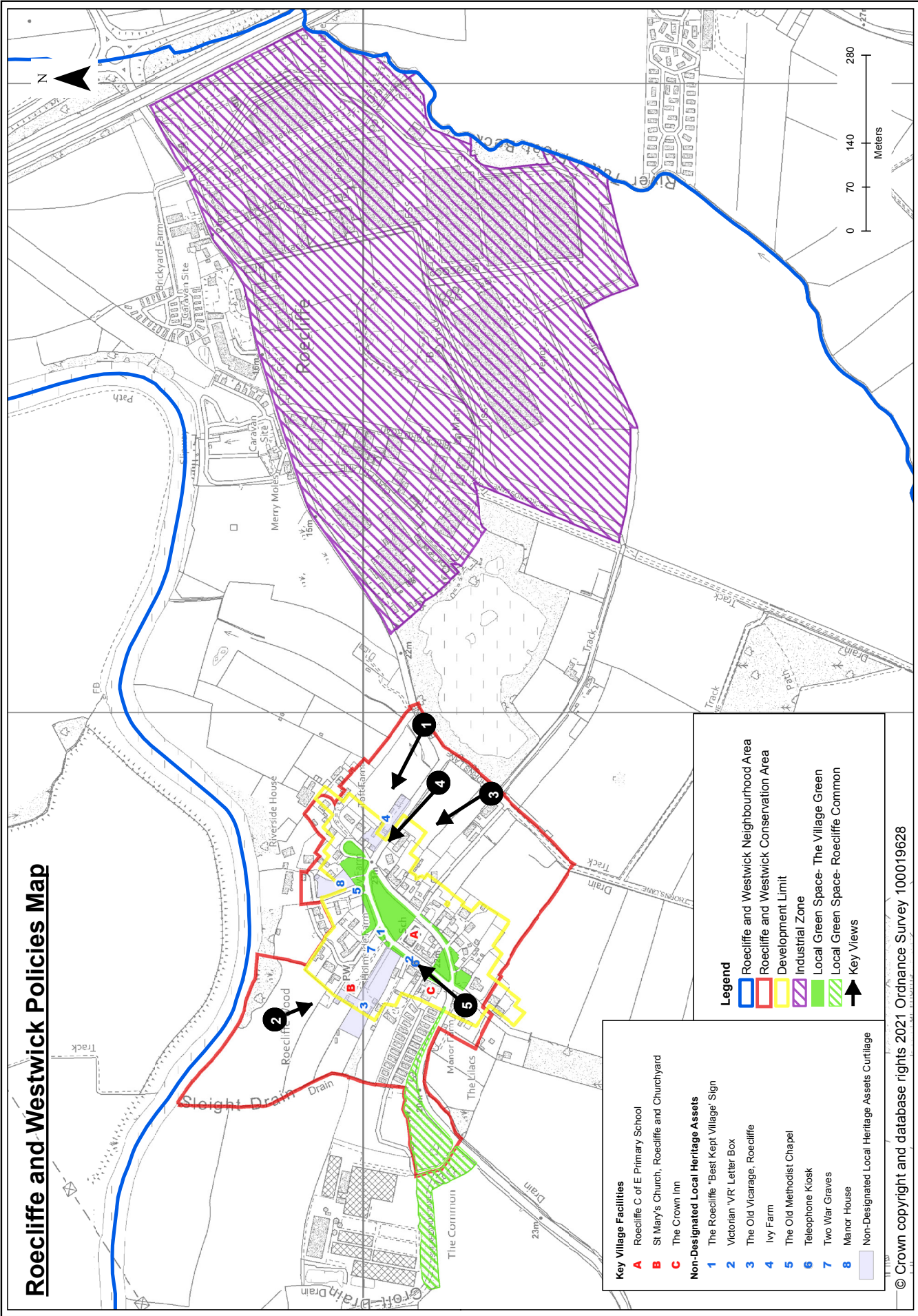
The area of the current Bar Lane Industrial Estate, as marked on the policies map, is designated an Industrial Zone. Business development schemes within this zone are encouraged provided that:

- a new buildings and structures are in keeping with its surroundings in terms of scale and design.
- b adequate car-parking provision for on-site staff, commercial vehicles and visitors to the extent that there will be no over-spill onto the highway, except in exceptional circumstances.
- c full account is taken of the impact upon residential amenity, in particular light and noise pollution from local industry.

# 8.15 Policies Maps















# Roeccliffe and Westwick Policies Map



- Key Village Facilities**
- A** Roeccliffe C of E Primary School
  - B** St Mary's Church, Roeccliffe and Churchyard
  - C** The Crown Inn
- Non-Designated Local Heritage Assets**
- 1** The Roeccliffe "Best Kept Village" Sign
  - 2** Victorian "VR" Letter Box
  - 3** The Old Vicarage, Roeccliffe
  - 4** Ivy Farm
  - 5** The Old Methodist Chapel
  - 6** Telephone Kiosk
  - 7** Two War Graves
  - 8** Manor House
- Other Designations**
- Roeccliffe and Westwick Neighbourhood Area
  - Roeccliffe and Westwick Conservation Area
  - Development Limit
  - Industrial Zone
  - Local Green Space- The Village Green
  - Local Green Space- Roeccliffe Common
  - Key Views
  - Non-Designated Local Heritage Assets Curtilage

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Policies map 2

Key	Community Facilities	Non Designated Local Heritage Assets
 Roeclyffe & Westwick Neighbourhood Area	<b>A</b> Roeclyffe C of E Primary School	<b>1</b> The Roeclyffe "Best Kept Village" sign
 Roeclyffe & Westwick Conservation Area	<b>B</b> St Mary's Church, Roeclyffe and the churchyard	<b>2</b> Victorian "VR" Letter Box
 New Green Corridor	<b>C</b> Two notice boards	<b>3</b> The Old Vicarage, Roeclyffe
 Draft Development Limit	<b>D</b> Benches around the village	<b>4</b> Ivy Farm
 Industrial Zone	<b>E</b> Defibrillator	<b>5</b> The Old Methodist Chapel
 Local Green Space - The village Green	<b>F</b> Crown Inn	<b>6</b> Telephone Kiosk
 Local Green Space - Roeclyffe Common		<b>7</b> Two war graves
 Key View 1		<b>8</b> Manor House
 Key View 2		
 Key View 3		
 Key View 4		
 Key View 5		

Policies map key



## 9 DELIVERING THE PLAN

### 9.1 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a non-negotiable charge on new buildings in £s per square metre. A building becomes liable on the granting of planning permission and the CIL is paid when building commences on site. CIL is paid to the Local Authority (Harrogate Borough Council). In addition a “meaningful proportion” of the CIL is passed by the Local Authority to the Parish Council. If there is a Neighbourhood Plan adopted this proportion is 25%. Without a Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Council receive 15%.

Both the Local Authority and Parish Council are required to spend this levy by funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure, or anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that any development places on an area.

Harrogate Borough Council has produced a “Regulation 123” list that sets out the type of infrastructure projects that it intends will be wholly or partly funded by CIL. This includes transport schemes, public rights of way, flood protection schemes, primary and secondary education, green infrastructure, community sports facilities, public realm improvements and public health improvements.

Whilst the Roecliffe & Westwick Neighbourhood Plan is primarily a document relating to land-use within Roecliffe & Westwick, the community have identified a number of projects, which will require co-operation, assistance and funding from outside stakeholders.

Potential Multiple housing development in Roecliffe & Westwick (East of A1M) will no doubt increase pressure on highways inside the village and its surrounds, and also demands for local facilities such as schooling, healthcare, public utilities, policing, waste services and leisure, most of which are currently provided outside Roecliffe & Westwick. These are the types of projects HBC will be expected to fund through the CIL.

To ensure the Vision for Roecliffe & Westwick is achieved and development is integrated sustainably into the village over the next 15 years, it is essential that the projects outlined in the Projects Priority List are supported. Many of the projects have little cost and it is anticipated that some will be achieved by local fund raising. It is envisaged that the Projects will also be funded from grants obtained from, for example, Lottery Funding, and Sports Aid England.

Some of the projects, however, are more suitable for delivery by the Parish Council and some by Harrogate Borough Council. It is envisaged that the Parish Council will use its “meaningful proportion” and Harrogate Borough Council will use CIL funds accordingly.

The Parish Council will receive “meaningful proportion” payments from Harrogate Borough Council and will then need to resolve how these payments are distributed between projects in support of Roecliffe & Westwick. It is the responsibility of the Parish Council to make sure decisions made are fair and transparent, and are informed by appropriate community engagement. The Community Infrastructure Regulations require the Parish Council to report annually on how monies have been spent. This serves to provide appropriate checks and balances when spending this new source of revenue.

## 9.2 Projects for Roecliffe & Westwick

It is intended that this Projects Priorities List could be used by the Parish Council when allocating any CIL that may be available.

No.	Projects Priority List
<b>High Priority</b>	
1	Traffic management.
2	Parking in the Village.
3	Meeting Place.
<b>Medium Priority</b>	
4	List assets of community value.
5	Computer training courses.
6	Improve footpath through The Common.
7	Community transport scheme and community charging point.
8	Review and match housing to village demography.
9	Maintain and improve Visitor Information display board showing green space, footpaths, bridleways and other important features.
10	Improve Thorns Lane (following consultation with the land owner).
<b>Ongoing</b>	
11	Litter Control.
<b>Other</b>	
12	Create an overall tree management/planting strategy.
13	Monitor noise pollution in the Parish.
14	Continue with consultation/education/co-operation with the school in highlighting and minimizing the impact of parking.
15	Introduce 20mph zone in Main Street.
16	Improve signs for country walks.
17	Improve Roecliffe & Westwick website for local businesses.
18	To analyse which broadband providers provide the best coverage and speeds in the area and to look into ways in which coverage could be improved for those who are a significant distance away from the fibre cabinet.

The above projects will be funded through:

- HBC and Parish Council Community Infrastructure Levy;
- Grants;
- Roecliffe & Westwick Fundraising;
- North Yorkshire County Council.

## 9.3 Delivery Committee

Consideration has been given as to how the Roecliffe & Westwick Neighbourhood Plan should be monitored once adopted, and how the various agreed village improvements can be delivered. It is recommended that a Roecliffe & Westwick Neighbourhood Plan Delivery Sub-Committee of the Parish

Council be formed once the Plan is in place to act on behalf of the residents of Roecliffe & Westwick through the Parish Council and to work in very close co-operation with the Parish Council, Harrogate Borough Council and other relevant stakeholders.

# Appendices

The bottom of the page features a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy, horizontal bands in various shades of blue, creating a sense of movement and depth.

# APPENDIX 1 – COMMUNITY FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

Name of facility	Address	Primary use	User groups	Condition/Capacity	Recommendation <sup>1</sup>
A Rocliffe C of E Primary School	The Green, Rocliffe, York YO51 9LY	Primary Education	Families with young children. Outside school hours the school is used for Parish Council, WI and the Annual Assembly meetings. The school will also be a Rescue Centre in the event of a “disaster”.	Good condition; 100 children	Support and maintain
B St. Mary’s Church, Rocliffe, and the churchyard.	The Green, Rocliffe, York YO51 9LY	A monthly church service for the village, and periodic School services. Also baptisms, weddings and funerals. Churchyard used for interment and ashes.	Members of the village plus visitors. Village school used for services. Churchyard used for burials for villagers or people with connections with Rocliffe and Westwick.	Well maintained by the Churches Conservation Trust. Holds 100	Support the Churches Conservation Trust and maintain the church for services.
C Two notice boards	Rocliffe Village Green and Bar Lane.	Update villagers with useful information	All villagers and visitors	Good, but need annual renovation	Keep and replace when necessary
D Benches around the village	Various but mainly on the Village Green	For weary travellers	All villagers and visitors.	Good condition but all need annual renovation	Keep and replace when necessary
E Defibrillator	At The Crown Inn, Rocliffe, York YO51 9LY	For emergency treatment of heart problems	All villagers and visitors	Good condition which needs regular testing	Keep, and give annual training sessions
F Crown Inn	Rocliffe, York YO51 9LY	Old Coaching House restaurant and pub with limited accommodation.	All villagers and visitors. Also a Wedding venue,	Excellent condition and well maintained	Keep and consider as an Asset of Community Value

<sup>1</sup> A recommendation can be as simple as retain for community use, or make reference to potential improvements that may involve a policy or become a project.

# APPENDIX 2 – LOCAL GREEN SPACES ASSESSMENT

Site name/ location	Local characteristics of the site	Close proximity to community?	Local special significance	Area in hectares	Land owner/ maintenance
Village Green	On entering Roeclyffe the road splits into the main road and the back lane, which merge again on leaving the village. The greater part of the Green lies between the two, though there are smaller areas beyond, at the north-east and south-west ends, and extensive verges to the north-west and south-east. There was formerly a large pond in the village to the north of the school but it began to drain away in 1947. Unsuccessful attempts were made to re-line it but, when the Boroughbridge by-pass was built in the early 1960's, surplus spoil from its construction was used to fill it in. The site now forms part of the Green.	Houses have been built all around the village green.	There are now 39 trees that have been planted on the village green, some over 120 years old, and others much more recent. There is a good spread of different variety tree. Also a vast number of spring flowers. But overall the village green is an important landscape feature as one enters the village from either Boroughbridge, or Bishop Monkton.	0.82	Both the village green and the trees on it are maintained by the Roeclyffe & Westwick Parish Council.
Roeclyffe Common	Roeclyffe Common on the northern periphery of the village provides a backdrop and helps to soften the impact of park homes at this end of the village. The Common sits on the right hand side of the road as one leaves the village towards Bishop Monkton. A footpath has been set between the trees which leads to a pond which contains different fauna and flora. This new path now forms part of the Roeclyffe Ramble	Roeclyffe Common is on the northern end of the village and so is close to the Village Green and residences to the north of the village.	Roeclyffe Common is common land and so protects this part of the village from any building. It also affords residents with a pleasant walk through the woods as an alternative to walking on the Bishop Monkton road. The only vehicles allowed to cross the Common via Sheaflands Lane, are Johnson of Whixley vehicles accessing their Nurseries, where they nurture plants and small bushes.	1.54	Maintained and owned by Roeclyffe & Westwick Parish Council.

Note NPPF describes Local Green Space as follows:

The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:

- where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

# APPENDIX 3 – NON DESIGNATED LOCAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Feature name <sup>2</sup>	Location	Description <sup>3</sup>	Why is the feature of interest and significance <sup>4</sup> ? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
1 The Rocliffe “Best Kept Village” sign	The Green, Rocliffe, outside the churchyard wall	Beautifully designed plaque set on a post to commemorate Rocliffe being the Best Kept village in the Lower Ure in 1998.	Reminder to younger generations of the efforts made by villagers to keep the village tidy and beautiful. Also of interest for visitors to see.
2 Victorian “VR” Letter Box	Next to the Phone Box on the Village Green	A “VR” Letter Box, still in use, set in the wall.	“VR” Letter Boxes are rare these days and it is important to ensure they are kept from the heritage point of view.
3 The Old Vicarage, Rocliffe	On the Left Hand Side of Rocliffe church	Multi-gabled Old Vicarage, adjacent to the church, built of brick in 1865, but with unusual neo-Norman stone details to doors and windows, reflecting the church.	Rocliffe Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2008) published by Harrogate Borough Council (HBC) supports this selection. Also the features that reflect those of the church next door need preserving.
4 Ivy Farm	On the north- east end of the village green next to Bar Lane.	Ivy Farm is a simple but attractive early C19 building which marks the north-east entrance to the village.	Rocliffe Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2008) published by HBC supports this selection.
5 The Old Methodist Chapel	Situated on the village green at the north east end of the village.	The Primitive Methodist Chapel, having served for many years as a village shop, is now a dwelling.	A lot of history in this building and again the Rocliffe Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2008) published by HBC supports this selection.
6 Telephone Kiosk	Outside Forge House and next to the “VR” letter box.	An original K6 telephone kiosk, which the Parish Council purchased from BT for £1.	It is an original K6 telephone box mentioned in the Rocliffe Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2008) published by Harrogate Borough Council.
7 Two War Graves	In the Churchyard	Two war graves to pilots, Flight Lieutenant Michael Thomas Gibson Henry, 39876, DFC, RAF 35 Squadron, and Sgt Gilbert Crozier 2213869, 1651 H.C.U.RAF (VR) (Wireless Operator/Air Gunner, who were killed in the Second World War in 1941 and 1944 respectively.	Part of the history of the UK and Rocliffe in-particular.
8 Manor House	On the north west end of the village green.	Manor House was part of the Manor of Aldborough and was referred to as The Manor House in old deeds. It was not sold by the Lawson Tancred's until 1935 when its land stretched to the river and it was a market garden.	Manor House has been identified as the oldest house in the village by Derek Bielby when he wrote his history of the village. Rocliffe Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2008) published by Harrogate Borough Council supports this selection.

<sup>2</sup> Does the feature have a name locally eg building name? If not, a brief description. <sup>3</sup> A more detailed description of the physical form. <sup>4</sup> Age, Rarity, Aesthetic Value, Group value (ie a grouping of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship), Historic association, Archaeological interest, Designed landscapes, Landmark status, Social or Communal value

# APPENDIX 4 – COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

**In the Village Survey March 2016, 176 surveys were issued. 45.95% were male respondents and 54.05% were female respondents**

Age profile:

18 – 29	0.9%
30 – 44	12.61%
45 – 59	13.51%
60 – 69	27.93%
65 – 69	0%
70+	45.05%

**Question 1 (126 respondents) Thinking about the Parish of Roecliffe & Westwick as a whole, what do you think are its most important assets?**

- 43.65% - The people and sense of community
- 50.79% - The attractiveness of the village
- 12.29% - Access to the Motorway.

**Question 2 (122 respondents) Again thinking about Roecliffe & Westwick as a whole, what do you believe are its biggest challenges?**

- 24.59% Availability of public transport
- 46.72% - traffic
- 9.02% Availability of housing 8.2% - Access to services
- 18.85 other (Inc. parking & HGV Lorries in village)

**Question 3 (100 respondents) Please help us understand why you selected the answers above.**

This was a long, detailed list of residents' comments. (96 in total)

**Question 4 (121 respondents) When thinking about recreational areas in the village, would you like to see any of the following established?**

- 71% Village meeting place
- 6.61% Children's playground
- 29.75% Sports ground or facilities
- Others were specified inc. car park

**Question 5 (121 respondents) Do you think Roecliffe & Westwick can accommodate**

**more new housing?**

- 49.59% Yes
- 50.41% No

**Question 6 (58 respondents) was to ask for indication of housing types, but no detail of sort of housing that might be accommodated was indicated.**

**Question 7 (59 respondents) Can you identify any sites which you think would be suitable for housing and commercial development?**

Inc. Extension to Roecliffe Park and Brickyard Lane; Field on left entry to village and several fields between village and Boroughbridge; field adj. to A1M to Boroughbridge side.

**Question 8 (59 respondents) Please also identify any areas of land which you feel are unsuitable for housing and commercial development.**

Inc. Village Green; commercial building already saturated; caravan parks; any area subject to flooding; Westwick/Bishop Monkton end of village should remain as a rural haven...; Land to the north/south/west is farming land and need to remain so

**Question 9 (117 respondents) Getting around – Transport We all need to get around our area in order to live our lives, and we use different means to achieve this i.e. bus, car, bicycle etc. How can we improve getting around?**

- 41.88% Increased frequency of bus service
- 18.8% - Bicycle lanes and routes
- 24.79% Voluntary car service
- 24.79% other inc. yellow lines in village; smaller buses; car parking all the edge of north side of Green; wider footpath from Village on Boroughbridge Road for larger Mobile scooters.

**Question 10 (117 respondents) Looking at Roecliffe & Westwick – Environment Clean air, uncluttered streets, unpolluted rivers and**



**lots of green spaces and habitats make an attractive environment in which to live and work and visit. What are your suggestions as to how we can sustain an attractive environment?**

- 26.5% Better street lighting
- 21.37% Improved public rights of way
- 31.62% Street/footpath cleanliness
- 58.12% Other inc. improvements to:  
Common- Sheaflands lane; Roecliffe Ramble; Thorns Lane; more signs or chain-link round Green to stop parking; improve Pond on Common; more litter-picks; car parking outside village and more.

**Question 11 (112 respondents) Healthy Roecliffe & Westwick - Community, voluntary and health. Roecliffe is a caring and supportive community that offers opportunities for and access to, leisure, health services, and a network of voluntary groups and facilities. What are your three most important suggestions to help you, and others, become involved in a healthy, active and supportive local community?**

Answers included: eliminate noise from Pub after midnight; community meeting place; more village activities; good communication; police speed restriction through village; improve public footpaths ... and more.

**Question 12 (111 respondents) Learning – education As Roecliffe grows and changes we need to provide a variety of places to learn, communicate and meet. What are your three most important suggestions to provide opportunities and access to lifelong learning?**

Answers included: Good school; keep fit classes; village hall; more use of Church building; evening classes; share skills with self-help classes; Computer Club; organised nature walks ... and more.

**Question 13 (110 respondents) Meeting and greeting – attractions. Roecliffe has the three key attractions of St. Mary's church, The Crown Inn and Roecliffe C of E Primary School, as well as open spaces for leisure,**

**walking etc. What are your suggestions for making sure that these attractions and the village open spaces are best used to benefit residents?**

- 22.73% Reduce dog fouling
- 62.73% Improve car parking for leisure activities 37.27% - Use the Church for more meetings
- 28.18% other inc. improve Pub car park, tidy waste bins; clean up Common Pond; use school for more activities; pavement round village; improve public rights of way...and more.

**Question 15 (27 respondents) Do you feel secure living in Roecliffe & Westwick?**

- 100% Yes
- 0% No

**Question 16 (83 respondents) What are your suggestions for improving security Result**

- 28.92% More evidence of Neighbourhood Watch activities
- 7.23% More police controls
- 43.37% Traffic calming measures, particularly round school
- 20.48% Other inc: traffic calming on entry to village; traffic calming between motorway and village; more street lighting; 20mph in village.

**Question 17 (24 respondents) What additional Police controls do you think are required?**

Answers include: parking on bend near pub; speed indicators in village; speed checks on Bar Lane.

**Question 18 (111 respondents) Is there anything else that this questionnaire hasn't covered that you feel would contribute to a better life in Roecliffe and Westwick?**

Answers include: extra open meetings; more opportunity to meet as a community; security cameras on A1M bridge; additional community funding; access to Roecliffe Park other than through pub car park... and more.

## APPENDIX 5 – KEY VIEWS ASSESSMENT

View reference	Location (OS reference)	Description <sup>1</sup>	Why is the view of interest and significance? <sup>2</sup> What evidence exists to support the proposal <sup>3</sup> ?
1	381 659	Roecliffe village when entering along Bar Lane from the east, with the backs of houses visible across small fields and paddocks.	Demonstrates the clear division between the industrial development on Bar Lane and the dwellings of Roecliffe village as defined in the Roecliffe Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2008).
2	374 662	From the footpath to the north-west across the fields from which views of Roecliffe village, church and Old Vicarage can be obtained.	The footpath is the starting point for the “Roecliffe Ramble” beginning at St. Mary’s church and leading to the River Ure and on towards Westwick Lock. Defines the conservation area boundary.
3	378 658	From Bar Lane and Thorns Lane where a distant view of the houses and gardens can be seen beyond the small hedged tofts stretching to Thorns Lane.	Illustrates the rurality and agricultural nature of Roecliffe village.
4	379 659	The approach to the village is contained to the east by woodland. This contained entrance via narrow lanes between walls, hedges and woodland give way to the unexpected open vista of The Green.	Classic historic English village setting with housing surrounding the village green and native ancient broad leaf trees.
5	374 659	The approach to the village is contained to the west by woodland at The Common and the water-filled clay pits at the former brick works. This contained entrance via a narrow lane between walls, hedges and woodland give way to the unexpected open vista of The Green, beyond the Crown Inn.	Western approach to Roecliffe village via registered “common area” leading to village green with designated village asset, the Crown Inn, on the left. Site for wedding photography.

<sup>1</sup> Describe the extent of the view both forwards and to either side as appropriate. What is seen?

<sup>2</sup> What is being viewed that is important physically, culturally, socially? Is the view unique in the landscape ie can the same features be seen in a similar aspect from elsewhere?

<sup>3</sup> Is the view mentioned in any other documentation?





