



Fairburn
Village
Plan and
Design
Statement
2005



Fairburn Village Plan and Design Statement



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Introduction In September 2003 the Parish Council and Fairburn Local Action Group initiated a consultation process to look at and improve the environment and facilities within the village of Fairburn. This initial appraisal has resulted in a design statement and a village action plan.

Whilst only the Village Design Statement has been adopted by Selby District Council, the completion of the Village Action Plan will improve both the quality of the village environment and village life. Many of the projects can be carried out by local effort and it is hoped that other projects will be completed as and when possible.

The Purpose of the Design Statement

1.1

The Fairburn Village Plan and Design Statement describes the qualities and characteristics of the village and sets out clear guidelines for the design of all development within it.

1.2

The boundary of the area covered by the Design Statement is shown on the map.

Fairburn has a distinct character with many attributes which are valued by those that live here, but it has also seen changes which have not been sympathetic to that character. With the removal of the A1 from the centre, there will be further pressures for development, and this Design Statement intends to turn such pressures into opportunities for improvement rather than further threats to the village character.

1.3

The Fairburn Design Statement is intended to do a number of things:

- ◆ It is an appraisal of the existing character of the area.
- ◆ It will help to guide development, large and small, so that the existing character can be protected.
- ◆ It makes suggestions for improving and enhancing that character.
- ◆ It will help the local community to understand and respect the character of their area.
- ◆ It will inform developers of the importance local people attach to their area.
- ◆ It represents the views of the whole community.

1.4

It builds on existing statutory planning policy to ensure that change contributes to the sustainability of the area, its design quality, its landscape, its accessibility, its facilities and its social cohesion.

1.5

Major developments, road and utility maintenance and repair, alterations/repairs to buildings, small extensions and garden alterations; all have an effect on the character of the neighbourhood. The Fairburn Design Statement is aimed at all those who are likely to make changes to the area, however large or small:

Developers

Architects and designers

Highway Engineers

Householders

Local businesses

Statutory bodies, public authorities and public utilities

Planners

1.6

The Village Design Statement was adopted by the Council's Policy and Resources Committee on September 27th. 2005 as Supplementary Planning Guidance [SPG] as part of the current Selby District Local Plan [2005]. In addition to the need for all development to comply with national and local planning policy, this document, as SPG, will therefore be a material consideration in determining planning applications and appeals.





Fairburn History

2.1

The village of Fairburn is located within the district of Selby, on the borders of North and West Yorkshire and is on the edge of a magnesian limestone ridge, north east of the river Aire. For many years the village has straddled the A1 and its population (808 people in 347 dwellings in the 2001 Census) has seen many changes, especially during the past century.

2.2

Water and the Great North Road have played an important part in the history and development of the village. The Romans, Saxons and Danes must have travelled past on their conquests. As long ago as 655AD King Penda's forces were defeated and fled into the marshes bordering the River Aire. This area is now known as Fairburn Ings.

2.3

Farenburne –the stream among the ferns- was a Saxon village although many of the fields and stream names are of Scandinavian origin. The village of Fareburne is mentioned in the Domesday Book [1084 –86].

The land around Fairburn was owned by several families during the 12th and 13th centuries and as the Great North Road developed the causeway and marshes became important to the development of the village. Records show that the village had a number of industries –coal mining, quarrying, farming and there was at one time a disproportionate number of cordwainers (leatherworkers) living in the village.

2.4

During the 17th century the alabaster deposits were exploited and during the 18th century the magnesian limestone was quarried and was widely used for agriculture.

2.5

In 1822 it was proposed to build a 300 yard tunnel under the village. When it was completed it linked the lime works of Lord Palmerston and the "Cut" –a short canal leading to the waterway of the River Aire. It is believed that some of this limestone was used in the re-building of the Houses of Parliament.

2.6

Coalmining was also developed alongside farming but with the decline of the coal mines and the small farm it has become a commuter village for all the major towns of the area whilst the marshland has become a well established RSPB bird reserve.

2.7

Fairburn is well situated for all major communication routes, A1, M1 and M62, and is within easy striking distance of York and the West Yorkshire conurbations of Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield and Huddersfield. This allows good commuting to the main industrial/commercial areas of the district.

2.8

Although there have been many newcomers in recent years, the size and village character of Fairburn is still very important to the villagers.

The Millennium saw the opening of a children's playpark and a purpose built Community Centre which is very well used by many of the village organisations.



2.9

The materials used in building construction are varied although magnesian limestone is predominant especially for its use in the walls, which are an attractive characteristic of Fairburn.

2.10

The semi-rural surroundings, together with Fairburn Ings, an RSPB reserve and SSSI, all contribute to creating a lovely setting which is valued by both residents and visitors alike.





Visual Character of Fairburn

3.1

The factors that have formed Fairburn's distinctive visual character are multi-layered. The history of village growth, the topography of the land, and the form and materials of the buildings have all combined to create a pattern of development which is unique to Fairburn.

3.2

The pattern of development

3.2.1

Although it has expanded eastward, Fairburn was originally a linear village, its gently curving main road, Silver Street, following the line of a southwest facing magnesian limestone ridge above Fairburn Ings, in the flood plain of the River Aire. To the east, the former A1 replaced the original turnpike Great North Road with a busy dual carriageway and this has defined the eastern edge of the

older part of the village, albeit that there has been some limited 20th century development on its eastern side. This has always been separated from the remainder of Fairburn by an increasingly barrier-like A1, and construction of the new A1 route to the east will allow the village to return to a more peaceful existence than it has known for many years.

3.2.2

The core of the historic village is at the northern end of Silver Street, at Cross Hill and the north side of Caudle Hill before it descends further down the ridge. Gauk Street links this historic core with the Great North Road, the street which still runs alongside the former A1. There are only two other connections - accessible by foot but not car - before Silver Street joins the Great North Road at the southern end of the village.

3.2.3 The pattern of development has been restrained by the former A1 to the east and the ridge to the west. Early development in the historic core has followed the plot patterns on either side, with buildings tight to the road. More recent development tends to be set back a few metres, or further back within plots. Most buildings are two storeys high, though a few are single storey and all have double pitched roofs which may either run parallel or at right angles to the road. Development along Gauk Street and the Great North Road is similarly ordered. It is the curving alignment of Silver Street and the single bend and changing gradient of Gauk Street, which varies the buildings' actual orientation, and provides unfolding views along their length.

3.2.4

In more recent development further down Caudle Hill, however, the sloping ground has been a major influence on the apparently more disjointed arrangement. With more bungalows than houses, they are located where the topography allows, or where the views of the Aire Valley can be best exploited. Consequently many buildings seem to be at a different angle to each other and the road and there are greater gaps between them, particularly on the north side, providing elements of green space which combine with the backdrop of trees on the ridge to create a more landscape-dominated character than in the remainder of the village.

3.2.5

East of the former A1, development is almost exclusively 20th century, constructed as two distinct estates of houses. Each marks the start of the two routes eastward out of Fairburn. To the north, off Rawfield Lane, the earlier-built area takes the form of a single curved cul-de-sac, its semi-detached houses closely lining either side, with a symmetrical trio of houses terminating the view at its head. To the south by Lunnfields Lane, the group of houses and two storey flats is arranged square or diagonally on a small grid of streets, giving a more open appearance. Between the two, more recent and more varied development faces the former A1.



3.3

Form and Materials

3.3.1

The historic core (see map) is distinguishable by its magnesian limestone buildings with pantile gable-ended roofs which are the vernacular architecture of the area. A variety of high or low stone boundary walls link individual buildings, and at the eastern end of Caudle Hill a high wall retains the higher ground level beyond it. Many of the buildings here are converted farm buildings, but some un-restored buildings remain, many in a poor state of repair. There are also examples where the stone has been rendered. Some recent infill development has taken place in the historic core, mostly in stone, though not always limestone, or pointed up in the traditional manner. Similarly, new roofs tend to have concrete tiles rather than clay, and vary in colour. Hip roofs, rather than the traditional gable ends, were the prevailing fashion for pre-and early post war buildings.

3.3.2

Further to the south along Silver Street, brickwork becomes more common, and elsewhere in the village, buildings exhibit a variety of stone, render and brickwork in a variety of colours. The eastern part of the village is almost exclusively brick or brick and render.

3.4

Landmarks and views

3.4.1

There are few landmark buildings in Fairburn, and few buildings of architectural distinction. None is listed. On Caudle Hill, Sparrow Hall, with its steep half-timbered gable end is visually, if not architecturally, distinctive in the approach to the village from the west. The Three Horseshoes pub near the corner of Gauk Street marks this central location in traditional manner with its painted render terminating the view up Cross Hill. To the south of the village the Old Vicarage, a three bay early 19th century house with raised window surrounds marks the end of the village here, its potential drama somewhat reduced by its position at a lower level than the road. St James' Church also marks the southern end of Fairburn, though its modest bell gable cannot be seen from all directions.

3.4.2

There are a number of farms and farm buildings in the centre of the village and a village gaol is to be found set into the crag down Caudle Hill. The village pump and trough, recently restored with the assistance of a Local Heritage Grant, marks the wide junction of Caudle Hill and Cut Road. Nearby is the old Institute (now converted into a house) and along Beckfield Lane there is a house that used to be Lord Palmerston's hunting lodge.

3.4.3

The most distinctive views are of the village as a whole from the low land to the west. Climbing and aligning the ridge, the varied roofline of Fairburn identifies its origins as a linear ridge top village. Although some recent development along the ridge contrasts rather too starkly with the vernacular, nevertheless the original form of the village remains identifiable. From within the village it is the contrasting views out over the Aire Valley, glimpsed between the houses, which are also a distinctive feature of Fairburn.

3.4.4

Within the village itself, the distinctive traditional quality is exemplified by views along the upper part of Caudle Hill and along Silver Street. The stone gables facing the road, often with lower buildings or walls between them, create unfolding short vistas along these routes. This contrasts sharply with the long views along the roads lining the route of the former A1.



3.5

Landscape

3.5.1

The surrounding landscape is an important influence on the character of Fairburn. To the west are Fairburn Ings: unique natural wetlands that are protected by their status as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and are now an RSPB Reserve. The Ings are the foreground to the views of the village from the west. To the northwest the scattered development almost merges with the countryside beyond. To the east a more gently sloping and open landscape falls away from the development here, so that wide views of the dispersed village edge are obtained.

3.5.2

Within the central part of the village, the hard landscape of roads, boundary walls and fences predominates. Where boundary walls are limestone and well maintained, they are a positive asset in the streetscape here. Elsewhere, where brick has become the main material of the buildings, there is more variety of fences and brick boundary walls, with front gardens more apparent.

3.5.3

The recreation ground at the southern end of the village is a major area of greenspace. The trees and stone boundary wall lining Silver Street here and the adjoining St James' cemetery, are attractive features in this part of the village. Along Caudle Hill small pockets of greenspace, where the lie of the land has restricted development are also valued assets, particularly where they have been well maintained.

3.5.4

The most significant area of potential greenspace is the line of the old, previously divisive, A1. This will become in time a unifying focus for the village. As it matures, its success will be determined by its accessibility, whether vehicular traffic is allowed to dominate the roads on each side, the type of planting on it, and the use to which it is put. The existing development on either side provides the visual edges to the space, but these edges tend to be a patchwork of shapes and style of buildings, with many gaps. If and how this can be improved, and how the space itself develops, is an issue in which the Fairburn community must be closely involved for it to be successful.

3.6

Roads and paths

For as long as the former A1 has divided the village, Fairburn has been a short cut route for traffic, adding to the difficulties of easy movement for residents. It is hoped that the removal of the former A1 and more distant access points to it, will mean that there is less traffic passing through.

Nevertheless, with its closely built up character in the core, there is consequently considerable parking along the main routes of Silver Street and Gauk Street. Because of the narrow width of these roads, parked cars often straddle the pavements, making pedestrian movement along them difficult, whilst still leaving the road effectively a single lane.



3.7

Pedestrian connections between Silver Street and the Great North Road are limited; one from the west end of Gauk Street joins Old Garth Croft and another route is via Top Fold and North Road, which are not linked for vehicles. There is also a footpath across the recreation ground.

3.8

Footpath routes out of the village are no more numerous. Beckfield Lane leads out from Caudle Hill to the north. Cut Road leads down to the Ings via the Fairburn Cut, and is joined by a link from the lower end of Caudle Hill and another from Silver Street. The visual quality and attractiveness of some of these footpaths, particularly where they run between rear gardens, is determined largely by the quality of the boundaries on either side. Those leading out of the village, such as the lane down to the Cut are hedge lined and rural in quality, whilst those within the built up area are bounded by fencing of varying quality.





Fairburn in the future

4.1

Whilst the visual quality of Fairburn has a certain distinctiveness, its traditional cohesion has tended to be eroded by later development. The most dramatic change has been the use of brick. In parts of the village outside the historic core, brick has become the predominant walling material, though the variety of colours and textures means its use has tended to accentuate buildings as individual objects rather than as cohesive groups

4.2

This fragmented quality has started to permeate into the historic core, with some brick buildings appearing starkly out of character. The deterioration of some of the limestone buildings and walls adds to this erosion of visual quality, and unless repaired or replaced sympathetically, could

end up contributing to the loss of that traditional character. Where improvements have been made, often the use of hard cement mortar and projecting pointing has or will contribute to a more rapid decay of the stonework.

4.3

On-street and on-pavement parking also helps to demean the visual quality of the village, as well as disrupting pedestrian and vehicular movement. Parking within curtilages is impossible in some cases and undesirable in others, where it might destroy pleasantly landscaped front gardens. Solutions suggested have included one-way circulation along Silver Street and Gauk Street or provision of remote parking, neither of which would necessarily be a popular option.

There is room for improvement in

the quality of the footpaths and some of the greenspace within the village.

4.4

Some of this improvement depends on the willingness of private landowners and householders to make changes which may benefit the village as whole more than their own holdings. But some improvements can also be made by public authorities providing examples of best practice. This has already started with the landscaping next to the Community Centre and a Village Heritage Trail is in the process of being planned and constructed with the help of Heritage Lottery funding. It is hoped that this document will stimulate the desire and the financial support to make further improvements in the visual quality of Fairburn.

Design Guidelines

5.1

The Fairburn Design Statement is intended to give developers and householders alike an indication of those aspects of the area which are considered to be of importance in defining its character.

5.2

All the guidance which follows should be read in conjunction with the relevant policies of the Selby District Local Plan, in particular (but not exclusively), ENV1 (quality of development), ENV21A (landscaping), ENV29 (development of open space).

5.3

Before undertaking the design of new development, (which includes alterations to existing buildings), a note should be made of the quality and character of the surroundings, and the question should be asked;

“How can this development be designed to enhance or improve that character?”

5.4

To assist in the process, the following gives some guidance for development in Fairburn.

5.4.1.

The design of any development proposal should demonstrate an understanding of its relationship to the wider village context. In most cases a Design Statement should accompany any planning application, setting out the thinking behind the design proposals.

5.4.2.

The form of new development, its scale, height and massing, should be appropriate to its context. Modern interpretations of the existing building forms (which create the context for new development) could be acceptable provided there is clear justification for such design.

5.4.3.

Generally, building materials should be similar to those existing nearby, to ensure continuity.

5.4.4.

Walls and buildings constructed of magnesian limestone are an important visual and historical aspect of the village, but much has been lost or altered. New development should aim to retain all that remains, and restore that which has been removed or altered.

5.4.5.

In particular, the stone walls, buildings and farmhouse at Cross Hills make a vital contribution to

the visual character in the village centre. The design of any development here must ensure that this character is enhanced by retaining and restoring the existing fabric, and building new structures in traditional materials.

5.4.6.

Within the historic core, it is desirable that only magnesian limestone should be used for new and replacement walling, with clay pantiles for roofs.

5.4.7.

Projecting, ribbon or struck pointing are inappropriate methods of pointing stone. Pointing should be rubbed, or flush to avoid weathering damage to the stone, and should preferably be carried out using a lime mortar.

5.4.8.

Within the historic core, the design of new development should reflect its location in the townscape, and follow the tradition of building with gable ends tight to the road as well as roofs running parallel to it.

5.4.9. New design should be aware of the vistas and views within the village, created by the changing alignments of the roads. Thus buildings on corners, or closing a vista – foreground buildings – could be designed to be noticed; whilst buildings which are or will be part of an existing group – background buildings – should be designed to be absorbed by the context.

5.4.10.

Trees which need to be removed for reasons of age or health should be replaced by similar species in the same location or close to it.

5.4.11.

Parking is a problem in some areas. New development should accommodate off-street parking if it does not compromise the provision of an expected level of planting and meets Selby District Council's adopted Parking Standards (Selby District Local Plan (2005) Policy VP1)

5.4.12.

Extensions should relate well to the existing building, reflecting its form and materials, ensuring that its original integrity is retained, and should not be over-dominant.

5.4.13.

New development should observe good practice in designing out crime. In doing so the design of any components should be sympathetic to the character of the building.

Map of the Village Plan



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Fairburn Village Action Plan

6.0

The village action plan has been prepared by the local action group and the Parish Council.

The action plan covers a wide range of issues affecting the community and these were identified by consulting the residents of Fairburn in the form of a survey, open meetings and a workshop day.

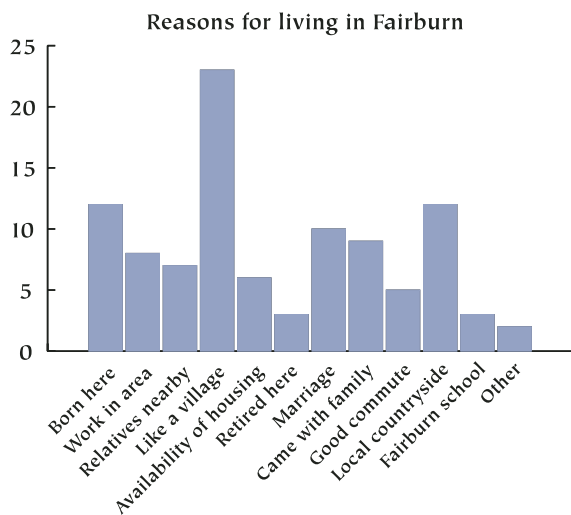
The survey was designed in the form of a questionnaire created from the concerns raised by the villagers attending the first open forum.

The questionnaire was distributed by hand to every household and was collected or dropped into central collection points.

There was a 45% response written survey return and approximately 80+ people attended the open meetings and workshop day.

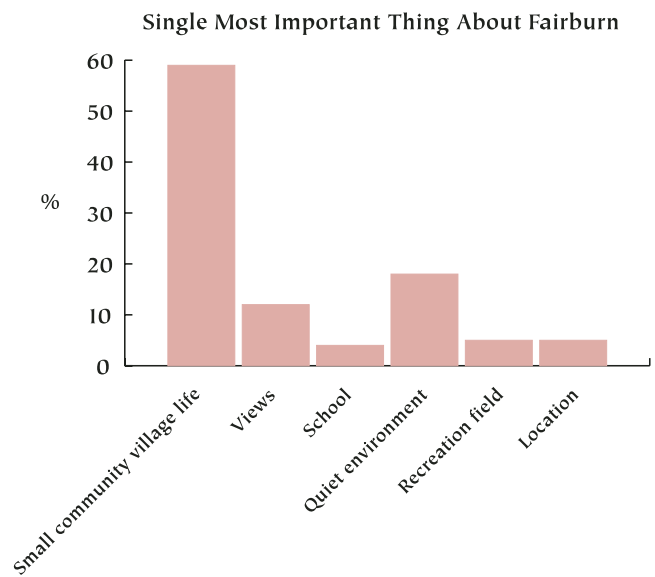
The survey covered: Population; Environment; Safety Issues; Improvements; Facilities; Employment; Heritage; Public Transport and a section with the opportunity to comment on personal concerns.

The findings are as follows.



6.1 Residents

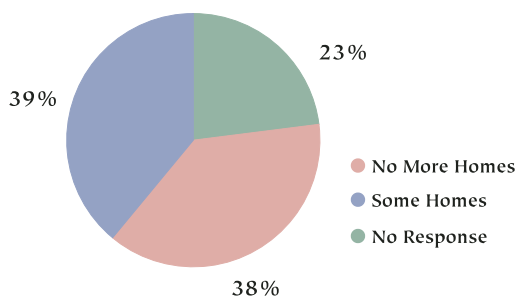
From the response returns there was an even mixture of residents in age and gender with the majority wishing to live in the village because of its situation and size. Over 35% of the respondents moved to Fairburn because of its village character and the local countryside and over 85% responded that this was the single most important thing about Fairburn. It was from these statistics and comments at the open meetings that it was noted that every effort should be made to preserve this environment.



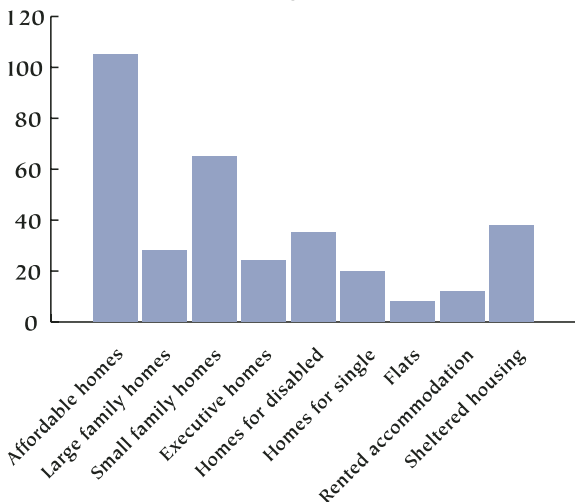
6.2 Housing

There had been an increase in the number of houses in Fairburn but concern was expressed at the prospect of further developments in relation to both size and design. The need for affordable homes was of prime concern. However it was emphasised that these homes should be built within the village envelope.

The Housing Question



Housing Types



6.3 Services and Facilities

There are a number of facilities in the village and most are regularly used although it was felt that there is room for improvement.

Fairburn has a Community Centre and a Church Hall both of which are regularly used although the Church Hall does not have disabled access and toilets. This has now been partially addressed.

The Church of St. James holds regular services and other functions but there are no facilities for water and toilets.

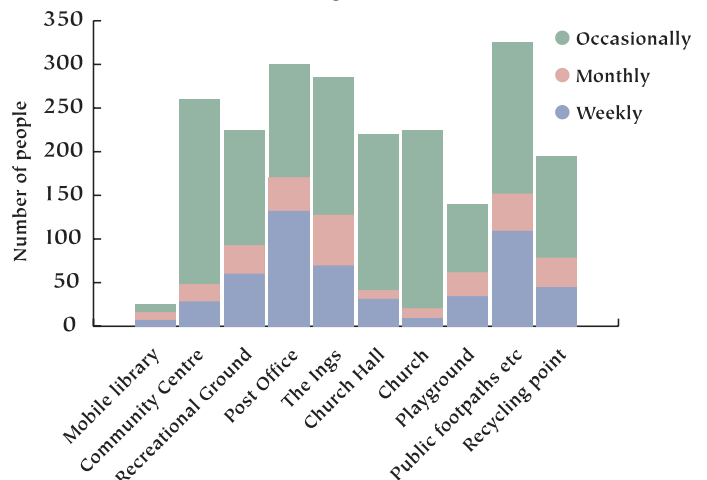
Great concern was shown over the closure of the Post Office. This has now been alleviated due to the re-opening of the shop with Post Office.

The recreation ground, the playground, the Ings and the footpath network were all regarded as facility assets and are regularly used and should be preserved. There was general satisfaction at the footpath system but concern was expressed at the occasional blocking of certain paths.

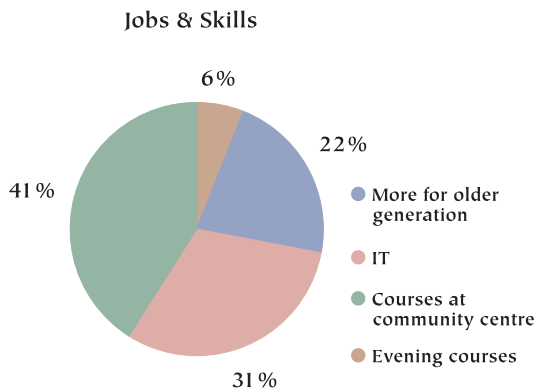
The sporting facilities are varied.

The sports pavilion needs refurbishment and the sports field needs to be enclosed.

Use of Village Facilities



6.4 Jobs and Skills



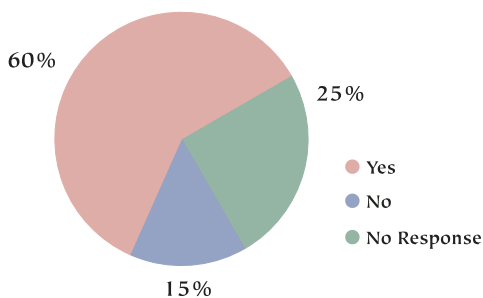
There is no industry in Fairburn and most people commute to nearby towns.

There is a local village primary school.

It was felt that there was a need for more educational and recreational courses in the Community Centre although this is now being addressed and there are a number of courses in both the Community Centre and the Church Hall. (see Action Plan).

6.5 Youth Facilities

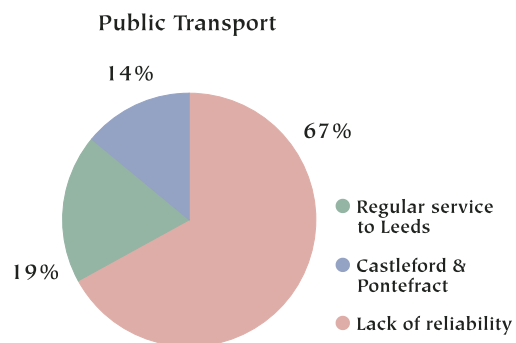
Do you think the village needs better youth facilities?



There was a request for a Youth Club and other activities for the children. The present limited facilities resulted in the youth becoming bored and disaffected.

Action should be taken to form a Youth Club as soon as possible. (See Action Plan).

6.6 Public Transport



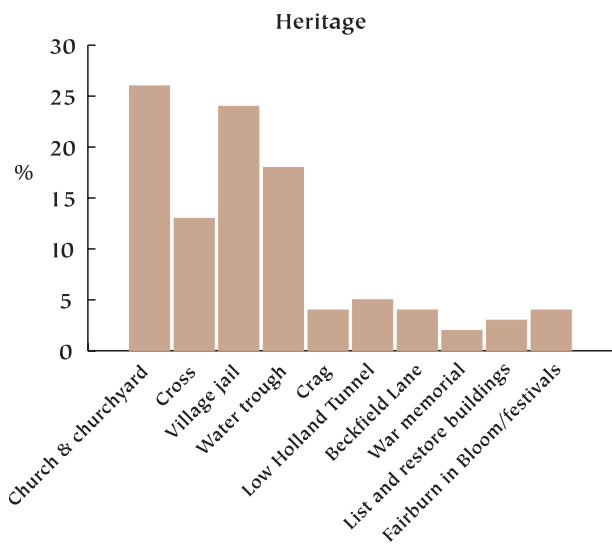
Public transport was an area of concern and 67% of the respondents felt that the lack or reliability of buses was a major issue.

It was felt that there was not enough information about the services but it was the unreliability that stopped many people using the transport.

Since this survey there has been a marked improvement in the services and information. (see Action Plan)

6.7 Heritage Sites

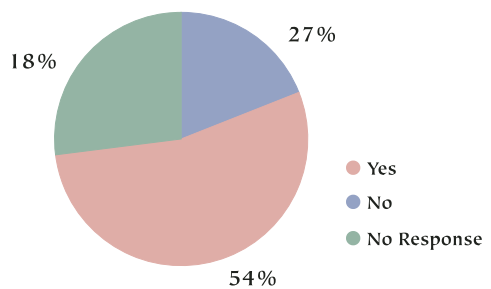
There were a number of Heritage Sites in the village which had fallen into disrepair and were a magnet for further vandalism. It was felt that action should be taken to preserve these areas. (See Action Plan)



6.8 Community Safety

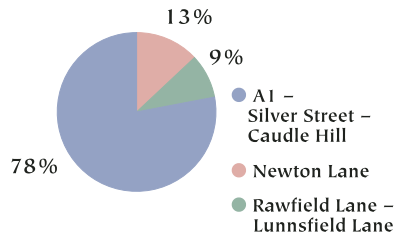
Fear of crime was prevalent in specific areas and 73% of the respondents felt that more evident policing was needed.

Do you think that Fairburn is a safe place to live?

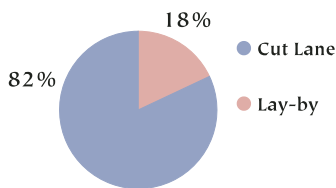
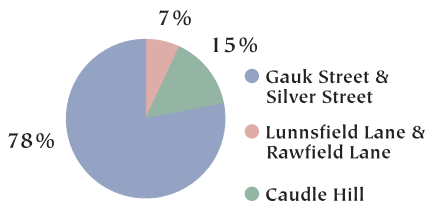


6.9 Road Safety

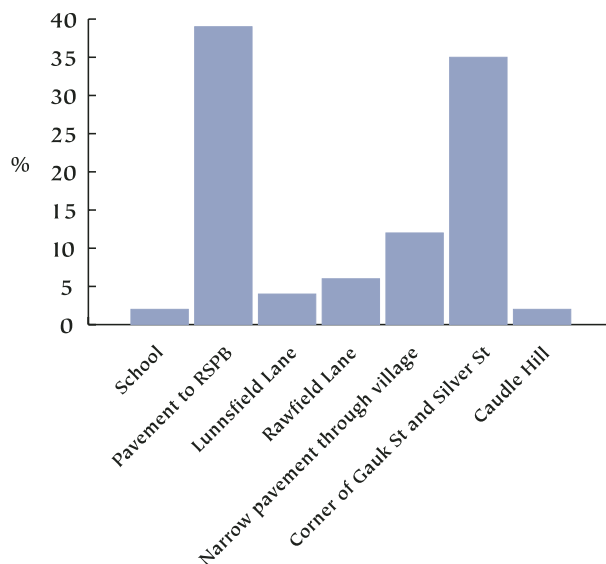
Traffic & Road Issues



Road safety raised many worries, the majority of which concerned speeding and parking in specific areas.



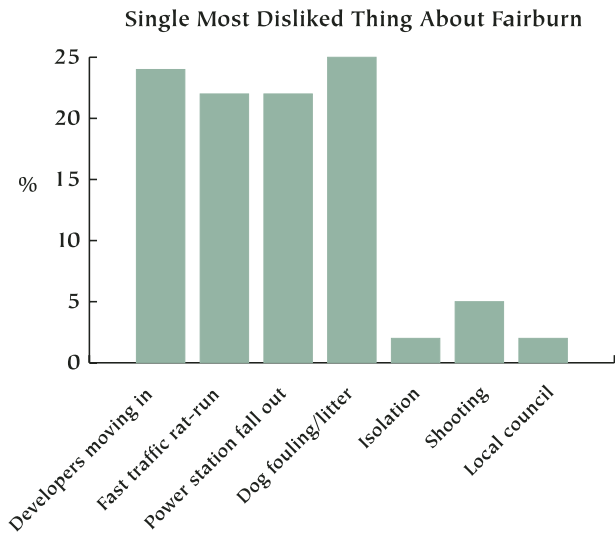
Pedestrian Safety



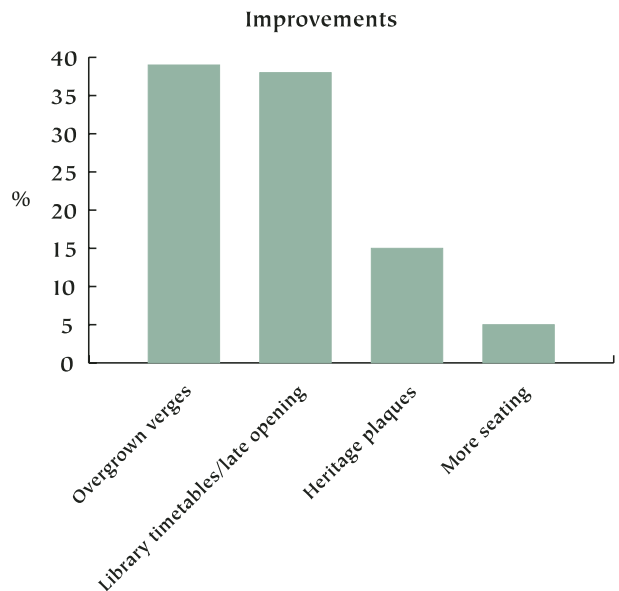
There was major concern about pedestrian safety throughout the village. Certain areas were regarded as dangerous due to parked cars obstructing pavements and speed of vehicles travelling through the village.

Almost 40% of respondents commented on the lack of a footpath along Newton Lane at the side of the Ings from the village to the RSPB Centre. It is a narrow lane within a 60mph zone and is used by many pedestrians walking around the Ings.

6.10 Other Issues



There was an open question which asked residents about their personal concerns and it was felt that tighter controls are needed to combat dog-fouling, litter, fly tipping, air quality and building development.



Other improvements could include regular hedge cutting, entry plaques to the village, seating, longer library opening times and heritage information. (See Action plan)

Action Plan

Since the village survey was completed some of the following concerns have been addressed through grants and voluntary workers.

The design statement element of the project has been accepted by Selby District Council as part of their supplementary planning guidance September 2005

Survey Para. No.	Priority	Project	Funding Sources	Group/ Organisation	Review/ Action	Date Completed
6.7		Create a Heritage Trail	Countryside Agency. Groundwork Selby. Voluntary Help	Fairburn Historical Society	Funding obtained for project September 2004	May 2005
6.5		Create a Youth Club	NYCC	Parish Council	Youth Club established	2004
6.6		Bus Services to nearby towns advertised and improved		Parish Council NYPT	More frequents services. To be reviewed	2004
6.4		Better and more educational and recreational courses in the Community Centre		NYCC	Yearly Review	2004
6.7		Church Hall wall and Churchyard wall restored	WREN NYCC	Fairburn Historical Society	Funding obtained for project February 2005	May 2005
6.3		To develop the upper floor of the Community Centre	Grants and voluntary labour	Community Centre Committee Parish Council	Project completed.	December 2005
6.10	Short Term 0-2 year	More proactive reaction to dog fouling and provision of more dog litterbins.	District Council Parish Council	Parish Council	Review Quarterly	
6.8		Assessment of parking needs and parking provision in the centre of village.	NYCC Highways	Highways Parish Council	Review Quarterly	
6.10		Regular road sweeping and litter collection	District Council Voluntary Groups	Parish Council Voluntary Groups	Quarterly rubbish collection combined with voluntary village cleanup	
Village Design Statement & 6.6		Bus shelters that are in keeping with the village design statement to encourage use of public transport	NYCC Parish Council Road Management Services	Parish Council	Funding obtained. Review August 2006	
VDS & 6.10		To erect entry plaques to the village	Grant Funding Road Management Services	Parish Council Road Management Services Highways	Review June 2006 after new road construction	

Survey Para. No	Priority	Project	Funding Sources	Group/ Organisation	Review/ Action	Date Completed
6.10		To Improve Library Service/ times	Lobbying	Parish Council NYCC Library Services	Review January 2007	
6.3	Medium Term 2-4 Years	New fence and gate to the recreational field	Grant Funding Sect. 106 Payment	Parish Council Community Centre Committee	Funding applied for. Review June 2006	
Village Design Statement & 6.7		To continue to work in partnership with other groups within the village to maintain and restore heritage sites and other areas of environmental interest	LHI Groundwork. English Heritage	Parish Council Historical Society RSPB NYCC	Voluntary work ongoing. Further Review March 2008	
6.7		Baskets and flower troughs in village	Bequests	Parish Council Local Businesses	Some achieved More promised	
Village Design Statement & 6.3		Repair/replace the existing pavilion on the recreational field	Sect.106 Payment	Community Centre Committee Sports Clubs	Funding being sought. Review December 2007	
6.3	Long Term Over 4 Years	To install facilities in the Church and rewire	Church Funds Fund raising Church Grants	Church Management Committee. York Diocese	Funding being sought. Progress review quarterly	
6.9		Provision of a footpath along Newton Lane from the Village to the RSPB Centre	NYCC And other organisations	Highways Parish Council RSPB	Review 2008	
Village Design Statement		Creation of landscaped spaces on wasteland and open areas of the village	Countryside Agency NYCC	Parish Council	Celebration Garden planting of shrubs and flowers. Regular review	
Village Design Statement & 6.2	Continuous	To continue to monitor housing development needs and to keep all developments within the village envelope.	Lobbying	Parish Council Selby District Council	Continuous monthly review	
6.8 6.9		To continue to monitor road safety and pedestrian hazards within the village	Lobbying	Parish Council Highways NY Police	Continuous monthly review.	

Review of all projects will be undertaken at the monthly Parish Council Meetings.

Appendix 1 – Consultation Process

2nd July, 2003:	Initial consultation with Parish Clerk, 2 Councillors, Lesley Wagstaff [YRCC], Christa Smith [SDC], Tony Rankin and Julia Rankin [Fairburn Historical Society]
September, 2003:	Application for Grant.
8th September, 2003:	Initial meeting of representatives of the various groups in the village. Present were representatives from the Church, 3rd. Generation Club, RSPB, Mothers and Toddlers, Community Centre, Local Farmers, Fairburn Historical Society, Neighbourhood Watch, Local CP School, Parish Council and two young people representing the youth.
7th October, 2003:	Open meeting to outline the project to all villagers. Attended by approximately 80/90 people and addressed by Lesley Wagstaff [YRCC]. Points of concern were noted. An opportunity was given for any volunteers to join the steering group.
November, 2003:	Steering group, which was made up from the people present at the meeting held on 8th September, devised a questionnaire to be sent to all households.
December, 2003:	Distribution of questionnaires to all households in the village. A design competition was held in the school to raise the profile of the project. Prizes were awarded to all children entering with the winners, chosen by Mrs. Lesley Wagstaff, being awarded book tokens.
Dec, 2003–Jan, 2004:	House to house collection of the questionnaires and from drop off points.
February, 2004:	Steering group meeting to discuss initial results
9th March/April, 2004:	Main points analysed and report given to the Parish Council and a précis of the findings published in the village and in the May quarterly parish council newsletter, delivered to every household.
10th June, 2004:	Steering group meeting with Peter Baker RIBA MRTPI IHBC.
31st August, 2004:	Steering group meeting to organise the Workshop Day.
12th September, 2004:	Workshop Day 10.00 – 16.00 organised and led by Mr. Peter Baker. Prior to the day advertising flyers had been hand delivered to every household, separate mention had been made in the parish council newsletter and posters were posted around the village. There was a steady flow of people attending throughout the day and approximately 50 people were still present at the plenary.
9th November, 2004:	Initial report and future development discussed with A. Rankin [co-ordinator], Mrs. P. Macartney [Parish Clerk], Mr. B. Harris [Parish Council and steering group], Mr. A. Robinson [steering group] and Mr. Peter Baker.
24th November, 2004:	Mr. P. Baker, Mrs. P. Macartney and Mr. A. Rankin met with SDC Planning Dept.
Dec 2004–Feb, 2005	Preparation of First Draft.
3rd March– 31st March, 2005	Copies of First Draft available for comment at Sherburn Library, Fairburn Community Centre, Swan Mere, and 16 Manor Court, Fairburn. Notification of the consultation and Public Meeting was posted on 3 notice boards and through every letter box.
16th March, 2005	Public Meeting at St James' Church Hall. 28 attended.
17th March, 2005	First Draft available for comment at Fairburn Historical Society meeting.
28th March, 2005	One comment received.
18th April, 2005	Second Draft submitted to Selby District Council for approval
4th May, 2005	Further comments received from Selby District Council.
12th May, 2005	Final Draft submitted to Selby District Council for adoption

Notes



Fairburn Village Plan and Design Statement

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