EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

STAMFORD BRIDGE

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2009

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INTRODUCTION

The National Situation

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

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines a Conservation Area as **"an area of special architectural or historic 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.

This appraisal 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.

According to English Heritage estimates, there are presently around 9500 Conservation Areas in England as a whole.

The Local Situation

The Stamford Bridge Conservation Area was designated in 1976 and was reviewed in 1991, but no significant alterations were made at that time.

The Conservation Area contains some 112 buildings, the majority being dwelling houses along Main Street. Twelve of the buildings are Listed as being of architectural and/or historic importance. These include the Road Bridge over the River Derwent which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

It is one of 93 Conservation Areas in the East Riding as at September 2008.

THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

This document identifies the special architectural and historic interest of the character and appearance of Stamford Bridge. It indicates how this should be preserved and enhanced and will be

useful to potential developers, residents and businesses and to the Council in the making of Development Control decisions and environmental improvements.

The appraisal also refers to character elements beyond the Conservation Area's boundaries, where it is felt these have, or have had, an impact on it.

In the East Riding, there are no other settlements where a river of significance runs ***through*** *a village.*

Its bridge acts as a focal point within the village to which the sloping road network descends, before arriving at The Square, in its centre.

Easterly views from the Square and the Bridge along the Shallows and the Cut, many fringed with mature trees, are particularly valuable, in spite of the fact that these have been compromised to some extent by the new flood defences.

These are counterbalanced by more rural westerly views from the Square and the Bridge downstream and across open and tree-fringed meadowland towards the Listed Railway Viaduct.

The village's character is significantly enhanced by prominent historic buildings and structures in its centre, such as the Bridge, The Corn Mill and The Methodist Chapel.

DEFINITION OF STAMFORD BRIDGE'S SPECIAL INTEREST

a) Topography and its Relevance

Stamford Bridge lies on the River Derwent some 7 miles east of York. The village is at a crossing point and indeed the first part of the name refers to the 'stone-paved ford' across the Derwent which was provided by an outcrop of Keuper sandstone at this point.

The Bridge

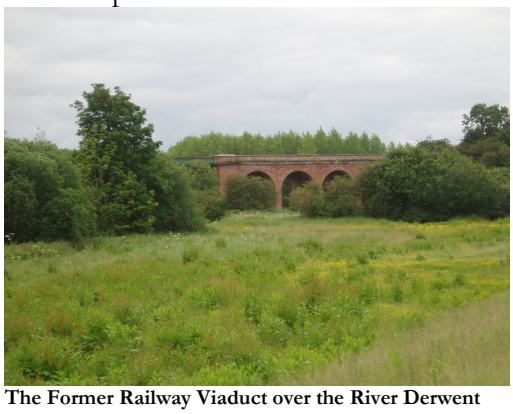
The A166, running east to west between Driffield and York crosses the Derwent at this point. The road drops down from about 20m a.o.d. at each side of the village to cross the river at around 10m a.o.d.

The village has developed largely on the south bank of the river, and has been extended greatly in recent times on land climbing away from the historic centre near the Bridge. As the cover picture shows, much of the character of the Conservation Area is provided by the variation of levels within it.

To the north of the Stamford Bridge Conservation Area lies the 'River Derwent, Buttercrambe to Stamford Bridge Reach' Landscape Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (ERYC, 2005). This describes how this landscape is characterised by the narrow river corridor which is surrounded by land dominated by arable agriculture. To the south of this area, the built environment of the northern edge of Stamford Bridge increasingly influences its character and this landscape serves to make an important contribution to the setting of the village.

The influence of the River Derwent on the landscape's character does not extend far beyond the immediate river corridor due to the meandering nature of the river and the intensively farmed land that is dominant on either side. Fields immediately adjacent to the river itself are generally grass and prone to flooding. The banks of the river and the associated drainage network are often well-treed, yet away from the immediate banks of the river, there are fewer trees in the landscape and those that do exist are mainly associated with fragments of hedgerow field boundaries.

As the river meanders, the east bank opposite the village of Buttercrambe cuts into the drift geology which is approximately 30m AOD at this point and forms a low, steep slope that is well-wooded down to the riverside and therefore an unusual feature in this landscape. A medieval motte is sited on this slope and this alludes to the



The Former Railway Viaduct over the River Derwent

historical strategic importance of the location and provides a clue to how man has influenced this river landscape over many centuries.

To the south of the Stamford Bridge Conservation Area lies the 'River Derwent Corridor, Stamford Bridge to Pocklington Canal Reach' Landscape Character Area. Within this character area, the influence of the River Derwent becomes more apparent and the adjacent landscape more rich and varied.

As the river corridor cuts through the Escrick moraine, classic linear form settlements have developed such as Low Catton and Sutton upon Derwent. There is a large water treatment works on the western bank to the north of Elvington, and this is regarded to be a detractor in this otherwise tranquil and attractive river corridor landscape. Intermittent river banking begins to appear just north of the point at which the A1079 crosses the River Derwent at Kexby Bridge. At Kexby, a modern road bridge has replaced the old stone built crossing, but this remains in situ and forms an interesting landscape feature

To the north east of the Stamford Bridge Conservation Area lies the 'Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland' Landscape Character Area. This area is generally flat and below 30m AOD, but with a rising, undulating landform to the north, east and west. The area is characterised by field patterns that are medium in size and rectilinear in form, the boundaries of which are generally delineated by hedgerows or by ditches which can provide good habitat; notably Foss Beck, Spittal Beck and Yapham Common. The land-use type in the area is generally mixed agriculture but with arable being more dominant than grassland.

This character area is large in scale and offers open views that are only occasionally enclosed by scattered areas of woodland, trees and hedgerows. Electricity pylons are dominant in the area, whilst industrial development has brought an element of discord to an otherwise attractive landscape. The industrial estate at Full Sutton airfield and Full Sutton prison are dominant built features and the dismantled railway line is also a prominent linear element of the landscape.

To the south east of the Stamford Bridge Conservation Area lies the 'High Catton Ridge Farmland' Landscape Character

Area. Situated on the Escrick moraine, this character area reaches a height of 35m AOD and is therefore relatively elevated above the other surrounding landscape character areas. Landform present on the moraine serves to distinguish this landscape from its surroundings. Whilst the built edge of Stamford Bridge to the north adds a strong urban influence on the area's character, the rural nature of the area, in turn, is important to the setting of the village.

Field systems are generally large to medium in size. Beyond settlements in the area, fields are larger in scale and boundary hedgerows generally contain fewer standard trees and are less intact. Around settlements, field patterns are of a smaller scale and boundary hedgerows help to create a more enclosed character. These smaller fields are often down to grass with hedgerow boundaries that are usually intact and containing significant standard trees. There is little woodland in this landscape whilst the few ponds that are scattered throughout the farmland do provide aquatic habitat.

b) The Natural Environment

The most significant nature conservation designation in Stamford Bridge is the River Derwent Site of Special Scientific Interest. The River Derwent is considered to represent one of the best British examples of the classic lowland river. The SSSI designation only includes the watercourse and bank sides. The relatively unpolluted river supports bird life such as common Sandpiper, Dipper, Kingfisher and Yellow and Grey Wagtails. Otters are found in the river, as well as 11 species of dragonfly. The Derwent's willow tree fringe makes excellent habitat for diving birds in and around the Corn Mill section of the Conservation Area.

To the west of the road bridge and within the Conservation Area on both sides of the River Derwent lies traditional Ings land - low lying grassland, which becomes seasonally inundated. The Ings area is home to Stamford Bridge's population of Greylag Geese. Recent flood improvement work has incorporated an enhanced car park and picnic area into this location as well as Willow, Birch and Alder planting in between the mature stands of the same species.

The former Railway Track at the Station

Stamford Bridge Conservation Area includes man-made features which are beneficial to wildlife. The Churchyard has bat roosting potential as well as good habitat for small mammals within the uncut grass among the grave stones. The large mature gardens of dwellings within the Conservation Area also provide good habitat for birds and small mammals.

Although the Conservation Area has been relatively small, its blue credentials (The River Derwent) and its environs have made it a good place to see a wide range of wildlife.

Trees play an important part in the character of the Conservation Area, especially along the banks of the river. On the east side of The Bridge are a number of mature Ash and Sycamore trees concentrated mainly on the north bank between the river and the Cut. These are significant in the setting of the river, and also provide screening to the

nearby Weir Caravan Park. Important mature trees exist along the bank and in adjacent rear gardens up to and including a retained area of trees behind the recently completed housing development at Danes Well (St. Edmunds). To the west of the Bridge the landscape is more open, but with important clumps of trees to the north-west of The Bridge and groups of trees along the southern bank and adjacent to the public car park.

To the east of the Square and behind the recently completed flood defence wall there is an important grouping of trees including Willows fronting the Corn Mill which is very prominent in the heart of the Conservation Area and an important part of its character.

Elsewhere, there is an important group of trees along Church Road and within the Churchyard. There are some important individual specimens in front gardens which add variety to the built up nature, especially along Main Street. Also, on approaching the village from the east along the A166 an area of fairly recently planted trees in front of a modern housing development (Bridlington Road and Daneswell Close) combined with more mature planting at the rear of Townend Farm to form an impressive entrance to the Conservation Area.

Trees flanking Stamford Bridge West and Buttercrambe Road to the north of the Bridge were an important reason for this area's inclusion within the Conservation Area. Many of these trees have since been removed but some new planting has taken place, notably in front of the extended Manor House Nursing Home. It will be important to retain existing planting and there are opportunities to enhance it in this area. Some of the existing trees along Buttercrambe Road play an important role in screening The Weir Caravan Park.

c) Tree Preservation Orders

Although all significant works to trees in Conservation Areas need prior notification to be given to the Local Planning Authority, there are two specific Tree Preservation Orders within the Conservation Area.

The first Order is No. S29 made in 1999. This covers a pair of white willows growing on the boundary between the garden of 35 Main Street and the site of the old Daneswell Garage (now re-developed for housing). The second Order is No. 1992 made in 2007. This covers a group of trees at The Shallows adjacent to Main Street and near to The Square.

In addition to the protection offered by the above Tree Preservation Orders there are certain restrictions that apply for works on trees in Conservation Areas which are more than 7.5cm in diameter measured 1.5m above the ground (or 10cm if thinning, to help the growth of other trees.) Works including pruning and felling of trees that are not covered by a Tree Preservation Order, but which fall within these criteria need to be notified, in writing, to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council at least six weeks before carrying out the work. This gives the Council an opportunity to consider whether a Tree Preservation order should be made to protect those trees which have amenity value in the longer term.

d) Open Spaces

Stamford Bridge has some important open areas which contrast with areas of tight-knit and close development, contributing to the overall character of the Conservation Area.

The most significant area is the River Derwent itself, The Cut, and adjoining river banks. From within the

Conservation Area views of open areas out of the village are often limited by the landform rising from the river. Though they can be compromised by foliage in the summer, there are magnificent open views from the Bridge and the Square along the tree-lined river and across the open Ings to the Listed Viaduct. The Ings to the west of The Bridge were originally included within the Conservation Area to protect the views to the Viaduct. Large gardens of dwellings on the north side of Main Street contribute to this open character, and the recently completed housing development on the Daneswell Site (St. Edmunds) has retained an open area to the rear, adjacent to the river bank.

Elsewhere, the Square and the Churchyard of St. John the Baptist provide important focal points in the Conservation Area, and the wide verges, particularly in Main Street provide a feeling of spaciousness. The new residential development at Townend Farm at the eastern end of the Conservation Area (Bridlington road and Daneswell Close) incorporates a very wide tree planted grass verge which provides a pleasant open landscaped entrance to the village along the A166.

The quality of the central space provided by the Square is unfortunately not as good as it might be due to the effects of traffic and parking, poor alterations to existing buildings and some signage.

e) Boundary Treatment

There is a wealth of different boundary treatments within the Conservation Area. Along Main Street there are back-of-footpath developments, low walls, hedging and railings intermixed with grass banking giving the street much visual variety. Hedging of mixed varieties, is more common further away from the centre. Walling tends to be in red mottled brick. Ashburnholme House has a good example of traditional low walling with stone copings and railings. Indeed there are more railings in the Stamford Bridge Area than in most East Riding Conservation villages.

Elsewhere, the commercial properties in the centre tend to have no front boundaries, and hedging and trees tend to predominate on front boundaries to the north of the river.

The new Flood Barrier

The most prominent boundary features in the centre of the Conservation Area are the recently completed flood defence barriers. These have been constructed in red/buff brick with copings, and pillars at intervals which visually break up the long lengths. These walls have been sensitively designed, and near to The Bridge itself have been constructed in stone to blend with the materials of The Bridge.

f) Origins and Evolution

This part of the Vale of York has seen sporadic human activity over the last 10,000 years. The establishment of York as a Roman legionary fortress initially made Stamford Bridge strategically important as it became a major route across the River Derwent. A settlement inevitably formed around this point, although the crossing continued to alter location over time, with the first recorded Parish and main Saxon administrative centre for this area being located in Catton, with the two villages

of High and Low Catton noted as the most important settlement at the time of the Norman Conquest, with the Stamford Bridge settlement having no separate entry in Domesday.

First mentioned in a written document in c.1075 and then referred to as a settlement in the 12th century, Stamford Bridge is likely to have become more well known from the battle of 1066 when King Harold II of England defeated Tostig and Harald Hardrada. The Manor of Catton is likely to have included the land associated with a settlement at Stamford Bridge, passing after Domesday to the Percy family, with tolls and measurage for goods enforced by the 1270's.

Memorial to the Battle of Stamford Bridge at the Corn Mill

An assortment of mills is referred to in Stamford Bridge in many medieval accounts of the area, with the Fulling Mill mentioned in 1331 and the three Corn Mills of 1352, more notable for the local economic importance, gradually relocated to the south-east bank from 1602.

The former Corn Mill

In terms of the bridge, an initial medieval one was erected roughly 150 yards downstream of the modern bridge. Referred to in documents from 1280, it was replaced by timber in the 16th century and again by a stone bridge (in a different position) in 1727, which still stands today.

The actual settlement emerged by the 13th century, and was only a small community until the 19th century, illustrated by a population of 62 in Stamford Bridge East and Hundburton in 1377 (according to a Poll Tax) and 18 houses according to the 1673 Hearth Tax Returns. By 1861, the population had doubled from 170 in 1801, growing further in 1931 with the addition of Stamford Bridge West. In 2001 it was 3394.

g) Archaeology

Fieldwork from the Vale of York provides evidence of flints and stone tools, some dating back to the Bronze Age. A Middle Bronze Age dirk (dating to c.1500 - 1300 BC) was recovered from the river in 1984. Small farmsteads or hamlets are likely to have developed in the late Iron Age and a number of crop-marks, ditch-systems and trackways have been identified from aerial photographs of the adjoining areas on either side of the river.

Recent fieldwork from the river crossings used in Roman times have noted a site south of the town, identifying a previously unrecorded Roman town on the south side of the modern Stamford Bridge settlement. Excavations along the lines of a new water pipeline in 2002 confirmed an extensive Roman settlement. Excavation elsewhere has also revealed Romano-British remains in the village.

Traditionally, the site of the battle between King Harold and the King of

Norway (1066) has been held to be Battle Flat, to the east of the village and designated by English Heritage as a registered battlefield, although there are many doubts over the validity of this location due to a lack of archaeological evidence and the strategic weakness of such a location for a battle. The suggested location is likely to have been influenced by those of later medieval and modern bridges and assumptions of antiquarians in the last two centuries of the battle's proximity to these.

No remains have been found of Saxon occupation in the modern settlement, with the exception of burial remains at Burton Fields (to the east of the village) in 1937, and an iron spear found in the Derwent in the 19th century.

h) Layout and Disposition

The historic core of Stamford Bridge can be described as having three main elements. Firstly, the area between The Bridge and the Corn Mill focusing on The Square. This generally flat area adjacent to The Shallows is crossed by the A166 on its way to The Bridge. With development fronting onto it, Victorian maps show that originally the open area of The Square did not exist as the road used to be of a continuous width with tight boundaries and had a right angled sharp turn to run eastwards around The Shallows into Main Street. A more direct route across this corner was then created opening out the area to form 'the Square'.

To the east of the Square Main Street climbs away form the centre and forms a significant part of the Conservation Area with a mixture of mainly Georgian and Victorian large houses and small cottages fronting both sides. Dwellings on the west side historically possessed long gardens and orchards sloping down to the river bank. Those on the east also had long gardens and orchards running south to meet Moor Road to the rear. In recent years the rear of some of these long plots to the south has been developed for new dwellings. These areas of new development lie to the south of and outside the Conservation Area boundary.

The third element of historic Stamford Bridge lies to the north of the Bridge where the A166 and Buttercrambe Road run alongside the river. Apart from the recent plastics factory, scattered old cottages, the Manor House opposite the Bridge and the old canalised navigation known as the Cut form an historic part of Stamford Bridge.

j) Buildings

Georgian and Victorian buildings, especially along Main Street with traditional gables, chimney stacks, sash windows, a mixture of slate and clay pantile roofs, and a characteristic pale-yellowish red brick with mottled effect provide the theme for the centre of the village.

There are over 100 buildings in the Conservation Area, most of which are residential along Main Street or commercial around The Square. The Cornmill is one of the oldest buildings in the Conservation Area as well as being its most prominent. The Mill was last worked in 1964 and was then converted to a restaurant. It has recently been converted again to apartments. Other significant buildings are The Bridge, The Manor House, The Former Primitive Methodist Chapel and The Parish Church of St. John The Baptist.

No 9 Church Road, which includes stone in its boundary wall.

i) Scale

Both the residential dwellings and the commercial properties are generally two storey. However, the dominant Corn Mill has five floors, and the Church and former Methodist Chapel are of a larger scale.

ii) Orientation

Dwellings and commercial properties generally face onto the road and the main road, in turn, follows the line of the river. Therefore, for example, dwellings along Main Street are orientated north-west to south-east following the orientation of the river at this point.

iii) Materials

The use of building materials in the historic core of Stamford Bridge reflects what would have been available locally at the time. Stamford Bridge contains no buildings that are dated prior to the early 18th century and probably the majority of the older buildings have been built or re-built since 1800.

iv) Walls

Whilst some stone can be seen in the walls of certain buildings in Stamford Bridge, they are predominantly of brick. The brick used in the historic core is generally a pale yellowish red with a mottled effect and is characteristic of this area. These bricks were likely to have been produced in the village brickyards from the early 19th century until the 1870's. The advent of the railway would also have helped the importation of materials from further afield. The buildings are generally plain with roof slopes facing the road, but with occasional tumbled gables. Around The Square there are examples of render and painted brick.

v) Roofs

Slate and red pantile are the main roofing materials in the historic core. Some of the more significant buildings such as the former Methodist Chapel and the Manor House tend to be roofed in slate, and whilst most buildings have gables, some, such as The Firs and the former Methodist Chapel are hipped.

vi) Windows and Doors

There are some unfortunate examples of replacement windows within the Conservation Area, but where originals remain they tend to be sliding sash windows with or without glazing bars. Window openings generally have vertical proportions, but there are some poor examples of new openings with horizontal emphasis. There are some dormer windows but these are not characteristic of the Conservation Area. A number of traditional timber doors remain, and although not generally a feature of the cottages some of the more notable buildings have fine door casings.

vii) Chimneys

Chimney stacks and pots are a characteristic feature of the Conservation Area and provide diversity and variety to the sky-line. The pots tend to be red and

cylindrical, but there are also a number of cream pots.

k) Historic Buildings

The Parish was last reviewed for listing purposes in April 1987, but the Road Bridge over the River Derwent had already been Listed in 1952, with the Railway Viaduct, the Corn Mill and No. 5 Main Street having been added in 1967.

Within the Conservation Area, the following buildings are Listed:-

Stamford Bridge Railway Viaduct	II
Road Bridge over River Derwent	II*
No. 6 Church Road	II
Railway Station & Platforms, Church Road	II
Stamford Bridge Lock	II
The Corn Mill, Main Street	II
No. 5 Main Street	II
No. 19 Main Street	II
No. 21 Main Street	II
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Square	II
Bay Horse Inn, Main Street	II
No. 18 Main Street	II
No. 3 The Square	II
The Manor House, Stamford Bridge West	II

l) Focal Point Buildings

These buildings are important because of the additional visual significance 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 added value derived from their location.

The layout of the historic core is such that a number of views within it have this added significance. These include:-

The Manor House;
St. John the Baptist Church;
The Mill House;
The Rise.

Former Railway Station, Church Road

m) Unlisted Buildings of Interest

The principles of selection for the listing of buildings seeks to ensure that most buildings from 1700 - 1840 are Listed. After this date there was a significant increase in the number of buildings erected and therefore a significant decrease in the number of listings, these being limited to the best examples of particular building types.

This increases the importance of Conservation Area designation to Stamford Bridge since, without the added protection that Conservation Area status gives, many buildings would be available for demolition without prior consent and this would be very damaging to the village's character, where there are several visually important buildings dating from the 19th century up to the Great War.

POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE STAMFORD BRIDGE CONSERVATION AREA

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

TREES:

Where the removal of trees within the Conservation Area is approved, 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT:

Whilst The Square forms an important focal part of the Conservation Area it suffers from insensitive building alterations and the impact of heavy traffic/parking and signage. Developments that require planning consent can provide controls to gradually improve the appearance of privately owned buildings. Through-traffic and parking will necessarily impact on the Area, although enhancements can be undertaken by the Council to improve street furniture, surfacing and reduce signage clutter. Conservation Area status provides a degree of added protection from the possible threats that exist and allow the Council to pursue a limited degree of environmental enhancement.

New Developments

Within the Conservation Area there are few spaces where new building could take place, although there is always the possibility of the submission of planning applications for extensions or replacements. Within the Conservation Area new buildings, especially when they can be seen from public space, should normally be two storey in form and follow a relevant building line if on a street frontage. Dormer windows should be avoided, and window openings should be compatible with the historic character and have a vertical emphasis. Chimney stacks should be used where appropriate to maintain the variations at roof level and sky-line interest.

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

Recommended Materials

New building materials should usually reflect the established character of the Conservation Area and normally consist of a mottled red/buff brick and clay pantile or slate. Render and painted walls should be avoided. Windows and doors should be of timber and reflect the character of the locality.

Boundary Alterations

The Conservation Area has served the local community well since its designation in 1976. However, it is considered appropriate to make some changes to it in the light of more recent developments that have taken place and due to changed circumstances. The proposed amendments and reasoning are as follows:-

1. Deletion of the residential development at Daneswell Close and Bridlington Road on the Townend Farm site, but retention of the landscaped area along its A166 frontage. The original Conservation Area Appraisal stated that the field on which the development lies was included in order to exert greater controls over the development of the site

which had outline planning consent at the time. The development has long since been completed and continued designation serves no purpose other than for the attractive open landscaped area fronting it which provides an attractive entrance to the Conservation Area.

2. Deletion of the St. Edmunds development on the former Danes Well Garage site, but retention of the strip of trees alongside the river bank and footpath. This site has recently been developed and the design took full account of the site's position at the entrance to the village and within the Conservation Area. Continued designation serves no purpose.

A contrasting recent Building – The Veterinary Surgery

3. The addition of The Cut between Buttercrambe Road and the river. The Cut is a canalised section providing navigation avoiding The Weir and The Shallows. It was constructed at the same time as The Bridge in 1724. It is closely associated with the sluice which is already within the Conservation Area, and has played a key part in the development of the modern settlement. The inclusion of the Cut means that The Weir Caravan Park, enclosed on all sides by The Cut and the river, will also come within the Conservation Area boundaries. This will have the benefit of affording some protection for trees on the northern river bank.

4. The addition of the Listed Railway Viaduct and the Ings/meadowland between it and the present Conservation Area boundary. The original Conservation Area Appraisal did not include The Viaduct because it was considered to be too distant, and also because its long term future was in doubt at the time. Since then The Viaduct has been restored and accommodates a footpath and cycleway, and its future is secure. Whilst it is distant, views to it across the Ings meadow-land are so important it warrants inclusion. This would afford protection to trees on the embankments and the extended designation can take in the Listed Railway Station and platforms off Church Road, as well as nearby properties of age and character.

5. The inclusion of the Primary School is proposed not only because of its importance to the community, but to recognise the character of its buildings and the positive contribution it makes to the street-scene.

Further to this, it is recommended that consideration should be given to protecting the remains of the major Roman town located just south of the currently built-up area. (There may also be other remains to the east). This is certainly of regional archaeological importance, but has scope for being of national importance as well. Advantages of extending the Conservation Area means more appropriate forms of management could be introduced to protect these remains, limiting the impact of any future planning proposal in the area.

TRAFFIC

No appraisal of the Stamford Bridge Conservation Area would be complete without specific mention of the impact of traffic using the A166 York – Bridlington road, particularly in the centre of the village.

This has already been alluded to with regard to its detrimental effects in the Square.

It is not, of course, a new problem and long predates the designation of the Conservation Area, but does nothing to enhance its quality when compromises have to be made for the accommodation of traffic.

It is difficult to see how anything short of a radical solution could achieve what would be required to restore the village's rural character, but attempts should be made, wherever possible to mitigate the undesirable effects (such as additional signage,) which the existence of the A166 brings in its wake.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

This Appraisal was the subject of public consultation with Stamford Bridge Parish Council and members of the public. The comments made in the course of that consultation process resulted in the amendment of the north boundary of the Conservation Area to ensure that it complied with the East Riding County Boundary. Although concern was expressed about the inclusion of the caravan park in the amended Area, it was felt that this area is a historic feature and forms part of what is special about Stamford Bridge. Inclusion also gives protection to the trees on the site.

The Parish Council subsequently gave their majority support in favour of the Conservation Area Appraisal.

PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

The principal 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 and 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 available at "www.communities.gov.uk/planning".

The planning policy affecting Conservation Areas within the East Riding is set at the Regional Sub-regional and Local level.

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber (adopted December 2004) deals with the historic environment in Policy ENV9.

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

At a Local level policies relevant to the Stamford Bridge Conservation Area are contained currently in the East Yorkshire Borough Wide Local Plan (EYBWLP) (adopted June 1997), Policy EN19.

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 JSP will be incorporated into the Local Development Framework (LDF), which will also supersede the current Local Plans 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 (EYBWLP) (adopted June 1997), Policy EN19.

Leaflet by East Riding of Yorkshire Council, "What Are Conservation Areas?", June 2006.

USEFUL INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

Conservation Team, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Customer Services, County Hall, Beverley, HU17 9BA.

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

Residents consulted on this reappraisal are those whose addresses appear on the Register of Electors for 2008.

The photographs included in this document were taken in summer 2008.

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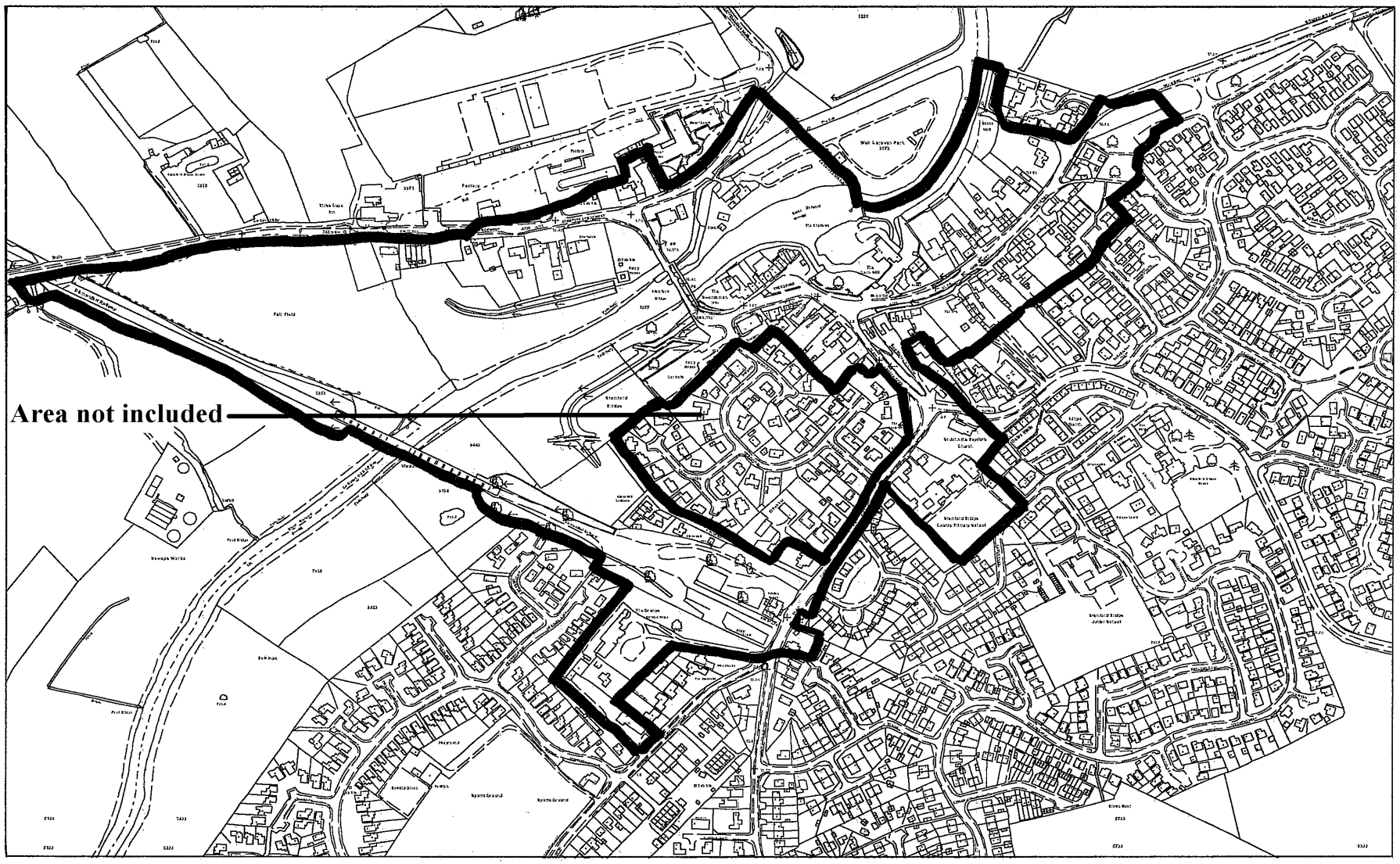
Date: Designated 24th June 2009.
Amendments made following consultations: 20th October 2008



STAMFORD BRIDGE CONSERVATION AREA designated 24 June 2009