



EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

BRANTINGHAM



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

REVIEWED

MAY 2010



BRANTINGHAM CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

INTRODUCTION

The National Situation

The concept of Conservation Areas was established over 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.

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

(In the East Riding there are now more than 100.)

The Local Situation

The Brantingham Conservation Area was designated in 2005.

But consideration of the designation of a Conservation Area in the village goes back more than 20 years.

The former Beverley Borough Council produced draft plans for one in the early 1990's, but by the time the Borough Council became part of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, (in 1996), no recommendation to designate had been submitted.

It was therefore not until 2003 that this Council was able to approach the Brantingham Parish Council with a formal proposal. This was followed by a Public Exhibition, when residents were asked to give their views on the proposal.

In the light of the comments received, amendments were made to the original proposals and the Area was designated on 29th June 2005.

This, the first re-appraisal since designation, has been undertaken in accordance with "Guidance on Conservation Areas" issued by English Heritage in August 2005 with a view to meeting the current requirements of national government.

DEFINITION OF BRANTINGHAM'S SPECIAL INTEREST

Brantingham represents what is most people's idea of a rural Conservation Area. It is picturesque and built of locally sourced materials – usually random limestone below pan-tiled roofs.

Its properties often include brick tumbling (brick on end) in their gables, which suggest that at one time they may have been thatched. The village also has a higher than normal contribution of Gothic features.

It reflects its historical antecedents in its well-ordered layout, its generous green infrastructure and its general impression of being at ease with itself.

The village is also remarkably intact, with only the 20th century development of Wandell's View introducing an alien layout and untraditional design elements into the settlement.

It also benefits from not being on a major traffic route, meaning that its infrastructure does not have to withstand the pressures from traffic which are so apparent elsewhere.

THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA AT BRANTINGHAM

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

It should be noted that this document makes reference to features which are beyond the boundaries of the Conservation Areas, where these may have had an impact on them.



One of Brantingham's quiet rural corners

a) Topography and its Relevance

The Brantingham Conservation Area lies within the 'Brantingham Thorpe Estate Parkland' Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (ERYC, 2005). The Landscape Character Assessment describes how this area is located on the west-facing slope of the Wolds with the settlement nestled at the bottom of the chalk escarpment. The landscape here is defined by the mature parkland of Brantingham Thorpe Park, notable for the Georgian Brantingham Hall which is located in the park and built on the site of a former Elizabethan manor.

Brantingham Dale to the north of the village is extensively wooded and this contributes to a landscape that is enclosed by both trees and geological landform. From the village, small, narrow minor roads meander northwards up the dales towards the elevated farmland to the north.

To the south of the Brantingham Conservation Area lies the 'Elloughton

cum Brough to Hessle Urban Edge Farmland Character Area. The Landscape Character Assessment describes how this area is located along the corridor of the A63 as the Jurassic Hills near the Humber Estuary and also includes the southern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds slope to the west of Hull. Whilst the extent of the Jurassic bedrock does not reach this Character Area, it is nevertheless a landscape that is sloping in nature and which shares many of the characteristics of the adjacent Jurassic Hills Farmland Character Area. This Character Area provides extensive views of the Humber Bridge to the southeast and these are important to the character of this area.

Development pressure in the area is regarded to have led to the loss of much of its traditional rural character. In the urban fringe areas, recreation has become a dominant land use, for example golf courses and playing fields. Despite these areas, there is only limited green space left separating the settlements of Elloughton, Brough, Welton, Melton and North Ferriby.

There is a SSSI at Melton Bottom Chalk Pit, recognising its geological interest. Other areas of natural environment interest can be found at the unimproved neutral grassland meadows at North Ferriby Ings which host species such as divided sedge, brown sedge and great burnet as well as the nationally scarce brackish watercress.

To the west of the Brantingham Conservation Area lies the *Intermediate Sloping Farmland* Character Area. The Landscape Character Assessment identifies this area as forming the southwestern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds, extending from North Cave and south of Everthorpe to the edge of Elloughton and Brough. Larger villages such as South Cave, Elloughton and Brough, subjected to significant

expansion in recent years, heavily influence this area. The area is also influenced by development associated with commercial horticultural and its large-scale buildings have led to a significant change in the character of the setting of some of the villages.

Within this Character Area, Brantingham Dale provides a good example of a species rich chalk grassland, scrub and woodland mosaic. This area is regarded to be one of the most floristically diverse areas in the Yorkshire Wolds, and species such as common rockrose, wild thyme and salad burnet are locally abundant with clustered bellflower, felwort and lady's bedstraw also present. Areas of scrub are generally dominated by hawthorn, whilst woodlands are predominantly ash. There are remnant pockets of acid grassland and heathland within this landscape.

To the north and east of the Brantingham Conservation Area lies the *South Western Wolds Sloping Farmland* Character Area. The Landscape Character Assessment identifies this area as being characterised by its dry dales which result in more open character to the area east of Sancton and North Newbald than in other Wolds slope landscapes.

The small chalk dale at Wyedale includes interesting chalk grassland features such as twayblade, pyramidal orchid harebell, burnet saxifrage, small scabious and wild thyme and although this area has suffered from the impacts of scrub invasion due to the cessation of an appropriate grazing regime, it remains of considerable botanical interest. There is a SSSI at Drewton Lane Pits which is made up of two former quarries and is recognized for both its geological and natural interest, whilst the disused railway tunnel at Drewton is also significant for wildlife. An important

spring-fed marsh exists at Newbald Beckies where the vegetation types present are regarded to be similar to those found in the marshes along the River Hull. Species found here include southern marsh orchid, common butterwort, bogbean, early marsh orchid and several species of moss.

b) The Natural Environment

The location of Brantingham, lying amidst a landscape dominated by sloping dales and woodland, coupled with the fact that it is an estate village, results in a Conservation Area that is directly influenced by those natural features that immediately surround it. The local landscape, whilst intimate in scale, offers an often dramatic backdrop to the village and, as part of the Brantinghamthorpe Estate, contains many natural features which otherwise tend to be now largely lost in the wider Wolds-cape. Such features include significant areas of woodland, scrub, unimproved grassland and freshwater springs. Examples of these include the statutory Site of Special Scientific Interest at Brantingham Dale, and other non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest such as the woodland sites at Elloughton Lings Plantation, Elloughton Wold Wood and Cliffs Plantation, the scrub habitats at Ellerker Scrub, Brantingham Common and Brantingham Heads, and the more complex habitat mosaics at Winneymoor Cockle Pits and Woodale. Whilst such wildlife-rich areas are generally fragmented and isolated, large areas of agricultural land to the northwest, southwest, east and southeast of the village are currently under Environmental and/or Countryside Stewardship schemes which help to enhance the wider local landscape.

Whilst the surrounding landscape provides a range of natural habitats that contribute towards the setting of the

Conservation Area, the village itself contains a number of small-scale features of interest. In terms of public open green spaces, the most notable of these is The Green which is an extensive area of amenity grassland with a typical village pond. The grass area itself is well-maintained which creates a dominance of species-poor amenity grassland of only marginal ecological interest. There are two smaller greens, one in front of the War Memorial and one at the bottom of Spout Hill. Again, these features are managed for their public amenity value, although the beech trees behind the War Memorial are notable.

In addition to these public open spaces are those areas that are private and/or enclosed areas of natural interest. For example, many of the dwellings in the Conservation Area have extensive gardens and these not only contain mature standard trees that contribute greatly to the wider character of the area, but also add to an enhanced diversity of wildlife. There are also a number of small enclosed areas of farmed land, either within or directly adjacent to the Conservation Area, notably the space to the west of the village hall and the land adjacent to Crook Hill.

Also within the Conservation Area are a series of small areas of wildlife interest. For example, Brantingham Beck, and its associated banks, flows through the village and although the marginal vegetation along its length is often sparse, the feature nevertheless provides an interesting wildlife corridor. Similarly, the pond on the village green provides wetland habitat but there is a paucity of marginal vegetation surrounding it which seems to limit its ecological value. There is also a network of dry stone walls in the village, albeit with concrete capping. These walls, with their gaps and crevices, provide

opportunities for wild plants and invertebrates. Roadside verges throughout the village also offer important areas of unimproved grassland and these are especially significant where they run alongside native hedgerows.

Another important element of the Conservation Area's natural interest is the valuable role of mature trees and hedgerows in the streetscape. In parts, the Conservation Area can be described to be dominated by trees and the mature cover that is present helps to create a discernable character and distinctiveness. Species such as horse chestnut, beech, cherry, sycamore, ash, silver birch and yew are often conspicuous in the streetscape. Meanwhile, traditional native hedgerows are to be seen in the Conservation Area, some of which have been assimilated successfully into forming domestic curtilages. These hedgerows provide a valuable component of the quality of the Conservation Area.

All of these features – be they public open spaces, enclosed green spaces, mature trees and hedgerows or areas of habitat - help to enhance the natural environment interest of the Conservation Area and serve to link the heart of the village with those areas of wildlife interest outside it. Accordingly, they should be conserved and enhanced wherever possible.

c) Tree Preservation Orders

Although all significant works to trees in Conservation Areas need prior notification to be given, there are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in or close to the Conservation Area.

The main criterion for the making of a TPO is in the interests of amenity. This

is assessed on the basis of visibility, individual impact and wider impact.

However, it is unlikely to be expedient to make a TPO if the tree is under good arboricultural management.

d) Open Spaces

Brantingham is a curious mixture of open areas, particularly round the pond, and quite narrow country lanes. In fact, the development of the village is almost horse-shoe shaped with the open area of The Green at its heart.



The Village Green & Pond, with the former vicarage (with its elegant chimneys beyond).

Also the way in which the village nestles at the foot of Brantingham Dale emphasises the landscape features which contribute towards its character.

The value of the village's grass verges should not be overlooked, as these too contribute positively to the rural charm of the village.

e) Boundary Treatment & Openings

Four kinds of boundary treatment contribute positively towards the character of this element of the streetscape.

First, hedges, mainly small-scale and trimmed, reinforce the rural appearance of the Area.

Then there are a number of wicket fences which are almost as good at reflecting the small village character.

There are also walls, some of brick and some of local stone, which normally present a hard face, but whose effect, in Brantingham's case, is often mitigated by planting behind, which softens the overall effect.

And finally there is the classic 'estate' type railing, which can be seen in the photo used on the front cover.

The timber cottage gates seen fronting several properties are valuable in the contribution they make to the village's rural character.

Their impact is, though, rather weakened by their concrete gate-posts, some of which are now eroded to the extent of showing their steel reinforcing.



A typical Brantingham Garden Gate, (with ageing gate posts).

Elsewhere can be seen examples of stone gateposts with elaborate finials – doubtless part of the village's 'estate' heritage.



One of the village's decorative gate pillars

f) Origins and Evolution

A clue to the origins of many places is to be found in the origin of their names. In the case of Brantingham it is thought that this may come from the Old English word 'brant' (or in Norse Brett), meaning 'steep', referring to the village's location at the mouth of the dale which is at the foot of the Wolds. This would have been helpful to travellers in describing the settlement in the days before signposts and when travellers may not have been able to read.

The 'ingham' would suggest an even earlier description of a settlement, dating back to Anglo-Saxon times.

g) Archaeology

The Brantingham area has seen intensive human activity for much of the last 10,000 years, with both settlement and funerary sites favouring the south-facing slopes, with some funerary sites also on the Wold top.

The modern village has evolved from two separate settlements at the time of the Domesday Book – Brantingham and Brantingham Thorpe – the latter name

now being preserved in the south-western end of the modern village and in Brantinghamthorpe Hall and Brantingham Thorpe Park, but presumably once a discrete settlement. In addition, the Domesday Book mentions a lost settlement of Toschetorp which lay within the vill of Brantingham Thorpe.

In common with many of the neighbouring Wolds Parishes, the earliest human activity is likely to have been by Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups. Extensive Neolithic activity is attested by finds of a flint scraper at Moorstile Balk, a flint knife and a Group VII stone axe from Trinity House Land, and a flint assemblage from The Outgang (all to the south-west of the village), and a flint flake and a flint blade to its north-west.

From the early Bronze Age and the Beaker culture there are two crouched inhumation burials discovered during the construction of Council houses at the foot of Spout Hill in 1950. Aerial photographs of the fields to the north and south of The Outgang and Moorstile Beck show a number of crop marks of ring ditches; some of these may be Bronze Age round barrows whilst the larger ring ditches may be henges or hengiform monuments.

Later Bronze Age activity is represented by a hoard of socketed axes found to the north-east of the Brantingham Estate in 1994. In the Iron Age Brantingham's strategic position made it an important focal point since when the topography has changed considerably as the Humber swung inland as a meander close to the foot of the ridge.

A fort at Brough was established by the Roman army in c.71 AD. And various remains have been found along the course of the main road to York which ran north-westwards through the Parish,

just to the west of the village. On the western side of this road a major Roman villa was established and other roadside settlements probably grew up as well, as pottery, coins and other finds have been discovered along Cave Road.

An ancient well near the medieval church, known as the Monks Well has been claimed by some to be Roman in origin. As the Romans occupied the area until at least the later fourth century, a similar date-range for activity in Brantingham can be safely predicted.

During the Saxon period the southern part of the Wolds appears to have been settled quite intensively but the only find of possible Saxon date in Brantingham is a copper alloy pin decorated with ring and dot ornament, although a 1997 Local Parish History states that fragments of metalwork of 5th or 6th century date have been recovered from fields near the present site of All Saints Church.

In 1066 Morcar had held Brantingham as part of a large single Manor which included Welton, Ellerker, Walkington, Hunsley, and Yokefleet, and various outlying settlements such as Hotham, Brantingham Thorpe, Brantingham, Scarborough and Gardham. The Meaux Chronicles record that various stone quarries existed along the old Roman road from Brough in about 1160 when these and other parcels of land were given, together with a spring and watercourse, to Meaux Abbey.

In the 1377 Poll Tax returns Brantingham was assessed at 15s, paid by 45 tax payers and was the 81st highest total in the Wapentake out of 118 vills.

The medieval church would once have been a major focal point at one end of the village of Brantingham but is now detached from the focus of the modern settlement up Dale Road. It is

suggested that the church would have formed the north-eastern end of a village street with a manorial complex at the other – perhaps near Brantingham Hall. Those parts of the modern village to the south of The Green are even today known as Brantingham Thorpe and probably relate to that medieval settlement.

In the early 18th century a stage coach route ran through Brantingham (at the south end of the modern village), and Thorpe Cottage was originally a coaching inn, serving this route, then known as The Half Moon Inn. When Captain Richard Fleetwood-Shawe bought Thorpe Hall, he obtained permission to divert the road from his estate in 1835, and built New Road.

h) Layout and Disposition

The unusual and spread-out plan of the village today reflects its complicated manorial decent, and the fact that two discrete medieval settlements have coalesced into one.

Its overall layout and disposition was more or less established by the middle of the 18th century and the 1765 Inclosure Award Map and the 1855 OS map show only minor alterations.

The post-medieval village poor houses were sited close to the church, on the east side of Dale Road, as shown in the 1855 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps. The village pump, at the foot of Spout Hill, is Victorian in date and was restored in the early 1990's. The Village Hall dates from 1933.

With the exception of the (listed) War Memorial and the Village Hall there were no other public buildings in the village, as its educational needs and meeting houses for non-conformists

were met by neighbouring villages such as Ellerker, Elloughton or Brough.

The 20th century's changes have been in many ways more significant, including the building of new houses and developments such as Wandell's View.

And perhaps even more significant to the character of the village has been the loss of several working farms.

One of the unusual features of Brantingham is that its Victorian church does not lie at the heart of the village, but is some distance away from it.

That aside, it is a typical estate village, with House, Hall, Vicarage, Farms and Cottages around the pond and village green, not forgetting the village inn, sited at its southern end and has 18th century origins.

Many of these elements can be put down to the influence of the Sykes family (not least at the nearby Brantinghamthorpe Hall which house and estate was bought by them in the 1860's).

j) Buildings

There are around sixty residential buildings within the Brantingham Conservation Area.

i) Scale

In Brantingham the height of the houses (with the exception of 20th century bungalows) is generally low, either one-and-a-half or two storeys, though the pre-eminence of the Hall ensured that it was of three storeys.

ii) Orientation

In the older parts of the Brantingham Conservation Area, properties are at back-of-pavement-edge, with gardens at

the rear. The younger the property, the more likely it is to have some garden to the front.

iii) Materials

The materials that have been used in Brantingham generally reflect what would have been available locally at the time, hence the use of stone and brick products.

More specific details are provided in the building elements described below.



A typical Brantingham Cottage, with all its traditional materials (including sledge dormer) intact.

iv) Walls

The oldest building material in the Conservation Area is the local wold stone, more prosaically described in the listings as 'oolitic limestone rubble'. Several houses and cottages in this material survive.

Others are in brick, ranging in colour from the elegant red of the Hall to the more usual red/brown clamp brick of the 19th century and then to the lighter colours of more modern properties.

The interposition of painted properties has not affected Brantingham to the extent that it has in many other East Yorkshire villages.

There is an interesting use of gault (grey/green/yellow) brick, used as a quoin at the corners of some of the local

stone buildings. This suggests a date from the first half of the 19th century when this colour of brick was most popular (and probably most readily available).

A few gable ends show evidence of tumbling. This is where a building has a raised brick verge, and the bricks are put on end in a quasi-herringbone effect. This is believed to have been from the period when such buildings would have been straw thatched, with the verge being used to hold the bundles in place.

v) Roofs

Terra cotta tiles are the dominant roofing material of the Conservation Area. Pan tiles are predominant, but there are also significant numbers of properties with plain tiles, or Rosemary's as they are often called. Other buildings have Welsh slate, a material that would not have been available before the arrival of the railway (at Brough) in 1840.

Visually heavy barge-boards can be seen on some gables and several dormers. These too contribute to the individuality of the Conservation Area.

vi) Windows, Doors & Porches

The windows and doors to most Conservation Area properties remain in timber, and this is valuable in preserving its character and appearance. The larger properties mostly have vertical sliding sash windows, though the smaller ones often have side hinged casements that look as though they may have been changed from former horizontal-sliding sashes.



Gothic Revival Windows in a village cottage.

One of the less usual features found in Brantingham when compared with other East Riding villages is the adoption of the Gothic Revival. This detailing is not confined to its grander buildings and can also be found on several smaller cottages.

This is a dormered village and the impact of these gabled roof windows is made all the more prominent by the deep barge-boards used on their eaves.

Doors are predominantly in timber and of the six panelled Georgian type, often with the top two panels glazed, to allow additional light into the interior.

Brantingham is a village with lots of porches, often of an overtly rustic variety which complement their rural setting.

vii) Chimneys

Some Conservation Area villages have a dominant character to their chimneys (and particularly to their pots). But

Brantingham is not one of them. There are differences in height, in shape and in colour, though it is probably worth noting that several are square and several are cream.

What needs to be noted is that a chimney (and its pot) enhances the verticality of a building and that they make an important contribution to the interest of the sky-line.

Anyone who doubts this should look at the photo of the Old Vicarage, (found on page six) and imagine how much poorer it would look without them.

k) Historic Buildings

The parish has eight Listed Buildings and was last reviewed for listing purposes in November 1985:

Brantingham Hall, Burrell Lane
Hall Farmhouse, Burrell Lane
Rose Cottage, Dale Road
War Memorial & Screen Wall

All four of the above lie within the Conservation Area, the four below do not.

Brantinghamthorpe, Thorpe Park
Gateway & Garden Walls of the above
Nos.43 & 45 Cave Road
All Saints' Church, Dale Road

All of the above buildings are Grade II listed, except for the church, which is Grade II*, meaning it is of **particular** importance, whereas the others are classed as being of "special" architectural or historic interest. (Approximately 94% of all listed buildings are Grade II).



The War Memorial

Special mention should be made of the village's War Memorial, which is at the southern end of the village opposite the Triton Inn. This was erected in 1922 to commemorate those who died in the First World War and is constructed from reclaimed material from the former (1862) Hull Town Hall, (one of Cuthbert Broderick's buildings), which had been demolished some eight years earlier. Made of white limestone, red sandstone and polished red granite, Pevsner, in his *Buildings of England: Yorkshire: York & the East Riding*, as "one of the most lovably awful things in the East Riding".

1) Focal Point Buildings

These buildings are of particular importance because of the additional visual importance they have due to their locations. These are often at road junctions which cause them to be more noticeable.

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

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

Still surviving is the Telephone Box, sited near the village pond, and unusual for its being close enough to Hull to be in Kingston Communication's cream colour. This pattern was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935, and is made in cast iron. Throughout the East Riding, several of these are listed, but not the one in Brantingham.



Kingston's K6 Telephone

POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE BRANTINGHAM CONSERVATION AREA

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

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.

Conservation Area status provides a degree of protection from the threats that could affect it, and allows the Council to pursue a limited degree of environmental enhancement.

New Developments

The Council will have special regard to all development proposals which may

affect the Area and its setting, to ensure that it is thereby preserved or enhanced.

Particularly in Conservation Areas, there is a need for more detail than may be necessary with applications that are not specifically required "to preserve or enhance" an Area. In these cases it may be advisable to seek a "pre-application enquiry" before the submission of a formal application, so that concerns relating to a site's location can be discussed.

Recommended Materials

Historically, the use of building materials generally reflects what would have been available at the time, as materials were only transported over long distances for high cost and high status buildings, such as a church.

In Brantingham's case there is a number of features and materials which have combined to give the village the very special character that it enjoys. Most of these have been identified in the foregoing paragraphs, and it is expected that development proposals should reflect these at such times as proposals which require a formal application are being submitted.



A pair of the village's characterful timber porches.

This does not preclude the approval of modern or contrastive designs, provided that their quality is as good as the historic environment into which they are sited.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

This Appraisal was the subject of public consultation with Brantingham Parish Council, residents other interested parties.

Only one comment was received during this process, which came from a resident who had believed that his property lay outside the Area.

On checking, it was confirmed that when the Conservation Area was **originally** proposed, the area in question was not included. But later the Parish Council recommended certain amendments which were accepted by this Council and the Area as designated was increased in size accordingly.

A Report on the consultation process was sent to Brantingham Parish Council, and they did not raise any objections to it.

When proposals to preserve or enhance this Area are drafted, they will be submitted to a local Public Meeting, as required under Section 71 (2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

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 Statement 5, Planning for the Historic Environment, issued on behalf of the Department for Communities and Local Government by

The Stationery Office (TSO) and is available online at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements>

Its sister document is PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide, issued jointly by the Department for Communities and Local Government, English Heritage and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. It is available from the Customer Services Department of English Heritage at customers@english-heritage.org.uk

These were issued in March 2010.

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 N2. 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 Brantingham Conservation Area are contained currently in the Beverley Borough Local Plan (BBLP) (adopted June 1996), Policies E21 through to E34. Other policies in this Plan can also affect the Conservation Area, including those dealing with new, residential and commercial development, Listed Buildings and archaeology.

After review, the RSS and the JSP will be incorporated into the Local Development Framework, which will supersede the current Local Plans in due course.

This Appraisal will be used as a background document in support of the relevant Development Plan Document.

LOCAL GENERIC GUIDANCE

Beverley Borough Local Plan (BBLP) (adopted June 1996), Policies E21 through to E34.

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.

E-mail address:

conservation.and.enforcement@eastriding.gov.uk

The appraisal was undertaken with information provided by Humber Archaeology Partnership and specialist officers of the Council.

Residents consulted on this appraisal were those whose addresses appeared on the unedited Register of Electors for 2010.

The photographs in this appraisal were taken in spring 2010.

RE-APPRAISAL AVAILABILITY

The draft document was made available on-line for the benefit of residents of the Area, Brantingham Parish Council and other interested parties during the consultation period and comments on it were taken into account before the reappraisal was submitted to this Council for adoption.

This final version, which was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 1st March 2011, replaces the 2005

appraisal for the Brantingham Conservation Area.

Information on this and other East Riding Conservation Areas can be found under 'Conservation Area Appraisals' on the Council's website:

www.eastriding.gov.uk

(At this date more than 90% of the Council's Conservation Areas have up-to-date appraisals.)

