

PROPOSED External Canopy
Riston Church of England Primary Academy

2021179 – Design, Access + HERITAGE STATEMENT

Introduction

This Heritage / design and access statement has been prepared in conjunction with the full plans submission of an external canopy at Riston C of E Primary, Main Street, Long Riston East Yorkshire, HU11 5JF

Site and Circumstances

The proposed property lies within the conservation area of Long Riston and it is required that a Heritage statement addresses the impact of the proposals relative to the conservation area.

Long Riston assessment of character and History

The proposed Conservation Area in Long Riston has some 53 houses and five listed buildings.

Long Riston is situated approximately 9 miles north of Hull and 6 miles east of Beverley. It is a typical Holderness village linear in layout and following a historic highway. The narrow proposed Conservation Area runs in a north-south orientation for most of the length of the village

The first & most noticeable characteristic of the proposed Conservation Area is its reflection of the village's name – LONG Riston.

This provides it with a sinuous quality and with few exceptions it is also quite narrow, given that it had, until recently, been a settlement which straddled the main road from Hull to Bridlington. Its houses tend to be relatively close to the Main Street carriageway and so have developed a somewhat harder landscape than might have been the case had it not been bisected in this way.

There are two features in the built environment which are unusual in the East Riding: first, the deeply eaved and gabled qualities of some of its original 19th century estate buildings and second, the number of square chimney pots which are to be seen on the village's houses.

Layout and Disposition

The character of the layout of the village is clearly described in its name, Long Riston. One of the earlier detailed depictions of the village is on the 1775 Jeffreys Map. This, together with the near contemporary Enclosure Map of 1778 show that the two settlements of Long Riston and Arnold had already become almost contiguous by this date. Long Riston is shown as an extended linear village, with blocks of housing on either side of Main Street and Catwick Lane.



Long Riston conservation area map

The school

In 1872 land adjacent to Main Street was given for the establishment of a school. The school was completed in March 1873. Until the late 1950s it was known as Long Riston School and served both Long Riston and the hamlet of Arnold. Subsequently, it became known as Riston C E Primary School. The school is a voluntary controlled church school in the diocese of York.

Construction is of red brown facing bricks, arched window heads and slate roofs.

There is a low stone boundary wall on the east with stone Coping and modern railings.

ii) Materials – Long Riston

Historically, the use of building materials generally reflects what would have been available locally at the time, as materials were only transported over long distances for high cost and high status buildings such as a Church. In this context it is interesting to note that the only stone building in the village is indeed the Church.

iv) Walls

The local brick seems to have come from different sources – hence some difference in colours. However, predominantly the colour of the brick is the usual red/brown mix usually associated with Holderness' villages. – However, there are one or two examples of a more golden colour which are quite unusual for the area. There are also 8 examples of the brickwork having been painted, usually in a beige or cream/white colour. Five houses are either rendered or pebble-dashed.

v) Roofs

Nearly half of the house roofs in the area are covered in clay pantiles. A further 25% are in concrete tiles, three are in Rosemary/plain tiles and 15 in slate – a particularly high proportion for a Holderness village. Perhaps the larger number of slate roofs confirms that these buildings were re-roofed in Victorian times since slate was not a locally sourced building material and only became more readily available after the advent of the railways in the mid 19th century.

vi) Windows and Doors

There are a number of properties, even older ones, which have had their timber windows replaced with UPVC. Indeed, almost three quarters of the proposed Conservation Area's houses have had UPVC installed. Depending on how carefully the UPVC windows replicate earlier styles that were in timber, this alteration can be either successful or not. The main problem is usually where timber sections (sashes and glazing bars) do not accurately replicate the fineness which is the hallmark of most older properties. It is usual for less front doors to be changed from timber to UPVC than with windows, and this is the case in Long Riston.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

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

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

This appraisal has already made reference to Long Riston's materials' character. A variation in wall materials is present and this character should be retained. There would be a preference for darker materials....

Guttering and fall-pipes should be of cast-iron, though some guttering may be of timber – especially on buildings with an agricultural heritage.

Orientation and scale are also important. The properties should, where possible, respect the street front and access onto it.

Analysis

It is noteworthy that the conservation area appraisals suggest that “darker” materials are more appropriate.

Also the appraisal shows that scale and orientation are important.

Justification for Proposals

The school has very little outside space for the children, which is essential for their development. It has NO covered play areas, and so the proposals aim to address this need.

Impact of the proposals

The proposals have been suggested in-line with the principles and good practice guidance in the conservation area appraisal.

The framework to the canopy will be slim metal finished in dark grey. The columns supporting it will be circular and finished to match. The roof will be glazed.

Aesthetically the canopy will appear very light and delicate, thus maintaining the

Hierarchy of development, and a light connection to the school.

The connection from canopy to wall will be with a CODE 4 lead flashing.

The glass roof will also ensure minimal visual impact.

The canopy is proposed to the north façade and so is not directly on the principal façade (east).



Lightweight canopy will be relatively hidden from view and the thin profiles will create little visual intrusion to the “streetscene” or visual character of the area

Approaching from the south the canopy will be hidden, and approaching from the north it will only be seen when standing directly outside the school, as there is residential housing in very close proximity the hide the proposals

The visual impact therefore is minimal and will not detrimentally affect the character of the area



View from south canopy is hidden



View from north canopy is hidden

Conclusion

The proposals constitute very minor works in terms of construction and mass.

The Canopy is generally hidden away from public vantage points, and the school itself is not listed.

The proposals will not interrupt any protected views within the village and the proposals aim to mimic the existing surrounding materials with dark grey finishes so as not to affect the existing character of the area.