

Carleton Conservation Area Appraisal *Draft*

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1.0 Overview

1.1 Purpose and use

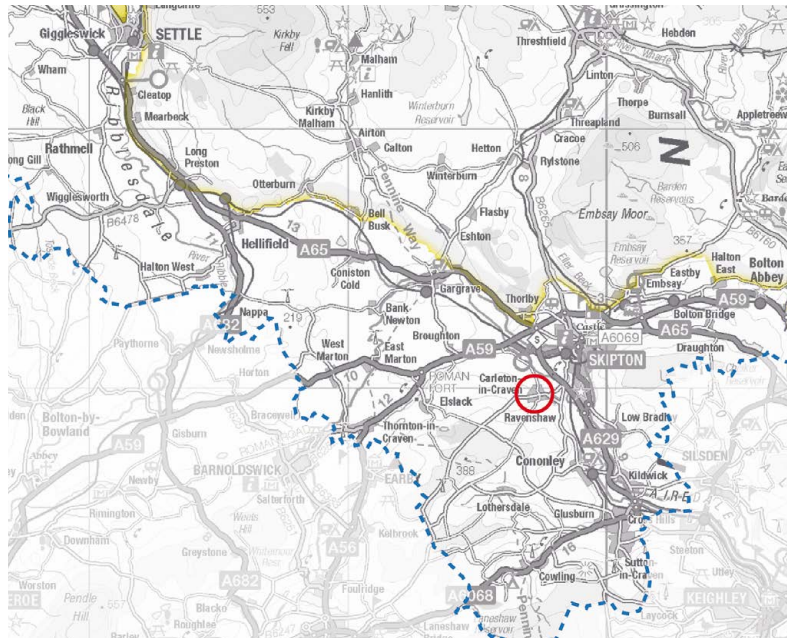
Conservation area appraisals help Craven District Council and local communities to preserve the special character and appearance of conservation areas.

They do this by providing homeowners, developers, Council officers and other interested parties with a framework against which future development proposals in the conservation area can be assessed and determined.

A conservation area appraisal outlines the history of an area and explains what makes it special. It identifies the elements that make up the special character and appearance of the area, and those that detract from it, and provides recommendations for the area's management. This may include changes to its boundaries, where appropriate. A conservation area appraisal is not a history or detailed description of a place. It contains sufficient information to support effective management and decision making in the planning system.

In this way, appraisals support the District Council's legal duty (under section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990) to prepare proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas and to consult the public about those proposals.

You can find further information about conservation areas and the methodology used to prepare this appraisal, together with a general introduction to the history, landscape, buildings and settlement forms of Craven, in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.



Location of Carleton

1.2 Overview and special interest of the conservation area

Carleton is an attractive village with good quality townscape illustrating both its agricultural and industrial history, all in a fine landscape setting overlooking the Aire valley from the base of the lower slopes of Elslack and Carleton Moors. Despite 20th and 21st century development, the settlement retains much of its historic form and the layout is strongly legible, with the Catlow Gill forming a focal landscape element flowing through the village.

The Conservation Area is dominated by the presence of the Carleton Mill of 1861 and its chimney, visible in long views from many directions. The historic core contains some other significant buildings, not least the grade II*-listed 17th century Trappes Hall, but it is in the triangular arrangement of its three principal streets that Carleton's character is defined: Beck Side and Church/Swan Street are almost untouched since the late 19th century, while the triangular space between, formerly village enclosures, now contains fine examples of mill workers' terraces.


Conversion of Carleton Mill into residential use has been undertaken sympathetically, though some new build (e.g. Townley Mews) contrive to look like original mill buildings and confuse the viewer. On West Road an earlier mill site was redeveloped in the late 20th century with housing whose suburban, cul-de-sac style and layout is out of character with the surviving industrial terraces of Croft Terrace and New Street.

Designation date: 1979

Appraisal date: 2023

How to use the interactive conservation area map

The interactive map on the following page contains a series of layers, each displaying a different piece of information. The elements include: the conservation area boundary, a Victorian Ordnance Survey map, listed buildings, landmarks, significant views, archaeology analysis, historic characterisation and open space assessment. The document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* on the Craven District Council website lists the sources of this information.

These layers can be hidden and revealed in any combination, in order to illustrate and compare aspects of the Appraisal. This is achieved using the 'Layers panel', which is displayed by clicking the 'Layers' button  on the left-hand side of the screen. On the panel, click the small box alongside each layer title to hide or reveal that layer.

Note: interactive maps do not currently work on some browsers or pdf readers, or on the version of Adobe

Reader which is used on many mobile devices such as iPads and mobile phones. You are recommended to download the pdf on to a computer and open with Adobe software, which can be downloaded for free.

Navigating this electronic document

This pdf contains features to assist navigation:

Click the contents page to reach individual sections, or use the 'bookmarks panel'.

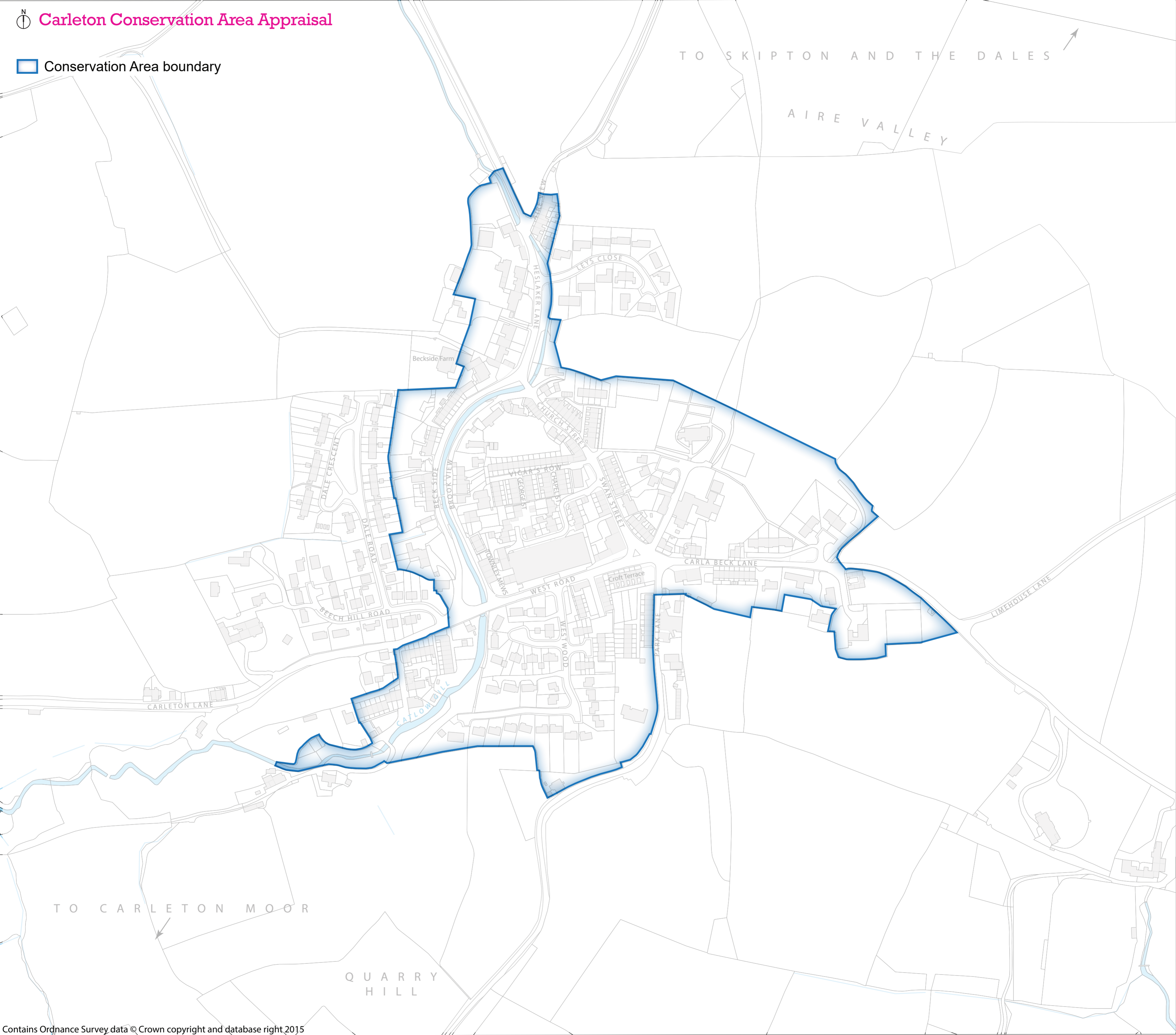
Follow hyperlinks - identified by [blue text](#) – to online resources and documents or other parts of the report.

Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

Contents return to the contents page

Map access the layered map

Conservation Area boundary



2.0 Character

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

See also the following layers of the [interactive map](#): 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) map; historical development analysis; archaeological analysis. See also section 7.3 in [Chapter 7](#) for details and links of useful references and sources of information.

- Carleton is recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)) and is, described as a 'quite large' settlement, one of a number of similar villages situated along the western and southern edge of the Aire floodplain.
- Earthworks associated with medieval house platforms and enclosure boundaries have been identified in the pasture field immediately north-west of the church (North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record) and are included in the recommendation to extend the conservation area boundary to the north (see [Chapter 6](#), Recommendation 8).
- Several 17th century former farms and barns (majority converted to residential) survive especially along Beck Side.
- The grade II listed St Mary's Church of 1858 is probably on the site of an earlier medieval church.
- A large textile mill, Carleton Mills, is shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map to the south of West Road (see [interactive map](#)). The mill building itself was demolished and the site redeveloped for housing in the late 20th century, but the associated mill workers' housing (New Street - formerly Radical Row) survives.
- The settlement changed little up to the mid-nineteenth century when another mill – the surviving Carleton Mill – was constructed north of West Road along with further mill worker's housing (Chapel Street, George Street and Vicar's Row).

- Post-war council housing was erected west of Beck Side (Dale Road and Dale Crescent), largely hidden from the historic core. Some late 20th-century expansion has occurred north of West Road and west of Beck Side, on Leys Close off Heslaker Lane, and some individual dwellings to the east of the school.

2.2 Spatial and built character

- The arrangement of the historic pre-mill settlement survives strongly to the present day. The village is nucleated around a triangular area of former village enclosures and consists of three principal routes: Swan Street/Church Street; Beck Side; and West Road. Catlow Gill is an important element.
- One working farm and several former farms are still identifiable. Strong traditional roof lines are visible from a number of elevated locations.
- The landscape to the north and east is an open and consists of mainly modern improved fields within the flood plain of the River Aire. Exceptions are the smaller enclosures immediately north and east of St Mary's Church which are much earlier. The fields immediately beyond St Mary's Church are an important contributor to the setting of the settlement. Late-19th century mill workers' housing and the principal mill building and chimney occupy much of these former enclosures.
- The grade II-listed Swan Inn has (since at least 1853) occupied a dominant position facing out to a triangular space that forms a key village focal point at the junction of Swan Street, West Road and Louvain Terrace with Inn, Church and School in close proximity.
- To the east, grade II-listed Spences Court, former almshouses and the Old Rectory and their grounds provide a key gateway feature to the historic core.
- The form of building is principally the terrace, either standard mill workers' housing as in Chapel Street, George Street and Vicar's Row or more individual examples such as Croft Terrace, Orchard Hills Terrace and Oxford Terrace. In particular, there is an excellent survival of mill workers' housing in good condition with little unsympathetic alteration.

- Nevertheless, the replacement of traditional timber window sashes with uPVC and similar is common in the village (although former textile workers housing off Vicars Row comprises a significant survival of traditional sash windows).
- A significant proportion of properties have walled front gardens, some quite small as in Vicar's Row and some quite extensive as in nos. 20-27 Beck Side. Boundary walls around properties and along road edges are either drystone or mortared.
- Carleton Mill has been successfully converted to residential use with relatively sympathetic late 20th century additions and all known mill workers' terracing survives, although original external features such as timber sashes are rare.



A view from Vicar's Row to the back lane between Chapel Street and George Street. Note the surviving setts and rear walls. The Mill is in the background

- Redevelopment of the earlier Mill site to the south of West Road contrasts poorly with the surviving industrial terraces of Croft Terrace and New Street and contrives to give a strong suburban feel to this part of Carleton. Hidden largely from views within the historic core, the late 1950s development of Dale Crescent and Dale Road is more successful.
- Mature trees lining the Catlow Gill and the open vista of the Carleton Beck is an important visual feature in the village.
- The mill chimney is a dominant feature both within the village and outwith the village on the main gateway approaches.
- The relationship between the historic village and surrounding open landscape survives to the north, east and north-west with some survival to the south. The historic 'edge of settlement' survives best around St Mary's Church.



Late 19th century terraced housing on Swan Street

2.3 Materials

- Walls: coursed gritstone ashlar and rubble for buildings and field boundaries.
- Window reveals: tooled gritstone.
- Gateposts: tooled and occasionally decorated gritstone monoliths.
- Roofing: Westmorland slate and Yoredale Sandstone slates.
- Windows: casement and sash generally painted white. Significant alterations and replacements of timber sashes with modern casement and uPVC (see management recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6.0](#)).



Orchard Hills Terrace. Note the separation from the road

- Pavements: majority asphalt with granite and sandstone kerbs. Some traditional Pennine sandstone flags survive on Beck Side.
- Road surfaces: Asphalt throughout. No obvious surviving setts or cobble surfaces.



Historic kerbs and narrow asphalt pavement



An example of an historic gate pier at Grundy Farm

- Street furniture: the majority are 1950s/1960s cast concrete columns with more recent replacements being taller (6m) galvanised columns with simple luminaires. Most are free standing, but some wall mounted.
- Other: Cast iron railings in a variety traditional forms survive.



Surviving and cared for historic timber sash windows and traditional timber door on George Street

2.4 Landmark buildings and structures

The landmark layer of the [interactive map](#) identifies buildings and landscapes that form visual or historical landmarks in the Conservation Area. This selection – also listed below – is not exhaustive. It includes both designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and non-designated buildings and places.

Management Recommendation 1 of this appraisal (see [Chapter 6.0](#)) advises that Craven District Council should adopt a Local List of non-designated heritage assets. Buildings and landscapes identified as landmarks on the [interactive map](#) might be considered for inclusion on such a list. In addition, there may be further buildings, structures and landscapes that the District Council and others might consider non-designated heritage assets.

- Carleton Mill and chimney - Grade II listed
- Church of St Mary - Grade II listed
- The Swan Inn - Grade II listed

- Carleton Beck - non-designated
- Barn, Brook View - non-designated
- Croft Terrace - non-designated

2.5 Relationship with other settlements

Carleton is one of a number of former mill settlements in the area, mainly to the south and including Lothersdale; Thornton-in-Craven; Sutton-in-Craven; Cononley; Glusburn and Cowling. The village is well connected with Skipton via Limehouse Lane.

3.0 Landscape and open space

3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is derived not just from the buildings in it, but also from open space inside and outside its boundaries. Open space contributes in two main ways:

- It allows views across the conservation area and forms the setting to its historic buildings.
- It defines the pattern of historic settlement and its relationship to the landscape around.

The extent of the contribution of individual parcels of open space often depends on the way they are experienced.

Hence, those which are visible in views from the streets of the conservation area or from public footpaths tend to be the most important.

3.2 Open space assessment methodology

The methodology used in this appraisal to assess the contribution of open space to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is described in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website. Open space is defined as common land, farmland, countryside and recreational spaces (including allotments, school grounds, churchyards and cemeteries). Private gardens and private car parks are excluded although it should be recognised that these features can make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area both in terms of their management and historic form and function.

Individual parcels of land are mapped on the 'open space assessment' layer of the [interactive map](#) at the front of this Appraisal and described in section 3.4 below according to how much contribution they make to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The following categories are used:

Purple: Open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas is likely to cause harm to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area; such harm should only be permitted where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal).

Yellow: Open space that makes some contribution to character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas should be conservation led and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

Brown: Open space that makes no or negligible contribution to character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas is unlikely to impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

3.3 Overview of character and contribution

The legibility of the historic core of Carleton, as shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map (see [interactive map](#)) is largely intact and the surrounding landscape contains a significant survival of historic enclosure boundaries. There are many long views into the Conservation Area from a variety of locations and the mill chimney and tower are defining features seen from distance. The approaches along Limehouse Lane and Heslaker Lane provide strong dynamic views of the settlement.

Because of this, the majority of the surrounding landscape makes a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the Carleton Conservation Area.

3.4 Open space assessment

OP 1: North east of St Mary's Church

Strong contribution

- This is an enclosed pasture landscape gently sloping down to the Aire floodplain with long vistas across to Skipton and the Dales beyond. There is a well-used public footpath that heads out from the church, crossing the River Aire by footbridge to eventually arrive in Skipton. Views from this path (**V2, V14**) both into and out of the Conservation Area are significant. In these views the Church, standing on slightly higher ground on the ridge overlooking the Aire floodplain, is a key landmark seen in association with the historic 'edge of settlement'.
- The Conservation Area boundary hugs the limits of the built environment except for the plot of land immediately adjacent to the churchyard, which contains an extension burial ground and pasture.

- The strip of land off Heslaker Lane between Leys Close and the recreation ground is the site of former medieval dwellings and enclosures as recorded in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. The earthwork remnants are visible on the surface of the field (**V12**).



Site of medieval village earthworks in OP1 seen off Heslaker Lane

- Dynamic views from Limehouse Lane (**V7**) into the settlement and to either side are highly important in terms of defining the historic core of Carleton and its relationship with the surrounding rural landscape. The junction of Limehouse Lane and Carla Beck Lane together with the grade II-listed Spences Court and the Rectory is an important gateway into the settlement (**V3**).

OP2

Some contribution

- This field is pasture and contributes to the setting of Aire View Terrace which lies within the Carleton Conservation Area. However, the late 20th century single-story development of Leys Close disrupts historic views from locations **V2** and **V12**, limiting this contribution.

OP3: Land to the west of Beckside Farm

Strong contribution

- Beckside Farm is a rare survival of a working village farm directly connected to fields beyond. An intriguing glimpse of the farm's infield can be obtained through the crew yard off Beckside (**V13**). This survivor of the agricultural history of the village makes a strong contribution to both the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
- Land to the north and east of Beckside Farm is clearly visible from Heslaker Lane (**V6**). These properties and the fields beyond help define the historic core. Only the ridges of some houses on Dale Road interrupt views of open country, with Carleton Moor beyond.

OP4: Land to the west of Dale Crescent

Negligible contribution

- There are several large fields here that, despite their elevated position, are not visible from within the Conservation Area and so make negligible contribution to its setting.

OP5: Land off West Road and Catlow Gill

Strong contribution

- A well-used public footpath leads up to Park Lane from Westwood. From here there are superb views (**V1**) down to the centre of the settlement including Carleton Mill. More expansive views are had further up the slope.
- Hillside enclosures throughout comprise historic boundaries which help define the historic core and its relationship to the rural landscape.

OP6: Land to the south of Carleton

Strong contribution

- Land to the south-east of the grade II-listed Grundy Farm helps contextualise the farm and the rest of the historic properties along Carla Beck Lane, including the Grade II listed Spences Court Almshouses. It reinforces the relationship between the historic core and its historic agricultural setting.



Looking between Grundy Farm and Street Houses to OP6 from West Road

OP7: Land to the south and north of Carleton Lane (West Road)

Strong contribution

- On entering and leaving the settlement, elevated pasture land and the slopes of Quarry Hill form an important and attractive part of the rural setting of Carleton.
- From the road, the mill chimney is highly visible and there are good views of the roofscape with Skipton Moor beyond. These views (**V8**), including the open landscape, highlight the compact nature of the settlement and its topographical position, clustered on the lower slopes of high ground rising to the south.
- The north side of the road is lined with mature trees, which contribute to the landscape quality of this area.

OP8 – Churchyard

Strong contribution

- Historic graveyard forming the setting of the Grade II listed Church of St Mary and part of OP1 and OP9, forming the northern setting of the Conservation Area.

OP9 – School Grounds

Strong contribution

Although a school playing field and not fully accessible to the public, it lies adjacent a public footpath and with OP8 and OP1 helps form the northern setting of the Conservation Area.

OP10 – Internal field

Some contribution

- Although not a particularly visible component of the Conservation Area there are glimpsed views from Becksid. This is an important historic element of Carleton settlement.

OP11 – The Beck

Strong contribution

- Historically and visually this is a significant open space with the beck itself, its grass banks and the historic routes on either side.

OP12 – Dale Crescent

Strong contribution

- This central open space is integral to the 1950s design of the Dale Crescent development and affords excellent views to the east from its elevated position.

OP13 - Land to the east and West of Old Road

Strong contribution

- Fields on either side of Old Lane help to define the significance of this historic track and to contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area to the north of the settlement.

4.0 Views

Views make an important contribution to our ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the conservation area. A representative selection has been identified in the appraisal that encapsulate and express the special and unique character of the conservation area (and in some cases the contribution of its landscape setting).

V1: Fixed view - Elevated view from public footpath:

- Views from the public footpath provide a dramatic summary of the landscape context of Carleton, looking out across to the distant Embsay Moor in the Yorkshire Dales National Park and down to the Carleton Beck Valley and the hills beyond.
- Significant view of the converted grade II-listed Carleton Mill including chimney as well as St Mary's Church tower beyond.

V2: Fixed view - View from St Mary's Church:

- This is a significant contextual view of an historic enclosed pasture landscape shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map that gently slopes down to the



V1 - elevated view of the settlement from a public footpath

Aire floodplain. From here there are long vistas across to Skipton and the Dales beyond.

There is a well-used public footpath that heads out from the church, crossing the River Aire by footbridge to eventually arrive in Skipton.

- The church, standing on slightly higher ground on the ridge overlooking the Aire floodplain, is a key landmark forming a significant part of the historic 'edge of settlement'.

V3: Fixed view - From Spences Court:

- Significant view from the grade II-listed Spences Court of the mill with chimney and tower and top of the church tower with open countryside to the north. This forms the historic 'edge of settlement' gateway into the village. The early-19th century (or possibly earlier) Ivy Cottage Farm is in the foreground.
- Drystone walled roadside, with views to historic enclosed pasture to the north.



V3 - view from Spences Court

V4: Fixed view - Swan Inn views:

- Significant village focal viewpoint that takes in Carleton Mill, the Swan Inn and long views down Swan Street and out to the east.
- Defining views of late-19th century Carleton with views of the grade-II listed Grundy Farmhouse, Carleton Mill, Swan Inn and South View, as well as non-designated terraces including Croft Terrace.



V4 - key village focal viewpoint that takes in Carleton Mill, the Swan Inn and long views down Swan Street and out to the east. Note the reproduction finger post

V5: Dynamic view - Along Beck Side:

- View of, and into, the crew yard of working Beckside Farm.
- Views of various designated and non-designated buildings and structures including the grade II*-listed Trappes Hall and the non-designated 20 – 27 Beckside Terrace.
- Dynamic views of Carleton Mill chimney and glimpses of the rear of textile workers' cottages on Vicar's Row. Contextual visual experience that better reveals the relationship between the Catlow Gill/Carleton Beck, the Mill, part of the historic core of the village and its former agricultural identity.
- Significant mature trees and glimpses of Quarry Hill.



V5 - a view along Beck Side

V6: Dynamic view - Heslaker Lane northern gateway:

- Views from Heslaker Lane take in the Carleton Mill chimney and Quarry Hill beyond, with the historic 'edge of settlement' defined by the 19th century, Aire View Terrace and Grange Farm.
- Only the ridges of some of the houses on Dale Road interrupt views of open country with Quarry Hill and Carleton Moor beyond.
- Strong sweeping views to the east and west over large enclosed pasture fields bounded by low drystone walls gives a real sense of rural landscape setting.

V7: Dynamic view - Limehouse Lane eastern gateway:

- The junction of Limehouse Lane and Carla Beck Lane together with the grade II-listed Spences Court and the Rectory is an important gateway into the settlement.
- These dynamic views from the Aire floodplain and Limehouse Lane into the settlement and to either side are significant in defining the historic core of Carleton and its relationship with the surrounding rural landscape.

- The mill chimney and St Mary's Church tower rise above the subtle skyline of the village, with Quarry Hill and Carleton Moor to the south.



A view from V7. Note the tower of St Mary's Church in the background

V8: Dynamic view - View from West Road looking into the Conservation Area:

- Significant dynamic views of Carleton Mill chimney and the historic roofscape and the terraces around The Wend by Catlow Gill/Carleton Beck within the Conservation Area.
- Fine long views of Skipton Moor beyond and the slopes of Quarry Hill to the south.
- Significant mature trees lining the road to the north contribute to the quality of the views.



V8 - view from West Road looking into the Conservation Area. Note the mill chimney and Skipton Moor in the background.

V9: Fixed view - Slightly elevated fixed view above Robyns Hall

- View from public footpath of the mill chimney, church tower and historic roofscape of the village.



V9 - view from a public footpath of the mill chimney, church tower and historic roofscape

V10: Fixed view - Elevated framed view through gaps in houses.

- Framed view of church, mill and roofscape.
- Contextual view revealing the important contribution landmarks and roofscape make to the character of the Conservation Area.



V10 - elevated framed view through gaps in houses of the mill

V11: Fixed view - View from Westwood

- View from the site of the earlier textile mill, showing the elevation of the listed Carleton Mill with chimney and tower.

V12: Fixed view - View from Heslaker Lane east:

- View of field containing earthwork remains of former tofts and crofts that helps define the historic 'edge of settlement'n (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* for an explanation of tofts and crofts.)

V13: Fixed view - Glimpsed view into Beckside Farm

- Beckside Farm is a rare survival of a working village farm directly connected to fields beyond; an intriguing glimpse of the farm's infield can be obtained through the crew yard off Beckside.

V14: Dynamic view - Views through churchyard

- Dynamic views from the public footpath in St Mary's Church churchyard; the playing field and open landscape articulate the historic relationship between the village and its landscape setting.



V13 - Beckside Farm crew yard

5.0 Traffic and Movement

5.1 Pedestrian

Footways are in good condition and provide access to all parts of the settlement. There are some areas where pavements exist on one side only, and some areas have no pavements at all, such as Beckside. There are several well-used public footpaths providing access to open countryside to the north, south and west. From the church, there is a good footpath connecting the village to Skipton. From many of these paths there are excellent long views back to the settlement that emphasize the physical dominance of the mill complex.

5.2 Vehicle

Traffic is relatively light during the day but increases from the school pick-up period through to and including the commuter period. Public consultation highlighted that traffic levels have increased significantly in the last five years (the road is a link between Skipton and Colne/Burnley). This has had a negative impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, and how it is experienced by pedestrians on the pavements.

5.3 Parking

Parking is principally on-street; there are no designated public parking areas. Excessive on-street parking was observed during school pick-up on all roads. This has increased over the last five years.

6.0 Management Recommendations

Craven District Council has a statutory duty to review the management of conservation areas from time to time. The following analysis and recommendations have emerged from the assessment of the Conservation Area in the preparation of this appraisal.

NOTE: Craven District Council will be subsumed into a new unitary authority called North Yorkshire Council on 1st April 2023. The statutory duty will pass to the new unitary authority.

As of 2023, the conservation area is not assessed to be at risk.

Recommendation 1: list of local heritage assets

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) should actively supports the creation of a Craven District list of local heritage assets and adopt it for development management purposes.

Reason

To ensure appropriate conservation and enhancement of Craven’s non-designated heritage assets through an enhanced development management evidence base.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Carleton Parish Council, (including any neighbourhood planning groups), Historic England, North Yorkshire County Council Archaeology Service, The University of York Archaeology Department and the Council for British Archaeology.

Recommendation 2: design guidance

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should, with other organisations and partners, ensure that the consultation draft Good Design Supplementary Planning Document (Local Plan Policy ENV3) is both adopted and implemented.

Reason

So that the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is appropriately enhanced through any approved developments and that harm to character and appearance is minimised. Also, to ensure that development management officers have access to appropriate advice and guidance.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England and Carleton Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group).

Recommendation 3: Article 4 directions

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should use its powers to implement an Article 4 Direction or Directions to withdraw the Permitted Development Rights of householders to alter, replace or remove, doors, windows, boundary walls and roofs within the Conservation Area.

Reason

The character and appearance of the Conservation Area have been degraded by loss of or replacement of doors, windows, boundary walls and roofs with non-traditional materials, forms and designs.

Article 4 Directions would provide a mechanism by which development management officers and their advisers could manage such changes to unlisted buildings, by scrutinising development proposals covered by a Direction against this Conservation Area Appraisal, design guidance (see Recommendation 2) and other relevant documents in order to maintain and enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

For example, affordable timber-framed double-glazing options are now available that can closely replicate traditional window types (for example with narrow glazing bars and mullions), causing less damage to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and to the environment than uPVC.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council).

Recommendation 4: provision of specialist council conservation advice

The District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should ensure that specialist conservation advice is provided to its planning service.

Reason

Specialist advice is made available to development management and planning policy teams throughout the District, so that the character and appearance of conservation areas and their settings are fully taken account of in plan-making, decision-making and enforcement.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council).

Recommendation 5: highways design

Specific design guidance is required for the maintenance and management of highways, roads, pavements and private driveways in ways that enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. It is strongly recommended that Historic England's *Streets for All* and the Government's *Manual for Streets 2* inform the development of such guidance.

Reason

Design guidance for upgrades and repairs to existing highways, including street lights, signage and painted lines and all new development is adopted so that such works are conceived and constructed in ways that do not harm the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, through their design, layout, choice of materials, position or other factors.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council), North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England.

Recommendation 6: tree preservation orders

The existing list of Tree Preservation Orders for the Conservation Area should be reviewed and updated and a programme of tree planting encouraged.

Reason

To enhance the character, appearance and biodiversity of the Conservation Area.

Responsibility

Craven District Council in partnership with Carleton Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group) as well as landowners and residents.

Recommendation 7: carbon reduction and climate adaptation

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should prepare and publish guidance for climate adaptation and retrofitting of historic properties in conservation areas. Such guidance should contain comprehensive advice to homeowners and developers on how to retrofit buildings to reduce carbon emissions whilst conserving the character and appearance of both historic properties and conservation areas.

This guidance should incorporate advice on, amongst other matters, appropriate insulation strategies, window and door enhancement or replacements (see recommendation 3), photovoltaic panels, the siting of air source heat pumps, the impacts of ground source heat pumps on sub-surface archaeology, higher capacity rainwater goods and the design of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).

Reason

To ensure that the carbon reduction and climate adaptation retrofitting of historic and older properties conserves, not harms, the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, including its setting.

Until the guidance is prepared, see [section 7.2](#) below for further information about this topic and guidance produced by other bodies.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Historic England (HE), the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), the Energy Saving Trust and the Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

Recommendation 8: boundary changes

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should adopt the following changes to the boundary of the conservation area:

Grundy Farm

OP6 (an area of open space that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area) incorporates the agricultural landscape south-east of the grade II-listed Grundy Farm, helping to contextualise the farm in its historic working landscape, and providing a historic landscape setting for other historic properties along Carla Beck Lane, including the Grade II listed Spences Court Almshouses. Extension of the conservation area here reinforces and protects the relationship between the historic core of Carleton and its historic agricultural setting.

North of Church

This area of land forms part of the larger OP1 plot which makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. There is an important and well-used public footpath out from the church, crossing

the River Aire by footbridge, to eventually arrive in Skipton. Views from this path (V2, V14) both into and out of the Conservation Area are significant. The Church, standing on slightly higher ground on the ridge overlooking the Aire floodplain, is a key landmark linking to the historic 'edge of settlement' for Carleton.

The strip of land off Heslaker Lane between Leys Close and the recreation ground is the site of former medieval dwellings and enclosures, as recorded in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. The earthwork remnants are visible on the surface of the field from V12. Including this land in the Conservation Area will provide protection for these historically and archaeologically significant remains of the medieval settlement.

Reason

To ensure that the conservation area boundary conserves and enhances the historic settlement core and its immediate historic landscape setting.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council).

7.0 Further Information

7.1 Legislation and policy

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

National Planning Policy Framework <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

Craven Local Plan 2012 -2032 <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/craven-local-plan/>

Craven Local Plan, Good Design Supplementary Planning Document <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/spatial-planning/spds-and-information/good-design/>

7.2 Guidance

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management; Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second edition), Historic England (2019) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/heag-268-conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management/>

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second edition), Historic England (2017) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

Manual for Streets 2: The Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (2010) <https://tsrgd.co.uk/pdf/mfs/mfs2.pdf>

Streets for All, Historic England (2018) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/streets-for-all/heag149-sfa-national/>

Traditional Windows, their care, repair and upgrading: Historic England (2017) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/traditional-windows-care-repair-upgrading/>

Sustainability and carbon reduction

There is a growing body of information on the internet to help homeowners adapt their buildings for climate change, including advice aimed at the particular challenges of historic buildings. These are some of the most useful:

Historic England advice <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/saving-energy/>

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) advice <https://www.spab.org.uk/advice/>

Building Conservation – Retrofit in Heritage Buildings <https://buildingconservation.com/articles/retrofit-heritage-buildings/retrofit-heritage-buildings.htm>

Sustainable Traditional Buildings Alliance (STBA) – Responsible Retrofit Knowledge Centre <https://responsible-retrofit.org/>

7.3 References

Archaeological Data Service <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/home.xhtml>

Carleton Parish Council website <https://carletonincravenpc.org/>

Heritage Gateway <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

National Library of Scotland 1st edition OS maps 1849 to 1936 for England <https://maps.nls.uk/>

North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (NYCCHER) <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/accessing-archaeological-and-historic-environment-information>

North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Historic Landscape Characterization Project https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/nyorks_hlc_2013/

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment

https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/describing-and-understanding-our-landscape_

Open Domesday, 2015, University of Hull <http://opendomesday.org>

Yorkshire West Riding: Leeds, Bradford and the North (Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of England), Leach and Pevsner (2009)

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Adoption draft issued: February 2023

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