

# Eastby Conservation Area Appraisal *Draft*

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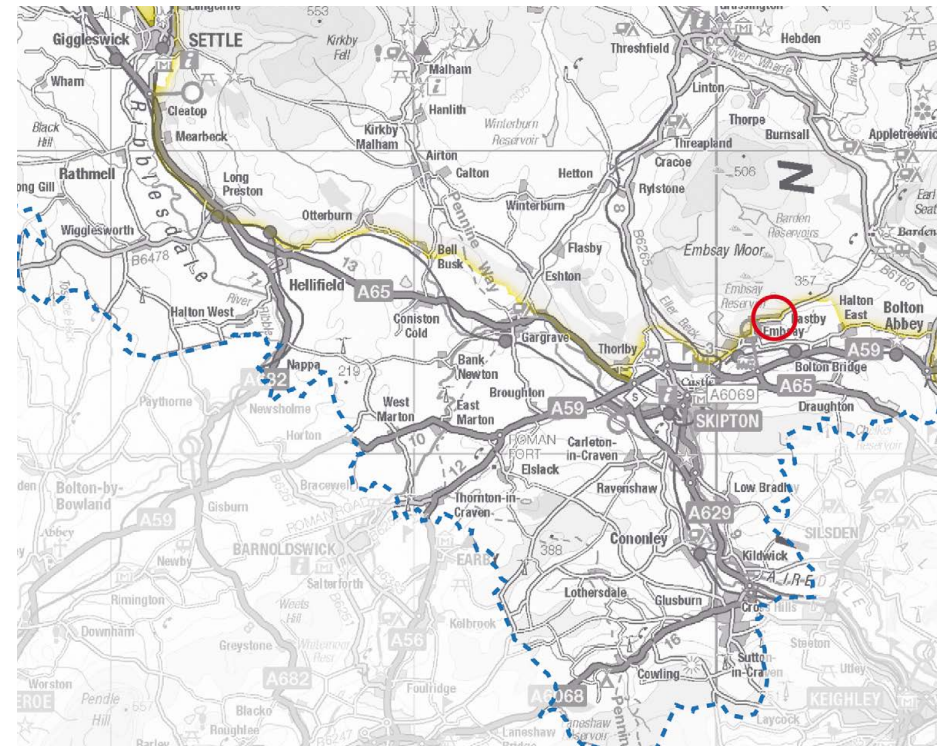
## 1.0 Overview

### 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.



*Location of Eastby*

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.

## 1.2 Overview and special interest of the conservation area

Eastby is a linear village to the north-east of Embsay, with which it shares a number of characteristics. The two settlements are usually grouped together and known as 'Embsay with Eastby', which is also a civil parish. The two villages are physically separate and they are two different conservation areas. It is unusual that there are no large 20th century estates, making the character particularly rural.

Whilst Embsay was an Anglo-Saxon settlement, Eastby was a slightly later Viking (Danish) settlement. Today, Eastby is a small historic rural village which retains a strong agricultural character, with long views to Embsay Moor and the surrounding upland landscape. The Conservation Area boundary takes in the historic core of the village either side of Barden Road. Development is denser on the south side but there are infields on both sides of the road. Within the boundary there are almost no new buildings fronting roads (there are new outbuildings and farm buildings behind the frontage). The Conservation Area includes the crofts (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals*) and adjacent fields on either side of the road in order to conserve the settlement's historic agricultural setting.


Note: the northern half of Eastby is within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and comes under the National Park's planning jurisdiction. This appraisal describes the whole village, both within and outside Craven's boundary as this is essential to understanding its special character and appearance. The assessment of the contribution made by open space, however, does not evaluate the areas inside the National Park.

**Designation date:** 1986

**Appraisal adopted:** 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.

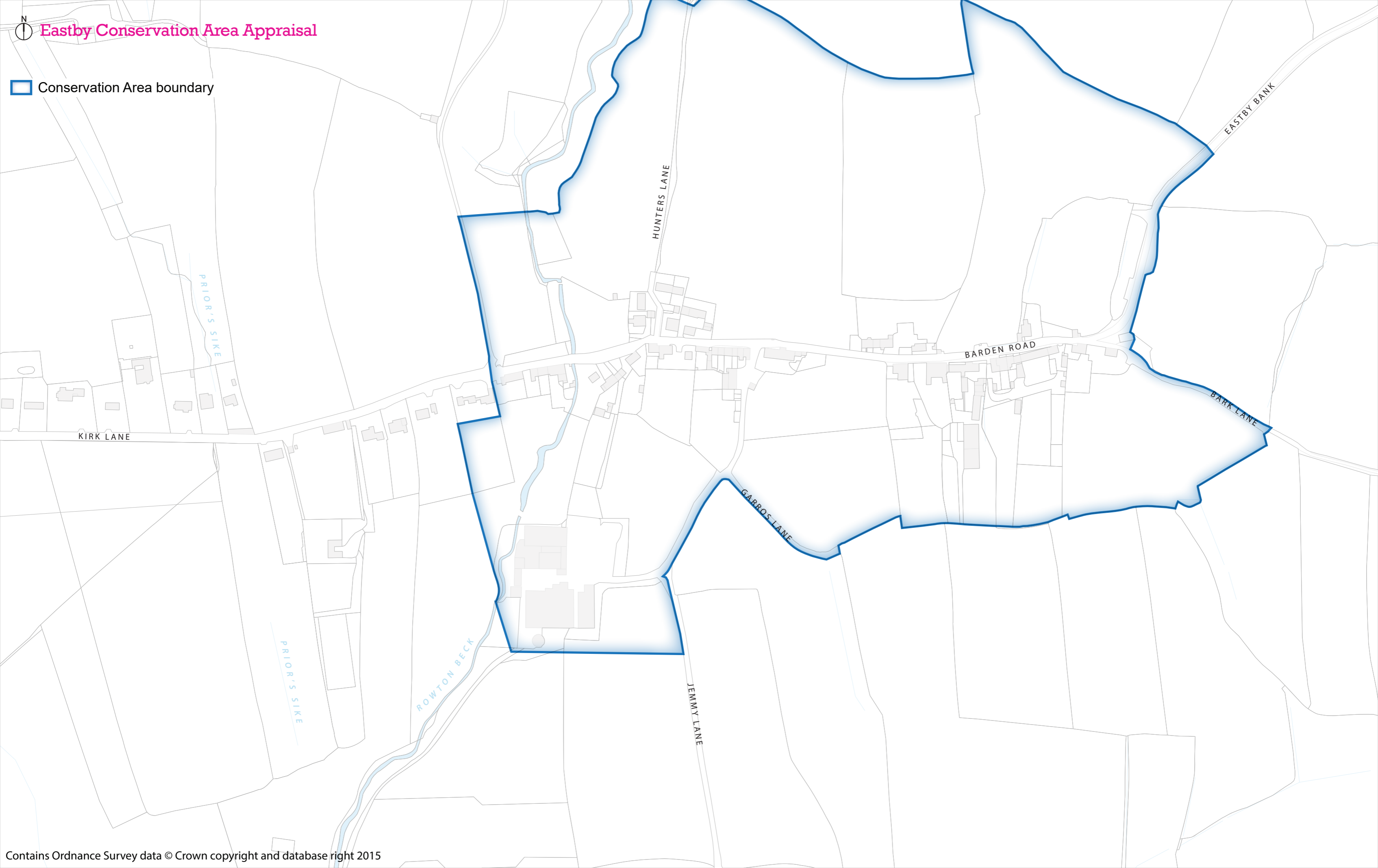
Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

**Contents** return to the contents page

**Map** access the layered map

N  
**Eastby Conservation Area Appraisal**

 Conservation Area boundary



## 2.0 Character

### 2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

Consult the following layers of the [interactive map](#) in combination with the text below: 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.

- The 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)) makes no mention of Eastby, although this does not prove that there was no settlement at that time. The first known record of Eastby is in 1241, when the village and its land was given to Bolton Priory.
- There are few differences between the development shown on the 1891 OS map (see the [interactive map](#)) and what exists today, indicating the strength of the village's historic form and character.



*View of Rowton Cottage with the site of Eastby Mill to the left*

- At the west end of the Conservation Area, close to where Barden Road traverses Rowton Beck, the road dips into the little valley of the Beck. At the end of the 19th century there was a large textile (cotton) water mill – Eastby Mill and its mill ponds – on the north side of the road. This was a tall, four and six storey building. By 1891 it is shown as being disused although the building was not demolished until the early 20th century. The earthwork remains of the infilled mill ponds can still be seen.

- To the south of Barden Road, on the east side of Rowton Beck, is now a large group of agricultural buildings. One barn is shown on the site in 1891 and appears to, at least partially, survive.
- Further east, the buildings that line the road have not substantially changed, though most of the farm buildings have been converted to residential use. Other changes of use include the Mason's Arms which is now also a house, as is the former Methodist Chapel.
- Behind No.38 Barden Road (a farmhouse) are a number of ancillary agricultural buildings that were constructed in the 20th century.
- Most of the surviving buildings appear to date from the 18th and 19th centuries, though a number clearly have 17th-century origins. They are a mixture of farmhouses, some with their attached barns (now largely converted to residential use), and terraces of cottages.
- There are many drystone walls within the Conservation Area that form plot boundaries. These add considerably to the historic urban grain of the village.

## 2.2 Spatial and built character

- The character is overwhelmingly rural with long views northwards, up the valley towards Embsay Moor and south, down the valley across the Aire Valley.
- Much of the north side of Barden Road (inside the National Park) is still undeveloped. Along these stretches, drystone walls with cattle troughs are a feature along the road, adding to the agricultural character.
- The village is strongly linear in character and Barden Road is fairly straight but the changes in topography mean that the views are constantly changing moving along the road in either direction.
- The houses on the road have a fairly consistent building line, on or close to the road's edge.
- Although many of the houses that line the road have outbuildings behind there are constant views between the buildings to the countryside beyond, either to the National Park to the north or across the Aire Valley (Haw Park Quarry is a notable feature in the landscape to the south).



- Perhaps due to the exposed nature of Eastby, on the slopes of the Valley, many of the dwellings on the south side of Barden Road have walled gardens and crofts, creating a distinctive character in views of these rear spaces. There is a particularly notable walled field (Grade II Listed) behind Eastby Hall with high, stepped stone walls. This may well have originally been an orchard (trees are shown in 19th-century OS maps).
- The number of small stone outbuildings and field barns within the village (particularly evident at the east end of the village) also adds to the distinctive character of the village.



*View into the National Park to the north of Barden Road showing a surviving historic water trough built into the field wall*

### **2.3 Public open space**

There is no public open space in Eastby.

## 2.4 Relationship with other settlements

Eastby is situated to the north-east of Embsay with which it forms a civil parish and is often known as ‘Embsay with Eastby’. The two conservation areas are only about 500 metres apart and Embsay can be seen across the valley from Eastby. The Church of St Mary, Embsay with Eastby is a feature in views from Eastby. The *Embsay Conservation Area Appraisal* can be found on the Council website.



*Zoomed view of Haw Park Quarry seen from Barden Road*

## 2.5 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.



*Walled enclosures to the rear of the grade II listed Eastby Hall*

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.

- Methodist Chapel, Barden Road – not designated
- Bower House – not designated

## 2.6 Materials

- Walls: both coursed and uncoursed gritstone ashlar and rubble for buildings and boundaries. A number of stone front boundary walls with stone monoliths forming the gateposts survive.
- Window reveals: ashlar gritstone (often tooled)
- Roofing: Westmorland slate and Yordale Sandstone slates.
- Windows: casement and sashes, generally painted white. Numerous replacements of timber windows with uPVC, which is not a traditional material and harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6.0](#) below).
- Pavements: majority asphalt with stone or concrete kerbs. Some areas of concrete and stone paviours.
- Road surfaces: asphalt throughout.



*Typical view of Barden Road showing on-street parking and pavements. Note the landmark Methodist chapel on the right*

- Street furniture: lampposts – the majority are galvanised columns with simple luminaires.
- A couple of examples of surviving historic ironwork, such as fragments of railings.

## 3.0 Landscape and open space

### 3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of Eastby 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 not likely to impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

### 3.3 Overview of character and contribution

There is no distinction between the landscape around Eastby and the open space within it, reflecting its historic agricultural form and character. The surrounding agricultural land continues right up to Barden Road, the only public road in the Conservation Area. The rural character of the settlement and the aesthetic appeal of the surrounding landscape means that the majority of the open space makes a strong contribution to the character of the settlement.

To the north of Barden Road the Conservation Area is within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

### 3.4 Open space assessment

The National Park boundary runs along Barden Road and Eastby Bank. The open space with the National Park makes a strong contribution to the character of the rest of the Conservation Area, but is not otherwise assessed here because it forms with the jurisdiction of the National Park as planning authority. This assessment therefore only addresses the contribution of the open space with Craven District; that is south of Barden Road and east of Eastby Bank.

#### ***OP1 - Open space west of 32 Barden Road (south side of the road)***

##### **Strong contribution**

- On the east side of 32 Barden Road is a track that leads south-west to a collection of farm buildings. This section assesses the open space west of this track.
- There are a number of glimpsed views to this area of open space from between the houses on the south side of Barden Road, notably from the drive of Meadow Laithe which looks towards the former Haw Park Quarry.
- Where Barden Road crosses Rowton Beck there are views along the wooded course of the stream which terminate with the large agricultural buildings to the south.
- To the south of the buildings on the south side of Barden Road at this western end of the Conservation Area there are three walled enclosures, possibly historic crofts. This open space contributes to the setting of the listed walls and viewpoint **V4**.

**OP2 - Area east of 32 Barden Road and west of Bark Lane  
(south side of Barden Road)**

**Strong contribution**

- West of Dalecroft (a house), as far as the Bower is open pasture along Barden Road. Where much of the north side of Barden Road (within the National Park) is undeveloped along the road frontage, the south side (outside the National Park) is more consistently developed. This section of open space with its long views both south to the former Haw Park Quarry and west across the crofts towards OP1 and the Church of St Mary at Embsay with Eastby in the distance is very important to the rural character of the Conservation Area and its connection with the surrounding landscape.
- There is a small area of open space behind No. 38 Barden Road which is not visible from Barden Road. It is visible from the lane adjacent to No. 32 Barden Road (leading to Garros Lane and Jemmy Lane) but is seen in the context of a number of other farm buildings, one of which is large, at the rear of No.38. The contribution of

the rest of this plot is therefore of less significance than the open space around it.

- At the east end of Barden Road where it turns north and becomes Eastby Bank there are long views south across the Aire Valley. These views are framed by No. 62 Barden Road and its outbuildings.



*View from Barden Road adjacent Number 32 showing Haw park Quarry in the distance.*



### **OP3 - North of Bark Lane and east of Eastby Bank**

#### **Strong contribution**

- This open space borders the eastern periphery of the Conservation Area and the settlement. There are wide views to the south, east and north from this eastern end of Barden Road.
- Views to the north are towards the National Park and Eastby Crag which contribute to the character of the Conservation Area. To the east is agricultural land with stone field boundaries which also contributes strongly. To the south are views over the Aire Valley which is similarly rural with the former Haw Park Quarry in the distance.

### **OP4**

#### **Some contribution**

- Behind the terrace at Nos. 22-32 Barden Road is a large walled field (walls Grade II Listed) with particularly high stepped walls with a flat millstone grit coping, probably originally an orchard. It is currently mainly grassed but may have been used in the past for productive gardening or crops. Because the height of the walled enclosure blocks views in, this plot some contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

### **OP5**

#### **Some contribution**

- Although these are farm buildings in an agricultural landscape because of their appearance they do not specifically enhance the character of the Conservation Area. They also block views of the open space on their west side, meaning that OP5 only makes some contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

## 4.0 Views

### 4.1 Purpose and methodology

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 character of the Conservation Area, and the contribution of its landscape setting. Some of these views are dynamic, whereby moving along a street or path reveals a changing streetscape or landscape.

The selection is not exhaustive and other significant views might be identified by the council when considering proposals for development or change.

The views are described over the following pages and identified on the Views layer of the [interactive map](#).

The methodology used to assess views is described in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.

### 4.2 Description of views

#### **V1: Fixed view - Views along Rowton Beck from Barden Road**

- These views north and south along the road take in the small wooded valley of this stream running through the Conservation Area that was the location of its mill.



*V1 - View to the north along Rowton Beck from Barden Road to the site of the former Cotton Mill and its mill ponds*

**V2: Fixed view - View south from the east end of the Conservation Area adjacent to Eastby Hall**

- This view is between Eastby Hall (Grade II Listed) and its outbuilding, looking over the stone walls that enclose its yard.
- This is an important historic building in the Conservation Area dating from the seventeenth century and the stone walls in the foreground are a key feature of the Conservation Area. The view over the Aire Valley beyond is of particular aesthetic value.



*V2 from Barden Road looking south*

**V3: Fixed view - View west from the east end of the Conservation Area looking along Barden Road**

- There are a number of attractive views along Barden Road in both directions but this is one of the best. The consistency of the historic townscape, materials and building line make this view of aesthetic value.



*V3 - View west from the east end of the Conservation Area looking along Barden Road. On the left is the grade II listed Eastby Hall*

**V4: Fixed view - View south-west from Barden Road just west of Dalecroft**

- This view is important as it takes in an expanse of undeveloped land on the south side of Barden Road. The listed field walls behind Nos. 22-32 Barden Road can be seen, and in the distance, the Church of St Mary, Embsay with Eastby.



*V4 - View south-west from Barden Road just west of Dalecroft. The Church of St Mary can be seen in the distance*

**V5: Dynamic view - Views north and south from Bark Lane**

- Bark Lane is a public footpath that approaches Barden Road from the east. It is undeveloped and has aesthetically valuable views both up (north) and down (south) across the Aire Valley.

**V6: Dynamic view - View south between Dalecroft and Bower House**

- This is an important undeveloped stretch on the south side of Barden Road which allows long views across the Aire Valley.

## 5.0 Traffic and Movement

### 5.1 Pedestrian

There are some footpaths in the centre of the settlement on the south side of Barden Road. These are generally narrow and are largely tarmac with stone kerbs. Public rights of way generally follow historic tracks or lanes with one, following Hunters Lane, giving access to the National Park.

### 5.2 Vehicle

Barden Road is fairly narrow though wide enough for two cars to pass where there is no on street parking. There are road markings in the centre of the Conservation Area though these are not consistent. The traffic is generally not busy through the village. There is a 30mph speed limit.

### 5.3 Parking

There is not a public car park in the village though there is also not obviously a great deal of need for it. Many houses have off-road parking though there is still on-street parking along the south side of Barden Road which is unrestricted.

### 5.4 Public Transport

There is no public transport.

## 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 support 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 Embsay with Eastby 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**

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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 the Embsay with Eastby Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group).

## **Recommendation 3: Article 4 directions**

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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**

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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**

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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**

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The existing list of Tree Preservation Orders for Eastby 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 the Embsay with Eastby Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group) as well as landowners and residents.

### **Recommendation 7: carbon reduction and climate adaptation**

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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).

## 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>

Embsay with Eastby Parish Council <http://www.embsayeastbypc.co.uk/>

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/](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)

# Alan Baxter

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**Adoption draft issued:** February 2023

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