

# Low Bradley Conservation Area Appraisal *Draft*

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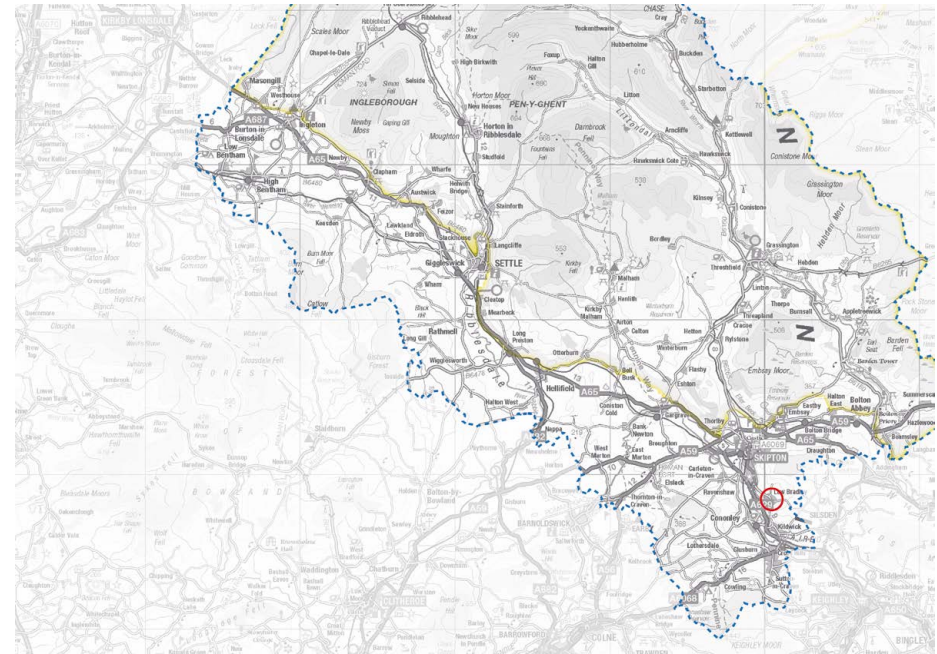
# 1.0 Overview

## 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 Low Bradley*

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


Bradley is composed of High Bradley and Low Bradley, known collectively as Bradleys Both. Low Bradley is located to the south-east of the two and is a picturesque former wool and mill village with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal running to its southwest. The Conservation Area encompasses the historic settlement of Low Bradley and its Gritstone houses and mills, and also its immediate surrounding open countryside, which provides a landscape setting incorporating evidence of the settlement’s agricultural history.

**Designation date:** 1979

**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

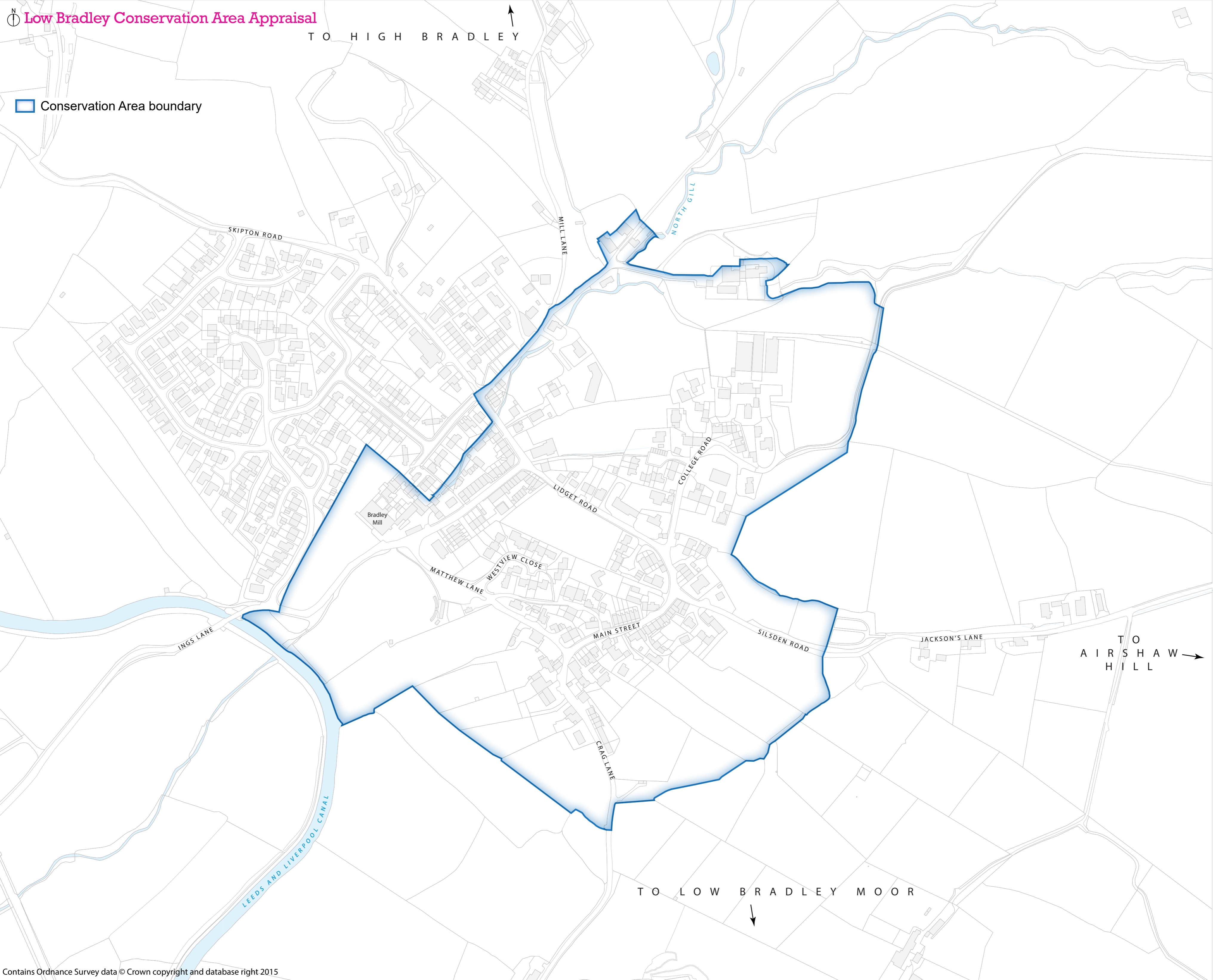
**Map** access the layered map

# Low Bradley Conservation Area Appraisal

T O H I G H B R A D L E Y



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 either Low or High Bradley. However, this does not imply it was not in existence at this time.
- A look at the [interactive map](#) will show that the historic core of the village appears to centre largely on the junction of Crag Lane, Main Street and West Lane. There are three other historic cores around: The Old Hall, Low Bradley Hall and, Ghyll Farm. These almost certainly representing the sites of early outlying farms or hamlets.
- The village remained largely undeveloped until the construction of Bradley Worsted Mill (also known as Cross Lane Mill), the Rose Shed Worsted Mill, and its associated workers housing on Ings Lane in the latter part of the 19th century.
- The Leeds Liverpool Canal (the Skipton to Bingley section was opened in 1771) appears not to have resulted in any development within Low Bradley. The site of the coal station at the crossing of Ings Lane may well date to the construction and use of Bradley Mill. Apart from some small-scale development in the 19th century, Low Bradley remained relatively unchanged until the late 20th century when the village expanded significantly to the west.
- The only archaeological analysis undertaken in the village is related to the conversion of Bradley Corn Mill which proved to retain fabric no earlier than 18th century.
- There are a number of surviving historic boundaries shown on the [interactive map](#).

## 2.2 Spatial and built character

- The Conservation Area has a tight-knit historic urban grain which gets denser towards the centre. Most houses on the central streets front directly on to the back of the pavement or are set slightly back behind a small front garden enclosed by dry stone walling.
- Most of the streets curve gently, creating attractive views, full of promise. The consistency of the use of stone for the buildings and walls is a strong characteristic of the Conservation Area and District at large.
- The buildings are by and large two and three-storey houses with pitched roofs of varying size, age and grandeur (Old Hall is the only really grand house). Many were originally associated with the wool and cloth industry of the area, either as part of the cottage industry or later as homes for the industry's workers.
- There are also many examples of converted farm buildings. Some were agricultural buildings attached to the farmhouse, others were detached, most are recognisable as former farm buildings from the remains of their arched cart entrances. A few survive in their original use.
- Other uses which tend to occupy distinctive building types include the two places of worship and one, possibly converted, former chapel on Crag Lane, the public house on Crag Lane and the Village Hall.
- Bradley Mill is now flats, but its size, position and chimney make it an important visual landmark as well as an important aspect of the village's history.

## 2.4 Public open space

- There is limited public open space in the village although the Bradley Cricket Ground off Matthew Lane, the towpath of the Leeds Liverpool Canal and the picnic area off Ings lane by the Leeds Liverpool Canal are semi-public.

## 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.

Management Recommendation 1 of this appraisal (see [Chapter 6](#)) 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.

- Bradley Mill, Ings Lane - Non-designated
- Methodist Church, Skipton Road - Non-designated
- St Mary's Church, Silsden Road - Non-designated
- Old Hall, College Road – Grade II
- Leeds & Liverpool Canal – Non-designated
- Slater Arms PH - Non-designated





*St Mary's Church, Silsden Road*



*Bradley Mill, Ings Lane*



*Methodist Church, Skipton Road*



*The Leeds Liverpool Canal from the swing bridge looking north.  
Note the new development on the site of the former coal yard*

## 2.6 Materials

- Walls: Gritstone coursed and uncoursed;
- Window reveals: Gritstone, sometimes tooled
- Gateposts: Gritstone monoliths
- Roofing: Westmorland slates; Grey slates (Yoredale sandstone)
- Windows: timber windows: traditionally casements but sashes used widely in the 19th century. Numerous instances of historic windows having been replaced with uPVC double glazing, whose modern character and materials is harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#) below).
- Pavements: stone paving as well as extensive areas that have been replaced with tarmac, granite kerbs
- Road surfaces: asphalt



*Grey stone slates (Yoredale sandstone) on a building in Low Bradley*



*Millstone grit coursed stone on a building in Low Bradley*

- Street furniture: street lighting is generally galvanized steel columns.
- Other: Some good surviving ironwork on front boundaries



*A typical example of replacement upvc windows and doors on an historic terrace in Low Bradley*

## 2.7 Relationship with other settlements

- To the north-west of the Conservation Area are extensive estates of largely 20th-century housing. This does not enhance the character of the Conservation Area and means there are no good views out to the north east.
- High Bradley is half a kilometre away to the north and forms a small group of buildings which are not easily visible from Low Bradley.

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

### 3.2 Overview of character and contribution

Although the centre of the historic settlement within the Conservation Area has a dense urban grain, the surrounding landscape is nearly always visible in views from it. There are also still areas of open pasture within the village that often afford longer views to the landscape beyond and are a reminder of the historic settlement pattern (visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps – see the [interactive map](#)). Consequently, landscape and open space are an integral part of the character of the Low Bradley Conservation Area.

### 3.3 Open space assessment

#### ***OP1 - Land to the north and south of Ings Lane***

##### ***Strong contribution***

- To the south of the settlement there are long views across the Aire Gap towards the lower Pennines views can be appreciated throughout the Conservation Area). The Leeds-Liverpool Canal is highly visible (mainly because of the belt of trees running along it) in the middle distance, it then loops close to the settlement on its southwest side.
- The boundary of the settlement of Low Bradley along this southern side has changed very little in the past few centuries. There is a good survival of early enclosed (with drystone walls) former medieval strip fields to the north of Ings Lane and the Canal. This field pattern can be seen from the Canal and Ings Lane to the southwest.
- Most of this land to the south makes a strong contribution to the character of the Conservation Area which can be experienced from numerous public routes: Ings Lane, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and canal towpath, Crag Lane and Silsden Road as they enter the settlement from the landscape on this side. The open space between the historic settlement and the Canal visually links the two and represents their historic relationship. The views south and southeast from Matthew Lane towards the Canal and across the Aire Gap beyond are also aesthetically of value.

## OP2

### *Some contribution*

- Within the loop of the Canal one of the large fields is surrounded by dense tree belts and is not easily visible from the approach to the Conservation Area from Ings Lane or from the Conservation Area itself. It has therefore been identified as making less of a contribution than the other, more visible, fields.



*View of enclosed medieval fields to the north of Ings Lane. Note the drystone walls and the views north beyond the 1950s development*

## OP3 - East side of the Conservation Area: between Silsden Road/Jacksons Lane and North Gill

### *Strong contribution*

- The landscape on the east side of the Conservation Area rises to the east towards Low Bradley Moor and northeast towards Airshaw Hill. Within the settlement you are aware of the topography as Main Street rises to the northeast and there are constant views (**V5, V6**) between the buildings out to the landscape.
- The basic pattern of historic development with the sites of Old Hall, Bradley Gill, and the former site of Bradley Mill (see OP5 , below), slightly detached from the main cluster of the historic settlement with open fields around them survives and is important to the Conservation Area's character and appearance.
- The open space on the east side of the Conservation Area is therefore an essential aspect of the character of the Conservation Area.

- Jackson's Lane is a historic route in to the Conservation Area from the East; from here there are views of the village nestled between the hills (**V11**).
- The character of the village periphery on this east side has not substantially changed since the end of the nineteenth century and, like the south side, the field boundaries are the surviving boundaries of the medieval tofts and crofts (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals*).
- This boundary consists almost entirely of twentieth and twenty-first century development. The main exception is the converted former corn mill site which lies on the northwest side of North Gill.
- This recent development to the northwest is continuous with the development within the Conservation Area boundary and separates the landscape to the northwest from the historic development of the Conservation Area.

**OP4 - North side of the Conservation Area: Between North Gill and Skipton Road**

***Strong contribution***

- The landscape on the north side of the Conservation Area rises quite steeply towards High Bradley. The Conservation Area's northwest boundary runs closely along the course of North Gill, west of which the development dates from the twentieth century.
- Directly north of the former corn mill and around Mill Lane the landscape is clearly visible from within the Conservation Area and there are many glimpsed views out (**V14**).



## OP5

### *Strong contribution*

- This is an historic enclosed field, certainly pre-1850 and, along with field OP6, is a remnant of the open space that existed between the medieval settlement along Main Street and the 19th-century development that grew up behind Bradley Mill on Ings Lane. There is a good view (**V2**) from the northeast corner towards the southwest across the field with the Mill chimney prominent beyond and the Aire Valley spreading out beyond the village into the distance. The aspects of this view that make it aesthetically pleasing are also defining characteristics of this Conservation Area. This open space also allows a clear view from the northwest corner of this field on Lidget Road looking across to the hills to the south east.
- This field is a prominent feature of the village that allows significant views across the Conservation Area to the landscape beyond and is both a reminder of the way of the village developed and of its historic agricultural character. It therefore makes a *strong contribution* to the character of the Conservation Area.

## OP6

### *Some contribution*

- This is an historic field with drystone walls, and like OP5, it is a remnant of the open space that existed between the medieval settlement along Main Street and the nineteenth-century development that grew up behind Bradley Mill on Ings Lane.



*View across OP5 from Lidget Road*

- This field can only be clearly seen from Skipton Road, across the Methodist Church's car park. It does not have the prominence or some of the aesthetic qualities of OP5 but is still a remnant of the historic development and rural character of the Conservation Area. It therefore makes some contribution to its character and appearance.

### **OP7**

#### **Some Contribution**

- This is an historic field that is visible from Mill Lane. It has been developed all around its periphery with housing since the 1960s and affords views to the Methodist Church to the southeast (**V14**). It has aesthetic value with its drystone wall and the North Gill stream running through it with a belt of attractive trees along it.
- Although the field clearly makes a strong contribution to the experience of travelling along Mill Lane and to the North Gill stream, much of the area makes limited contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area generally.

### **OP8**

#### **Some contribution**

- Although OP8 is visible from the Conservation Area and does make a contribution as part of the Conservation Area's landscape setting it adjoins recent development to the north west of the historic core which reduces the contribution.

### **OP9 - Land to the west of Bradley Mill**

#### **Strong Contribution**

- This field provides the setting for Bradley Mill and is within the view V1.

### **OP10 - The Cricket Ground**

#### **Strong Contribution**

- This is an important recreational space that also adds open space between the Leeds Liverpool Canal and Matthew Lane.

### **OP11 - Land to the south of Low Bradley**

#### **Strong Contribution**

- Jackson's Lane is a historic route in to the Conservation Area from the East; from here there are views of the village nestled between the hills (**V11**). Crag Lane and Matthew Lane (formerly Cross Lane) are also historic routes.
- The character of the village periphery on this east side (to the east of Main Street) has not substantially changed since the end of the 19th century and, like the south side, the field boundaries are the surviving boundaries of the medieval tofts and crofts (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals*).
- There has been some development off Matthew Lane since 2016, adjacent the cricket ground (OP10). This development does not contribute to the openness of OP12 and impact negatively on views MD1, MD2 and MD4.

### **OP12**

#### **Strong Contribution**

- Fields that can be seen from Crag Lane and Silsden Road.

### **OP13**

#### **Some contribution**

- Fields that cannot clearly be seen from significant locations in the Conservation Area.

### **OP14**

#### **Some contribution**

- Immediately north of the estate (Aire Valley Drive), the fields here have limited visibility from significant locations. However, further up the slope, the fields are visible from Matthew Lane and Crag Lane.

## 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 views: From the Canal tow path and small park, on the east side of the Bradley Swing Bridge towards the former Bradley Mill**

- The trees in the small green open space north east of the Canal form a vista towards the former Mill building which stands prominently. This view is significant for its association with Low Bradley's industrial history and the historic and visual link between the village and the Canal.



*V1 showing Bradley Mill and its open context (OP9) from Ings Lane*

**V2: Fixed view: Framed view over the houses looking west from Lidget Road, across the field in the centre of the village to the Mill chimney and countryside beyond**

- There has always been an open space at the centre of the village around which the development has grown. The field to the south-east of Lidget Road retains a rural character with its rubble stone walling and unlandscaped pasture. The topography of the village means there are long views from the north east corner across the field to the south-west, with the rooftops beyond and Bradley Mill's chimney providing a focus, beyond is the Aire Valley and the Lower Pennines.



*V2 south west from Lidget Road*

**V3: Fixed view: Approach into the Conservation Area on Ings Lane looking north east towards Bradley Mill**

- The approach to the Conservation Area along Ings Lane is bordered by fields with boundaries of rubble stone walls. Ahead, to the north east, is Bradley Swing Bridge over the Canal, and beyond is the former Bradley Mill. This approach incorporates these defining characteristics of the Conservation Area making it significant.

**V4: Fixed view: South-east through the arch of Mount View to the courtyard and buildings beyond**

- This is a framed urban view into a domestic courtyard. This is an evocative survival of the village's historic townscape.

**V5: Fixed view: South-east along the Drive of Sedgemoor House from Main Street to the countryside beyond**

- The drive is lined with rubble stone retaining walls and leads the eye to the hills to the east. This is one of many views from the historic village core to the countryside beyond.



*V5 from Main Street in summer with trees obscuring the long view*

**V6: Fixed view: From Main Street south-east along Silsden Road to the countryside**

- This is another view from the historic village into the countryside. It is framed by St Mary's Church and the stone cottages on the corner of Main Street and Silsden Road.

**V7: Fixed view: From the north-east corner of Ghyll Farm south west over the village and countryside beyond**

- This is a panoramic view, where you can get a sense of the wider setting of the village in its landscape. The view is over the Aire Valley, surprisingly little of the village is actually that visible due to the topography but the Mill chimney and some of the rooftops can be seen.

**V8: Fixed view: South-east along Matthew Lane from Ings Lane**

- This view gives a clear impression of the village's historic boundary. Matthew Lane is developed consistently on its northeast side but on this junction is still undeveloped on its southwestern side and is bounded by a stone wall.

**V9: Dynamic view: From Ings Lane north-east towards the Methodist Church**

- The developed stretch of Ings Lane in the historic village is relatively straight and rises towards the northeast, terminating with a view of the front elevation of the Methodist Church with hills behind. This is a designed bit of townscape that is of aesthetic value and also represents the historic religious values of the village.



V9

**V10:Dynamic view: From Matthew Lane south to the Canal and the countryside beyond**

- This view takes in this aesthetically and historically significant village periphery. The fields (including the recreation ground) between Matthew Lane and the Canal are well-kept and slope gently down to the Canal which is lined with mature trees.



*V10 looking over the sports ground from Matthew Lane*

**V11:Dynamic view: Views into the Conservation Area along Crag Lane and Silsden Road**

- There are clear views of the historic village in its landscape context from Crag Lane, the uniformity in the building materials and heights and the prominence of the mill chimney gives the impression of an historic industrial village. From Silsden Road the view of the village is more restricted by the topography and tree cover.



*V10 - a view across open fields from Matthew Lane in 2016 prior to development*



**V12: Dynamic view: North-east along Main Street and south-west back down Main Street with its backdrop of hills**

- Main Street is one of the oldest streets of the village and it is lined with buildings of historic value. Looking northeast it winds gently, creating attractive urban views. To the south-west there is the additional backdrop of the valley in the distance.

**V13: Dynamic view: Along the Leeds – Liverpool Canal in both directions from the northeast bank**

- The north bank of the Canal where it loops close to the village is within the Conservation Area, from here there are aesthetically significant views in either direction along the Canal with the valley to the southeast and the hills rising on the north western side of the banks. The Canal has an important historic and aesthetic relationship with the village and its unspoilt character is significant to the Conservation Area.

**V14: Dynamic view: Views of Mill Lane, with glimpses of open countryside between the buildings**



*V13 along the Leeds Liverpool Canal with the Ings Lane swing bridge in the foreground*

## 5.0 Traffic and Movement

### 5.1 Pedestrian

The centre of the village is sufficiently quiet and the traffic sufficiently slow during the week that pedestrians can move unimpeded around the village. The pavements are well-maintained but not consistent and often disappear where roads narrow. The instances where there is parking on pavements means pedestrians are inclined to walk on the roads in the centre of the village. There are a number of public rights of way that give access to open country especially off historic routes.

### 5.2 Vehicle

Much of the time there is little traffic in the Conservation Area as it is not really a through-route. Many of the roads in the village are unmarked which enhances the attractive historic character of the Conservation Area. More recent development and on street parking (especially since 2016) has put pressure on village roads and substantially detracts from the character and appearance of the conservation area (see management recommendation 5 in [Chapter 6](#)).

### 5.3 Parking

There is not enough residential parking within the village, partly no doubt due to lack of space so it seems to be common to park on the pavements (see above, 5.1).

The free car park (and picnic area) by the Canal is within easy walking distance of the village centre and does not affect any important views or the character of the settlement.

### 5.4 Public transport

There are a number of bus services to and from Skipton, Airedale Hospital and Keighley but are not generally suitable for commuters.



*On street parking with very narrow pavements on Main Street*

## 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 Bradleys Both 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 Bradleys Both 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 the contents of this Conservation Area Appraisal, any design guidance (see Recommendation 2) and other relevant documents, in order to conserve 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 Low Bradley 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 Bradleys Both 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/>

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>

Bradley village website, including parish council <https://bradleyvillage.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/](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: Sheffield and the South* (Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of England), Harman, Pevsner and Sharples (2017)

# Alan Baxter

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