

# Sutton-in-Craven Conservation Area Appraisal *Draft*

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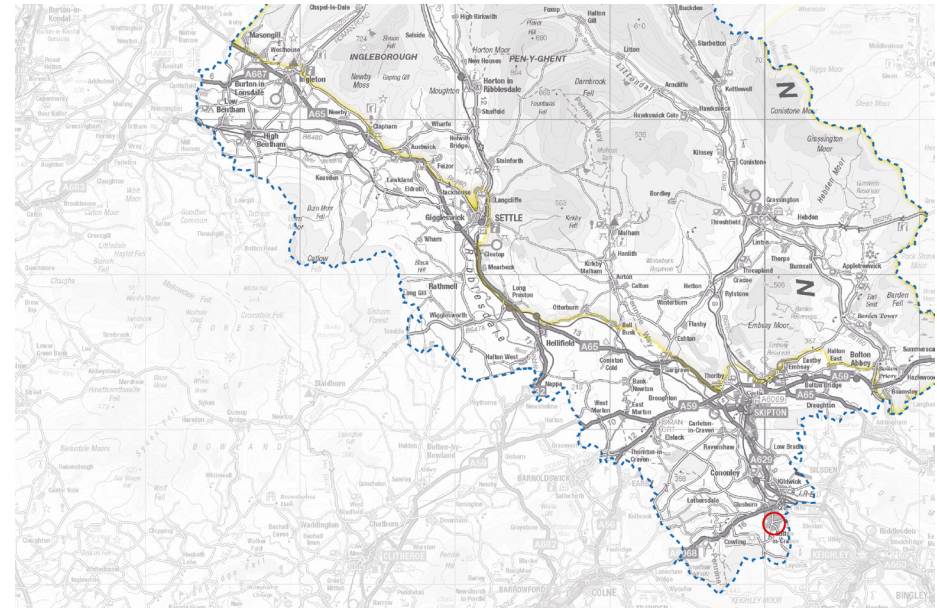
## 1.0 Overview

### 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 Sutton-in-Craven*

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

Sutton-in-Craven consists of two distinct areas: the original medieval village of Sutton and Sutton Mills to the north-east. The Conservation Area comprises the historic village core, a mix of former agricultural buildings, cottages, textile workers' housing and the dominant presence of Greenroyd Mill, all that remains of a substantial textile industry that formed Sutton Mills.


Sutton lies on the southern flank of the Airey Valley; this topography and landscape setting make a substantial contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

**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'.

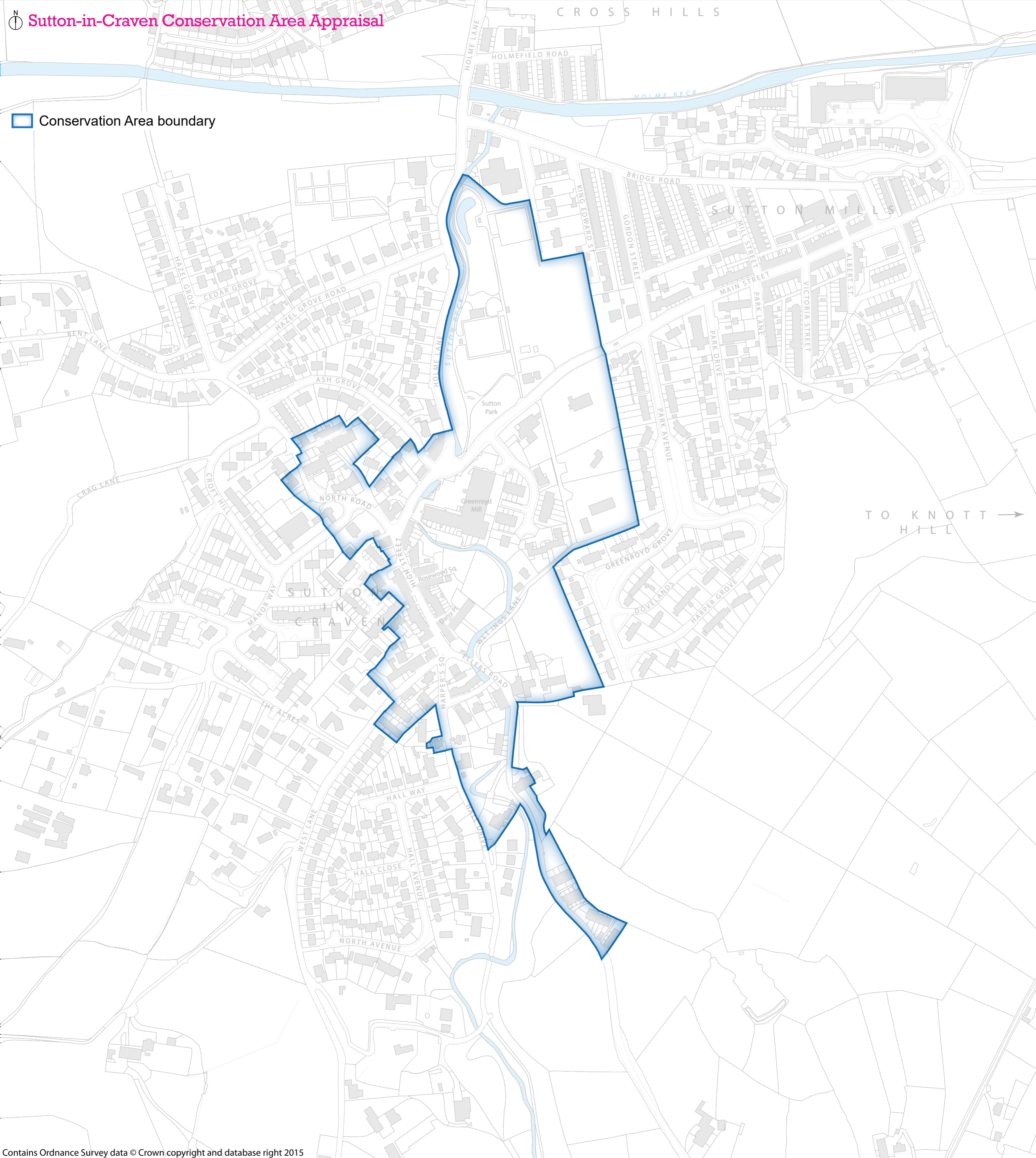
Follow hyperlinks - identified by [blue text](#) – to online resources and documents or other parts of the report.

Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

**Contents** return to the contents page

**Map** access the layered map

 Conservation Area boundary



## 2.0 Character

### 2.1 Historic 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.

- Although mentioned in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)) it is probable that the settlement was actually abandoned at this time, possibly one of the casualties of William the First's Harrying of the North. The settlement was 'quite large' relative to other settlements in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- The village was principally an agricultural settlement although, in common with most Pennine settlements, weaving and spinning were key features of the local economy since at least the late medieval era.

- The historic core, as defined on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map, lay along High Street and Harpers Square with further settlement at Low Fold and around the Black Bull Inn. Today it contains a few buildings of 17th and 18th century date but the majority are 19th century in origin, replacing earlier buildings. Many of these buildings are listed, including Craven House; the Old Manor House and Prospect House, all grade II.



*A general view of the High Street*

- An early water-powered textile mill (named Sutton Old Mill in 1853) existed on the site of the later Greenroyd Mill.
- The earliest steam-powered textile mill was at Sutton Mills, with Greenroyd Mill converting and expanding by the late 19th century.
- Despite the significant expansion of Sutton Mills to the north-east with rows of terraced streets, the historic core of Sutton remained relatively intact until the late

20th century when substantial expansion to the north and west occurred.

- Council housing development started in the late 1930s off Park Avenue and Hall Avenue and there are a number of 1930s private houses on Holme Lane, but the majority of 20th century development dates from the 1970s onwards.
- Greenroyd Mill was converted to residential use and housing built on its former mill pond in the late 20th - early 21st century.



*The Bay Horse Inn in 2016*



*The Bay Horse Inn in 2022*

## 2.2 Spatial and built character

- The legibility of the historic core is very strong along High Street and around Harpers Square but its relationship with the surrounding countryside has been lost almost completely with the exception of the south-eastern corner of the Conservation Area.
- The High Street from the junction with North Road to Harper's Square is the heart of the village and the key characteristic of the Conservation Area. Here, village buildings - dwellings, former farms and former business premises – front directly onto the road.
- Architecture is mixed, mostly two-storey but some three. Rows of cottages are set away from the main street e.g. - Daisy Place and North Row.
- The general quality is good and there have been few obvious conversions (the listed Bay Horse Inn is an exception – converted into terraced housing since 2016).
- Glimpses through into yards and along lanes open out views behind the buildings giving the impression of the historic grain. Some of these lanes retain original setts and cobbles. The glimpsed view into the grounds of the grade II-listed King's Court is intriguing.
- The western end of Rosewood Square contains an excellent survival of original cobbles and setts - all gritstone with a central drain channel.



*Gritstone cobbles and setts at the western end of Rosewood square*



- The absence of paved footways is a notable feature.
- West Lane contains a row of attractive grade II-listed seventeenth-century cottages adjacent to a working garage, West Lane Garage, sited in a former barn with asbestos roof and industrial extractors visible. Although unsightly, this adds vibrancy to the Conservation Area and has been a garage since at least the 1930's.
- The village is dominated by Greenroyd Mill, although recently (early 2000s) converted to residential, still serves as a visible reminder of Sutton's industrial past. This is one of several key buildings. The others are St Thomas's Church, the Black Bull Inn, the Bay Horse Inn (now converted into residential, see below) and the West and East Lodges to the former Sutton Hall.
- St Thomas's Church and Sutton Park provide an important buffer between the historic core and the settlement of Sutton Mills.



*The Black Bull Inn*

- Trees are sparse apart from Main Street, by St Thomas Church, Sutton Park and Wet Ings Lane.
- The Sutton Beck is a key landscape feature that runs through the village core.
- Historic 'edge of settlement' legibility only survives around Wet Ings lane and the grade II-listed Bay Horse Inn, now converted to residential. The Inn has been in existence since at least the mid-19th century;



*St Thomas's Church*

the nature of its conversion makes its earlier history hard to discern. The car park has also been developed in an unsympathetic way. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area and the Grade II listed building have been substantially compromised by these works.

- Surviving open land to the south of Wet Ings Lane conserves the legibility of the historic core and its relationship with the landscape beyond.



*Craven House. Note the lamp post and the recent development behind*

### 2.3 Public open space

- Sutton Park.
- This public park is well used in the summer months and less so in the winter. It was a bequest to the village from William Hartley, owner of Greenroyd Mill in the early 20th century.
- St Thomas churchyard.

### 2.4 Relationship with other settlements

The eastern 'gateway' to the Conservation Area is marked by a 20mph zone which also marks a physical change between the industrial terracing of Sutton Mills area and the more organic layout of the historic village. The Parish Church of St Thomas on one side and the Sutton Park on the other reinforce the sense of a gateway. Although there is little physical separation between Sutton-in-Craven and Cross Hills to the north, the Conservation Area boundary is clear.

## 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 6.0](#)) 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.



*Restored historic finger post and former gate piers to Sutton Park at the junction of Main Street and Holme Lane*

- Craven House - Grade II-listed
- The Old Manor House - Grade II-listed
- Prospect House - Grade II-listed
- The former Greenroyd Mill - Unlisted
- St Thomas' Church - Grade II-listed
- The Black Bull - Grade II-listed
- West and East Lodges - Grade II-listed



*New build terrace (since 2016) on the site of the former Bay Horse Inn car park. Note the blue slate, timber porches and upvc windows and doors*

## 2.6 Materials

- Walls: coursed gritstone ashlar and rubble for buildings and field boundaries.
- Window reveals: tooled gritstone mullions and transoms.
- Gateposts: tooled and occasionally decorated gritstone monoliths.
- Roofing: Westmorland slate and Yordale Sandstone slates with blue slate on new builds.
- Windows: casement and sashes, generally painted white. Significant alterations and replacements of timber sashes with modern casement and uPVC. (See management recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6.0](#).)
- Pavements: asphalt and Pennine Sandstone flags with gritstone kerbs.
- Surfaces: asphalt and, where surviving, gritstone setts.
- Street furniture: mixture of styles including concrete columns from the 1950s and 1960s. Most are free standing but some are wall mounted.
- Other: Cast-iron railings in a variety traditional forms survive, as do traditional and historic directional finger posts.

## 3.0 Landscape and open space

### 3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of Sutton 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 village sits at the lower slopes of high ground that rises to the south and south-west. These heights provide a dramatic backdrop to the village and can be seen from a variety of locations along the High Street and North Road. Enclosed pasture predominates to the south, south-east and south-west. There are scattered clumps of woodland on the slopes.

To the north, the land drops to the Holme Beck, a tributary of the River Aire and the settlement of Cross Hills. To the east lies Sutton Mills, an area of nineteenth-century terracing and post-war council housing.

The Sutton Beck is a key landscape feature running through the village.

The majority of the historic core is surrounded by late 20th-century development which has resulted in the loss of significant rural context.



### 3.4 Open space assessment

#### **OP1- Sutton Park and the churchyard**

##### ***Strong Contribution***

- Sutton Park is a fine open space with formal planting, carefully maintained greens, a boating lake and a cafe with toilets. For a settlement this size it is a superb resource and at the time of visits (May 2016 and July 2022) it was well used by local people. This and the churchyard have ensured that Sutton Mills did not coalesce with the historic village of Sutton.

#### **OP2 - Land to the south**

##### ***Strong Contribution***

- Until the late twentieth century, Greenroyd Mill, the grade II-listed Church of St Thomas and the Sutton Beck defined the southern limits of the historic core of Sutton. Housing development from the early 1960s onwards has disrupted this relationship between historic village and its rural setting.

- The land between Greenroyd Grove and the grade II-listed Bay Horse Inn (now converted into residential) as well as land to the southeast up the slopes of Knott Hill are the last remaining areas of open landscape adjoining the historic core.
- Although the enclosed fields are an early 20th-century reworking of earlier field boundaries, they help define the edge of the historic core and significantly contribute to the setting of the grade II-listed Bay Horse Inn (see 2.2 above).
- There are fine views out by the Bay Horse Inn (now converted into residential) to Knott Hill (V3) and from Wet Ings Lane (V4), and Hall Drive (see [chapter 4.0](#), views).

**OP3 - Land north east of the conservation area between Skipton Road and the Leeds Liverpool Canal**

***Negligible Contribution***

- Land further east (OP3), although including some substantial elements of possible medieval strip fields within later enclosure, makes a ***negligible*** contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area because it is separated from it by housing and so not visible from within it.

**OP4 - Land south of Holme Beck**

***Some Contribution***

- Beyond the Conservation Area boundary, this open pasture is an important buffer between separate built-up areas to the north and south of Holme Beck. It helps to define the two areas and prevents coalescence.
- A 2010 geophysical survey of this collection of fields indicated the buried remnants of possible medieval field systems.

**OP5 - Land between Crag Lane and housing off Bent Lane**  
***Negligible Contribution***

- Part of this site, between Bent Lane and Croft Hill, has been built on. To the west the field forms part of the arable open countryside setting of Sutton, but it is not visible from within the Conservation Area.
- Crag Lane is a public footpath giving access to an extensive network of paths to the west and access to Earl Crag and Lund's Tower a well-known local viewing spot.

**OP6 - Land between Crag Lane, Willow Way and Crag Farm**  
***Negligible Contribution***

- This pasture field forms part of Crag Farm and is bounded to the south by a mature hedge and to the north by Crag Lane, a public footpath giving access to open country to the west. However, the field is not visible from within the Conservation Area.

## **OP7 - Greenroyd Mill Setting**

### ***Strong Contribution***

- This area is significant for its contribution of the landmark Greenroyd Mill building.



*View into OP7 from Wet Ings Lane showing the historic railings and the importance of open space around Greenroyd Mill*

## 4.0 Views

Views make an important contribution to our ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. A walking tour of the village takes in a variety of general glimpsed views through side passages, lanes and yards to open countryside and further infill development dating from the late 19th century to the early 21st century. There are occasional views of historic buildings such as Sutton Hall and Prospect House but the most dominant features are the converted Greenroyd Mill, Sutton Park, and the slopes of Steeton Moor.

A representative selection of these views has been identified in the Appraisal. They 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.

**V1: Fixed view - Long view from High Street by St Thomas Church.**

- Contextual view from eastern gateway into the village with Sutton Park on one side and St Thomas Churchyard on the other.
- View of Greenroyd Mill illustrating height and massing dominance of the village with the slopes of Sutton Moor beyond.
- To the north of Main Street, the relationship of Sutton Park to the village can be appreciated with good views across the park.
- To the south there is a clear view through the churchyard to Harper's Wood and the slopes of Steeton Moor beyond.



*V1 - looking south over St Thomas's churchyard to the countryside beyond*

**V2: Fixed view - 360 degree view from Harpers Square by Fall Bridge.**

- Sweeping view down High Street.
- View along West Lane with open countryside beyond.
- View down Ellers Road with the Bay Horse Inn in the foreground and the slopes of Steeton Moor beyond.
- View of the grade II-listed gate house to Sutton Hall.



*V2 - looking down Ellers Road with the former Bay Horse Inn (2016) and the slopes of Steeton Moor in the background*

**V3: Fixed view - View from the Bay Horse Inn (now converted into residential).**

- 'Edge of settlement' historic view of open countryside.
- Strong view of Steeton and Sutton Moors.



*V3 - view of OP2 from the corner of the former Bay Horse Inn*

**V4: Dynamic view - Views from Wet Ings Lane.**

- Dynamic views from public footway of the former mill site with original railings intact.
- Views along footway to Fall Bridge.
- Views to the south of Steeton Moor beyond and Bay Horse Farm and Bay Horse Inn.



*V4 - Looking down Wet Ings Lane*

**V5: Fixed view - View from North Road.**

- View of Prospect House, original home of William Hartley, founder of the original Greenroyd Mill.
- View of Greenroyd Mill with Steeton Moor beyond.

**V6: Fixed view - View from junction of Holme Lane and High Street.**

- Strong view of the converted Greenroyd Mill with Steeton Moor beyond.
- View of the grade II-listed Black Bull Inn.
- View of High Street with Craven House at the end with Sutton Moor beyond.

**V7 Dynamic view - View from Holme Lane.**

- Gateway view from the north across Sutton Park with Steeton Moor beyond.
- Dynamic view of Sutton Park from edge of Conservation Area along Holme Lane.
- Sutton Beck along side the road.



*V6 - A strong view of the converted Greenroyd Mill from the junction of Holme lane and High Street*



*V7 - A view across Sutton Park from Holme Lane with Sutton Beck in the foreground*



## 5.0 Traffic and movement

### 5.1 Pedestrian

High Street has very little paved footway. There is a raised length in front of Craven House and opposite, in front of the terraces 41 to 49 High Street. A small area of paving exists along the frontages of 15 to 31 High Street with car parking in front. Otherwise there are no footways in the core of the village and pedestrians are generally forced into the road.

Wet Ings Lane and Gatering Lane together provide a well-used public right of way that in part runs beside the Sutton Beck, with open views south, including pasture associated with Bay Horse Farm.

### 5.2 Vehicle

A number of local people stated that the village gets unacceptably busy at peak times, and the cause is believed to be people seeking to avoid congestion in Keighley. Local people also attest to vehicles ignoring the 20mph speed limit outside the Church of England Primary School on Main Street. Outside peak times, however, the village appeared to have low vehicle movements.

There are few examples of road markings, which greatly enhances the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. There are large blue 'no HGV' signs at the entrance of Fall Bridge attesting to the tendency for HGVs to pass through the village.

### 5.3 Parking

Parking is generally on-street or off-road in back and side lanes. Most of the time this does not significantly affect the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, and may help to slow traffic down. During the school run and at weekends, Main Street by the Church of St Thomas and Sutton Park is very busy with parked cars.

### 5.4 Public transport

There is a regular bus service (66) between Keighley and Skipton passing through Sutton-in-Craven that is suitable for commuters.

## 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**

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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 Sutton-in-Craven 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 Sutton-in-Craven 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 the environment, generally 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 Sutton 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 Sutton-in-Craven 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>

Sutton-in-Craven Parish Council website <https://www.suttonincravenpc.org.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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**Adopted version prepared by** Bob Sydes and Vera Fabiankova

**Reviewed by** Richard Pollard, Alan Baxter and Roy Banks, Craven DC

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