

Cawood Conservation Area Appraisal

November 2021

This appraisal for Cawood conservation area supports the duty of Selby District Council to prepare proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.

For details of the methodology employed in assessing the conservation area and preparing the appraisal, see [Chapter 7.0](#) of this document.

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1.0 Overview of Cawood conservation area

1.1 Purpose and use

Conservation area appraisals help Selby District Council and local communities to preserve the special character 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 character and special interest 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.
- In doing so, 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.
- 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. Further sources of information about the history of the village can be found in [section 7.4.4](#).

1.2 Location and context

Cawood is situated on the south bank of the River Ouse approximately 8 km from Selby on the B1223 and 16 km south of York on the B1222. Cawood is at the crossroads of both these roads. The B1222 crosses the River Ouse over the Grade II listed Cawood Swing Bridge, opened in 1872. The River Wharfe flows into the Ouse approximately 1.6 km to the northwest.

1.3 Conservation area boundary

The boundary is complex as the conservation area covers a large area incorporating the historic Town of Cawood (now classed as a village), the River Ouse and the subsidiary settlements of Church End and Kensbury (also known locally as Keesbury). The use of character zones within this appraisal is intended to clarify this complexity.

A draft appraisal was consulted on in 2021 and the boundary was extended to include the school playing field, Kensbury, and the former ferry landing on the north bank of the River Ouse (see [section 6.3](#) for more details).

The 2021 boundary is shown on the 'Conservation Area boundary' layer of the [interactive map](#).

1.4 Designation history

The Cawood Conservation Area was designated in 1976.

An appraisal was previously prepared in 1995. At that time, the conservation area was more extensive than present, with the site of Kensbury included. Following the 1995 appraisal, the Kensbury portion was excluded and partially developed. The 1995 appraisal recommended that the area called School Playing Fields was included in the conservation area.

In 2021, following public consultation on a draft of this new appraisal, the boundary was extended to include the school playing field, Kensbury and the former ferry landing on the north bank of the Ouse (see section 6.3).

1.5 Topography and geology

The majority of Cawood lies in the Environment Agency's Flood Zone 3 and has benefited from flood defence work that ensures major flood events are controlled. The majority of the historic core except Church End lie in Flood zone 2 suggesting that for much of the historic period Cawood may have resisted major flood events. The settlement lies mostly in Landscape Unit 23, Levels Farmland but borders Landscape Unit 24, River Flood plain (North Yorkshire County Council). The drift geology comprises heavy glacially derived clays and lighter alluvial deposits. The historic landscape setting is defined by late twentieth-century character in the form of industrial farming units. There has been a significant erosion of eighteenth and nineteenth-century enclosure boundaries. The survival of historic boundaries which relate to former strip fields and toft and crofts within the settlement, particularly to the west, is therefore significant.

1.6 Summary of special interest

Cawood is a complex settlement as indicated by the five character zones identified in this assessment (see 'Character Zones' layer of the interactive map). The surviving elements of Cawood Castle – a former palace of the Archbishops of York – and the associated planned medieval town lie at the heart. The Castle Garth and remains of the archbishop's palace form a unique centrepiece, and associated with this is a rare medieval navigable canal, Bishop Dyke. The former burghage plots and narrow tenements (medieval land holdings, sometimes earlier) on Sherburn Road are particularly characterful with a good survival of former shop fronts, part of residential conversions and a sense of enclosure characteristic of urban landscapes. Also distinctive is the largely Georgian development of Water Row. The urban character of Sherburn Street/Market Place and High Street contrast with the more rural character of Wistowgate and Church End. Long scenic views from the north illustrate Cawood's location on the south bank of the River Ouse and its historically close relationship to the river. This remains a strong influence today, as the Environment Agencies flood defences illustrate.

Interactive conservation area map

The interactive map on the following page contains series of layers, each displaying a different piece of information. For example, listed buildings, historic Ordnance Survey maps, the conservation area boundary, etc.

These layers can be hidden and revealed in any combination by 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 boxes alongside the layer names to hide or reveal them.

Note: interactive maps do not currently work on some pdf readers, or on the version of Adobe Reader which is used on many mobile devices such as iPads and mobile phones.


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:

 – return to the contents page

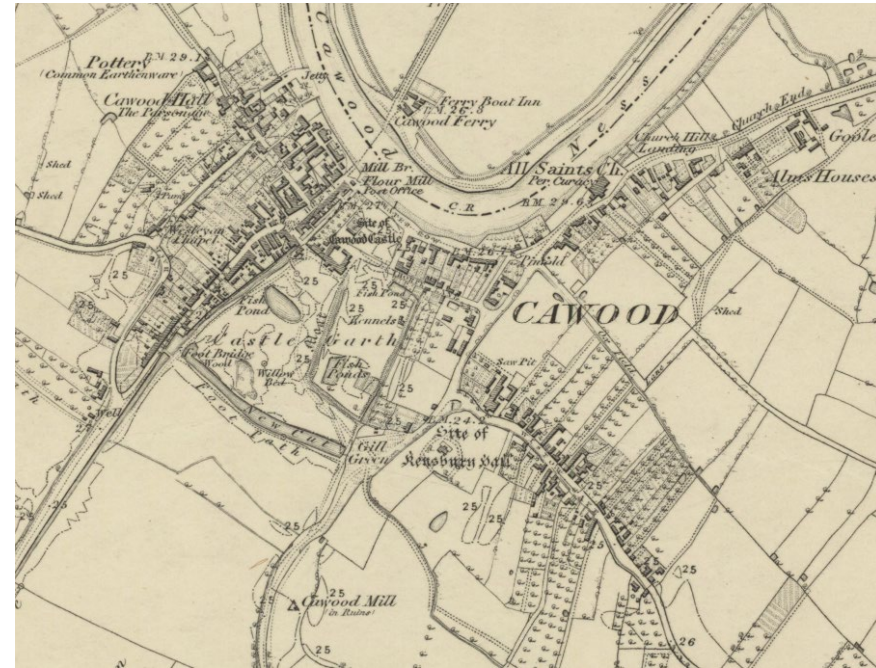
 – access the layered map

 – return to the previous page

2.0 Historical development

Cawood is a village reputedly with its origins firmly in the tenth century when the settlement was granted to the monks of York Minster after the Battle of Brunnanburgh by the Wessex King, Æthelstan. The eleventh century Domesday Book makes no mention of Cawood. However, this does not imply it was not in existence. The Church of All Saints is reputed to have Saxon foundations although there is little physical evidence of this. The core of Cawood is a planned town associated with the economic and social aspirations of the Archbishops of York who were first recorded as having a residence in Cawood in 1181. A licence to crenelate this residence was given in 1271 when the residence appears to have been rebuilt. The Church presumably controlled most of the trade in the town until the reformation and at least one Abbey wharf is known, the site of which lies beyond the precinct wall as shown on the 'Archaeology' layer of the [interactive map](#). This 'Castle' was mostly dismantled in 1647; the gatehouse is the most visible part to survive. The Garth is thought to incorporate the remains of a medieval and possible late Saxon 'garden'.

The Bishop Dyke also still survives. It is thought to have linked with church owned limestone quarries at Sherburn In Elmet and possibly Monk Fryston to the west.



1st edition 6" map of Cawood in 1851

The River Ouse has been important to the settlement since at least Saxon times if not before and prior to the construction of the first swing bridge in the later nineteenth century. The Bishop Dyke, a medieval navigable canal connected to the southern part of the Castle Garth, is a physical reminder of the strategic importance of Cawood. The Dyke connected Cawood to the limestone quarries around Sherburn in Elmet, with the Ouse providing swift transportation of stone to both Selby and York. More recently around the early twentieth century, the North Eastern Railway Company constructed a branch line and station as shown on the 'archaeology' layer of the [interactive map](#) which exemplifies Cawood's continuing importance to the region.

Although only one shop (the Post Office) now remains, sufficient historic shop fronts survive on High Street, Market Place, Rythergate and Sherburn Street to illustrate Cawood's local importance as a retail centre and market until recent decades. The late twentieth century has seen Cawood transformed into a commuter settlement reliant on private car ownership to access work and shopping. The railway closed in the early 1960s and river trade ceased in the mid-twentieth century.

The majority of late twentieth-century growth has been along Wistowgate and Rythergate although a large development occurred in the early 1970s opposite Cawood Castle on Thorpe Lane, itself a product of the mid-nineteenth century (see historic routes on the 'archaeology' layer of the [interactive map](#)).

The [interactive map](#) incorporates an analysis of historic development, principal archaeological zones or sites and historic boundaries and routes. This data is based solely on historic Ordnance Survey maps, the regional Historic Environment Record and site visits. No further archaeological or historic sources were consulted. For further information see [section 7.4](#).

3.0 Architectural and built character

3.1 Spatial and urban character

The village of Cawood is essentially three historically discrete settlements, the planned town of Cawood created by the early monastic houses to 'cash in' on a prime location by the River Ouse and two more agricultural settlements around Kensbury and Church End. The character of Cawood therefore changes within the conservation area, hence the identification of the five character zones that are described in section 3.5 below. The spatial and urban character reflects these differences. As shown on the 'contributions to defined character' layer of the interactive map - the key characteristics are:

Positive

- Former, small, historic planned town centred on Market Place and High Street with historic active river frontages.
- Historic shop fronts conserved but no longer functioning as shops. Only the Post Office remains.
- Defined by River Ouse and swing bridge.
- Church set well back from the centre on Church End.



Centre of the medieval planned town showing the junction of Market Place and Rythergate and former shop front (Grade II listed former butcher's shop). Note the traffic light and street light, both reasonably well set back.



The Grade II listed 8 Market Place, an 18th century building with a 19th century shop front preserved as part of a residential conversion

- Historic town is dominated by Cawood Castle and grounds.
- Some farms still surviving but essentially Cawood is a residential dormitory settlement.
- Three public houses surviving but one, the Ferry Inn on King's Street is looking for new tenants (2020).
- Church End looks and feels like a separate settlement.
- Strong survival of a tight network of historic roads, lanes and alleyways.



The Grade I listed early 15th century gatehouse to Cawood Castle taken from Thorpe Lane

Negative

- There has been substantial late twentieth-century development of former back land, agricultural land and infill of large gardens and former farm crew yards throughout the settlement.
- The boundary between medieval toft and crofts on Wistowgate and open country beyond has been blurred to the south west through late twentieth-century development associated particularly with Maypole Gardens.
- The rear of properties between Sherburn Street and Chestnut Road (formerly Back Lane) have been developed in part, compromising the historic relationship between the rear of Sherburn Street burgage plots and Chestnut Road (Back Lane).
- The former Market Place is used as a car park.



Impact of late 20th century changes to Chestnut Road (formerly Back Lane) and the rear of Sherburn Street properties



The Current uses of the former Market Place

3.2 Boundaries and streetscape

Survival of historic boundaries in Cawood is particularly strong, with medieval burgage plot boundaries surviving along Sherburn Street which is the core of the planned medieval town. The existing terraces mirror earlier tenements at least to the rear between Sherburn Street and Chestnut Road (formerly Back Lane). In other zones, more agricultural toft and croft boundaries survive especially between Wistowgate and Oxfield Lane. Contemporary street furniture is relatively minimal and through traffic has been calmed on Sherburn Street. The key characteristics are:

Positive

- The majority of properties associated with the historic core front straight onto the pavement which is mostly very narrow.
- Terraced properties on Sherburn Street retain long back gardens to the west up to the historic Back Lane (which is now known as Chestnut road).
- The boundaries of properties on Market Place and Sherburn Street on the east side back onto the historic Bishop's Dyke and the boundary of Cawood Castle.
- The majority of these boundaries appear to represent surviving medieval burgage plots as shown on the '1892-93 Historic Map' layer of the [interactive map](#).



View looking down Sherburn Street to the south showing typical brick terraces and narrow pavements reflecting earlier burgage plot boundaries. Note the traffic calming and the street light attached to the property in the foreground

- Larger, grander, eighteenth and nineteenth-century properties elsewhere in the conservation area tend to be set back within sometimes large plots. Those on Water Row have detached gardens leading to the River Ouse, separated by extensive late twentieth-century flood defences.
- Roads are narrow in the centre but wider elsewhere.
- Property boundaries comprise brick walls, hedges and occasional fences.
- Some boundaries off Wistowgate appear relatively mixed, hedging possibly an indication of age. Others are timber fences or single species replacements of earlier boundaries.



18th and 19th century Properties on Water Row looking west with the flood defences (brick wall) to the right(detached gardens beyond)



The Grade II Yew Tree House from Broad Lane. Note the impact of poorly located traffic sign.*



Old hedge along medieval toft and croft boundary taken from Oxfield Lane

Negative

- Sherburn Street is traffic calmed but still (as observed) sometimes carries large vehicles (lorries).
- Roads and pavements are generally asphalt and traffic lights exist at the High Street/Market Place/Rythergate junction.



Traffic lights at the junction of High Street and Market Place taken from Thorpe Lane

3.3 Built forms, styles and details

In the historic central area of Sherburn Street and Market Place, urban forms of housing prevail with terraces being the norm. In the rest of the conservation area particularly Wistowgate, Broad Lane and Church End, farms and farmworkers cottages and terraces prevail.

The key characteristics are:

Positive

- Terraced houses in the historic core with some, particularly on the Market place, retaining former shop windows.
- Away from the centre, there are some grander eighteenth and nineteenth-century detached houses and farms. Some still functioning as in Church End but some converted principally to residential.
- Church End comprises a mix of former agricultural workers terraced cottages and former farms.
- Wistowgate comprises a mix of terraces and individual villas, normally of a mid- to late nineteenth-century in date.
- Former traditional timber shops fronts have largely been retained in Character zone 1, especially on Market Place (see 'Character Zones' layer on the interactive map).



Former agricultural workers terrace opposite All Saints Church



Late 19th century 'villa' on Wistowgate set back behind a hedged and brick walled boundary

Negative

- Although today Cawood is a village, it was initially planned as a medieval town with densely packed burgage plots rather than more spread out tofts and crofts. However, late twentieth and early twenty-first-century developments do not, on the whole respect this character and appearance being generally cul-de-sacs of detached or semi-detached properties.
- Traffic management conforms to Manual for Streets 1 with no attempt to utilise Historic England's Streets for All guidance to ensure that the character and appearance of the conservation area is respected and enhanced.



Late 20th century development off Rythergate at Riverside Court. Note the wide junction splays and house design.



Contemporary approaches to highway design on Maypole Gardens off Wistowgate

3.4 Building materials

The important medieval buildings - the church and Cawood Castle – are constructed of magnesian limestone. The rest of the settlement comprises brown brick, probably sourced locally and dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This earlier brick is handmade and generally irregular and narrow when compared to the later machine-made bricks which tend to be larger and more uniform in colour. The key characteristics are:

Positive

- Magnesian limestone ashlar and rough coursing is employed on the high-status medieval buildings - the church and the castle
- The most common traditional building material is handmade red-brown brick, fired locally from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and used for houses, walls, outbuildings, etc.
- The most common roofing material is red clay pantile but some welsh slate is evident on some of the later nineteenth-century properties.
- Machine-made brick is used on the later nineteenth-century properties.



Example of possible medieval use of magnesian limestone and later hand made red brown brick off Sherburn Street



An example of local late 18th century hand made brick. Note the relatively rough pointing.



A view of the roofscape of properties on Thorpe Lane from Water Row showing traditional clay pantiles and the more recent reconstituted materials used on the late 20th century building on the right.

Negative

- As with the majority of settlements in Selby District, traditional windows and doors have been replaced with uPVC or timber versions that detract significantly from the character and appearance of the conservation area as well as the architectural and evidential values of historic buildings. This trend was identified by the 1995 appraisal.
- Where roofs have been repaired or replaced, non-traditional reconstituted materials have been used.



Example of upvc window replacements on an undesignated early 19th century building on Rythergate



Former early 19th century farm, number 9 Wistowgate showing impact of the use of reconstituted stone pantiles that have replaced original traditional clay pantiles

3.5 Character zones

Character zones were first suggested in the 1995 conservation area appraisal but only practically realised in the 2009 Cawood Village Design Statement, which divided Cawood into four character zones. This present appraisal has identified five zones of discernibly different character within the conservation area, based on their spatial character, architectural and landscape qualities, historical development and the contribution they make to the conservation area.

The features and individual characteristics of each zone that contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area are summarised below. The boundaries of the character zones are mapped on the [interactive map](#) at the front of this appraisal.

3.5.1 Character zone 1: The Old Town

This is the core of the medieval settlement of Cawood formed around Market Place, Rythergate, High Street and Sherburn Road. It backs onto the grounds of Cawood Castle and Castle Garth to the east and Chestnut Lane (the ancient Back Lane) to the west. It incorporates the grounds of Cawood Castle. The boundary has been extended to the south west. The key characteristics are:

- Significant survival of former medieval burgage plots providing evidence of the planned nature of the old town.
- Incorporates Cawood Castle and Garth, an important open space and archaeologically sensitive area.
- Former shop fronts surviving on some properties providing evidence of the historic uses of the town, especially around the former Market Place.

- Terraced properties in narrow plots fronting straight onto the pavement on Sherburn Street.
- Buildings generally two storeys without any loft accommodation evident to the front.
- Building material principally dark brown/red brick with a mix of welsh slate and traditional clay pantiles on the roof.
- Ornamentation is limited to a few key buildings.
- The market place is intact and used for on street parking. The roads are generally narrow and there is little on street parking otherwise. There is some on Rythergate but none on Sherburn Road.
- Sherburn Road itself is traffic calmed with speed bumps although it is still used as a through route for HGV's.



View 8 townscape view to the south west along High Street illustrating character zone 1

3.5.2 Character zone 2: Kensbury (known locally as Keesbury)

Kensbury (known locally as Keesbury) was probably a separate settlement to the town of Cawood centered around Kensbury Hall (Keesbury Hall). This is thought to be part of an extensive manorial landholding belonging to the de Cawood family in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The key characteristics are:

- Significant survival of medieval toft and croft boundaries running from the historic Wistowgate to Oxfield Lane with some survival to the south west of Wistowgate. The settlement almost certainly retained its own open field system to the north east, south and south west.
- Boundary with neighbouring Water Row is the historic Oxfield Lane.
- Largely individual properties.
- The site of Kensbury Hall (known locally as Keesbury Hall), an area of high archeological interest. Although there is no public right of access to the site, it is highly visible from Broad Lane and a public footpath along the southern boundary.



View 3 scenic view of proposed extension to conservation area and site of Kensbury Hall illustrating character zone 2

3.5.3 Character zone 3: Church End

Formerly a separate historic settlement from the planned town of Cawood with the River Ouse forming its north western boundary. At its centre lies the historic church, the Grade I listed All Saints which retains some twelfth-century architecture. The settlement itself is linear and still retains several working farms including the Grade II listed Ouse End Farmhouse which lies close to the conservation area boundary.

- Dominated by the Grade I listed All Saint's Church.
- Group of farms, most still operating.
- Open fields to the south east and the River Ouse to the north and north west.
- Distinct community along Church End.
- Separate nineteenth-century graveyard opposite the church providing a quiet place of contemplation.
- Public footpaths on both sides of the road from which views of the church, river and settlement can be had.
- Long views of the centre of Cawood.
- Views of the 'castle'.
- Early nineteenth-century almshouses (the Grade II listed Nos. 62 to 72 Church End) and former agricultural workers terraced cottages (Nos. 31 to 33 Church End).



View 4. Townscape view along Church End looking south west illustrating character zone 3

3.5.4 Character zone 4: Water Row

- A mix of properties predominately eighteenth century in origin along the bank of the River Ouse with detached gardens running from Water Row to the river now separated by flood defence works.
- Highly visible from the north bank of the River Ouse and fields to the north.



View 5 townscape looking down Water Row to the west illustrating character zone 4

3.5.5 Character zone 5: Riverside and River Ouse

This character zone is recommended for enlargement to incorporate the swing bridge and former ferry site and the old road at Bridge View on the north-east bank.

- The River itself and the banks on either side provide both a visual and historic setting.
- Incorporates the sites of medieval and later ferry crossings and wharves of which the Ferry Inn and the old road at Bridge View are visual reminders.



The River Ouse, illustrating character zone 5

3.6 Heritage assets

The conservation area contains both ‘designated heritage assets’ and other buildings or places that contribute positively to its character and appearance:

3.6.1 Designated heritage assets and positive contributors

Listed buildings (designated heritage assets) are buildings or structures that have been designated by national government as having special historic or architectural interest at a national level, and which are subject to listed building consent. In some conservation areas there are also Scheduled Monuments (archaeology) for which Scheduled Monument Consent is required and Registered Parks and Gardens (landscapes), which are a ‘material consideration’ in the planning system.

These are shown on the [interactive map](#). For further details of listing, see <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/> and to find individual list descriptions, search the National Heritage List for England at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Note: in the case of listed buildings, this document does not identify the extent of the listed building or associated ‘curtilage’ buildings and structures to which listed building consent might apply. Please consult Selby District Council for advice on the extent and curtilage of individual listed buildings.



The Listed grade II 5 Wistowgate

3.6.2 Contributions to defined character

The character and appearance of a conservation area is generally defined by its inherited historic character. This appraisal does not identify and describe definitively every undesignated building, structure, landscape, site or place that contributes positively to this historic character. Instead, a Contributions to Defined Character map layer has been created in the [interactive map](#). This maps those non-designated buildings and structures that fall within the sections of the conservation area which were in existence by, approximately, the mid twentieth century. An explanation of the methodology used to create this map layer is set out in [section 7.2.4](#).

(To understand the historic evolution of the conservation area, view the Historic Development Analysis layer within the [interactive map](#).)

Note: The Local Planning Authority reserves the right to make an assessment of any building or site at any given time, based on further information or analysis. For example, in the event that an historic building or place which may contribute positively to character is not included within the Contributions to Defined Character layer (for example, an outlying cottage), or if a building or place has been included that may not contribute positively to character (for example, where an historic building has been replaced by a modern building), a judgement on the contribution to special character will be made by the Local Planning Authority.

3.6.3 Landmarks

The landmark layer of the [interactive map](#) identifies buildings and landscapes that form visual or historical landmarks in the conservation area. This selection 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 [section 6.2](#)) advises that Selby District Council adopts 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 be further buildings, structures and landscapes that the District Council might consider non-designated heritage assets.

4.0 Landscape character

4.1 Open space assessment

The character and appearance of Cawood 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.

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 [section 7.2.6](#). 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. Trees are a particular feature of open space as well as streetscape and views, providing substantial positive contributions to the character and appearance of a conservation area (see Recommendation 8).

Individual parcels of land are mapped on the [interactive map](#) at the front of this appraisal according to how much contribution they make to the character and appearance of the conservation area: strong, some, none / negligible.

More details of the methodology used in the assessment are contained in [section 7.2](#).

4.2 Open space inside the conservation area

4.2.1 Cawood Castle and Castle Garth

Strong contribution

- Site of archaeological and historic significance.
- Significant asset to the residents of Cawood and used for a variety of recreation including dog walking.



Cawood Castle and Castle Garth

4.2.2 Former Vicarage Garden 01

Strong contribution

- Area of garden bounded by a stone wall along Rythergate.

4.2.3 Former Vicarage Garden 02

Some contribution

- Part of the former Vicarage garden only partially visible from public roads.
- Visible from the rear of back lane properties.

4.2.4 Former Vicarage Garden 03

Negligible contribution

- Part of the former Vicarage garden not visible from public roads.
- Possibly partially visible from the rear of Back Lane properties.

4.2.5 Riverside and River Ouse

Strong contribution

- Incorporates late twentieth-century flood defence works.
- The River Ouse.
- Flood zone 3 with strong views across to the north bank and from the north to the village.



Image of the River Ouse and its banks

4.2.6 Garden of Remembrance

Some contribution

- Peaceful cemetery extension with seating.
- Part of the setting of designated and non-designated assets.



The garden of Remembrance from Water Row

4.2.7 Tofts and crofts 1

Strong contribution

- Area of surviving medieval toft and croft boundaries.
- Important private gardens seen from Oxfield Lane, a public footpath.
- Part of the medieval settlement of Kensbury.



Toft and croft boundaries off Oxfield Lane

4.2.8 Field to the north east of Oxfield Lane

Strong contribution

- Viewed from several points on Oxfield Lane, a public footpath.
- The boundary hedge with Oxfield lane is mature and historic.
- The boundary with Rear of Church End is a historic toft and croft boundary.



Fields to the north east of Oxfield Lane looking north

4.2.9 Rear of Church End

Strong contribution

- Clearly visible from two public footpaths.
- Part of the historic tofts and crofts of the Church End settlement.



Rear of Church End from the south

4.2.10 Sykes Brothers Orchard Area

Strong Contribution

- Area of mature and new fruit trees forming part of the Church End Farm complex.
- Bordering two public footpaths, a mature hedge border with open fields to the south east.



Sykes Brothers Orchard from the public footpath

4.2.11 All Saints Church Yard

Strong contribution

- Graveyard to the church.
- Important open space between Church End and the River Ouse.



All Saints Church Yard from Church End

4.2.12 Land to the rear of Ouse Bank Cottage

Some contribution

- A working farm with late twentieth-century buildings.
- Leylandii hedges to attempt to screen the farm from public footpaths.

4.3 Open space outside the conservation area

4.3.1 Former Vicarage Garden

Negligible contribution

- Part of the former Vicarage garden not visible from public roads.
- Possibly partially visible from the rear of Chestnut Road properties.

4.3.2 School playing field

Strong contribution

- Highly visible from Castle Garth and public footpaths.
- Part of the setting of the Castle Garth scheduled monument.



Cawood CE Primary School from the Castle Garth

4.3.3 Kensbury Moated Site (known locally as Keesbury)

Strong contribution

- Recommended for inclusion within the conservation area.
- Area of high archaeological significance.
- Contains a scheduled monument.
- Important open space with public access.
- Associated with character zone 2.

4.3.4 Former Timber Yard

Negligible contribution

- Possible site of medieval fishpond
- Open space suitable for development subject to archaeology and [section 3.6](#) above.

4.3.5 Land to the south of Northingales Fishponds

Some contribution

- Relatively distant from the main bulk of the conservation area.
- Bounded to the south by the conservation area.
- Can be viewed from Riverside and River Ouse.
- Public footpath running along the riverbank on both sides.

4.3.6 Tofts and crofts 2

Strong contribution

- Continuation of surviving medieval toft and croft boundaries in Toft and Crofts 1.
- Part of the medieval settlement of Kensbury (Keesbury).

5.0 Views

Views make an important contribution to our ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the conservation area. A representative selection has been identified in the appraisal that encapsulate and express the special and unique character of the conservation area (and in some cases the contribution of its landscape setting). More information about the methodology used to assess view can be found in [section 7.2](#).

Cawood is a large village with substantial visual appeal with a variety of different settings. The division of the conservation area into five character zones reflects this. This assessment has picked out key views from which the general character and appearance of the conservation area can be appreciated. The majority of views are dynamic, in which moving along a street or path reveals a changing streetscape or landscape.

Three types of view have been identified. These are mapped on the [interactive map](#) and illustrated on the following pages. The selection is not exhaustive and other significant views might be identified by the council when considering proposals for development or change.

- **Townscape views** within the conservation area which give a sense of the spatial character and architectural quality of the village/townscape. Trees play an important part in these views, but are sometimes intrusive. Because of this, views can vary with the seasons. Views usually blocked by tree cover in the summer can become glimpsed or revealed in the winter months (Views 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9).



Townscape view 1, looking down Rythergate from Anson Grove



Townscape view 2, looking down Sherburn Street from footbridge over the Bishop Dyke

- **Contextual views** which look out to the landscape beyond the conservation area and within the conservation area and give an understanding of its topography and setting (Views 7, 11, 12, 13).
- **Setting views** from outside the conservation area which enable its boundaries and rural setting to be understood and appreciated (Views 3, 10, 14).

Some of these views are dynamic, in which moving along a street or path reveals a changing streetscape or landscape.



Contextual view 12 looking south west to All Saints Church and Church End



Setting view 10, looking towards Cawood Castle from the conservation area boundary to the south and the public footpath

6.0 Management risks, opportunities and recommendations

Selby 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 Cawood Conservation Area in the preparation of this appraisal.

6.1 Enhancements opportunities

There are several potential development opportunities which may negatively impact on the character and appearance of the conservation area which are listed below. As a general principle, all development should seek to enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area and respect the historic grain and character of the site. The guidance recommended in Section 6 will ensure that the decision makers and potential site developers will be aware of exactly what that means.

6.1.1 Former Vicarage Gardens

The old vicarage itself appears to have been empty for some time although as seen from Rythergate appears in reasonable condition and may convert well. The former gardens will lend themselves to various scales of residential development but it will be important to ensure that the front garden (Former Vicarage garden 1) and elements close to the rear of Back lane properties (Former Vicarage Garden 2) are conserved but not over managed. It will be important for instance to ensure that all mature trees are retained.



The non-designated landmark former Vicarage in its grounds from Rythergate

6.1.2 Former Timber Yard

This site borders on the important open space of Cawood Castle Garth. Although it lies outside the conservation area boundary, development will impact heavily on character and appearance. It will be important to ensure that development respect this.

6.1.3 Cardinals Court

This assessment notes that the 1995 assessment recognised that this is a poor development but 'of its time'. However, there is opportunity to redesign the public realm to soften its impact on surrounding heritage assets as well as the character and appearance of the conservation area.



Cardinals Court viewed from the public gateway into the Castle Garth from Thorpe Lane

6.1.4 Church End Farm

Although currently a working farm, this site will, at some point come to the attention of developers who will seek to infill the open spaces and crew yards with residential development. This is an important site within the conservation area and as a working farm makes a substantial contribution to the conservation area in general and the Church End character zone specifically. Any future re-development of this site must ensure that its essential agricultural character is retained through appropriate site and building design.

Advice for the future management of these sites is set out in [section 6](#).



General view of Church End Farm yard

6.2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1: list of local heritage assets

Selby District Council actively supports the creation of a Selby District list of local heritage assets for Cawood and adopts it for development management purposes.

Reason

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

Responsibility

Selby District Council in partnership with the Cawood Parish Council, the Cawood neighbourhood planning group, Historic England, The University of York Archaeology Department and the Council for British Archaeology.

Recommendation 2: design guidance

Selby District Council works with other organisations and partners to prepare and adopt design guidance for all development within conservation areas including use of materials that can be used by development management and conservation advisers to inform the development management process.

Reason

To ensure 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. Also noted in the 1995 appraisal.

Responsibility

Selby District Council in partnership with North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England and the Cawood Parish Council.

Recommendation 3: article 4 directions

Article 4 Directions or similar mechanisms are adopted to remove current permitted development rights for the control of boundaries; windows and doors; rear yards and gardens within the conservation area. Also noted in the 1995 appraisal.

Reason

To ensure that any future proposals to replace windows, doors and roofing material as well as rear yard and garden development is informed by design guidance (see above) and conservation advice.

Responsibility

Selby District Council

Recommendation 4: highways design

Specific design guidance is required for the maintenance and management of highways, roads, pavements and private driveways within conservation areas that seeks to enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas. We strongly recommend that Historic England's *Streets for All* and the government's *Manual for Streets 2* guides this work.

Reason

To ensure that all upgrades and repairs to existing highways including street lights, signage and painted lines and all new development enhance rather than detract from the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Responsibility

Selby District Council, North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England.

Recommendation 5: tree preservation orders

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

Reason

To enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area through appropriate planning controls and evidence. Also noted in the 1995 appraisal.

Responsibility

Selby District Council in partnership with the Cawood Parish Council and neighbourhood planning group as well as landowners and residents.

Recommendation 6: carbon reduction and climate adaptation

Selby District Council should prepare and publish guidance for climate adaptation retrofitting of historic properties within conservation areas, to provide guidance to homeowners and

developers on how to retrofit buildings whilst conserving and enhancing the character and appearance of both historic properties and conservation areas. This guidance should incorporate advice on appropriate insulation strategies, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), window and door enhancement or replacements (see recommendation 3), photovoltaic panels as well as the siting of air source heat pumps and the impacts of ground source heat pumps on sub-surface archaeology.

Reason

To ensure that the carbon reduction and climate adaptation and retrofitting of historic and older properties conserves the character and appearance of conservation areas.

Responsibility

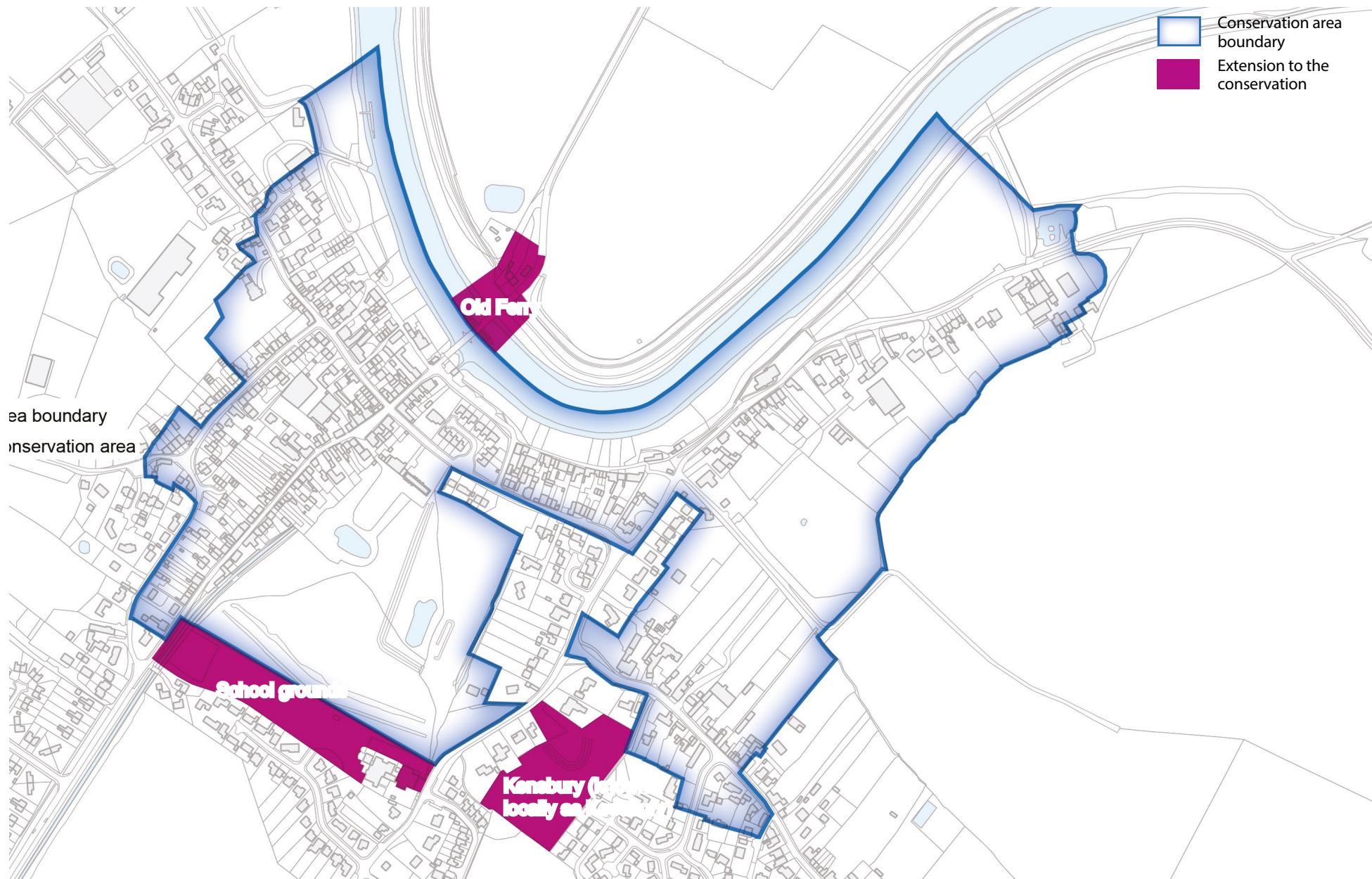
Selby District Council in partnership with Historic England (HE); the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), and the Energy Saving Trust, and the Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

6.3 Boundary changes

A draft version of this report was consulted in 2021 (see [section 7.3](#) for more detail). This proposed extending the conservation area in three locations:

- Kensbury (locally known as Keesbury). This area seems to have been incorporated in the original 1976 designation, but since then it has been partially developed and was removed from the conservation area. It is partially afforded protection in the form of a scheduled monument of some of the site. In order to manage the historic and archaeological significance of the whole site, and in recognition of its strong contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area, the whole site should be re-incorporated within the conservation area.
- School playing fields. This site was recommended for incorporation into the conservation area in the 1995 appraisal but this was never implemented. It is proposed to reincorporate because of its strong contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area and as a landscape buffer to any possible future expansion of the late twentieth-century housing on Great Close.
- Old Ferry. This area should be incorporated into the Cawood Conservation Area because of its connection with the historic pre-bridge ferry crossing and the survival of the old road. The archaeological and historic values are therefore high.

Following public consultation, these proposals to extend the conservation area boundary were adopted by Selby District Council, and the boundary has been amended accordingly.



Cawood Conservation Area – 2021 boundary changes

7.0 Technical terms, further information and methodology

7.1 Technical terms and definitions

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	
Term	Definition
At risk:	an historic building, structure, landscape, site, place or archaeology, which is threatened with damage or destruction by vacancy, decay, neglect or inappropriate development
Designated heritage asset:	buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas, landscapes or archaeology that are protected by legislation: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield and Conservation Area
Non-designated heritage asset:	a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which does not have the degree of special interest that would merit designation at the national level, e.g. listing
Setting:	the aspects of the surroundings of an historic building, structure, landscape, site, place, archaeology or conservation area that contribute to its significance
Significance:	the special historical, architectural, cultural, archaeological or social interest of a building, structure, landscape, site, place or archaeology – forming the reasons why it is valued

STREETSCAPE/LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND WAYS OF DESCRIBING THEM	
Term	Definition
Active frontage:	ground floor level frontages that are not blank, in order to encourage human interaction. For example, windows, active doors, shops, restaurants and cafes
Amenity:	elements that contribute to people's experience of overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the interrelationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity
Building line:	the position of buildings relative to the edge of a pavement or road. It might be hard against it, set back, regular or irregular, broken by gaps between buildings, or jump back and forth
Burgage plot	A medieval property in a town or village typically consisting of a house on the narrow street frontage of a long and narrow plot of land.
Enclosure:	the sense in which a street feels contained by buildings, or trees
Historic plot:	for the purposes of this document, this means the land and building plot divisions shown on nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey maps
Landmark:	a prominent building or structure (or sometimes space). Its prominence is normally physical (such as a church spire) but may be social (a village pub) or historical (village stocks)
Legibility:	the ability to navigate through, or 'read', the urban environment. Can be improved by means such as good connections between places, landmarks and signage

STREETSCAPE/LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND WAYS OF DESCRIBING THEM

Term	Definition
Massing:	the arrangement, shape and scale of individual or combined built form
Movement:	how people and goods move around – on foot, by bike, car, bus, train or lorry
Public realm:	the publicly-accessible space between buildings – streets, squares, quaysides, paths, parks and gardens – and its components, such as pavement, signage, seating and planting
Roofscape:	the ‘landscape’ of roofs, chimneys, towers, spires etc.
Streetscape:	the ‘landscape’ of the streets – the interaction of buildings, spaces and topography (an element of the wider townscape, see below)
Tofts and crofts	Tofts were the enclosed productive land of a house plot in the Middle Ages. A croft was an enclosed field used for crops or pasture, typically attached to the toft and worked by the occupier.
Townscape	the ‘landscape’ of towns and villages – the interaction of buildings, streets, spaces and topography
Urban grain:	the arrangement or pattern of the buildings and streets. It may be fine or coarse, formal or informal, linear, blocky, planned, structured or unstructured

ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS/STYLES

Term	Definition
Edwardian:	correctly refers to the period from 1901 to 1910, the reign of King Edward VII, but often used in a more general way to refer to the whole period from 1900 to 1914.

ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS/STYLES

Term	Definition
Georgian:	dating to between 1714 and 1830, i.e. during the reign of one of the four Georges: King George I to King George IV
Vernacular:	traditional forms of building using local materials. In Selby District this typically features pan tile roofs, sliding sash windows, handmade red bricks and Magnesian limestone
Victorian:	dating to between 1837 and 1901, i.e. during the reign of Queen Victoria

BUILDING MATERIALS AND ELEMENTS

Term	Definition
English bond brickwork:	an arrangement of bricks with courses showing the short side (headers) separating courses showing the long side (stretchers)
Flemish bond brickwork:	an arrangement of bricks in which the short side (headers) and long side (stretchers) alternate in each course
Roughcast:	outer covering to a wall consisting of plaster mixed with gravel or other aggregate, giving a rough texture.
Rubble stone:	irregular blocks of stone used to make walls
Ashlar:	stone walling consisting of courses of finely jointed and finished blocks to give a smooth appearance
Hipped roof:	a pitched roof with four slopes of equal pitch
Pitched roof:	a roof with sloping sides meeting at a ridge. Include m-shaped roofs, hipped roofs and semi-hipped

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 Designation and management of conservation areas

What are conservation areas?

Conservation areas are areas of 'special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' – in other words, they exist to protect the features and the characteristics that make a historic place unique and distinctive.

- They were introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967. They need to have a definite architectural quality or historic interest to merit designation.
- They are normally designated by the local planning authority, in this case Selby District Council.

Effects of conservation area designation

- The Council has a duty, in exercising its planning powers, to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area.
- Designation introduces some extra planning controls and considerations, which exist to protect the historical and architectural elements which make the areas special places.
- To find out how conservation areas are managed and how living in or owning a business in a conservation area might affect you, see Historic England's guidance pages on [Conservation Areas](#) and [Works in a Conservation Area](#).

Best practice

Two Historic England publications provided relevant and widely-recognised advice that informed the methodology employed to prepare the appraisal:

- [Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 \(Second edition\), English Heritage \(2019\)](#)
- [The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 \(Second Edition\) 2017](#)

Other documents and sources that were consulted are listed in [section 7.4](#) below.

7.2.2 Process of preparing this appraisal

The preparation of an appraisal for the conservation area involved the following steps:

- A re-survey of the area and its boundaries;
- A review of the condition of the area since the last appraisal was undertaken to identify changes and trends;
- Identification of views which contribute to appreciation of the character of the conservation area;
- A description of the character of the area and the key elements that contribute to it;
- Where appropriate, the identification of character zones where differences in spatial patterns and townscape are notable that have derived from the way the area developed, its architecture,

social make-up, historical associations and past and present uses;

- An assessment of the contribution made by open space within and around the conservation area
- Identification of heritage assets and detracting elements; and,
- Recommendations for future management of the conservation area.

7.2.3 Heritage assets

The appraisal identifies buildings, structures, sites, places and archaeology which contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area, and those that do not. These include:

- **Statutory listed buildings** are buildings and structures that have, individually or as groups, been recognised as being of national importance for their special architectural and historic interest. The high number of nationally listed building plays an important part in the heritage significance of many of district's conservation areas. Listed buildings are referred to as designated heritage assets. Listed buildings are referred to as designated heritage assets. The location and grade of listed buildings in this conservation area are taken from GIS files from the National Heritage List for England, which is maintained by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>).
- **Scheduled monuments** are nationally important archaeological sites (and sometimes historic buildings and structures) that are given legal protection against unauthorised change. Scheduled monuments are designated heritage assets. The location and

details of any scheduled monuments in this conservation area have been taken from GIS files from the National Heritage List for England, which is maintained by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>).

7.2.4 Contributions to defined character

The character and appearance of a conservation area is generally defined by its inherited historic character. This appraisal does not identify and describe definitively every building, structure, landscape, site or place that contributes positively to this historic character. Instead, a Contributions to Defined Character map layer has been created in the [interactive map](#). By applying the following methodology, this la maps those non-designated buildings and structures that fall within the sections of the conservation area that were in existence by, approximately, the mid twentieth century:

- The map layer has been created by combining analysis of historic mapping and settlement evolution with site visits and Google Street View.
- Historic England's [Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management; Advice Note 1 \(2019\)](#) includes a set of criteria that has been used to help identify buildings and structures, including:
 - Does it have significant historic associations with features such as the historic road layout, burgage plots, a town park or a landscape feature?
 - Does it have historic associations with local people or past events?

- Does it reflect the traditional functional character or former use in the area?
- Does its use contribute to the character or appearance of the area?
- Reference was also made to advice contained in the Historic England publication [Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7 \(2016\)](#)
- Buildings and structures may make a positive Contribution to Defined Character regardless of recent alterations such as window, door, shopfront or roof replacements, or extensions, if the underlying historical integrity or authenticity of the asset is preserved.
- The extent of the contribution made by a building to the character and appearance of the conservation area is not limited to its street elevations but also depends on its integrity as an historic structure and the impact it has in three dimensions. Rear elevations can be important, as can side views from alleys, yards, lanes, footpaths and open space.
- Buildings, structures, landscapes, sites or places that lie outside the zone identified in the Contributions to Defined Character map layer are, on the whole, considered to be those which do not contribute positively to the character of the conservation area. In many instances, these buildings are part of mid to later twentieth century housing development that is not considered to reflect the defined character and appearance of the conservation area (by virtue of scale, massing, materials of buildings and/or by nature of factors such as the layout of the development).
- Outside of such housing developments there may be examples of modern buildings that have been designed to reflect local character, but because these are modern dwellings, they do not contribute to the defined character of the conservation area.
- The Local Planning Authority reserves the right to make an assessment of any building or site at any given time, based on further information or analysis. For example, in the event that an historic building or place which may contribute positively to character is not included within the Contributions to Defined Character layer (for example, an outlying cottage), or if a building or place has been included that may not contribute positively to character (for example, where an historic building has been replaced by a modern building), a judgement on the contribution to special character will be made by the Local Planning Authority.

7.2.5 Assessing views

Views make an important contribution to our ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the conservation area.

A representative selection has been identified in the appraisal that encapsulate and express the special and unique character of the conservation area (and in some cases the contribution of its landscape setting).

Three types of view have been identified:

- **Townscape views** within the conservation area which give a sense of the spatial character and architectural quality of the village

- **Contextual views** which look out to the landscape beyond the conservation area and give an understanding of its topography and setting.
- **Setting views** from outside the conservation area which enable its boundaries and rural setting to be understood and appreciated.

In addition, these three types of views can also be categorised as either:

- views from fixed positions to focal points (such as a church), or as
- dynamic views (experience and evolving along a route, such as a street).

The methodology applies best practice from Historic England's advice document [The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 \(Second Edition\) 2017](#). Central to this is an analysis of the 'significance' of each view in terms of its historical, architectural, townscape, aesthetic and community interest, and of the key landmarks or heritage assets visible within it.

7.2.6 Open space assessment

The character of a conservation area can be affected not just by the buildings in it, but also by open space inside and outside its boundaries. The appraisals therefore include an assessment of the value of such spaces to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Definition

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.

Analysis

The analysis considered open space inside and immediately outside the conservation area. Seasonal variations, particularly leaf growth, may make a difference to the contribution of open space at different times of year.

Fieldwork was combined with an analysis of historic mapping and other secondary sources. From this, the following factors were taken into account in assessing the contribution of open space to the character and appearance of each Conservation Area:

1. the historical relationship and function of open space
2. its contribution to the form and structure of historical settlements
3. how open space is experienced and viewed from within the Conservation Area
4. how the pattern of historic settlements and their relationship to the wider landscape can be understood when looking in from outside

Based on this assessment, the contribution of open space to the conservation area is shown on the [interactive map](#). It is graded into three different categories: 'strong contribution', 'some contribution' and 'no / negligible contribution'.

7.2.7 Historic Development analysis

This layer is based on an assessment of the 1854 6" OS map, the 1888 25" and subsequent 1904, 1933 and 1954 25" OS maps. The Historic Core is based on both the extent of settlement at the time of the 1st edition 6" map and the regional historic landscape characterisation project. All subsequent graphic depictions are based on an analysis of historic maps and on-site observations. The layers are not meant to be definitive. They are a reasonable guide to the general pattern of settlement growth. Unless otherwise stated, the eighteenth century is generally subsumed into the historic core.

7.2.8 Archaeology, including historic routes and historic boundaries

Historic routes are based on a study of historic maps and are designed to illustrate the historic grain of a settlement. The historic boundaries are based on an assessment of early maps, the regional historic landscape characterisation projects and professional judgement. They are not definitive and should be used as a guide only. Archaeological depictions are designed to illustrate areas of significant interest rather than the presence or absence of all archaeological potential. Archaeological areas are based on brief assessments of the regional Historic Environment Record and key recent archaeological texts.

7.3 Statement of community engagement

Due to Corona Virus restrictions throughout 2020 and the early part of 2021, community engagement in the preparation of this conservation area appraisal prior to formal public consultation was limited.

The principal author had several impromptu conversations with members of the public during the final data gathering phase which revealed a number of concerns that had previously been picked up by the appraisal team and Selby District Council.

An online public consultation for the draft appraisal was run by Selby District Council between 18 June 2021 and 30 July 2021. Responses were received from 3 residents, the Cawood Parish Council; the Cawood Archaeology Group; the Ward Councillor, Cllr Cattanach; and, the North Yorkshire Principal Archaeologist. Key issues raised were:

- Historical narrative needed rewriting.
- Names of roads etc. needed checking – many typos.
- Agreement on the recommendations although some doubt expressed by one correspondent on the proposed school playing field extension.

7.4 Sources and further information

7.4.1 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 (July 2021).
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan.
selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf

Selby District Local Plan, Selby District Council (2005).
selby.gov.uk/selby-district-local-plan-sdlp-2005

7.4.2 Supplementary planning documents

Cawood Village Design Statement. Selby District Council (2009).

Cawood: An Assessment of the Architectural and Historic Interest of the Village: Roger Wools, 1995

7.4.3 Guidance

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management; Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second edition), Historic England (2019).
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).
historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/

Streets for All, Historic England (2018)
historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/streetsfor-all/heag149-sfa-national/

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

Traditional Windows, their care, repair and upgrading: Historic England (2017)
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](#)

[The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings \(SPAB\) advice](#)
[Building Conservation – Retrofit in Heritage Buildings](#)

[Sustainable Traditional Buildings Alliance \(STBA\) – Responsible Retrofit Knowledge Centre](#)

7.4.4 Reference

National Heritage List for England, Historic England

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Ordnance Survey mapping

National Library of Scotland 1st edition OS maps 1849 to 1936 for England

<https://maps.nls.uk/>

North Yorkshire and York Historic landscape Characterisation

<https://maps.northyorks.gov.uk/connect/analyst/mobile/#/main?mapcfg=HLC>

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character

https://maps.northyorks.gov.uk/connect/analyst/mobile/#/main?mapcfg=Landscape_characterisation

Heritage Gateway

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

Open Domesday

<https://opendomesday.org/>

North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

Yorkshire West Riding: Sheffield and the South (Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of England), Harmell, Pevsner and Sharples (2017)

Finding Iron Age and Roman Cawood, Margaret Brearly and Dr Jon Kenny, Cawood Heritage (2019).

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Reviewed by Robert Hradsky

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