# Appraisal of Proposed Glusburn Conservation Area

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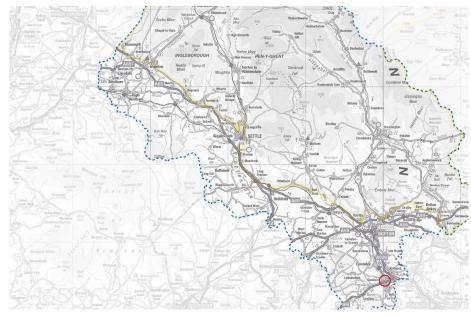


# 1.0 Overview

# 1.1 Proposed conservation area designation

Following independent analysis and public consultation, it is proposed that a proposed conservation area should be designated in Glusburn in order to conserve and enhance its special architectural and historic character, in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The proposed boundary is shown on the interactive map on page 6 of this report. It incorporates the historic core as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and areas of pasture and open space that are an important element of setting comprising, in part, surviving field historic boundaries which reflect the rural setting and agricultural economy and land management of the settlement.

What follows immediately below is an explanation of the special historic and architectural character and appearance that would be protected and enhanced by the designation of the proposed conservation area.



Location of Glusburn

The rest of the document is set out as an appraisal to be adopted when the proposed conservation area is designated by the council. This follows the format and methodology of other proposed conservation area appraisals adopted by the council in 2023. Further information about this project and the methodology employed can be found in the document Introduction to *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.

# 1.2 Special interest of the proposed conservation area

Glusburn is a small, dispersed agricultural village with a mid-19th century textile mill (Hayfield's Mill) and associated terraced housing. The village's rural origins are still apparent in the good survival of vernacular and agricultural buildings on Green Lane and former outlying farms and cottages. The historic landscape setting, including pasture, comprises, in part, surviving field historic boundaries that were historically associated with and managed as part of the farms in the proposed conservation area. This landscape is therefore integral to the special interest of the proposed conservation area. Hayfield's Mill and associated development is substantially complete and makes a substantial historical, architectural and townscape contribution to the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area. The main mill building is fine example of late 19th century industrial architecture, which contributes positively to its townscape and landscape setting. Views along and down Green Lane provide a particularly picturesque semi-rural scene. with a backdrop of high moors. The associated industrial terracing and the Glusburn Institute are also part of the mill's wider contribution to the history and built character of the village. The development of the terracing over a thirty-year period reflects the success of Mill, which was still producing textiles in the late 20th century.

Some historic buildings such as farms and weavers cottages have been altered in the late 20th and early 21st century (eg with extensions, uPVC windows), so further research will uncover more original fabric than is evident. Many elements of the original streetscape survive including sandstone setts and a complete suite of original sandstone flagged footways.

The historic settlement is visually and spatially connected to the much-expanded Cross Hills and in danger of losing its individuality through further development. Two green wedges south of Colne Road, off Shutt Lane and north by Town End Farm, are vital to maintaining the historic separation between the two. Fields off Green Lane also play an important role in define the edge and form of the historic settlement.

# 1.3 Conservation area appraisals

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

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

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

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

You can find further information about proposed 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.

# 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:

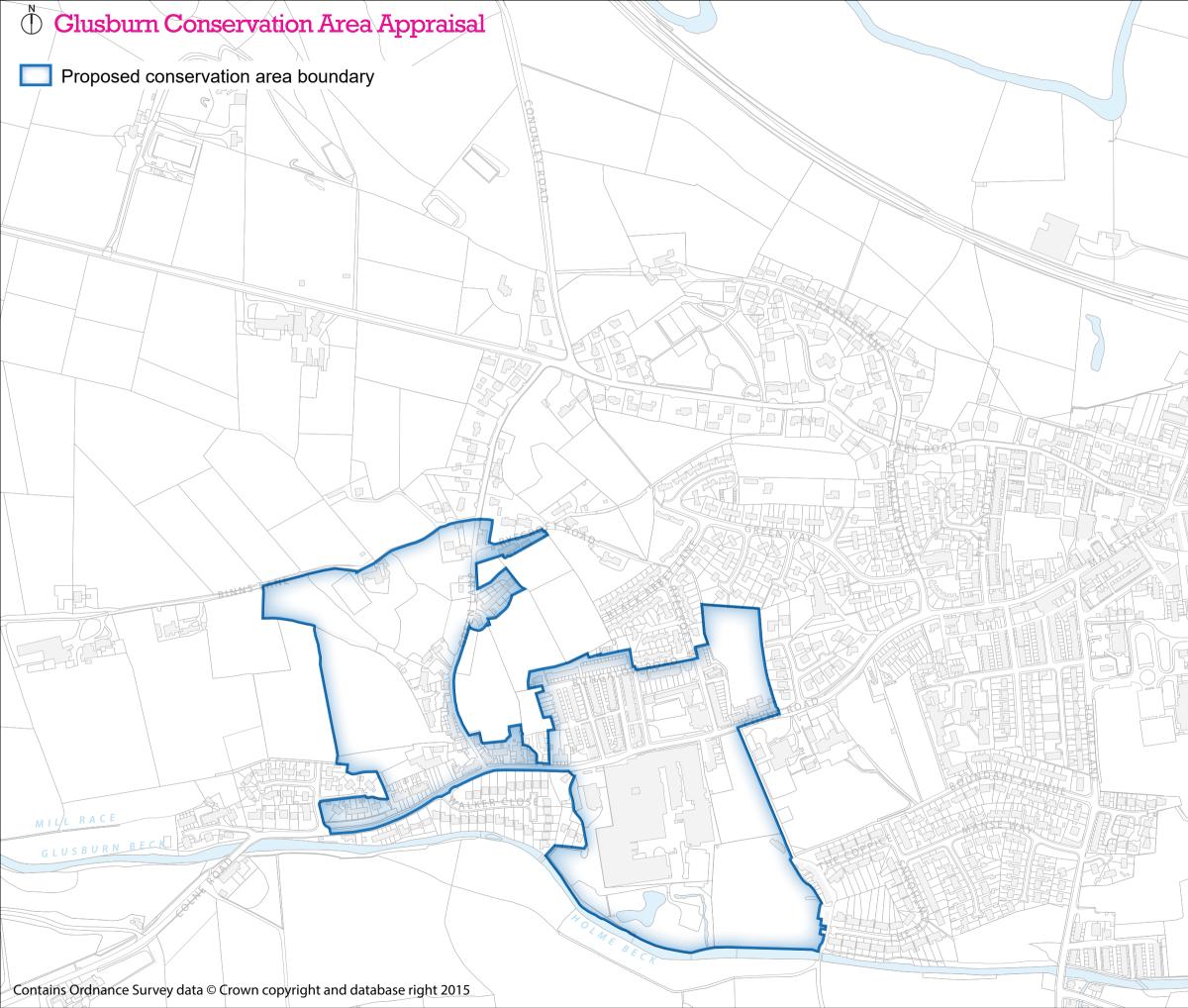
Click the contents page to reach individual sections, or use the 'bookmarks panel'.

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



## 2.0 Character

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

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

- Glusburn is mentioned in the Domesday Book
   (as translated and made available through Open Domesday) but with little indication of size.
- There does not appear to have been a medieval church;
   by 1700, Glusburn was under the parish of Kildwick.
- The economy was before the 19th century predominantly farming, with – as was common in much of the Yorkshire Pennines – spinning and weaving as a secondary occupation.

- The original corn mill, Glusburn Mill (now converted to residential and possibly early medieval in origin) was water powered and lay a short distance to the west but was never converted to steam and unusually, as far as can be ascertained was never used for textile production.
- Several properties including some terraces such as
   5-15 Green Lane and Green End cottages appear to be early 19th century weavers cottages but the majority of buildings seem associated with farming.
- By the 1860s Hayfield Mill was established, followed closely by the construction of textile workers terraced housing (Croft Head Terrace). The mill was still operating as a textile mill well into the late 20th century. The premises are now owned by Cirteq Ltd.

 Hartley Street was added in the late 19th century followed by Croft Street in the 1920s. Further additions included Bungalow Road in the 1930s and the developments of Walkers Close between the A6068 and the Holme Brook in the late 20th century.

# 2.2 Spatial and urban character

- The 1853 Ordnance Survey map depicts a small rural settlement clustered around the junction of Green Lane and Colne Road with some linear development along the 18th century Keighley to Colne Turnpike Road.
   Scattered farms are shown to the north off Green Lane and beyond. Many of the clustered buildings and small farms survive but the Colne Road properties have all disappeared by the early 19th century.
- The undesignated Hayfields Mill is the most dominant structure in the settlement. It fronts directly onto Colne Road with its tall stone chimney set behind the main building. Both have a strong visual presence from Colne Road and from the landscape around.

- The Mill is a formidable three/four story industrial building with original Crittall windows on part of the structure largely intact.
- The most significant feature of the built environment after the mill is the back to back industrial terracing off Colne Road and the Grade II listed Glusburn Institute and public baths built in 1892 with clock tower added in 1911. Although many of the individual properties have replacement windows, doors and added porches, the ensemble of street, surfaces and buildings creates a strong visual character with significant historic resonance.
- At the junction of Colne Road and Green Lane many of the buildings shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map survive although several have been altered in the late 20th century.

- The Listed Grade II 1 & 3 Harrison Place (early 18th century) and Glusburn Old Hall (early 17th century) are the two most prominent early buildings. Although much altered, the short terraces on Green Lane (5-15) are typical of early 19th century weavers cottages.
- Surviving areas of pasture off Green Lane and the limited spread of 20th and 21st century development help to retain historic character and inhibit the coalescence of Glusburn with Cross Hills to the east.



Glusburn Old Hall and its setting



1-3 Harrison Place

# 2.3 Public open space

- A sports field with facilities for cricket and football lies between the Glusburn Beck and Colne Road immediately by Hayfields Mill.
- The Primary School playing field off Colne Road is an important publicly accessible space and helps to separate the settlements of Cross Hills and Glusburn.

# 2.4 Relationship with other settlements

- Glusburn forms part of a much larger built up area which includes the historic settlements of Cross Hills to the east and Sutton-in-Craven to the south.
- The playing fields of Glusburn Community Primary School and an area of open space between Institute Street and Beanlands Drive are all that inhibits a coalescing of Glusburn with Cross Hills.



The Glusburn Institute

# 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 Proposed conservation area. This selection – listed below - is not exhaustive. It includes both designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and nondesignated 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.

- Hayfield Mill, Colne Road undesignated
- Glusburn Institute, Colne Road Grade II



Hayfield Mill

# 2.6 Materials and palette

- Walls: Dressed sandstone for buildings and boundary walls. Render (whitewashed and painted) is used on many buildings.
- **Gateposts: Sandstone**
- Roofing: Stone slates (Westmorland).
- Windows: Millstone Grit sandstone quoins and window dressings including mullions and transoms. Timber casements and sashes generally painted white. Replacement windows are common - uPVC and stained timber. Original Crittall windows in the mill. The modern character and materials of uPVC double glazing replacements is harmful to the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area (see recommendation 3 in Chapter 6 below).



Original sandstone setts off Colne Road

- Pavements: Asphalt with granite kerbs on Colne Road. Original sandstone flags and kerbs on terraced streets.
- Street surfaces: Asphalt on main roads. Terraced streets have some sandstone setts visible. More may survive beneath poorly maintained asphalt.
- Street furniture: Plain galvanised steel lighting columns with simple luminaires.



A listed grade II historic milestone on Colne Road



A close up of crittal windows on the front façade of Hayfield Mill

# 3.0 Landscape and Open Space

# 3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of the proposed Glusburn 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 proposed 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 3.3 below according to how much contribution they make to the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area. The following categories are used:

## **Purple:**

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

In the assessment that follows, cross-refer to chapter 4 for a description of the views mentioned.

## **Yellow:**

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

#### **Brown:**

Open space that makes no or negligible contribution to character and appearance of the Proposed conservation area (development in these areas is unlikely to impact on the character and appearance of the Proposed conservation area).

## 3.3 Open space assessment

## **OP1 - Land north of Binns Lane**

# **Strong Contribution**

Important group of fields with dry stone walls that make a strong contribution to the proposed conservation area and help define the historic 'edge of settlement' and maintain the character of the dispersed former farms and farm cottages of historic Glusburn, including Lingfield Hall.

## **OP2 - Land south of Binns Lane**

# **Strong Contribution**

- There are strong views from public footpaths.
- The fields immediately west of OP3 retain enclosure boundaries that may reflect late medieval enclosure due to their irregular form.
- Important part of the setting of the Listed Grade II Glusburn Old Hall.
- Superb views to the south from Binns Lane to Steeton and Sutton Moors with a view of Lund's Tower.

## OP3

## **Some Contribution**

These two areas make some contribution to the character and setting of the proposed conservation area and help retain the dispersed character of historic settlement along Green Lane but some sympathetic small scale development could both retain character and add value.

#### OP4

# **Negligible Contribution**

- This area is not visible from significant parts of the proposed conservation area and makes no contribution to the character or appearance of the proposed conservation area. The northern part however is visible from the Listed Grade II Ryecroft Farmhouse to the north.
- Recent development, since the commissioning of this appraisal on lands adjacent Green Lane although in some ways sympathetic to character.

## **OP5 - Land south of river**

# **Strong Contribution**

- Very significant pasture fields that rise above the Holme Beck incorporating a number of public footpaths.
- Excellent views to the north, especially from Bent Lane.
- Good views of Hayfield Mill chimney.
- Important buffer to the proposed conservation area.

# **OP6 - Mill and mill grounds**

## **Strong Contribution**

- Although not strictly open space, the mill buildings are included in this area of open space because if they are ever to be converted to residential, then the context within which they sit (the surrounding land) will need to be factored in to the overall design.
- Important open space that includes the sports field and woodland behind Hayfield Mill.

Helps to prevent the coalescence of Cross Hills and Glusburn and provides open space along the beck.

## **OP7 - Land north of Colne Road**

# **Strong Contribution**

Although not visible from Colne Road, this is an important field that helps to define the historic (late 19th century) settlement of Glusburn. The field helps to separate the settlements of Cross Hills and Glusburn.



View of OP6 from Colne Road

# **OP8 - School playing fields**

## **Strong Contribution**

 The Primary School playing field off Colne Road is an important publicly accessible space and helps to separate the settlements of Cross Hills and Glusburn.  The style of housing does little to enhance the historic character of Glusburn and the area is therefore now excluded from the proposed conservation area and downgraded as to its contribution to the proposed conservation area.

## **OP9 - Land East of Green Lane**

# **Negligible contribution**

- In 2016 this area of land was identified as making a strong contribution to the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area of Glusburn comprising historic boundaries and open fields.
- The area was originally within the proposed conservation area. Since then, the area has been developed into a typical suburban estate of detached, semi-detached and terrace housing.
- The service roads are sinuous suburban styles and car parks are common.



New development at OP9 off Green Lane (contrast with the photograph on page 19, V1). Note the blue slate roof covering

# 4.0 Views

# 4.1 Purpose and methodology

Views make an important contribution to the ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area. A representative selection has been identified in the Appraisal that encapsulate and express the special character of the proposed conservation area, and the contribution of its landscape setting. Some of these views are dynamic, whereby moving along a street or path reveals a changing streetscape or landscape.

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

The views are described over the following pages and identified on the Views layer of the interactive map.

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

# 4.2 Description of views

## V1 Fixed view: View from Green Lane

Visually stunning view across the Holme Beck Valley with the roofs of 18th and 19th century buildings in foreground, framed to the east by the substantial drystone retaining wall to the raised pasture field lining Green Lane. This view which captures part of the surviving historic 'edge of settlement' is important in defining the rural context of Glusburn. Photo taken in 2016 prior to the development of OP9.



V1 – visually stunning view across the Holme Beck Valley with the roofs of 18th and 19th century buildings in foreground from Green Lane. taken in 2016 before the development of OP9 on the left

# **Dynamic view: Gateway view from Colne Road**

View of Hayfields Mill, chimney and the clock tower of the Glusburn Institute representing the most informative view of the mill complex. Open space of the Glusburn Community Primary School allows excellent views through to the mill and the landscape beyond.

# Fixed view: View of Hayfields Mill from Croft Head **Terrace**

Revealing view of the main elevation of the Mill from the earliest terrace constructed for textile workers. The backdrop of Sutton and Steeton Moor provides a picturesque setting.



View of Hayfields Mill, chimney from V2



V3 – view of Hayfields Mill from Croft Head Terrace

# V4 Fixed view: View up Croft Head Terrace

Despite the obvious additions of external porches Croft Head Terrace still evokes an earlier age with its poorly maintained road surface and original sandstone flagged footways.

# **V5** Fixed view: View up Green Lane

The view from Colne Road takes in much of the original early 19th century settlement and with glimpses of green fields behind number 6 Green Lane clearly illustrates the legibility of the historic core of this part of Glusburn.



*V4* – *view up Croft Head Terrace* 



V5 – view up Green Lane

# V6 Fixed view: View across Green Lane from public footpath

- Although very close to Green Lane and V1, the view from this public footpath illustrates the wider context of Glusburn with the slopes of Steeton Moor in the distance and the chimney of Hayfields Mill clearly visible in the middle distance.
- There is a revealing glimpse across Green Lane of important open space to the north of the village core on Colne Road.
- The important textile settlement of Sutton-in-Craven lies hidden below Steeton Moor.



V6 – view across Green Lane from a public footpath with the mill chimney in the background

## 5.0 Traffic and Movement

## 5.1 Pedestrian

Pavements are non-existent on Green Lane and very narrow in places on Colne Road which, with the intensity of traffic creates a very challenging environment. There is only one signalized pedestrian crossing and no further crossing points or refuges.

There are some well used public footpaths around the perimeter of the proposed conservation area giving access to open country and a footpath leading out from Green Lane to the west.

## 5.2 Vehicle

The A 6068 is an extremely busy road with significant HGV traffic at times which has a major impact on the character and ambience of Glusburn. Congestion is a recognised problem in both Glusburn and neighbouring Cross Hills and should be dealt with.

# 5.3 Parking

There is public parking available in the Glusburn Institute. Elsewhere, the majority of parking is on-street.

# **5.4 Public transport**

There is a limited bus service from Glusburn that is not useful for commuters but is for shoppers and some visitors to Airedale Hospital.

The nearest railway station is Cononley.

# 6.0 Management Recommendations

Craven District Council has a statutory duty to review the management of proposed conservation areas from time to time. The following analysis and recommendations have emerged from the assessment of the proposed 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 proposed conservation area is not assessed to be at risk.

## Recommendation 1: list of local heritage assets

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

#### Reason

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

# Responsibility

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

## Recommendation 2: design guidance

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

#### Reason

So that the character and appearance of the proposed 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 Glusburn and Cross Hills Parish Council (including any neighbourhood planning group).

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

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

#### Reason

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

Article 4 Directions would provide a mechanism by which development management officers and their advisers could manage such changes to unlisted buildings, by scrutinising development proposals covered by a Direction against the contents of this Proposed conservation area Appraisal, any design guidance (see Recommendation 2) and other relevant documents, in order to conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the proposed 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 Proposed conservation area and to the environment than uPVC.

# Responsibility

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

## Recommendation 4: provision of specialist council conservation advice

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

## Reason

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

# Responsibility

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

## Recommendation 5: highways design

Specific design guidance is required for the maintenance and management of highways, roads, pavements and private driveways in ways that enhance the character and appearance of the Proposed 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 Proposed conservation area, through their design, layout, choice of materials, position or other factors.

# Responsibility

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

## **Recommendation 6: tree preservation orders**

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

#### Reason

To enhance the character, appearance and biodiversity of the Proposed conservation area.

# Responsibility

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

# Recommendation 7: carbon reduction and climate adaptation

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should prepare and publish guidance for climate adaptation and retrofitting of historic properties in proposed 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 proposed 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 Proposed 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.cravendc.gov.uk/ planning/craven-local-plan/

Craven Local Plan, Good Design Supplementary Planning Document https://www.cravendc.gov.uk/planning/spatialplanning/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-appraisaldesignation-management-advice-note-1/

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second edition), Historic England (2017) https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/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/streetsfor-all/heag149-sfa-national/

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

Glusburn and Cross Hills Parish Council: https:// glusburnandcrosshills.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-environmentinformation

North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Historic Landscape Characterization Project https://archaeologydataservice. ac.uk/archives/view/nyorks hlc 2013/

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/describing-andunderstanding-our-landscape

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

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

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