

Appraisal of Proposed Low Bentham Conservation Area

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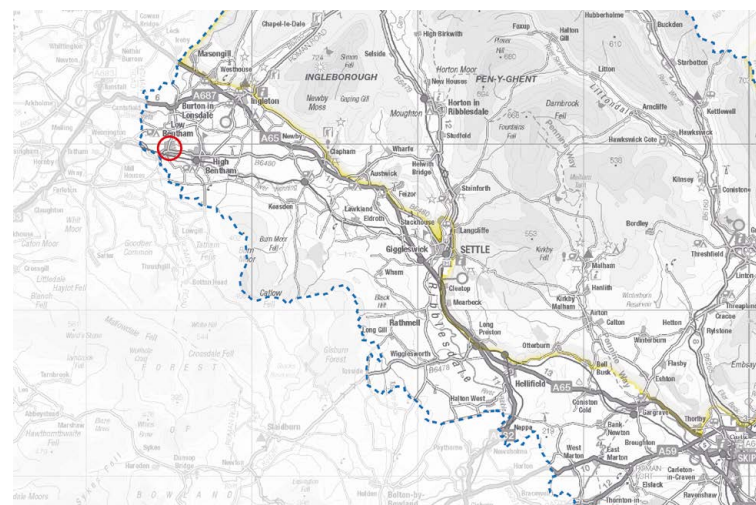


1.0 Overview

1.1 Proposed conservation area designation

Following independent analysis and public consultation, it is proposed that a conservation area should be designated in Low Bentham 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 p.6, below. It excludes some of the modern development within the village and most of the former mill site which has been redeveloped. It also includes the group around the medieval church which, although at some distance from the rest of settlement, forms an historically and architecturally significant part of the village.

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 conservation area.



Location of Low Bentham



Burton Road

The rest of the document is set out as an appraisal to be adopted when the conservation area is designated by the council. This follows the format and methodology of other 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 Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.

1.2 Special interest of the proposed conservation area

Bentham is made up of two places, High and Low Bentham, a mile apart. Low Bentham, to the west on the River Wenning, is the older of the two settlements, with records as far back as the 11th century. The parish church is medieval and dedicated to St John the Baptist. The village has a well-preserved historic core with limited peripheral 20th century development; historic settlement form is therefore clearly legible.

The core consists of a few characterful winding streets of historic housing that lead down the hill to the north of the Leeds to Lancaster railway line and the winding course of

the river. The historic fabric, scale, form of development and palette of materials are all consistent and harmonious, giving the proposed conservation area architectural interest, especially the centre of the village at the south end of Burton Road. Further out of the centre, more modern development reduces this interest.

The medieval church, former rectory (now a school), Punch Bow Hotel and Church Bridge form a distinct enclave, separated from the village by the winding river and railway line. They contribute strongly to the historic and architectural importance of the settlement by virtue of their long history, their focal role in the life of the historic settlement and their architectural significance, including two buildings by Richard Norman Shaw, one of the greatest architects of the 19th century. The aesthetic value of this group is currently undermined by the car parks and newer structures around the former rectory.

Low Bentham was home to textile industries from the 18th to 20th centuries. The mill on the south bank of the river has been demolished but further research may reveal that other

buildings in Low Bentham have historic connections with the industry.

The topography of the village on the steep hillside north of the River Wenning enhances the aesthetic value of the proposed conservation area, in both the visual and historic relationship of the village to the surrounding landscape and in the form of the fine views that the topography offers across the 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 conservation areas and to consult the public about those proposals.

You can find further information about conservation areas and the methodology used to prepare this appraisal, together with a general introduction to the history, landscape, buildings and settlement forms of Craven, in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website.

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'.

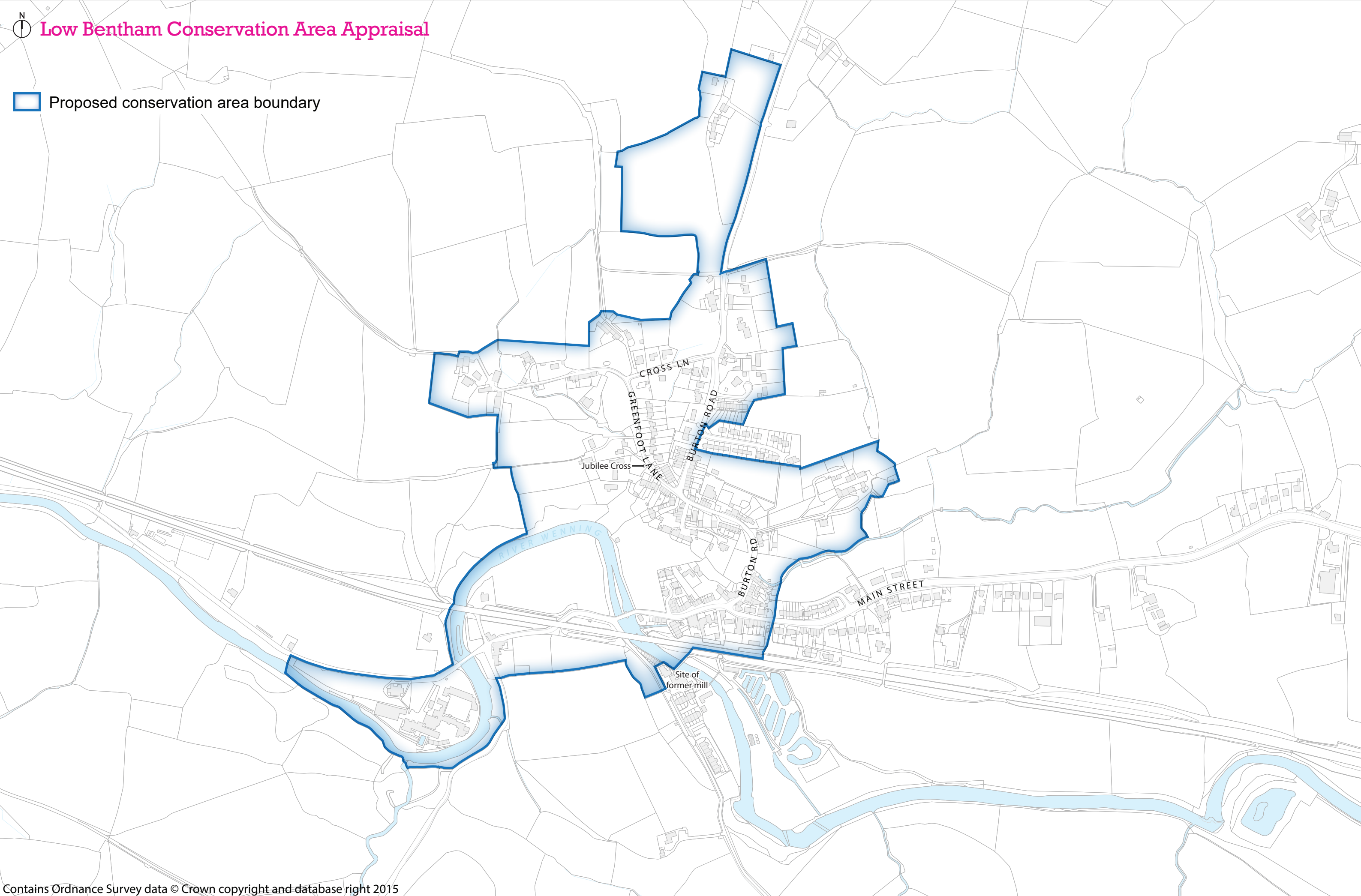
Follow hyperlinks - identified by [blue text](#) – to online resources and documents or other parts of the report.

Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

Contents return to the contents page

Map access the layered map

 Proposed conservation area boundary



2.0 Character

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

Consult the following layers of the [interactive map](#) in combination with the text below: 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) map; historical development analysis; archaeological analysis. See also section 7.3 in [Chapter 7.0](#) for details and links of useful references and sources of information.

- High and Low Bentham is described in [Domesday Book](#) (as translated and made available through Open Domesday) as a medium sized settlement (possibly a small town). This original Bentham settlement was probably dispersed.
- Other than the Parish Church, most of the buildings in the village seem to post-date the medieval period.
- The church and its former rectory (now school) on the west side of the loop of the River Wenning are separated from the historic core of the village at the junction of Burton Road with the B6480.



The Quaker Chapel

- By 1894 Burton Road had been developed as far north as the junction with Greenfoot Lane. North of that some sporadic development existed which still survives such as Highfield Terrace and Highfield Cottages on the east side of Burton Road. To the west, High West End, West End Farm and Green Head Cottages existed but the detached houses around Jubilee Cross, up the east side of Greenfoot Lane and around Cross Lane all date from the twentieth century.
- To the south of the village and on the south bank of the River, the textile mill 'Low Mills' is present in the OS maps from the mid-19th century (see [interactive map](#)).
- To the south west the Punch Bowl Tavern dates from the early 18th century and the church from the 15th century. The Rectory is largely the result of a rebuilding in the 19th century by the celebrated architect Richard Norman Shaw. It was later used as a school and extended during that period.



View of the Sundial Public House from Main Street. Note the shop fronts

- The village has had connections with the Quakers since the late 17th century and the existing Quaker Meeting House at Calf Cop dates to 1798 and is listed at grade II. It replaces an earlier chapel on the same site. An early Quaker burial ground lies to the south. The village had an unusually high number of conscientious objectors during the First World War, exemplifying how important the Quaker religion was to Low Bentham.

2.2 Spatial and urban character

- The village is composed of a couple of winding routes down the hill to the B6480, around the junction of these two roads is the centre of the settlement. The church and former rectory are further west along the B6480.
- The buildings are largely two and three storeys and line the roads. There are a couple of short closes of modern development off Burton Road. Historic buildings are principally built of stone (of which some have been subsequently rendered) with pitched slate roofs.



Old School Close off Burton Road and developed since 2016

- Entering the village from the north along either Burton Road or Greenfoot Lane there are beautiful views over the village and valley to the south. Due to the gradient of the slope, the village does not feature prominently in these views but the rooftops are visible. On these outskirts there are a few attractive historic, stone-built farmsteads and houses but Cross Lane that links these two routes is lined with modern bungalows and houses.
- The northern half of Greenfoot Lane is lined with modern houses until Jubilee Cross, an attractive green with a stone memorial. Here it meets Burton Road and the historic core of the village.
- Burton Road winds down into the village and the valley, allowing enticing glimpses of the buildings ahead. North of Hillside Road (which has a bland character), the buildings are largely modern but south of this is the historic core of the village and the character is consistently old and well-maintained, if modest.



The grade II listed, "The Old Post Office". Note the restored and conserved traditional timber sashes and shop front

- There are numerous two-storey short terraces of cottages along Burton Road; Bank Cottages with their shared green in front and cobbled drive are particularly attractive. The road is narrow here and the pavement stops and starts. In between the cottages there are trees and dense undergrowth that prevent views beyond and enhance the setting of the cottages. The west side of the road remains undeveloped and is wooded.

- At the bottom of Burton Road there are cobbled alleys around Dunkirk House which are characterful.
- Entering from Burton Road, the townscape at the junction of Burton Road with the B6480 is more prosaic than might be expected. A few of the buildings have attractive, simple historic shopfronts but none are operating businesses. The B6480 is a relatively busy thoroughfare which harms the character of this junction.
- The route out of the village to the east on the B6480 is soon lined with modern houses and becomes countryside.
- To the west, along the B6480 there is the attractive open field to the north before the road crosses the river and then goes under the railway line and then over the river again and by this point is out in to the countryside.
- The road bridges carrying the B6480 are attractive stone structures and enhance the historic rural character of the road with its stone walls.
- The little group of buildings around the Punch Bowl Hotel and the church and its former rectory feels like a distinct settlement with no visual link with the rest of the village. This important group of buildings with the bridge are potentially very picturesque but the hotel and school car parks and twentieth century school buildings disrupt their cohesive character.
- On the south bank of the River Wenning, adjacent to the core of the village is the site of the silk mill. A three-storey terrace of workers' cottages, constructed by the founding Quaker Ford family, survives but the rest of the site has been redeveloped as flats and is therefore outside the proposed boundary of the conservation area.

2.3 Relationship with other settlements

- To the east, along the B6480 is High Bentham, the larger of the two historic settlements (and also a proposed conservation area). There is intermittent development along the road that links them but they are two distinct places with no visual link. Many of the services for both places, such as the railway station, are located in High Bentham.

- To the south west of the main settlement, though still on the north side of the River Wenning is the Church of St John the Baptist and its former rectory (now a school), the Punch Bowl Hotel and a few houses which form their own enclave.

2.4 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 – also listed below – is not exhaustive. It includes both designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and non-designated buildings and places.

Management Recommendation 1 of this appraisal (see [Chapter 6.0](#)) advises that Craven District Council should adopt a Local List of non-designated heritage assets. Buildings and landscapes identified as landmarks on the interactive map might be considered for inclusion on such a list. In addition, there may be further buildings, structures and landscapes that the District Council and others might consider non-designated heritage assets.



The landmark Victoria Institute on Main Street. Note the unusual bell tower

- Church of St John the Baptist - listed Grade II*
- Former Rectory - listed Grade II
- Former Institute on Main Street - undesignated
- Former School on High Street - undesignated

2.6 Materials

- Walling: Gritstone for walling, rubble courses
- Roofing: Grey slates (Yoredale Sandstone), Westmorland slates
- Windows: Timber windows, traditionally casements but sashes used widely in the 19th century. However, there are now many uPVC double glazing replacements, whose modern character and materials is harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#) below).
- Window reveals: Gritstone
- Pavements: Largely asphalt with granite kerbs, areas of cobbles and setts
- Road surfaces: Asphalt
- Street furniture: Modern galvansied steel lampposts, modern steel street signage
- Gateposts: A few tooled gritstone monoliths survive, otherwise rubble stone

3.0 Landscape and Open Space

3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of the proposed Low Bentham Conservation Area is derived not just from the buildings in it, but also from open space inside and outside its boundaries. Open space contributes in two main ways:

- It allows views across the conservation area and forms the setting to its historic buildings.
- It defines the pattern of historic settlement and its relationship to the landscape around.

The extent of the contribution of individual parcels of open space often depends on the way they are experienced. Hence, those which are visible in views from the streets of the conservation area or from public footpaths tend to be the most important.

3.2 Open space assessment methodology

The methodology used in this appraisal to assess the contribution of open space to the character and appearance of the 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 Conservation Area both in terms of their management and historic form and function.

Individual parcels of land are mapped on the 'open space assessment' layer of the [interactive map](#) at the front of this Appraisal and described in [section 3.4](#) below according to how much contribution they make to the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area. The following categories are used:

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

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

Brown: Open space that makes no or negligible contribution to character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas is unlikely to impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

3.3 Overview of character and contribution

The River Wenning is set within a valley with a steeply sloping north bank. Most of the development of Low Bentham is located on this north side of the River and there are consequently excellent views across the landscape to the south from northern edges of the village.

The surrounding landscape is undulating, not dramatic, part of Natural England's North Yorkshire Landscape Character Area 32, the Drumlins Valley.

The lack of urban sprawl means that even at its densest, the buildings usually back onto open countryside, making it feel very verdant, though there are no long views across the countryside from the centre of the settlement.

The village can also be seen, climbing the hill, on the approach to the village from the B6480. This appears to be the only real view of the core of the historic settlement in its surrounding landscape.

In the assessment that follows, cross-refer to [chapter 4](#) for a description of the views mentioned.

3.4 Open space assessment

OP1 - Land to the north of the village: to the north of Cross Lane and Greenfoot Lane

Strong Contribution

- This is the northern extremity of the village which is characterised by dispersed farm buildings, some in their original use. The land is grazed and field boundaries are defined by a mixture of stone rubble walls and hedges.
- There are views of these fields looking north along Burton Road, leaving the village and much longer views from this point in the village looking south over the settlement and river valley below.
- The combination of grazed fields and dispersed stone farm buildings is consistent with the historic edge of the village and provides a contrast with the denser cottages at the centre.

- This area also incorporates the grade II listed Calf Cop Quaker Meeting House and its setting which make such an important historic and visual contribution to the character and appearance of the proposed conservation area.



View of OP1 from Burton Road

OP2 - The east side of the village

Strong Contribution

- On entering the village on Burton Road there are limited views out to the countryside beyond the houses. Despite this there is still the strong sense of countryside rather than development beyond the centre of the village which makes the limited depth of the development an important characteristic of Low Bentham.
- As a result, much of the open space has been designated as making a strong contribution to the character of the village. This contribution is more apparent to the north where the development is more dispersed but there are opportunities such as the bend on Burton Road just past the terrace (with a date stone of 1786) on the east side, on the south side of Ellergill House Drive where the river meadows on either side of Ellergill Beck continue up to the stone boundary of the road and it is possible (depending on your height) to see over the wall and across the meadows to the backs of the houses in the distance on the B6480 (Main Street). This is a surprising and aesthetically valuable view and adds to the sense of an historic settlement.

OP3

Some Contribution

- There are some areas of open space on this side of the village that do not contribute significantly to the character of the village as experienced from the public realm. OP3 is a good example of this as the topography means it cannot be seen from the road.

OP4 - The grounds of the former Primary School

Strong Contribution

- Although this is not an historic field as it has been truncated at both its north and south ends since the end of the 19th century, it forms an important publicly accessible space.

OP5 - The west side: between Greenfoot Lane and the river
Strong Contribution

- There are more opportunities to appreciate the open space on the west side of the village, so that it all contributes to its character.
- At the north end, where Greenfoot Lane bends to the west, it is possible to look south over the western periphery of the village and the adjoining open countryside. The open spaces on this junction are important in maintaining the sense of farmland periphery on this edge, maintaining the separate character of West End Farm and the view south from this junction.
- Jubilee Cross is an attractive open space from which there are glimpses through the trees to the countryside beyond.
- There is a small open space south of the converted chapel on the west side of Burton Road that allows views to the garden beyond.

- The townscape opens out into countryside westwards along the B6480 around the banks of the river. This fringe of the village around this field next to the river is largely made up of recently-built houses but the houses that line the B6480 are eighteenth and nineteenth century making the experience one of leaving a historic settlement into open countryside and crossing the river by the Low Bentham Bridge (Grade II-listed).

OP6 - Land south of the river
Strong Contribution

- The small enclave of buildings past the loop of the river contains a few exceptional buildings which are enhanced by their open setting. The road is lined with stone walls and the countryside is formed of gently rolling hills which complement the setting of the church and former parsonage which look out over them.

OP7

Negligible Contribution

- The east side of the village, south of the railway line is not accessible or visible from the rest of the settlement. The railway and its embankment form a visual barrier so that you are totally unaware of the fish farm and area to its east, without looking on a map. This area therefore, makes a negligible contribution to the character of the village.

OP8 – land in the loop of the river

Strong Contribution

- The site of the former silk mill (Low Mills) on the south bank of the river is now housing and the site enclosed by the river on its eastern side and a wooded embankment on its west. These trees on the western side mean there are not clear views through to the buildings but there is a sense of countryside beyond.

4.0 Views

4.1 Purpose and methodology

Views make an important contribution to our 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 Dynamic view: View from the B4680 looking south west towards the former Rectory and Church of St John the Baptist

- The historic and architectural importance of these buildings and their physical relationship makes this view significant.



V1 – view of the Church of St John the Baptist from the B4680

V2 Fixed view: View looking north-west along Greenfoot Lane from Burton Road towards Jubilee Cross

- This view of the Jubilee Cross is framed by nineteenth-century cottages on either side. It is surprisingly verdant and the more modern development beyond is not visible.

V3 Fixed view: View looking north-west on Greenfoot Lane along the road from Jubilee Cross

- This is a view out of the settlement, as only one side of the road is consistently developed and stone walls along the road create a more rural impression.

V4 Fixed view: View along cobbled alley to Dunkirk House from Burton Road

- This is another historic view but this time intimate, urban and much enhanced by the cobbled paving.



V5 – view along cobbled alley to Dunkirk House from Burton Road

5.0 Traffic and Movement

5.1 Pedestrian

Burton Road and Greenfoot Lane are relatively quiet, narrow roads but the pavement stops and starts which is potentially dangerous towards the south end of Burton Road where visibility is poor due to the bends in the road.

Along the B6480 the pavements are more consistent (present on at least one side of the road) until it reaches the Punch Bowl Hotel where the road narrows and pavement disappears completely which is potentially dangerous.

The B6480 could be improved for pedestrians through the village if the traffic was slower.

5.2 Vehicle

Although the Burton Road and Greenfoot Lane are quite narrow for vehicles this does not appear to be problematic for the average car since the traffic is not heavy. Where there is parking on both sides of the pavement in the centre of the village it could make passing difficult. The B6480 is a fairly wide main road with no issues for traffic.

5.3 Parking

Due to the lack of designated parking in the centre of the village, cars are often parked in front of the houses on Burton Road: on the cobbled areas in front, on the pavement or on paved front gardens. This does not enhance the character of the village and could make using the pavements difficult for pedestrians.

Outside the centre of the village there is more space for car parking, including the car park by the Punch Bowl Hotel.

5.4 Public transport

Although buses do pass through the village, the service is not suitable for commuters. The nearest railway stations are High Bentham to the east and Wennington to the west.



On-Street parking on cobbles

6.0 Management Recommendations

Craven District Council has a statutory duty to review the management of conservation areas from time to time. The following analysis and recommendations have emerged from the assessment of the proposed Conservation Area in the preparation of this draft 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 Bentham Town 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* is both adopted and implemented.

Reason

So that the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is appropriately enhanced through any approved developments and that harm to character and appearance is minimised. Also, to ensure that development management officers have access to appropriate advice and guidance.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with North Yorkshire Highways Authority, Historic England and Bentham Town 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 Conservation Area.

Reason

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

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

For example, affordable timber-framed double-glazing options are now available that can closely replicate traditional window types (for example with narrow glazing bars and mullions), causing less damage to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and to the environment than uPVC.

Responsibility

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

Recommendation 4: provision of specialist council conservation advice

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

Reason

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

Responsibility

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

Recommendation 5: highways design

Specific design guidance is required for the maintenance and management of highways, roads, pavements and private driveways in ways that enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. It is strongly recommended that Historic England's *Streets for All* and the Government's *Manual for Streets 2* inform the development of such guidance.

Reason

Design guidance for upgrades and repairs to existing highways, including street lights, signage and painted lines and all new development is adopted so that such works are conceived and constructed in ways that do not harm the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, through their design, layout, choice of materials, position or other factors.

Responsibility

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

Recommendation 6: tree preservation orders

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

Reason

To enhance the character, appearance and biodiversity of the Conservation Area.

Responsibility

Craven District Council in partnership with High Bentham Town 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 conservation areas. Such guidance should contain comprehensive advice to homeowners and developers on how to retrofit buildings to reduce carbon emissions whilst conserving the character and appearance of both historic properties and conservation areas.

This guidance should incorporate advice on, amongst other matters, appropriate insulation strategies, window and door enhancement or replacements (see recommendation 3), photovoltaic panels, the siting of air source heat pumps, the impacts of ground source heat pumps on sub-surface archaeology, higher capacity rainwater goods and the design of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).

Reason

To ensure that the carbon reduction and climate adaptation retrofitting of historic and older properties conserves, not harms, the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, including its setting.

Until the guidance is prepared, see [section 7.2](#) below for further information about this topic and guidance produced by other bodies.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Historic England (HE), the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), the Energy Saving Trust and the Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC).

7.0 Further Information

7.1 Legislation and policy

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

National Planning Policy Framework <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

Craven Local Plan 2012 -2032 <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/craven-local-plan/>

Craven Local Plan, Good Design Supplementary Planning Document <https://www.cravenc.gov.uk/planning/spatial-planning/spds-and-information/good-design/>

7.2 Guidance

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management; Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second edition),

Historic England (2019) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/heag-268-conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management/>

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second edition), Historic England (2017) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

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

Streets for All, Historic England (2018) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/streets-for-all/heag149-sfa-national/>

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

Sustainability and carbon reduction

There is a growing body of information on the internet to help homeowners adapt their buildings for climate change, including advice aimed at the particular challenges of historic buildings. These are some of the most useful:

Historic England advice <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/saving-energy/>

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) advice <https://www.spab.org.uk/advice/>

Building Conservation – Retrofit in Heritage Buildings <https://buildingconservation.com/articles/retrofit-heritage-buildings/retrofit-heritage-buildings.htm>

Sustainable Traditional Buildings Alliance (STBA) – Responsible Retrofit Knowledge Centre <https://responsible-retrofit.org/>

7.3 Reference

Archaeological Data Service <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

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

Bentham Town Council <https://benthamtowncouncil.co.uk/>

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)

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-and-understanding-our-landscape>

Open Domesday, 2015, University of Hull [http://
opendomesday.org](http://opendomesday.org)

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