

Burton-in-Lonsdale Conservation Area Appraisal

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1.0 Overview

1.1 Purpose and use

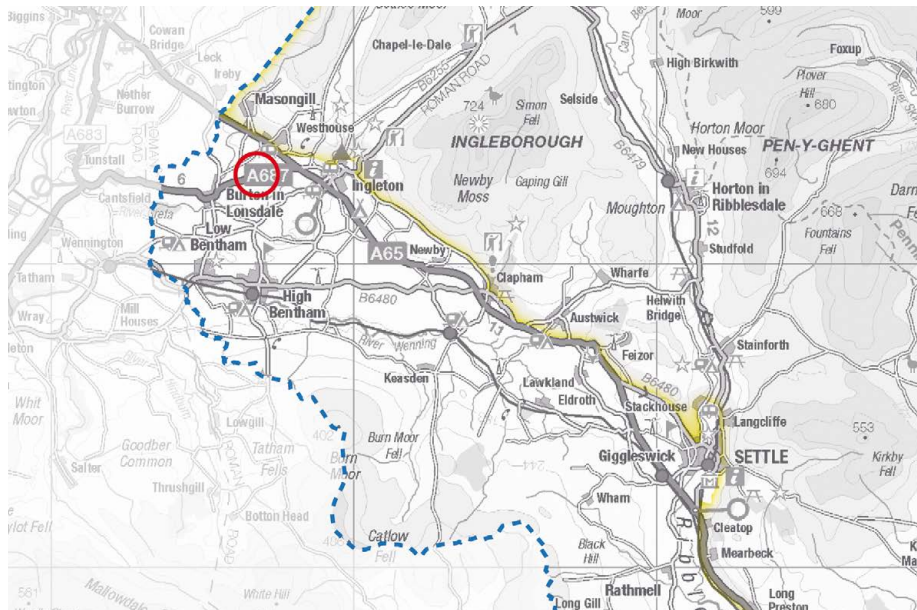
Conservation area appraisals help Craven District Council and local communities to preserve the special character and appearance of conservation areas.

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

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

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.



Location of Burton-in-Lonsdale

1.2 Overview and special interest of the conservation area


Burton-in-Lonsdale is an attractive village in undulating landscape perched above the River Greta, on the western side of the Pennine watershed. The Conservation Area strongly retains the characteristics of a planned medieval settlement and has a high survival of 18th and 19th century buildings. The medieval High Street and Low Streets have notably different characters and sweep down east away from the 12th/13th century castle, a Scheduled Monument known as Castle Hill. This earthwork motte and bailey fortification and the Grade II* listed All Saints Church together form a strong historic gateway at the west end of the village.

The style and quality of village architecture reflect the relative affluence of its residents in the 17th to 19th centuries with a number of well-appointed houses including the Grade II listed Manor House, Hill House and Harris Garth.

Despite late 20th century residential development to the north at Manor Close and on either side of Burton Hill, the legibility of the historic settlement and its relationship to its magnificent landscape setting are very strong.

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:

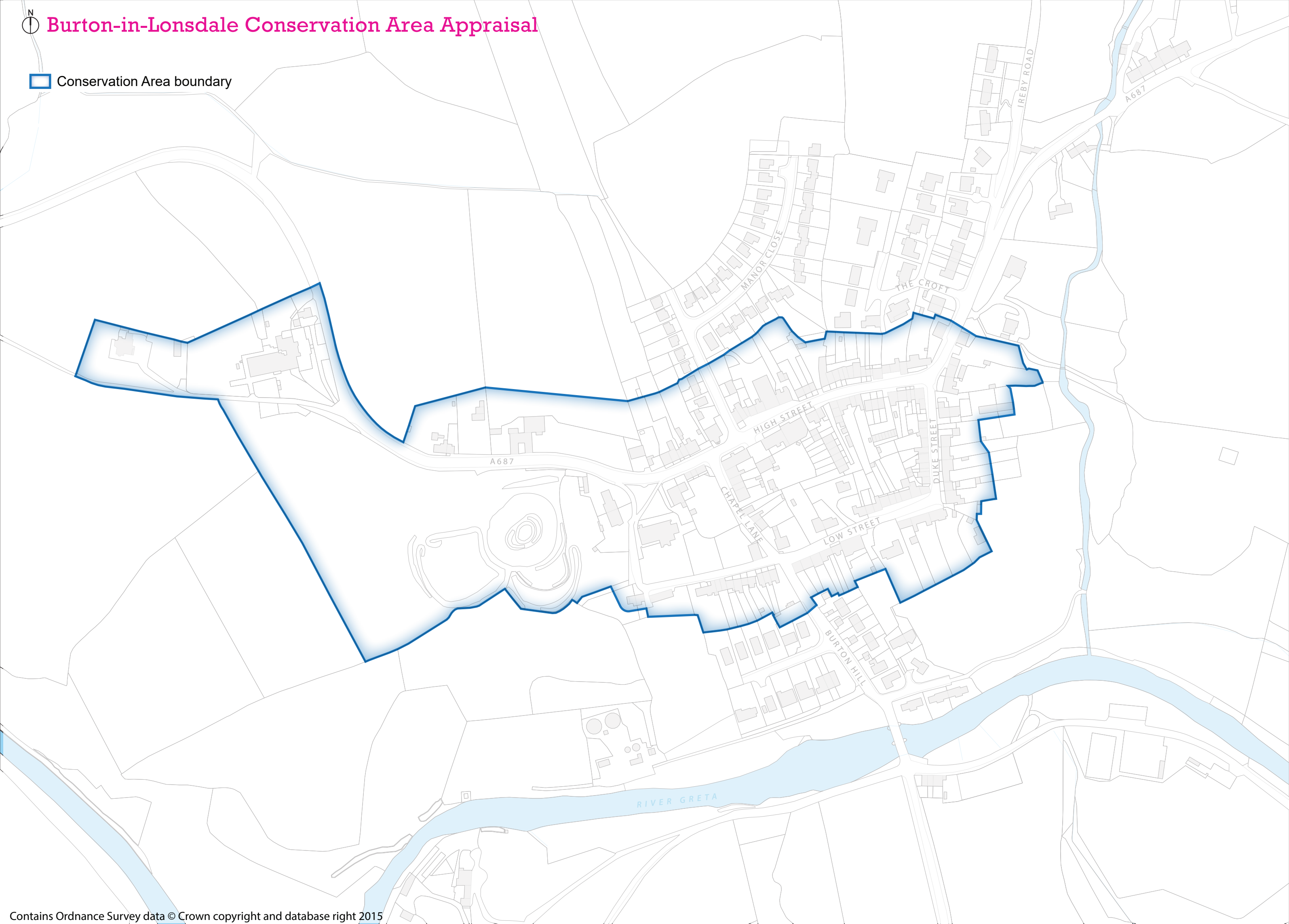
Contents return to the contents page

Map access the layered map



Burton-in-Lonsdale Conservation Area Appraisal

 Conservation Area boundary



2.0 Character

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

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

- Burton is mentioned in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)) and is a medium sized settlement at the time the document was composed.
- Settlement plan has a high and low (or back) street configuration with church and castle at one end, strongly suggesting Burton-in-Lonsdale originated as a planned settlement, possibly with a market on the High Street.
- At the west end, the earthen motte of the Scheduled Monument, Castle Hill is thought to be 12th century in origin; the medieval parish church of All Saints is nearby.
- The built form of the historic core strongly has little changed since at least the late 18th century (and probably much earlier).
- A textile mill lay over the River Greta some distance to the west. Burton Cotton Mill is shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey. By the late 19th century it had been renamed Greta Mill. By the early 20th century this was disused.
- Pottery production was another significant industry in Burton from at least the 17th century (the sites of this early pottery industry are not known as there has been little archaeological work in the area). At least thirteen potteries are known of within a mile of the village, although they did not all operate at the same time.

Two are shown immediately south of the village on the 1850 OS Map, Baggerley's Pottery and the Greta Stone bottle works. Both these sites have been redeveloped in the late 20th century. Pottery production ceased in the late 1940s.

- Clay and coal extraction sites are known from the early 19th century and shown on the historic OS map layer of the [interactive map](#).
- There is a successful Post Office, shop and café on High Street. The only public house, the Grade II listed Punch Bowl Hotel, unusually is not on the High Street and instead is located on Low Street. A second public House, the Joiners Arms on Duke Street was converted to residential in the 1980s.

2.2 Spatial and built character

- The settlement is laid out on a classic planned pattern with a 'High Street' and a 'Low Street' linked by two subsidiary lanes, Duke Street and Chapel Lane. The form and style of properties fronting onto High Street are consistent with this interpretation.
- The broad High Street, with its large collection of 18th and 19th century buildings, many listed, sweeps attractively down east from the Church, and connects to Low Street to the south via Chapel Lane and Duke Street.
- The earthen motte of the Scheduled Monument, Castle Hill and spire of the Grade II* listed All Saints Church are major landmarks at the western end of the village.
- The village possesses a significant number of well-constructed cottages and grander houses dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, reflecting a fairly wealthy population.

- The cottages and terraces on Low Street and Duke Street are more modest and many front directly onto the pavements (eg. Numbers 2 – 18 Low Street). This contrasting sharply with those on High Street. The relative difference in style and quality between these two streets is very marked in Burton.
- There is a good survival of historic 'toft and croft' boundaries in the village core (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* for an explanation of these, and the [interactive map](#) for surviving historic boundaries), some of which may originate as 'burgage' plot boundaries (that is planned, rather than organically grown). The best examples of these are associated with the Grade II listed Church View and the Grade II listed Bull Farm on High Street.
- The Late 20th century development of Manor Close represents the largest addition to the village with curious use of stone mullioned windows on dormer bungalows and two story detached and semi-detached dwellings.
- The Conservation Area boundary is tightly drawn around the historic core with little inclusion of landscape elements.
- High Street is densely built up along most of its length with few opportunities to view the landscape to the north. On the south however, there are a number of points at which glimpsed views of the hills beyond the River Greta can be had. These glimpsed views are associated with historic gaps between property boundaries.
- The historic core of the village is dramatically elevated above the River Greta, best appreciated from outwith the Conservation Area on the approach to the Listed Grade II Burton Bridge on Burton Hill. From here and from the Bridge, the dominance of All Saints Church is clear. Late 20th century development along Burton Hill does not significantly impact on views from beyond the bridge but closer to the bridge itself and on the climb into the village, visibility of the historic core is obscured by this housing.

- The immediate landscape surrounding the settlement is a mix of large and medium enclosures bounded by hedgerows and drystone walls.
- Some woodland exists along the River Greta (Old Wood, Park Wood, Clifford Wood) and a small patch exists to the north-east, off the A687 (Mill Hill Wood). Generally, the landscape is sparsely wooded.
- Ingleborough to the east is a dominant background landscape component although the high fells of the Forest of Bowland can also be viewed to the south from some locations and the Yorkshire Dales National Park is visible from the A 687.

2.3 Public open space

- The churchyard (three separate elements) and green by the church represent the only public open space in the village.
- The churchyard is a large area of open space to the south and east of the church with public seating against the south wall of the nave from which there are extensive panoramic views of the River Greta valley and the hills beyond.
- A green (a registered village green, VG 58 North Yorkshire County Council) lies between the A687 and the church, with public seating set back from the road with views of Harris Garth, Hill House and Church View. Incorporates significant view **V7**.
- The green plays a significant role in enhancing the physical and visual dominance of All Saints Church.

2.4 Relationship with other settlements

- Burton-in-Lonsdale is one of several settlements along the River Greta valley including Ingleton to the east and Cantfield (Lancashire) to the west. High and Low Bentham lie to the south.
- The settlement lies equidistant between Settle and Lancaster with Kirby Lonsdale and High Bentham being the closest market towns.

2.5 Landmark buildings and structures

The landmark layer of the [interactive map](#) identifies buildings and landscapes that form visual or historical landmarks in the Conservation Area. This selection – also listed below – is not exhaustive. It includes both designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and non-designated buildings and places.

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

- Barn to Castle Hill Farm – Grade II
- Burton In Lonsdale Endowed First School
Schoolmasters House – Grade II

- Castle Hill Motte & Bailey Castle – Scheduled Monument
- Church of All Saints – Grade II* designated
- Methodist Chapel, High Street – undesignated



Landmark Castle Hill Farm Barns on the A687

2.6 Materials

- Walls: Buildings are predominantly coursed limestone rubble construction with some sandstone interspersed with boundary walls in similar material both dry and mortared. Tooled sandstone coping stones are common on boundary walls.
- Window reveals: Tooled sandstone.
- Gateposts: Decorated sandstone.
- Roofing: Generally stone slate , different sources.
- Windows: Timber casement or sash but original frames are rare in the village. There is a significant number of uPVC and similar replacements in evidence whose modern character and materials are harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#) below).



Restored West Riding finger post at the junction of High Street and Chapel Lane

- Pavements: Asphalt apart from Duke Street and parts of Low Street which retain traditional small laid cobbles. Kerbs mainly pre-cast concrete but some traditional sandstone kerbs survive in Duke Street.
- Surfaces: Asphalt predominantly. Private forecourts on Duke Street and Low Street retain cobbles and there are some examples of sandstone flags being used.
- Street furniture: Historic street lighting has recently been replaced by modern units. There is an unusual, painted, harbour-style bollard at corner of Duke Street and High Street (it is understood that this comes from Settle). Any surviving historic street lighting contributes to the historic character and appearance of the conservation area. There is also a fine example of a historic West Riding CC road sign at the High Street / Chapel Lane junction.



Historic terrace on High Street showing some replacement casement windows and traditional sashes

3.0 Landscape and Open Space

3.1 The contribution of open space

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

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

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

3.2 Open space assessment methodology

The methodology used in this appraisal to assess the contribution of open space to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is described in the document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* which can be downloaded from the Craven District Council website. Open space is defined as common land, farmland, countryside and recreational spaces (including allotments, school grounds, churchyards and cemeteries). Private gardens and private car parks are excluded although it should be recognised that these features can make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area both in terms of their management and historic form and function.

Individual parcels of land are mapped on the 'open space assessment' layer of the [interactive map](#) at the front of this Appraisal and described in section 3.3 below according to how much contribution they make to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The following categories are used:

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

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

Brown: Open space that makes no or negligible contribution to character and appearance of the Conservation Area (development in these areas is not likely to impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

3.3 Open space assessment

OS1 - Land to the east of Duke Street and north of the River Greta

Strong Contribution

- Area of enclosed and open pasture that makes a strong contribution to the character and appearance (including setting) of the Conservation Area, which includes some historic boundaries associated with medieval burgage plots fronting onto Duke Street.
- The historic 'edge of settlement' is very well defined by the rear boundaries of Duke Street and Low Street, clearly picked out by the Conservation Area Boundary.
- The historic core (as shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map) is highly legible from the south bank of the River Greta . There is a highly significant fixed view (**V2**) of this area.

OS2 - Castle Hill

Strong Contribution

- This area includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castle Hill and is an area with substantial archaeological potential.
- The area incorporates some pasture to the west and north and along with land to the north of the A687 form part of sweeping views of the western gateway into the settlement.
- There is a highly significant dynamic view (**V4**) from the A687.

OS3 - Land to the south of Castle Hill

Strong Contribution

- The fields make a strong contribution to the setting of the Scheduled Monument known as Castle Hill, the setting of the Grade II* listed All Saints Church, the Grade II listed Donkin House and Hill House as well as the setting of the Conservation Area generally.
- The historic 'edge of settlement' is very well defined along Leeming Lane and around the Church and Castle site.
- Fields off Leeming Lane incorporate historic boundaries and lie within the viewshed of a highly significant dynamic view (**V4**).

OS4 - Land adjacent Leeming Lane

Strong Contribution

- This strip of land which makes a strong contribution to the setting and appearance of the Conservation Area, includes an historic agricultural barn that has the potential for sympathetic conversion to residential. There is a good framed view of historic enclosed pasture and the River Greta between the Listed Grade II Donkin House and the barn (**V10**).

OS5 - Land to the north of the A687

Strong Contribution

- These fields form part of sweeping views of the western gateway into the settlement, a highly significant dynamic view (**V4**).
- These fields incorporate historic toft and croft boundaries that may be medieval in origin.
- The area makes a strong contribution to the setting of Grade listed II Thornton Cottage, Tranquil Vale, Barn to Castle Hill Farm, Bull Farm and Church View as well as the Conservation Area generally by defining the historic 'edge of settlement' at the western gateway.

OS6 - Land to the north of Manor Close

Some Contribution

- Development of the Manor Close area in the late 20th century disrupted the relationship between the historic core and landscape to the north. Several historic burgage plot boundaries were lost and the access road to the estate from High Street interrupted the historic frontage.
- Because there is a degree of visibility from the A687, through a highly significant dynamic view (V4) and from public footpaths, this area makes some contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

OS7 - Land to the north of Manor Close

Negligible Contribution

- Land to the north of the new estate and to the west of Ireby Road makes a negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, being largely hidden from High Street and the Conservation Area generally.

OS8 - Land to the west of the Conservation Area and surrounding Richard Thornton's School (now known as Thornton Lodge)

Some Contribution

- Fields here make some contribution to the setting or character of the Conservation Area and to the setting of the Grade II listed Thornton Lodge.
- The site itself, although bordering on the Conservation Area is spatially quite removed from the historic core of Burton-in-Lonsdale and the former school has little relationship with the historic settlement.

4.0 Views

4.1 Purpose and methodology

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

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

The views are described over the following pages and identified on the Views layer of the [interactive map](#).

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

4.2 The nature of views in the Conservation Area

Burton-in-Lonsdale is a very picturesque village within which there are many fine glimpsed and long views of historic streetscape and individual buildings against a gentle rural backdrop incorporating, from some viewpoints, distant views of the dominant Ingleborough and the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

4.3 Description of views

V1: Fixed view - from seating against the south wall of the church nave.

- Significant public viewpoint from which there are distant views of the Forest of Bowland fells.
- Middle distance landscape views incorporate the slopes of Spittle Bank and Green Knoll and the mature trees within the River Greta Valley.
- The hedged irregular fields and the roofscape of cottages on Leeming Lane clearly articulate the historic 'edge of settlement' to the south.



V1

V2: Fixed view - from south bank of the River Greta (upstream of Burton Bridge).

- This largely intact view of the south eastern historic 'edge of settlement' is one of the few places untouched by late 20th century development.
- From here, the rear plots of properties fronting onto Low Street are visible with open pasture between them and the River Greta.



V2

V3: Fixed view - from the junction of Leeming Lane, Chapel Lane, Low Street and Burton Hill.

- This view captures a scene that has remained largely unchanged since at least the mid-19th century with a good view down Burton Hill of the listed Burton Bridge and the slopes of Green Knoll beyond. Interestingly, the late-20th century developments on either side of Burton Hill cannot be seen from here.
- Important 360 degree view demonstrating a significant part of the historic core with views up Leeming Lane, Chapel Lane and Low Street.
- Glimpsed view of the All Saints church spire and churchyard.



V3

V4: Dynamic views - from the A687 western gateway.

- The open fields in the foreground provide an important rural setting to the historic core from this key gateway into Burton, enhanced closer in by a high stone wall on one side and the impressive Listed Grade II Castle Farm Barns.
- Also views of the distant Yorkshire Dales National Park to the north.
- The visual and physical dominance of the Grade II* listed All Saints Church and the adjoining Scheduled Ancient Monument of Castle Hill are strong features along this route up to and including the historic core of the village.
- The historic 'edge of settlement' is very clear from distance with views to the rears of the Grade II listed Castle Hill Farm Barns, Thornton Cottage and Tranquil Vale.
- Views across to Ingleborough take in the late 20th century development of Manor Close but the density and massing of this development does not detract from the drama of the gateway approach.



V4

V5: Dynamic view - from south bank of the River Greta (downstream of Burton Bridge).

- Views of the church and historic village edge on Leeming Lane glimpsed through mature trees lining the River Greta.
- Popular local walking route providing public access to Woodland Trust owned woodland to the west.
- Topographical context of the settlement and its relationship with the River Greta can be appreciated from here.

V6: Fixed view - from the Church, down the High Street.

- This is a strong view of the broad sweeping High Street with Ingleborough clearly visible in the distance as a dominant landscape feature.
- There are several older buildings in frame including the Listed Grade II Manor House; Fell House; and, the Cross, Hill House. The non-designated landmark Methodist Church is also clearly visible.

V7: Fixed view - view from public seat by north nave wall.

- Despite the presence of a late 20th century bungalow in the foreground, there are excellent views of open country to the north, including the distant Dales National Park.
- Takes in the sweep of the A687 from the west as it passes the high stone walls of properties on either side including the walled former orchard to the north. It also gives views of the Listed Grade II Castle Hill Farm Barns.

V8: Fixed view - from High Street down Chapel Lane.

- Interesting view down Chapel Lane with graveyard to the right and properties on Leeming Lane with Green Knoll beyond.

V9: Fixed view - Sawmill cottages.

- Glimpsed view through High Street properties of land between Low and High Street with open countryside beyond (now partially obscured by a timber shed since our 2015/16 appraisal).



V9

V10: Fixed view - from Leeming Lane.

- Strong views of historic 'edge of settlement' between Leeming Lane and the River Greta with historic enclosed pasture in the foreground.
- The view is framed between traditional farm buildings to the right and the Grade II listed Donkin House to the left.

V11: Fixed view - from High Street down Duke Street.

- Well preserved historic view with the Listed Grade II Tatham House (a former farm) at the end and open countryside beyond.

V12: Fixed view - down High Street from the Duke Street junction.

- Characterful view along High Street incorporating the Listed Grade II Town End Cottage; Constable Cottage; Rosedale and North House.

V13: Fixed view - glimpsed view past the Punch Bowl Hotel.

- Attractive glimpsed view by the side of the Listed Grade II Punch Bowl Hotel of the historic 'edge of settlement' behind Low Street properties and open landscape beyond the River Greta valley.



V12: View from High Street down Duke Street. Note the pavement parking

5.0 Traffic and Movement

5.1 Pedestrian

High Street retains footways on both sides of the road. Other streets and lanes are a mix of footways and carriageways. Chapel lane has a narrow footway on one side only.

Two public rights of way provide access to and from the village off Manor Close and opposite The Croft.

5.2 Vehicle

The High Street forms part of the A687 which links Ingleton (the A65) to Lancaster and the M6 at Junction 34. Although not a significantly busy road, traffic flows can be intense at times and HGVs use the route. The settlement core is a 20mph zone. The side and back lanes are quiet.

5.3 Parking

Parking is on-road mainly. Parking in Duke Street is also partly on the pavement. A parking bay is located at the entrance to the village from the north.

6.0 Management Recommendations

Craven District Council has a statutory duty to review the management of conservation areas from time to time. The following analysis and recommendations have emerged from the assessment of the Conservation Area in the preparation of this appraisal.

NOTE: Craven District Council will be subsumed into a new unitary authority called North Yorkshire Council on 1st April 2023. The statutory duty will pass to the new unitary authority.

As of 2023, the conservation area is not assessed to be at risk.

Recommendation 1: list of local heritage assets

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

Reason

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

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Burton-in-Lonsdale 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 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 Burton-in-Lonsdale 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 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 Burton-in-Lonsdale 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 conservation areas. Such guidance should contain comprehensive advice to homeowners and developers on how to retrofit buildings to reduce carbon emissions whilst conserving the character and appearance of both historic properties and conservation areas.

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

Reason

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

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

Responsibility

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

7.0 Further Information

7.1 Legislation and policy

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

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

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

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

7.2 Guidance

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management; Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second edition), Historic England (2019) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/heag-268-conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management/>

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

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

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

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

Sustainability and carbon reduction

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 References

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Adoption draft issued: February 2023

Final issued: March 2023

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