

Farnhill Conservation Area Appraisal

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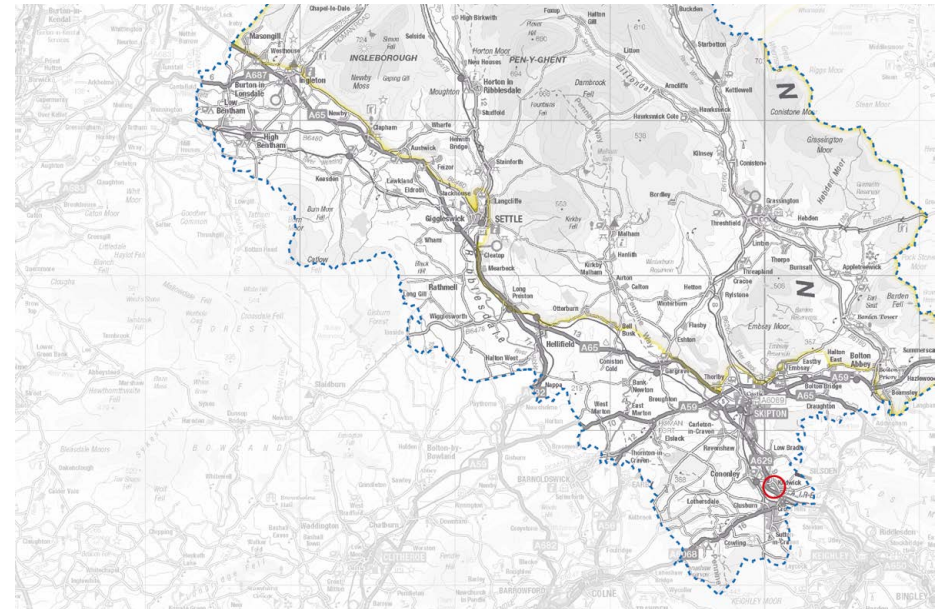
1.0 Overview

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.



Location of Farnhill

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

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

1.2 Overview and special interest of the conservation area

Farnhill is situated on the north-east bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal on a steep hillside that eventually rises to Crag Top and Farnhill Moor and overlooks the Aire Valley to the south-west. This topographical context creates a fine landscape setting to the village, makes for many good views and informs the character of the Conservation Area's townscape.

Farnhill comprises of two settlements connected by Main Street: High Farnhill to the west and what was historically known as Low Farnhill to the east. High Farnhill is a farming hamlet made up of intermittent development along Main Street and Farnhill Hall at the western extremity of the village. The Hall dates from the 14th century and stands isolated on a mound.


Low Farnhill developed along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (opened in 1774). It comprises a series of streets, only one of which, Newby Road hugs the Canal, and the string of residential and previously canal-related industrial development along it. South of the Canal, Low Farnhill abuts the Kildwick Conservation Area.

Designation date: 1980

Appraisal adopted: 2023

How to use the interactive conservation area map

The interactive map on the following page contains a series of layers, each displaying a different piece of information. The elements include: the conservation area boundary, a Victorian Ordnance Survey map, listed buildings, landmarks, significant views, archaeology analysis, historic characterisation and open space assessment. The document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* on the Craven District Council website lists the sources of this information.

These layers can be hidden and revealed in any combination, in order to illustrate and compare aspects of the Appraisal. This is achieved using the 'Layers panel', which is displayed by clicking the 'Layers' button  on the left-hand side of the screen. On the panel, click the small box alongside each layer title to hide or reveal that layer.

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

as iPads and mobile phones. You are recommended to download the pdf on to a computer and open with Adobe software, which can be downloaded for free.

Navigating this electronic document

This pdf contains features to assist navigation:

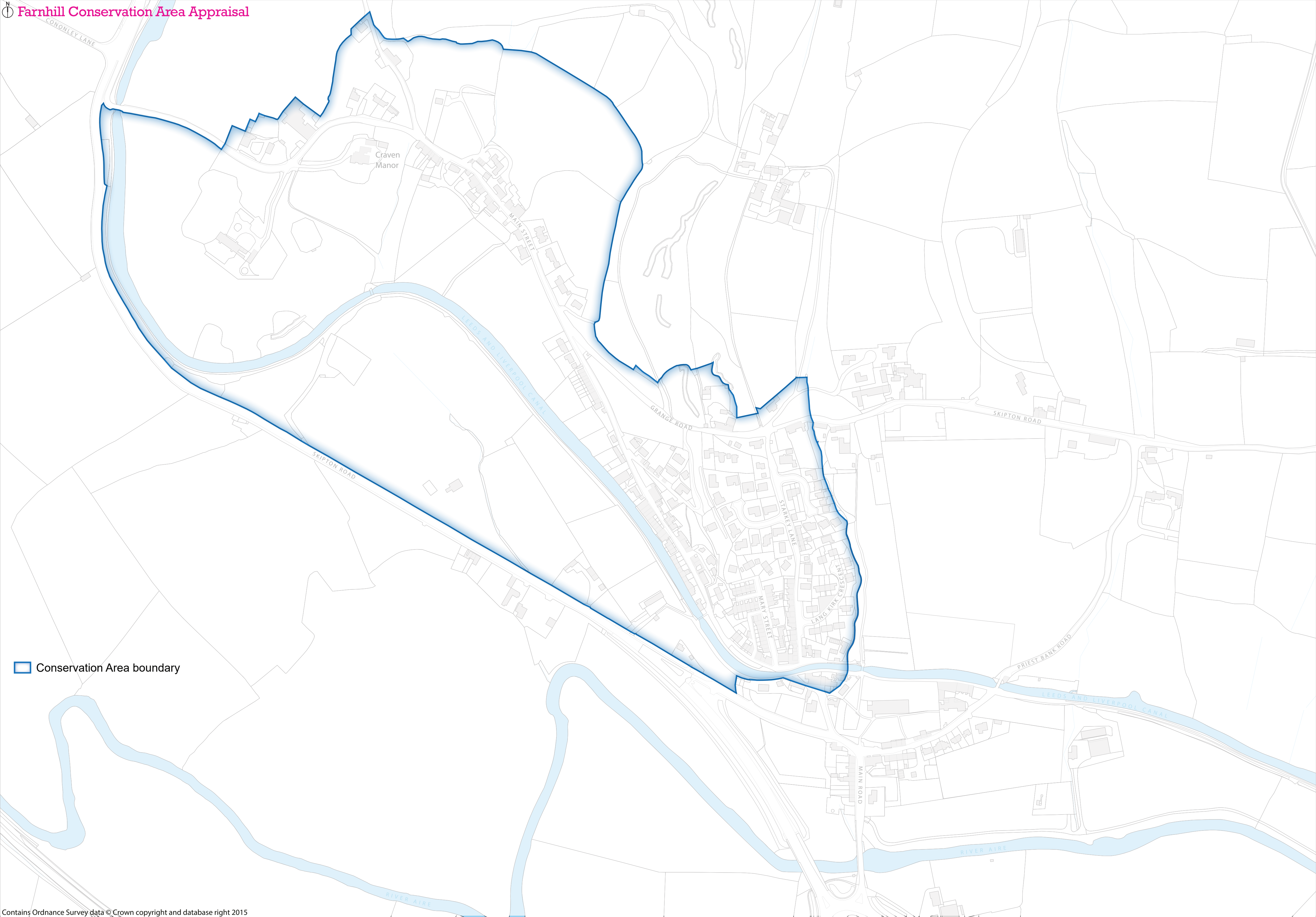
Click the contents page to reach individual sections, or use the 'bookmarks panel'.

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

Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

Contents return to the contents page

Map access the layered map



 Conservation Area boundary

2.0 Character

2.1 Historic 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.

- Although mentioned in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available online through Open Domesday), it is probable that the settlement was actually abandoned then, possibly one of the casualties of William the First's Harrying of the North. On the other hand, the adjoining village of Kildwick (a separate conservation area) is noted as having a church, which serves as the parish church for both settlements to this day.
- Until the construction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in late 18th century, High and Low Farnhill were two separate places: High Farnhill consisted of a few buildings along Main Street terminating at the grade I

listed Farnhill Hall to the west and was essentially rural. Low Farnhill, predominantly industrial, was clustered around the north bank of the Canal.

- By the mid-19th century, development in Low Farnhill had begun to extend northwards up the hill and the southern half of Starkey Lane had been developed.



The grade II listed 15, 16 & 19 Newby Road with the canal in the foreground

- By c.1900 there were at least 3 mills in and immediately adjacent to the village: Farnhill Mill on Main Street, Airedale Mill on the Keighley to Skipton Road and Aked's Mill on Main Street. The first two suffered devastating fires in the early years of the 20th century, and Aked's Mill closed in 1906.
- At least three former quarries are also known to have existed in or near the village. The largest of these, Low Delft Sanstone Quarry, was operational between the early 19th and early 20th centuries.
- High Farnhill still retains a number of historic buildings associated with former agricultural uses. Most have been converted to residential.
- Along the Canal, west of Parson's Bridge, there is a concentrated survival of historic buildings. Those that line the north side of the Canal are some of the oldest in the village and together with the historic fabric of the Canal it is especially picturesque, though not designated other than as part of the Conservation Area.



The converted former Aked's Mill on Main Street



The Leeds Liverpool Canal and former mills on Main Street

- Along the north side of the Canal in Low Farnhill are a continuous series of former industrial warehouses and mills that have been adapted and converted to housing. These are taller than most buildings in the village at three storeys.
- As a general rule the older buildings in Low Farnhill hug the Canal and the more recent development is concentrated up the hill towards Grange Road. There is a mixture of buildings of various dates and designs throughout however.
- Modern development is generally well-integrated in Low Farnhill in terms of its planning if not so much in terms of design. There are no large estates of modern development on the periphery of the village although the cul-de-sacs off Starkey Lane do not enhance the character of the Conservation Area. The relative consistency of the materials helps the old and new development integrate.
- At the western extremity of the settlement is Farnhill Hall a grade I-listed medieval manor house. It is isolated on a knoll with an unusual octagonal walled garden set in the adjacent field. Although the Hall is not clearly visible from Main Street, a footpath runs past it and it forms a memorable and important historic group with its handsome 19th century barn.

2.2 Spatial and built character

- Farnhill Conservation Area covers a large area and two historically distinct settlements which have now merged but retain distinct characters. One of the most striking characteristics is the dramatic topography of the village and its position overlooking the Aire Valley.
- There are close, intimate and distinctive urban views, especially within Low Farnhill, that are usually the result of the steep topography, and the interaction of the historic townscape with the topography.
- The infrastructure of the Canal and Main Street, which runs underneath the Canal and the length of the Conservation Area, adds to the dynamic spatial character of the Conservation Area.



Farnhill Hall from the main entrance off Main Street in High Farnhill

2.3 Character zones

This appraisal has identified three zones of discernibly different character within the conservation area. They are defined by their spatial character, architectural and landscape qualities, historical development and the different contributions they make to the Conservation Area.

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

Character Zone 1: Low Farnhill

This is the core of the 18th/19th century settlement of Farnhill, which was largely created by the arrival of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

- Low Farnhill has a more dense, urban character with buildings from different periods. The core of the village is concentrated around Newby Street, Starkey Lane and Mary Street. To the west, development



A typical lane in the conservation area

along Main Street becomes less dense. The very steep roads leading north off Newby Road create distinctive streetscapes of terraced housing. Hanover Street is a straight cul-de-sac leading west off Mary Street; a terrace fronts the street on its north side and the other side is the rear of a terrace that fronts on to South View, another short cul-de-sac. Both these short streets have good views west from their dead ends out across the countryside.



Starkey Lane

- The streets of late-19th century stone cottages has been infilled with mid-20th century closes of detached bungalows, creating a dense core of development between the Canal to the south, Grange Road to the north, Starkey Lane to the east and Main Street to the West.
- Low Farnhill has a series of footpaths that snake down the hill between the houses. These add to the surprising and unfolding nature of the urban form of the village.
- The Farnhill Conservation Area boundary takes in a row of cottages on the south side of the Canal which more naturally belong to Kildwick and its conservation area on that side of the Canal. These face south, away from the Canal and the rest of Farnhill, and are at a lower level than the rest of the village.

Character Zone 2: High Farnhill

This is the original Farnhill settlement, a small rural hamlet with a few farms and agricultural labourers cottages.

- High Farnhill is still very much a rural settlement with a low density of development, which is largely concentrated along Main Street. Despite the nearby arterial roads the countryside is the defining characteristic at this west end. The land rises very steeply north of Main Street at its east end where the development is more consistent along the road. Towards Farnhill Hall the development gradually peters out.

Character Zone 3: Farnhill Ings

- There are long views throughout the Conservation Area, both to the south over the valley but also across the valley from the west (High Farnhill) to the east (Low Farnhill and Kildwick).

2.4 Relationship with other settlements

Low Farnhill adjoins the village of Kildwick to the east, on the other side of the Canal. The Conservation Area boundary between the two is west of St Andrew's Church.

2.5 Landmark buildings and structures

The landmark layer of the [interactive map](#) identifies buildings, structures and landscapes that form visual or historical landmarks in the Conservation Area. This selection – 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.

- Farnhill Hall – Grade I listed
- Barn at Farnhill Hall Farm – Grade II Listed
- The Mullions – Grade II Listed
- Aqueduct on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal – Grade II
- Methodist Church – Not designated

2.6 Materials

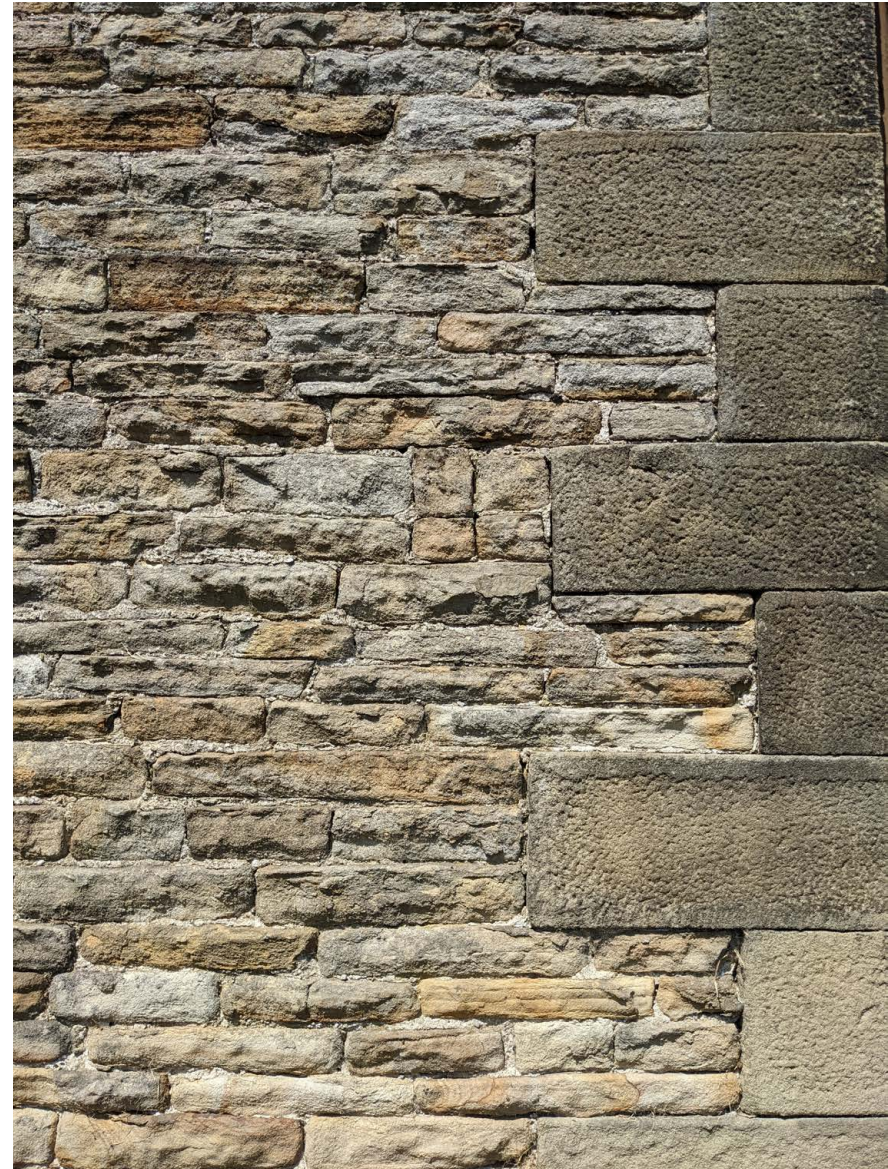
- Walls: both coursed and uncoursed gritstone ashlar (although ashlar is rare) and rubble for buildings and boundaries
- Window reveals: gritstone (often tooled)
- Roofing: Westmorland slate and Yoredale Sandstone slates
- Windows: casement and sashes, generally painted white. Significant alterations and replacements of timber sashes with modern casement and uPVC. (See management recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#).)

- Pavements: majority asphalt with granite kerbs. Some areas of traditional Pennine Sandstone flags survive and should be retained. Some of the paths in Low Farnhill retain historic stone surfaces, these are characterful and should be retained.
- Road surfaces: Asphalt throughout. No obvious surviving setts or cobble surfaces.



The Grade II listed Mullions

- Street furniture: the majority of lamp posts are galvanised columns with simple luminaires. Along Newby Road, by the Canal, there are a couple of more traditional nineteenth-century lamp posts which enhance the picturesque character of this area. Traditional style lamp posts have recently been installed, and there are plans for more.
- Other: Cast-iron railings in a variety traditional forms survive.
- The historic fabric of infrastructure such as the Canal, road tunnel and Parson's Bridge is especially well-preserved and good-quality and have group value. These are an important characteristic of the Conservation Area's character.



An example of gritstone ashlar and coursed rubble in Farnhill

3.0 Landscape and Open Space

3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of the Farnhill 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.



View over Aire Valley

3.2 Open space assessment methodology

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Much of the open landscape to the east of the conservation area is analysed as part of the Conservation Area Appraisal for Kildwick, and so is not duplicated here. The Kildwick Conservation Area Appraisal can be downloaded from the Council website.

3.3 Overview of character and contribution

Farnhill has a particularly dramatic setting, even for villages in Craven. The landscape north from the north bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal rises steeply, creating extremely steep streets and long views from the higher roads (especially Grange Road).

Where the south-eastern part of Farnhill is densely-built with woodland obscuring views northwards, the western half of the village is a low-density linear development along Main Street, a level street at a higher gradient than the canal, affording long views to the south, east (towards the rest of Farnhill and Kildwick) and west. Views northwards are curtailed by the steeply rising ground which provides a dramatic backdrop to the settlement when seen from across the Aire Valley in particular.

Many views are southward across the expanse of the Aire Valley. In the foreground is the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Skipton Road, the River Aire and the railway from Skipton, as well as the more industrial settlements of Glusburn and Crosshills. Despite these areas of development and infrastructure, the landscape setting of Farnhill and Kildwick is dramatic and significant.

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



View of OP3 from the canal towpath

3.4 Open space assessment

OP1- land to the south of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal **Strong Contribution**

- South of the Canal the land slopes away from the village. The Conservation Area boundary follows the north side of the Skipton Road, taking in a swathe of land between the Canal and road where the Canal bends northwards. This expanse of largely undeveloped land has been included within the Conservation Area due to the strong contribution it makes as part of its setting, and that of the Canal.
- The Canal is clearly visible in views south of Main Street and has a strong historical and visual relationship with the village (which it meets to the east). It has a tow path which is a public right of way and is heavily used. Maintaining the open context of the Canal and the views of it from the village are important to Farnhill's identity and landscape setting.

OP2

Some Contribution

- There is a small area where the Canal and Skipton Road nearly converge. The land between the two has some development on it. Because it is close to Farnhill and Kildwick, this is viewed as a natural part of the settlement rather than as development in open countryside. The space in between these little clusters of development make less of a contribution as open space to the setting of the village than undeveloped land to the west.

OP3 - Land between Skipton Road and the Leeds Liverpool Canal

Strong Contribution

- See OP1.

OP4 - Land between the Leeds Liverpool Canal and Main Street

Strong Contribution

- This location includes a small area of open space which allows long views down to the Canal and across the Aire Valley. The open frontage onto the road creates an attractive green space.

OP5 - Land north of Farnhill

Strong Contribution

- The western end of the Conservation Area retains a largely undeveloped character with predominantly historic stone cottages lining the road. Because the settlement is not particularly dense it allows views between buildings south to the Canal and across the Aire Valley.

- To the north the land rises very steeply so that views are limited. The moorland landscape that is visible in this direction makes a strong contribution to the setting of the village.



Looking north along Main Street with OP5 and OP8 in the background

OP6 – Farnhill Hall

Strong Contribution

- At the western extremity of the Conservation Area, Farnhill Hall (Grade I listed) on its knoll and its large stone barn (Grade II listed) on the north side of Main Street are notable features in the landscape and form an important architectural group. Around these buildings, towards the Canal where it loops to the west, are open fields that form an important part of the views and setting on entering and leaving the village from this direction, as well as forming the setting of this significant cluster of historic buildings. The arrival into the village along Main Street from the west, over Farnhill Bridge across the Canal (Grade II listed) and up into the settlement as it gradually becomes more built up, is an attractive and instructive way to experience and appreciate the character of the Conservation Area.



OP6 from Cononley Lane with trees surrounding Farnhill Hall in the summer

OP7 – Land off Grange Road

Strong Contribution

- The wooded land on both sides of Grange Road emphasises the historic separation of High and Low Farnhill. It also creates rural character in the centre of the settlement.

OP8

No Contribution

- Beyond OP5, OP8 makes no contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area being largely invisible from it.



Green space to the north of the landmark Methodist Chapel with views over OP1 to the landscape beyond

4.0 Views

Views make an important contribution to our ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. A representative selection has been identified in the Appraisal that encapsulate and express the special 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.

There are many attractive views within and around Farnhill, a consequence in particular of its topography. The following are a few notable examples that take in its key characteristics:

V1: Fixed view - View from the footpath adjacent to the entrance to Farnhill Hall, looking east towards the rest of the village and the Aire Valley to the south-east.

- This view gives a clear sense of the topography of the village and Conservation Area. Main Street can be seen winding its way eastwards with the land sloping away to the south.



V1 from Main Street, High Farnhill

V2: Fixed view - View from the top of Starkey Lane looking south over the village and Aire Valley.

- Long view over the south-eastern end of the village (Low Farnhill) and across the Aire Valley beyond.



V2 from the junction of Grange Road and Starkey Lane

V3: Dynamic view - Views south/south-east from Main Street from in front of Holme Bank.

- This is a stretch of Main Street that does not have any development on its south side, allowing views across the Aire Valley.
- The stone wall along the road, the fields down to the Canal and the fields beyond separate the development of Crosshills from Farnhill and maintain the village's pastoral setting.



Looking south down Main Street, High Farnhill from V3



V4

V4: Dynamic view - Views from the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (on its south side) and from the Canal itself towards the historic buildings of Low Farnhill.

- This is the most picturesque built up area within the village thanks to the combination of the Canal, the Parson's Bridge in the distance to the east (just outside the Conservation Area boundary), the historic buildings that line the north side of the Canal on Newby Road, and the aqueduct that carries the Canal over Main Street.



From the towpath at V4 looking across the canal with a wide beam narrow boat in the foreground

5.0 Traffic and movement

5.1 Pedestrian

Within the south-eastern area of Farnhill, around Starkey Lane and Main Street, there are generally pavements on both sides of the roads. Elsewhere, the pavements are not always continuous and often only on one side of the street. At the western end of Main Street the pavements disappear altogether, in keeping with its more rural character.

There are a few public footpaths giving access to the high moors but the most used access is the canal towpath.

5.2 Vehicle

The roads through the Conservation Area are often narrow and steep. Main Street and Grange Road are wider, busier roads, though the traffic through the village is not generally heavy.

5.3 Parking

Resident parking is both on and off road as many houses are new or have the space for driveways and garages. There are no large car parks in the village, just one small one where Main Street becomes Newby Road. There did not seem to be a pressing need for additional parking provision when Farnhill was visited.

5.4 Public transport

There is a regular bus service (No. 66) between Keighley and Skipton passing through Farnhill.

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 supports the creation of a Craven District list of local heritage assets and adopt it for development management purposes.

Reason

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

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with the Farnhill Parish Council, 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 the Farnhill 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 this Conservation Area Appraisal, design guidance (see Recommendation 2) and other relevant documents in order to maintain and enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

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

Responsibility

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

Recommendation 4: provision of specialist council conservation advice

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 for Farnhill should be reviewed and updated and a programme of tree planting encouraged.

Reason

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

Responsibility

Craven District Council in partnership with the Farnhill 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 conservation areas, including their settings.

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).

Recommendation 8: combine Farnhill and Kildwick conservation areas

Strong recommendation to combine the adjoining Farnhill and Kildwick conservation areas.

Reason

The two conservation areas share a substantial boundary, the two settlements are historically linked and today the two are co-joined. For example, Farnhill was and remains within the ancient parish of Kildwick. Combining the two conservation areas will simplify management, especially when it comes to landscape setting including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and make it easier for the public and applicants to understand the implications of conservation area designation for development proposals.

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor Authority North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Farnhill Parish Council and Kildwick Parish Council.

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/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)

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

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

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

Sustainability and carbon reduction

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 References

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

Farnhill Parish Council website

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

National Library of Scotland 1st edition OS maps 1849 to 1936 for England <https://maps.nls.uk/>

North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (NYCCHER) <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/accessing-archaeological-and-historic-environment-information>

North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Historic Landscape Characterization Project https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/nyorks_hlc_2013/

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