

Kildwick Conservation Area Appraisal

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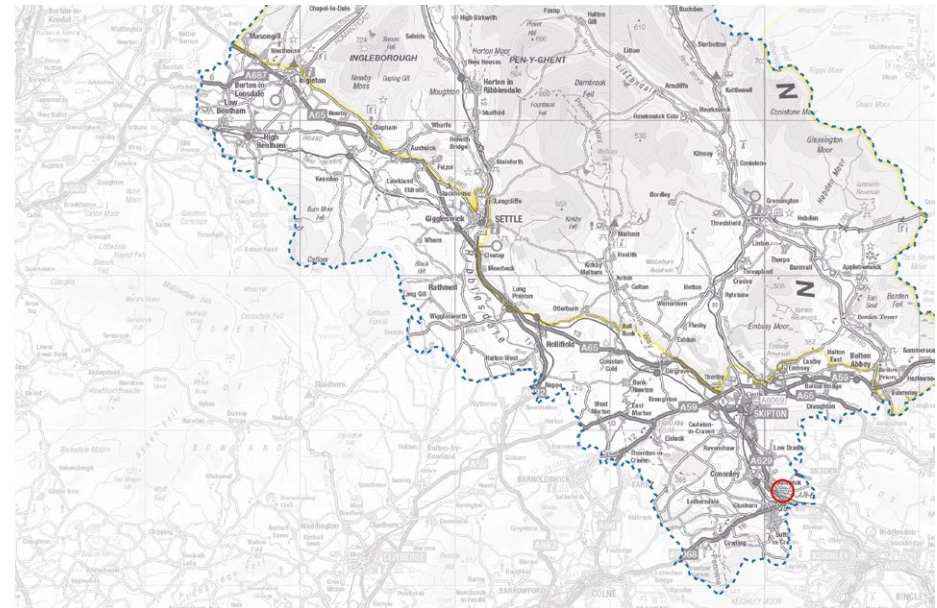
1.0 Overview

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 Kildwick

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


The Conservation Area has two separate settlement clusters, one around the medieval church of St Andrew on the southern bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the other beyond fields north of the Canal near the 17th century manor, Kildwick Hall. Green space – both within the boundary and as the landscape and topographical setting of the Conservation Area – makes a strong contribution to the Conservation Area's character and appearance. This is partly because, unlike many other villages in the District, most of the greenspace in the village has not been built over in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Designation date: 1989

Appraisal adopted: 1993

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.

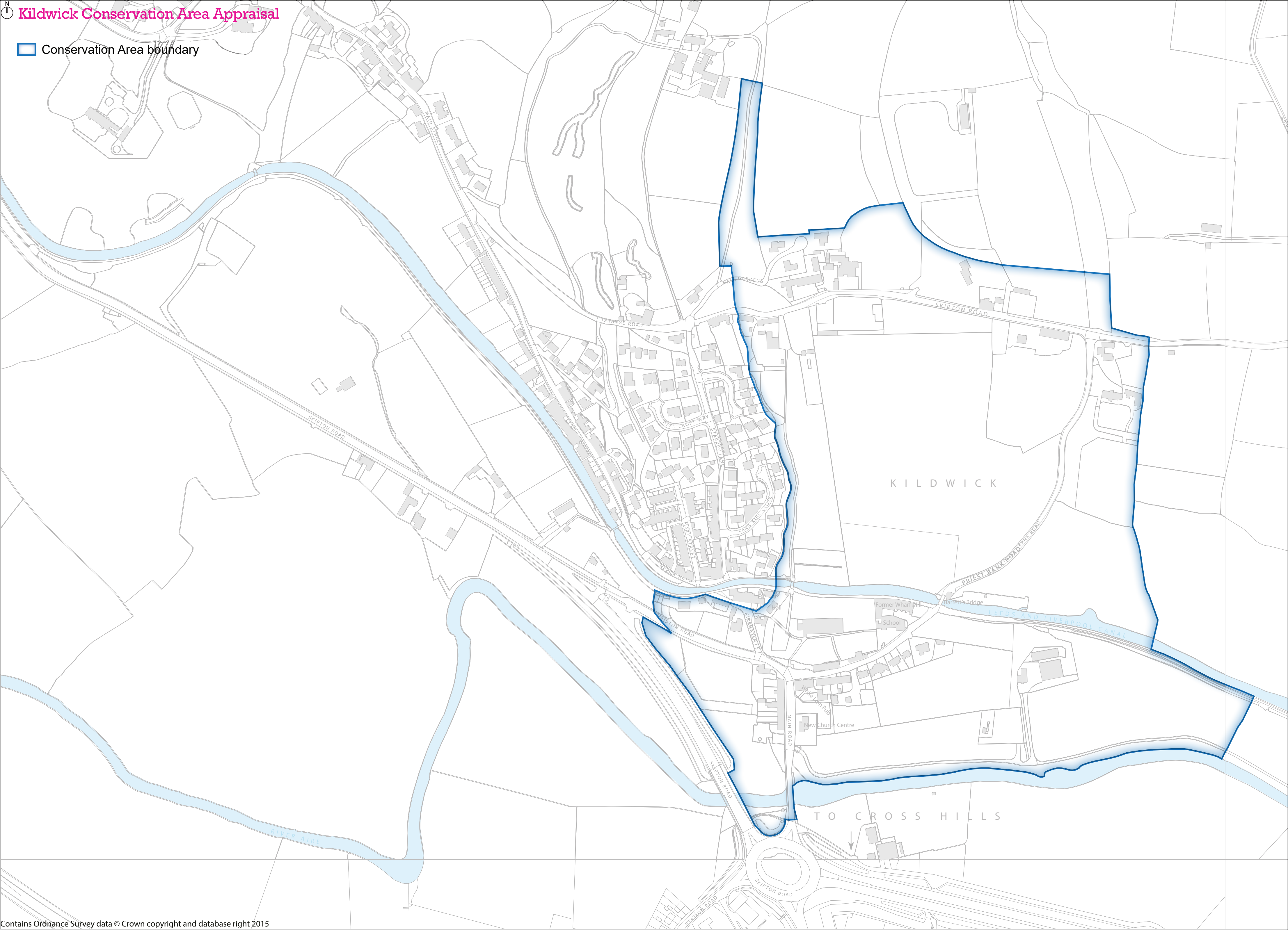
Use buttons at the bottom of each page to:

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Map access the layered map

Kildwick Conservation Area Appraisal

 Conservation Area boundary



2.0 Character

The Conservation Area covers a large area with extensive open space at its centre. The development is focussed to the north and south, divided by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the two parts feel quite separate. It is natural therefore to describe them as two separate character areas. The document *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* on the Craven District Council website lists the sources of this information.

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

See also the following layers of the [interactive map](#): 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) map; historical development analysis; archaeological analysis.

- Although mentioned in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)), it is possible that the settlement of Kildwick was actually abandoned, possibly one of the casualties of William the First's Harrying of the North. One church is mentioned.

- The junction of Priest Bank Road, Main Road and Skipton Road is the historic core of the Kildwick settlement. The Church of St Andrew to the north of this crossroads dates from the 14th century, and it seems likely that the 'Old Smithy' and White Lion are on the sites of pre-19th century buildings and may well contain much older fabric.



St Adrew's churchyard from the canal towpath with the former smithy beyond

- The 1891 OS map shows this settlement core with a row of cottages to the south along the west side of Main Road which survive and have been extended. East of The White Lion, the terrace of stone cottages is also shown (Byre Cottage, Stable Cottage, Lion Barn), with cottages opposite on the north side of Priest Bank Road. Around the churchyard a number of still surviving buildings were also extant in 1891: to the east, the school and the former Wharf Mill (now housing), to the west, Parson's Bridge (which dates largely to an 18th-century rebuilding), the school hall (1838 on its date stone) and the cottage to its south-west.
- Later development has not been extensive and has been contained to these existing clusters and roads. The vicarage on the corner of Kirkgate and Skipton Road was constructed by the turn of the 20th century. The New Church Centre on Main Road dates from the early 20th century.
- During the 20th century houses were built along the south side of Priest Bank Road. Barrett's Bridge, a swing bridge over the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, is modern but in the location of an older one.



The White Lion public house in September 2021. Note this is closed but is now open (July 2022). Also note the view up priest Bank Road from its junction with Main Road

- Most of the buildings scattered along Grange Road and the north end of Priest Bank Road date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The most significant exception is Kildwick Hall, a 17th century manor house with exceptional outbuildings. Later buildings include a couple of houses to the rear of Kildwick Hall, and Dean Spring, a large mid-20th century house on the north side of Grange Road.

2.2 Relationship with other settlements

- Kildwick merges to the west with Farnhill, a bigger village, where many of the services for both settlements are found.
- To the north-east is Kildwick Grange, a small, almost private, settlement around the medieval Grange. There is no strong visual link to Kildwick, despite the close proximity of the two settlements.
- Both Farnhill and Kildwick Grange are conservation areas.

2.3 Character zones

This appraisal has identified two zones of discernibly different character within the Conservation Area, based on consideration of their spatial character, architectural and landscape qualities and historical development.

The features and 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 a layer on the [interactive map](#) at the front of this appraisal.

Zone 1: South of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal

- This Zone is on the lower slopes of the Airedale Valley.
- It includes the historic core of the village, bound to the north by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and to the south by the River Aire and A629.
- The historic settlement is concentrated in the south-west corner at a crossroads, with the church on the north side and the White Lion pub on the south-eastern corner. The village is approached from the south along Main Road which crosses the River Aire. The crossroads

with the church, standing above the junction, viewed through its elegant gate piers and overthrow, forms an impressive view.

- To the north-west, south and east of this junction there is development, predominantly housing dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. Most of these are modest cottages with the exception of the detached Victorian vicarage which stands on the eastern corner of the crossroads opposite the church. To the north-west of the junction the development starts to merge with Farnhill.
- Besides the church, there are a few non-domestic historic buildings that are notable in this Zone, including the 'New Church Centre' on Main Road, the School Hall to the west of the church, the school and the former wharf mill (now housing).
- Two bridges link the two Zones of the Conservation Area, north and south of the Canal. Parson's Bridge is an 18th century structure carrying an attractive flagged path that linked the Old Vicarage to the north with the church on the south bank. Barrett's Bridge is a swing

road bridge that that allows barges along the canal and vehicular traffic over it.

- The east part of the Character Zone is more rural than the west, with views to the fields to the south and north.

Zone 2: The north bank

- The topography of this Zone rises steeply north of the Canal.
- The steep topography means there are dramatic views south over the Aire valley, with the Canal and core of Kildwick in the foreground. The landscape within and directly outside the Conservation Area features mature trees and stone walling, making for picturesque scenes.
- There are two main vehicle routes; Priest Bank Road which leads from the core of the village to the south and Grange Road which runs east – west at the north end of the Conservation Area
- Much of the Zone is now fields. Historically, the large field in the centre is likely to have been parkland associated with Kildwick Hall, the very fine 17th century house and outbuildings at the west end of the Zone.

- East from here along Grange Road is a Victorian house with 'drip mouldings' over the windows and a studded door; a modern house is also set back from the road.
- In the north-east corner of the Zone there is a group of houses. The Old Priory is 17th century in origin, subsequently restored and extended. To the south is the Steadings – presumably once a historically associated farm building – and there is another agricultural building, now a house, to the west.

2.4 Public open space

The canal towpath

- The Leeds and Liverpool Canal towpath and associated areas represent a significant public space in the settlement although technically owned by the Canal and River Trust.

St Andrews Churchyard

- This is a significant landscape and historical feature within the historic core, which is visible and accessible from Priest Bank Road, Kirkgate and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal towpath.



The Leeds Liverpool canal with the former Wharfe Mill to the left and Parson's Bridge in the background

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.

- Kildwick Hall, Skipton Road – Grade II* listed
- Church of St Andrew – Grade I listed
- Parson’s Bridge – Grade II listed
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal - not listed
- Kildwick Bridge – Grade I



Strap pointing, stone tiles and upvc windows on an historic property in Kildwick



Parson's Bridge from the canal towpath looking to the west

2.6 Materials

- Walls: Gritstone for walling, both coursed and set in random courses
- Window reveals: Gritstone
- Roofing: Grey slates (Yoredale Sandstone), Westmoreland slates
- Windows: Timber: traditionally casements but sashes used widely in the 19th century. Now many detracting uPVC replacements (see [Chapter 6](#), management recommendation 3)
- Pavements: Largely asphalt with granite kerbs
- Road surfaces: Asphalt
- Street furniture: Modern galvanised steel lamp posts, modern steel street signage

3.0 Landscape and open space

3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of Kidwick 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 3.4 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 west of the conservation area is analysed as part of the Farnhill Conservation Area Appraisal, and so is not been duplicated here. The Farnhill Conservation Area Appraisal can be downloaded from the Council website.

2.3 Overview of character and contribution

Kildwick has an unusual plan for a settlement in Craven today. The expanses of open space and fields that were a characteristic of many of the dispersed settlements of the area prior to the 20th century have, in most cases, been subsequently infilled by housing. However, at Kildwick, there are no examples of extensive 20th century developments; it seems likely that a combination of the steep topography and the concentration of more recent housing developments in the adjoining Farnhill have combined to preserve Kildwick in something very close to its 19th century plan, with roughly half a mile of grazed open space between the buildings in the south and north. As a result, open space within the settlement and the surrounding landscape are one and the same thing.

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

3.4 Open space assessment

OP1 - Land between the River Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, east of the village

Strong Contribution

- This is near the core of the historic settlement, approached from the large roundabout on the A629 to the south. From this roundabout Main Road approaches the village over the River Aire on the Grade I listed medieval Kildwick Bridge. From here, the periphery of the village can be appreciated. The fields that surround the village to the south and the obviously historic character of most of the buildings themselves combine to give a strong impression of an historic village edge.
- To the east of Main Road the fields form the foreground of long views into the countryside (see [chapter 4](#)). These fields are also important in views from the north (within the Conservation Area) south out across the valley. The fields provide an important separation between Kildwick and Cross Hills to the south and maintain the integrity of the historic settlement's plan.

OP2 - Land south of the River Aire

Strong Contribution

- Although not a particularly attractive area of open space, squeezed as it is between the modern Skipton Road and the River Aire, this space is nevertheless important because it maintains separation between Cross Hills and Kildwick. It therefore helps to maintain the village character of Kildwick Conservation Area.

OP3

Strong Contribution / Negligible contribution

- To the west of Main Road is a triangle of open land consisting of a couple of fields sandwiched between three roads. The south-eastern side of this triangle is important in defining the historic boundary of the village as seen on the approach from Main Road. The field in the north-western corner, however, does not make a strong contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area because it is not visible on this key approach and not clearly visible in any important views (in part because of the tree coverage around it.)

OP4 - St Andrew's Churchyard

Strong Contribution

- Historic greenspace at the heart of the village that forms the functional and aesthetic setting to the parish church.

OP5 - Between the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and Grange Road

Strong Contribution

- The majority of the open space that forms the centre of the Conservation Area is one large field bounded by Grange Road to the north, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to the south, Priest Bank Road to the east and a footpath adjoining the periphery of Farnhill to the west. This is likely to have been part of the parkland to Kildwick Hall, which explains the scattered mature trees and which may explain why it was never developed. The edges of this field are subdivided and the church's graveyard extends over the canal into its south-west corner. This area is grazed with some mature trees and stone walling around its periphery. The views across it (see [chapter 4](#)) are all of aesthetic value, especially

when viewed in the context of the Canal or looking south over the valley. This large area is also of historic significance to the Conservation Area, the character of which – including the field boundaries – has not changed for centuries.

- To the east of Priest Bank Road, the Conservation Area boundary takes in The Old Priory and The Steadings and the open space to the depth of a field south of these buildings. The views out to the east (see [chapter 4](#)) are a key characteristic of the Conservation Area. In these, the landscape is perceived as a continuation of the open space within the Conservation Area. Some trees prevent long views east from the north end of Priest Bank Road, but the views are visible from the south end.

OP6 – North of Grange Road

Strong contribution

- The topography rises very steeply immediately north of Grange Road; there are also varying levels of tree cover along this side of the road making any long views to the north impossible from the road.

- At the north-east end of Grange Road, where it is within the Conservation Area boundary, it is possible to see beyond the Conservation Area boundary directly to the north. This contributes to the very rural character of this end of the Conservation Area and complements the long, dramatic views across the valley opposite, to the south.

OP7 – North east of Grange Road

Some Contribution

- To the north-east, against the Conservation Area boundary, there is a field that is screened by foliage in OP3. It is because of this seasonal screening that the field makes some rather than a strong contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

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.



View across OP5 to Kildwick village from V3. Note the canal

V1: Fixed view - The view from Grange Road looking over the formal garden to Kildwick Hall on the south side of the road

- This is a designed view: the garden has been laid out to be visible from the Hall as the foreground to the long panoramic view out across the valley.

V2: Fixed view - The view from Grange Road south across the field down to the Canal and beyond across the Aire valley

- This is an aesthetically valuable view and allows a full understanding of the layout of Kildwick and its relationship with the neighbouring Farnhill and the wider topography of the valley.

V3: Dynamic view - View south and south-west from Priest Bank Road across the central open fields of the Conservation Area towards the Canal, the settlements of Farnhill and the core of Kildwick

- This view takes in the core of the settlement of Kildwick and shows it in the context of the open space to the north and the wider topographical setting of the Aire valley to the south.



V2 - view from Grange Road looking south over the Aire Valley

V4: Fixed view - The view looking east from Main Road, north of the Kildwick Bridge and south of the New Church Centre

- This view takes in the fields between the southern periphery of the settlement and the River Aire. The view along the river valley is of considerable aesthetic value.



V4 - view to the east of Main Road

V5: Fixed view - View looking north along Main Street from the roundabout

- There is a contrast the busy A629 and then turning off onto the medieval Kildwick Bridge with views up towards the Church of St Andrew and the centre of the settlement and the landscape behind. This view cannot have changed substantially in 100 years.



V5 - view along Main Road to the church

V6: Fixed view - The view looking north over the Parson's Bridge

- This is an atmospheric footpath with historic stone walls and paths that lead to the field beyond on the north side of the Canal.



V6 - view to the north over Parson's Bridge

V7: Fixed view - The view looking north-east and north-west from the south end of Priest's Bank Road

- After crossing Barrett's Bridge (the swing bridge over the Canal) there are wide views across the open countryside to the north-east and north-west. Due to the topography of the central field it is not possible to see Farnhill to the west, creating a much more rural impression.



V7 - view across OP5 from Priest Bank Road

V8: Dynamic view - The view looking south from the towpath of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal

- This is a view over the valley from a lower vantage point than can be gained from elsewhere in the Conservation Area.
- The fields in the foreground on either side of the River Aire form an important buffer to the A629 and the more industrial appearance of Cross Hills.

V9: Dynamic view - The view looking north from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal

- With the Canal forming the foreground to this view and the steeply rising hills at the centre of the Conservation Area, this view has considerable aesthetic and landscape value and contrasts with the more developed view to the south.

V10: Dynamic view - The view along the Grange Road east and west of Kildwick Hall

- Kildwick Hall is a highly significant 17th century mansion which has a fine front elevation, close to the road. The views of the house and its impressive entrance gates are a memorable sight when travelling along the Skipton Road in both directions.



V8 - typical view over the Aire Valley from the canal towpath



V9 - typical view to the north from the canal towpath

5.0 Traffic and movement

5.1 Pedestrian

There are some footpaths in the centre of the settlement around Main Road, Kirk Gate and the south end of Priest Bank Road. These are not always present on both sides of the road and disappear further away from the junction.

Towards the north end of the Conservation Area there are no pavements. On many of these roads cars travel quite fast, even if there is not a lot of traffic, making it dangerous for pedestrians.

The village is well-served with footpaths, and the path north of Parson's Bridge is a good alternative to walking up Priest Bank Road.

The pavements are largely made of tarmac with stone kerbs.

5.2 Vehicle

Most roads within the Conservation Area are just wide enough for two cars to pass one another. Barrett's Bridge (the swing bridge over the Canal) can cause traffic jams when swung open for canal users. It is also single track with no obvious priority for vehicles which can cause problems. The historic centre is now a 20mph controlled zone.

5.3 Parking

There is not a public car park in the village, though there is not obviously a great need for one. Around the core of the settlement there is some on-street parking, though on the days visited in preparation for this appraisal, this parking was not judged to cause significant harm to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

5.4 Public transport

There is a regular bus service (66) between Keighley and Skipton passing through Kildwick that is suitable for commuters.

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 Kildwick 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 Kildwick 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 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 for Kildwick 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 Kildwick 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).

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. 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) <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/](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>

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/

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

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

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