

Lothersdale Conservation Area Appraisal

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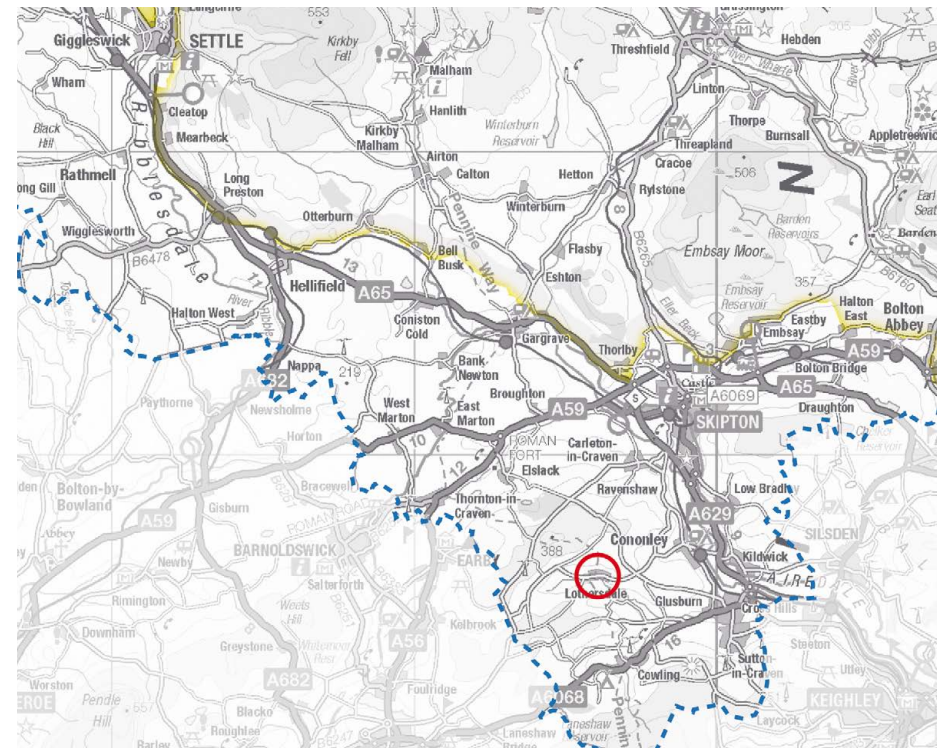
1.0 Overview

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 Lothersdale

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

Lothersdale is a linear village along the Lothersdale Beck, comprising the two historic settlements of Dale End and Wedding Hall Fold. Dale End is associated with the late 18th/early 19th century Grade II* Listed Dale End Mill and its scheduled waterwheel, which is believed to be the largest enclosed waterwheel in the country.


The form and buildings of Lothersdale have changed little since the late 19th century, with none of the ubiquitous late 20th century suburban developments common elsewhere. This results in a highly legible historic settlement, which the Conservation Area boundary reflects. The two historic settlements, Dale End and Wedding Hall Fold, clearly illustrate much of the historic context of Lothersdale and its association with quarrying, textile working and farming. The surrounding landscape comprises historic enclosures and boundaries that may, in part, date back several hundred years, and contribute strongly to the special interest of the Conservation Area.

Designation date: 1979

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'.

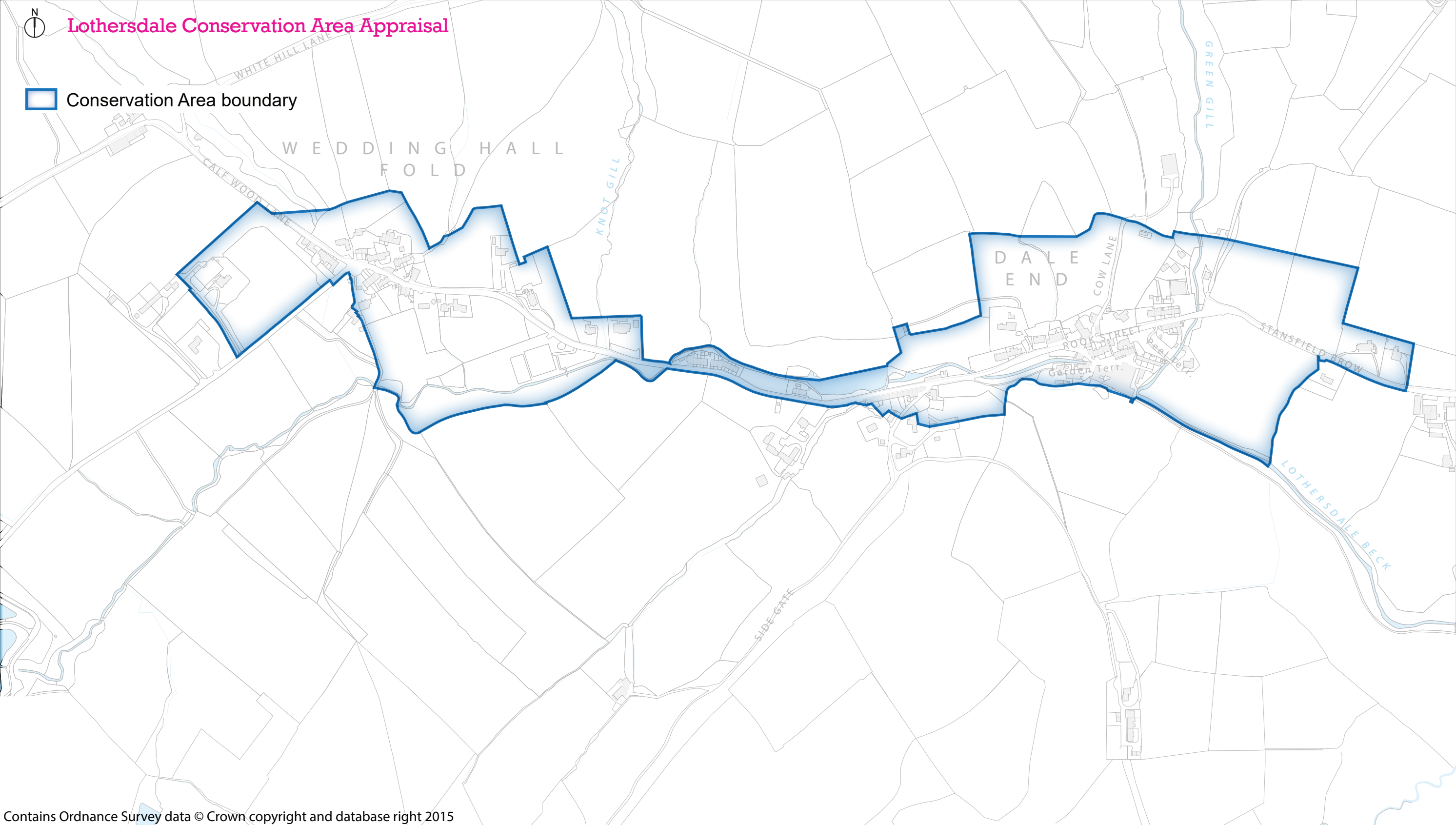
Follow hyperlinks - identified by [blue text](#) – to online resources and documents or other parts of the report.

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 through [Open Domesday](#)) it is probable that the settlement of Lothersdale was actually abandoned then, possibly one of the casualties of William the First's 'Harrying of the North'. Lothersdale is recorded as a 'quite large' settlement relative to others in the West Riding
- In the early 20th century there were still around forty separate farms and smallholdings surviving in the Lothersdale Valley, some, such as Knot, Wood Head and Raygill Farms being mentioned in manuscripts as early as the 15th century.
- The water powered Dale End Mill was converted from corn to cotton spinning in 1792 and converted to steam in 1842.
- Many of the properties within the two settlements were probably associated with handloom weaving (North View Terrace) and quarryman's housing (6-9 Calf Wood Lane).



Wedding Hall Fold

- A significant limestone industry at Raygill Farm was associated with stone extraction and lime making on a semi-industrial scale since at least 1800. In 1851 there were thirteen lime burners, nine quarrymen, four barytes miners and one blacksmith employed at Raygill.
- In common with the majority of West Riding communities, Quakers and Primitive Methodists had a strong presence, with the Grade II listed Friends Meeting House dated to 1776 (converted to residential in the 1920s) and the Methodist Bethel Chapel built in 1851 (converted to a live/work unit in 2012/13). The Grade II listed Christ's Church was built in 1838.
- Lothersdale has changed little since the early 20th century, and late 20th/early 21st century development has been largely confined to conversions of industrial and agricultural buildings.

2.2 Spatial and built character

Lothersdale is a quiet settlement stretched out along the Lothersdale Beck with two main foci, linked by a series of development including Spring Terrace, Lothersdale Community Primary School and the former Bethel Chapel (now converted to a live/work unit). Dale End is a collection of dwellings and former industrial buildings principally associated with Dale End Mill. Terraces and cottages are complemented by individual buildings including the Grade



North View Terrace

II listed Friend's Meeting House. Wedding Hall Fold also contains terraced dwellings (6-9 Calf Wood Lane) but is dominated more by former farms and farm cottages (High Fold, Wedding Hall Barn, West Barn). The terracing may be associated with the extensive former Lothersdale Lime workings to the south near Raygill Farm.

- Lothersdale is a linear settlement covering approximately 1.5km in length from Christ's Church to Wedding Hall Fold.
- There are two main 'centres' by the Hare & Hounds Public House and Wedding Hall Fold.
- The Grade II* listed Dale End Mill complex includes mill buildings, some converted to residential and some in the process of being converted to a variety of uses set within a compact built area which includes former workers terracing (Peel Terrace) and more individual dwellings (1,2,5 & 6 Garden Terrace). Overall, this complex, including surviving water management

features makes a very strong contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Views of the mill dominate from the eastern approach down Stansfield Brow and from Rook Street.

- Housing on the main road, Rook Street in Dale End is varied, with a mix of terraces (1-12 Rook Street) and more individual detached villas (Rowan House, Burlington House), some set back with extensive front gardens.
- Significant open space between and surrounding individual properties and terraces is a key feature of the Conservation Area giving many dynamic and glimpsed views of the surrounding landscape as well as defining historic property boundaries and former farm enclosures (see [chapter 3](#) and [chapter 4](#)). This is particularly noticeable at Wedding Hall Fold.
- Between the two main foci are a number of individual dwellings and further terracing (North View).

- Although there has clearly been some new building within the Conservation Area in the late 20th and early 21st century, they are often difficult to distinguish from conversions of former farm buildings due to similarities in the use of materials, fixtures and fittings.

2.3 Public open space

- Public space is provided through the community managed playground, tennis court and war memorial opposite the Lothersdale Community Primary School.
- Publicly accessed open space is also provided by the burial grounds of the Bethel Chapel and Christ Church.

2.4 Relationship with other settlements

Although Lothersdale lies close to the settlements of Cononley, Cowling and Earby, it feels completely detached from them due to the broad landscape between them and the village's isolation from the A-road network.

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](#)) 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.



Bethel Chapel



Lothersdale war memorial



Hare & Hounds photographed in 2016



Mill Pond

2.6 Materials

- Walls: Coursed Sandstone and Limestone rubble for buildings. Coursed limestone and sandstone rubble for boundary walls.
- Windows: Sandstone quoins and window dressings including mullions and transoms. Timber casements and sashes painted white. Replacement windows are common, either in stained timber or uPVC double glazing. Their modern character and materials are harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#) below).



A typical boundary wall in Lothersdale. Note the tooled cap stones

- Gateposts: Sandstone
- Roofing: Stone slates (Westmorland).
- Pavements: Ashlar with granite kerbs
- Surfaces: Ashlar road surfaces with some surviving cobbles and setts in yards.
- Street furniture: Street lights concrete columns with vertical shielded lanterns throughout.



*Replacement windows on an historic property in Wedding Hall Fold.
Note the original stone tiled roof*

3.0 Landscape and Open Space

3.1 The contribution of open space

The character and appearance of Lothersdale 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 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 not likely to impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area).

3.3 Overview of character and contribution

The landscape setting both within and outside the Conservation Area is essential to understanding the historic form of settlement and the separation between Wedding Hall Fold and Dale End. This historic separation is a significant feature of the Conservation Area. It is formed by the school, former Methodist Bethel Chapel, war memorial, play area and allotments with open landscape to the west and east.

3.4 Open space assessment

OP1 - Land to the north of Stansfield Brow

Strong contribution

- These fields lie within the view cone of **V6** and form part of the setting of the Grade II Christ Church.
- All the enclosure boundaries that survive reflect the historic landscape as shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map and help define the historic 'edge of settlement'.



View of OP1 to the north from Stansfield Brow

OP2 - Land between Stansfield Brow and Lothersdale Beck

Strong contribution

- These are historically and visually important fields because they are within the view cones of **V1** and **V6** that form part of the eastern gateway into the settlement of Dale End, with views of Dale End Mill and the landscape beyond.
- The fields also form an important part of the setting of the Scheduled and Listed Dale End Mill.



Zoomed view of OP2 with OP3 to the far right

OP3 - Land to the south of Rook Street

Strong contribution

- Important historic open space within the view cone of **V10**, with views of Dale End Mill with landscape beyond.

OP4 - Land to the north of Rook Street

Some contribution

- This area of open space comprises a large tarmaced surface and low sheds and workshops which make only some contribution to the Conservation Area in the form of the open space and glimpsed views of the landscape beyond.
- Until relatively recently (circa 1950s), a single large building or terrace occupied the site (possibly a farm).

OP5 - Land to the south of Lothersdale Beck and east of Sidegate Lane

Strong contribution

- Fields with historic boundaries shown on 1853 Ordnance Survey map (see [interactive map](#)) on the slopes of Town End Hill, highly visible from Stanfield Brow, Rook Street and Sidegate Lane.
- Clearly visible within views **V1** and **V4**, these fields make a strong contribution to defining the historic 'edge of settlement'.
- These fields also form an significant part of the landscape setting of the Scheduled and Listed Dale End Mill.

OP6 - Land to the north of Wedding Hall Fold and Dale End
Strong contribution

- Generally this landscape of enclosed pasture slopes gently up to the north to White Hill Lane and comprises historic boundaries shown on the 1853 ordnance Survey map (see [interactive map](#)).
- The landscape defines the northern edge of the two settlements of Wedding Hall Fold and Dale End as well as enhancing the separate legibility of the two settlements along with OP7 and OP8 to the south.
- The three landmark buildings, Bethel Chapel, Lothersdale Primary School and the former mill pond are visually strengthened by surrounding open space.

OP7 - Land to the south of Spring Terrace
Strong contribution

- Historic pasture enclosures that slope up to the south which includes the earthwork remains of early sandstone quarrying (not shown on the 1853 map) and historic boundaries shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map.
- The Lothersdale Beck to the west marks a significant change in topography to the flat alluvial plain of the beck (OP8).

OP8 - Land between Lothersdale Beck and Raygill Lane

Strong contribution

- A flat landscape of enclosed pasture giving long views to the south and the former limestone quarries of Raygill.
- Open space that is important for defining the historic 'edge of settlement' of Wedding Hall Fold and retaining historic views to the south.

OP9 - Grounds of 'The Willows'

Strong contribution

- The grounds of this private house incorporate a visually important belt of trees against Calf Wood Lane and historic pasture against Raygill Lane.
- The Conservation Area boundary follows the boundary of the house and grounds.



OP8 on the left and OP9 on the right of the lane leading to Raygill Farm

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 Description of views

V1: Fixed view - View from seating by Christ Church

- Contextual view of the Lothersdale Valley from an elevated position by the entrance to the parish church.
- Good strong view of the Listed and Scheduled Dale End Mill and its chimney.



Summer view from the entrance to Christ Church

V2: Fixed view - View from the Hare & Hounds Public House

- In the summer months in particular the pub seating provides an excellent location for appreciating the setting of the Dale End settlement with views along Rook Street and out to Town Edge hill to the south.
- This location also provides an evocative view through into the Dale End Mill complex with the chimney behind.



View V2 from the Hare & Hounds Public House

V3: Fixed view - View from Sidegate Lane

- From outside the Conservation Area this location presents highly dramatic views of Lothersdale and Wedding Hall Fold in particular. This is recognized by the local community who have installed a seat.



V3 from Sidegate Lane

V4: Fixed view - Views from Calf Wood Lane

- 360 degree views of the settlement within its landscape setting from a location that includes a public seat and from where the character and appearance of this part of the Conservation Area can be clearly appreciated.
- Views down the lane to Raygill House and the former Lothersdale Lime Works with open landscape views.
- Glimpsed views of landscape to the north.



V4 – looking north from Calf Wood Lane

V5: Fixed view - View from seat on White Hill Lane

- Dramatic contextual view of Wedding Hall Fold with Lothersdale Limeworks quarry clearly visible.



V5 – dramatic contextual view of Wedding Hall Fold with the Lothersdale Limeworks quarry visible in the distance

V6: Dynamic view – View from Stansfield Brow

- Picturesque approach to the settlement from the east illustrating Lothersdale's strong and historic relationship with the surrounding landscape.
- Dynamic views of Listed and Scheduled Dale End Mill.



V6 – picturesque approach to the settlement from the east illustrating Lothersdale's strong relationship with the surrounding landscape. Note the mill chimney

V7: Fixed view - View from Rook Street to the north

- Glimpsed view between properties on Rook Street up to Burlington High Barn and the landscape beyond, demonstrating the importance of open space between properties on the main village street to its historic form and to understanding the relationship with landscape.
- The Grade II listed Friend's Meeting House lies within this view.



V7 – A view from Rook Street to the north-east

V8: Fixed view - View of Dale End Mill form public footpath

- Fine view of Dale End Mill, with the Scheduled wheel pit and chimney and associated terraced housing and its immediate landscape setting including Lothersdale Beck.



V8 – view of Dale End Mill from public footpath

V9: Fixed view - View from Rook Street

- Views from here include early 19th century terraced housing, part of the Dale End Mill water management system and open landscape to the north.
- The landscape includes a traditional field barn and demonstrates a clear separation between the settlements of Dale End and Wedding Hall Fold.



V9 – a view of the Dale End Mill water management system from Rook Street

V10: Fixed view - View of Dale End Mill complex from Rook Street

- A close and unimpeded view of the mill complex from the road with a clear appreciation of its landscape setting on the edge of the Dale End settlement.



V10 – a view of the Dale End Mill from Rook Street

5.0 Traffic and Movement

5.1 Pedestrian

The roads and lanes are very quiet, with pavements throughout the Conservation Area.

There are many well used footpaths giving access to open country including the Pennine Way, a national long-distance footpath. This enters the village from the south by the Hare & Hounds Public House and exits to the north up Cow Lane.

5.2 Vehicle

All roads and lanes are quiet country roads with no significant through traffic. However at school pick-up time in the afternoon a substantial amount of traffic negotiates the narrow roads and parking outside the Lothersdale Community Primary School. The road at this point has a 20mph speed limit. All other roads are 30mph.

5.3 Parking

Cars are parked on-street and off-street in drives and yards. The Hare & Hounds has a medium sized car park against the Lothersdale Beck.

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 (though its most significant structure, Dale End Mill, was on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register at this time).

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 Lothersdale 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 Lothersdale 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 the Lothersdale 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

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

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

Lothersdale Parish Council

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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