

Thornton-in-Craven Conservation Area Appraisal

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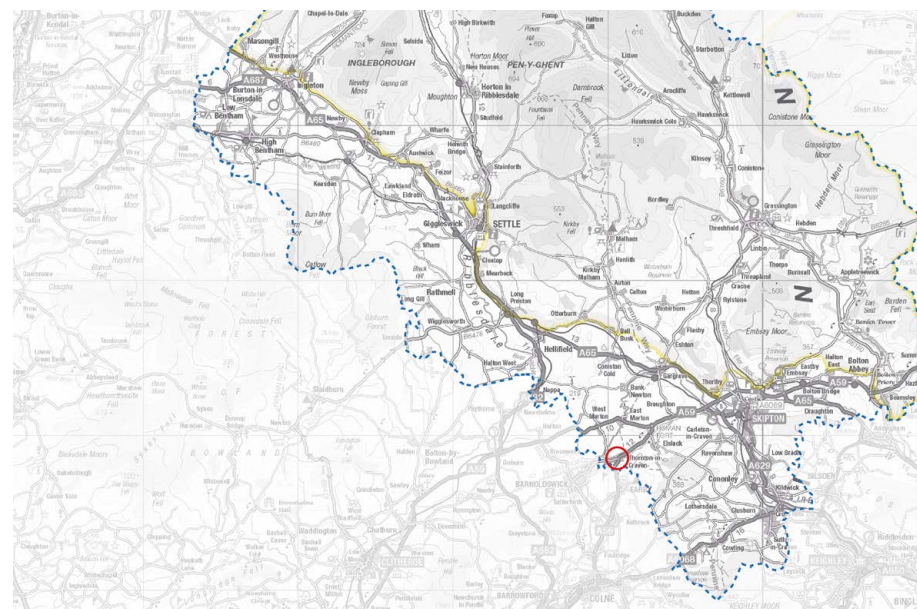
1.0 Overview

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 Thornton-in-Craven

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

Thornton-in-Craven is situated on a ridge, and views south over the flood plain of the Earby, Thornton and Brown House Becks are long and dramatic. It is a linear roadside settlement, developed along the former Roman road from Ilkley to Ribchester, which was transformed into the Colne and Broughton turnpike road in the late 18th century, and

is now the extremely busy A56 trunk route. The traffic is a significant visual and physical barrier in the conservation area. The village green with its Grade II listed stocks is a welcome set-back area of seating, from which the form of the main street can be appreciated. The majority of buildings date to 18th and 19th century and their number and quality indicates the village's prosperity.

St Mary's parish church, listed Grade I, lies some distance away. The circular form of the churchyard suggests an early, possibly Saxon, foundation and possible monastic origins.


Late 20th century housing in the grounds of Thornton Hall have created an incongruous second settlement accessed off Church Road that does not contribute to the historic character and appearance of the conservation area.

Designation date: 1989

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:

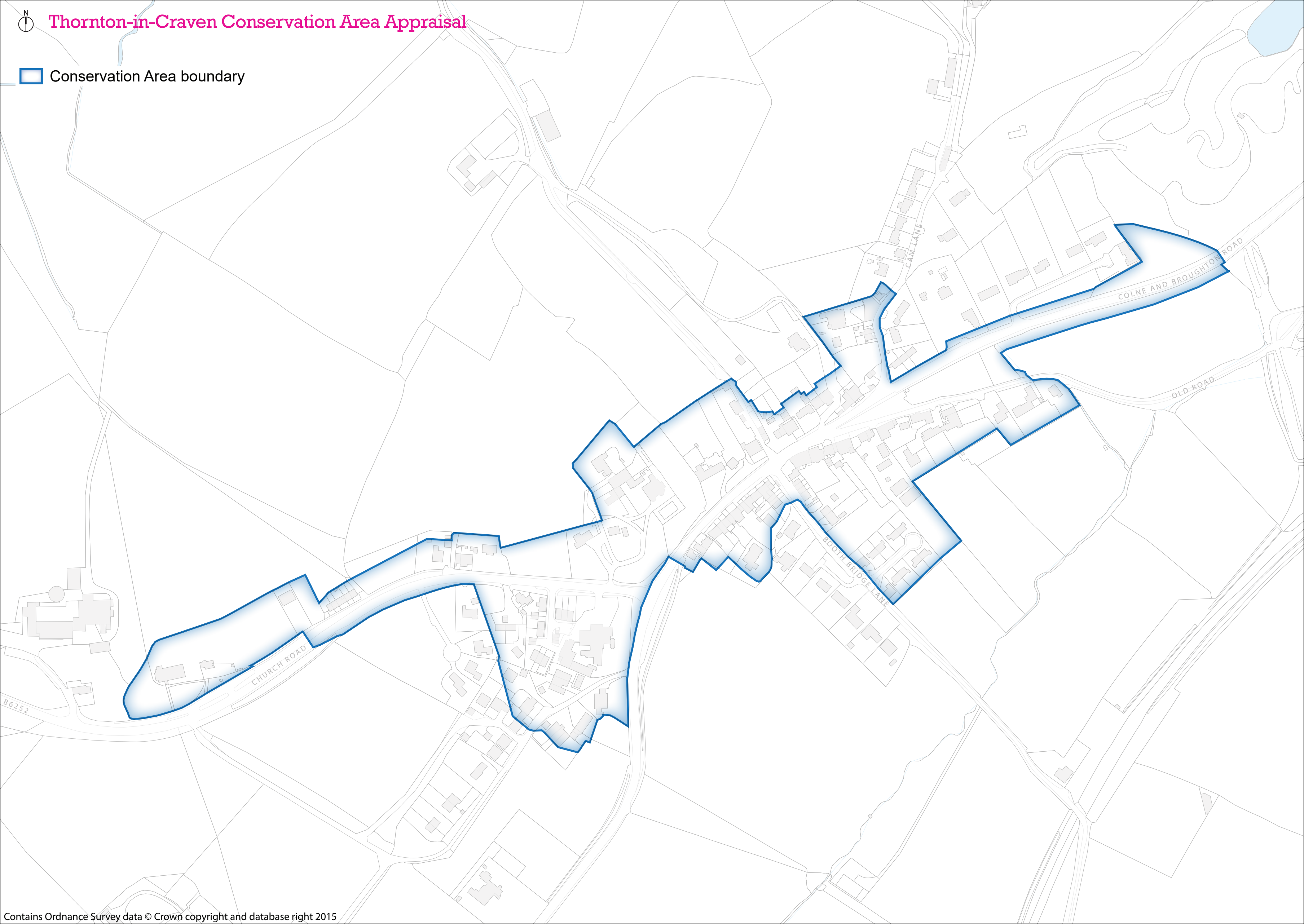
Contents return to the contents page

Map access the layered map



Thornton-in-Craven Conservation Area Appraisal

 Conservation Area boundary



2.0 Character

2.1 Historic development and contemporary character

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

- Although mentioned in the 11th century Domesday Book (as translated and made available through [Open Domesday](#)) it is probable that the settlement of Thornton was actually abandoned, possibly one of the casualties of William I's Harrying of the North.
- Thornton-in-Craven is, relative to the West Riding of Yorkshire, described in Domesday as a 'quite large' settlement. Earby to the south was also 'quite large' and Barnoldswick to the west was 'very large', implying that the area was very prosperous.



Cottages opposite Beech House

- The Domesday book records three churches for Thornton. St Mary's, listed Grade I, lies at some distance from the main historic core and the circular form of the churchyard suggests an early (pre-Norman) foundation and possible monastic origins.
- The historic core is relatively well defined and legible and the historic 'edge of settlement' survives to the northwest behind Stocksbridge Farm and the Listed Grade II Grange.
- The core follows the line of a former Roman Road running from Ilkley to Ribchester, which was transformed into the Colne and Broughton turnpike road in the late 18th century.



Development in the grounds of Thornton Hall

- A weekly market established in 13th century suggests that Thornton-in-Craven had been a relatively prosperous settlement for many centuries culminating in the successful operation of the Thornton Limestone Works established in late 19th century until at least the 1930s. Good houses from the 18th and 19th centuries are evidence of this prosperity.
- The site of the limestone works lies immediately outside the Conservation Area and is now lined with mature trees and largely hidden from view. The quarry was connected to the Skipton-Colne railway line by a line that passed through a tunnel beneath the A56 and a bridge (still standing, and a landmark monument – see section 2.7 below) over Old Road immediately beyond the eastern end of the Conservation Area. The railway was closed in the 1960s. The former Thornton station building survives on Booth Bridge Lane.
- The village remained relatively untouched until the late 20th century when residential development of former tofts and in-fields (see *Introduction to Craven Conservation Area Appraisals* for details) occurred on Booth Bridge Lane and Cam Lane, partly within the Conservation Area. Other development in the late 20th century lies in the former grounds of the Listed Grade II Thornton Hall and on Thornton Hill, clearly visible from Church Road.

2.2 Spatial and built character

- Thornton-in-Craven is a linear roadside village. The main street, called the Colne and Broughton Road, is a section of the extremely busy A56 trunk route, which is a significant visual and physical barrier in the Conservation Area. The approach from the east is a significant gateway into the village.
- Two wide grassed areas, parts of which are village green, mark either end of the village core with all properties stepped back from the road. The green is a welcome set-back area of seating from which the form of the main street can be appreciated.
- There are 'lanes' to the north and south - Cam Lane and Booth Bridge Lane.



Village green

- Historic housing, much from the 18th and 19th centuries, illustrates historic prosperity and includes a long, visually striking row of cottages (incorporating Grade II listed Brown Croft and Fold Cottages) as well as detached ‘villas’ and small farm complexes, such as the Grade II listed Thornton House, Elmtree House and Bells Farm. A row of late 18th century almshouses (Grade II) on Church Lane are a rarer historic type.
- Thornton Hill residential home and St Mary’s Church are the two most prominent key buildings.
- The majority of historic properties retain walled front gardens ranging from the petite such as Rock House and Rock Cottage to extensive such as Bells Farm and number 29 Broughton and Colne Road. Some front garden areas have been converted into off-road parking areas.
- Late 20th century housing in the grounds of Thornton Hall have resulted in an incongruous second settlement accessed off Church Road. Late 20th century housing off Fold Lane is more successful in integrating with the historic core. Further development in the late 20th century along Cam Lane and off Brearlands has a subtle impact on the Conservation Area.



Bells Farmhouse



Elm Tree House with its enclosed front garden

2.3 Public open space

- Public open space (village green) exists to the northwest of Colne and Broughton Road, on either side of the frontage to Beech House, and includes timber seating, the Listed Grade II timber stocks and a Listed Grade II K6 telephone box on the southwest side and a grassed area on the northeast side, in front of Peel House.
 - A small field off Church Lane by the almshouses serves as a recreation ground. St Mary's churchyard is a large and peaceful open space.
- Elm Tree House, Main Street – Grade II
 - Forge Cottage/Brown Croft, Main Street – Grade II
 - Bells Farmhouse, Main Street – Grade II
 - The Grange, Main Street – Grade II
 - Throstle Nest and Throstle Cottage, Old Road – Grade II
 - Thornton Hall Farmhouse, A56 – Grade II

2.5 Relationship with other settlements

- Thornton-in-Craven is a few kilometres from the much larger Lancastrian settlements of Earby and Barnoldswick, the latter being situated on the Leeds Liverpool Canal.

2.6 Designated assets

- Church Of St Mary, Church Road – Grade I
- Church Well, Church Road – Grade II
- Thornton House, Main Street – Grade II
- The Almshouses, 1-5 Church Road – Grade II
- The Stocks, Main Street – Grade II
- K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main Street – Grade II

2.7 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.



The quarry railway bridge from Old Road

- Thornton Hill Residential Home, Church Road – undesignated
- Quarry Railway Bridge - undesignated
- St Mary's Church, Church Road – designated

2.8 Materials

- Walls: coursed limestone rubble and dressed limestone and sandstone for buildings. Coursed limestone rubble for boundary walls.
- Windows: sandstone quoins and window dressings. Timber casements and sashes painted white. UPVC window replacements not common. Their modern character and materials are harmful to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area (see recommendation 3 in [Chapter 6](#) below).
- Gateposts: few examples but where they exist, they are sandstone or timber.
- Roofing: stone slates (Westmorland) and Yoreland sandstone slate.
- Pavements: asphalt with concrete and gritstone kerbs.
- Surfaces: asphalt road surfaces.

- Street furniture: heritage style lantern luminaires on black columns which seem to be a relatively recent addition to the streetscape.



An example of a 'heritage' style lamp post



Traditional timber sashes and replacement upvc windows visible in this photograph. Note the stone slate roofs

3.0 Landscape and Open Space

3.1 The contribution of open space

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

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

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

3.2 Open space assessment methodology

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

Individual parcels of land are mapped on the 'open space assessment' layer of the [interactive map](#) at the front of this Appraisal and described in section 3.4 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).

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

3.4 Open space assessment

OP1 - Land to the north east of Booth Bridge Lane

Strong Contribution

- This area, between the rear of properties fronting on the A56 and the Thornton Breck is an unchanged landscape since at least 1853 and contains mature trees and hedged enclosures that makes a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area including its setting.
- These fields have been recommended for inclusion in the Conservation Area.
- The historic edge of settlement can be readily understood from Booth Bridge Lane (**V1**).



A view of OP1 from Booth Bridge Lane

OP2 - Land to the south west of Booth Bridge Lane

Strong Contribution

- Although the majority of historic boundaries no longer survive, the open aspect of these fields is an important contributor to the setting of the Conservation Area.
- These foreground fields frame strong views out across the valley to the south (**V3**).



A view of OP2 from Booth Bridge Lane

OP3 - Land to the south of St Mary's Church

Strong Contribution

- These fields, in particular Lister Croft with its individual medium mature trees in a parkland setting, play an important role in preserving the setting of the Listed Grade I Church of St Mary, the Listed Grade II almshouses and the approach to the historic core of Thornton-in-Craven.
- The fields form part of strong dynamic views from Church Road, the western gateway into the settlement (**V7**).



A view of OP3 from the B6252 (Church Road)

OP4 - Land to the north of St Mary's Church

Strong Contribution

- The fields here form part of strong dynamic views from Church Road, the western gateway into the settlement (V7).
- The open setting to the Listed Grade I Church of St Mary provided by these fields is key to understanding the context of this early church and its spatial separation from the historic core of Thornton-in-Craven.



A small view of OP4 opposite The Homestead taken from the public footpath on Stockbridge Lane

- Fields behind the Listed Grade II Elm Tree House, the Grange and the non-listed Beech House help define the historic 'edge of settlement'.

OP5 - Land to the northwest of Cam Lane

Negligible Contribution

- Fields in this location are largely invisible from within the Conservation Area and make negligible contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and play a limited role in its setting.

OP6 - St Mary's churchyard

Strong Contribution

- Historic churchyard that may hold archaeological clues to Thornton's early origins.

OP7 - West of Quarry railway

Strong Contribution

- Borders both Old Road and Colne and Broughton Road (the A56) and is an important gateway field into the Conservation Area.

4.0 Views

4.1 Purpose and methodology

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

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

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

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

4.2 The nature of views in the Conservation Area

Unusually for Craven, views of open and relatively distant landscapes play a limited role in defining the setting and character of the village. More important are views of the immediate landscape such as enclosures off Old Road and Booth Bridge Lane. Because the village is linear with little expansion beyond, the key views are those from the main street of the historic core.

4.3 Description of views

V1: Fixed view - Views from Booth Bridge Lane

- Contextual views of the Conservation Area from the south from which Thornton-in-Craven's elevated situation can be appreciated.
- From here to the right of the lane, there are good views of historic enclosures as shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey Map that formed part of the village field systems. There is a strong case for extending the Conservation Area boundary to include these.
- The historic 'edge of settlement' can be understood from this location.

V2: Fixed view - Views from the village green

- This is the best location for appreciating the significance of the historic core with views across to typical village buildings including the Listed Grade II Brown Croft and Forge Cottage.
- Views down the street include the Listed Grade II Elm Tree House and Thornton House.



V1 - A view along Booth Bridge Lane to the north, in summer



V2 - A view of the historic core from the Green

V3: Fixed view - View from public seat on A56

- Dramatic elevated views to the south through semi-mature trees lining the A56



V3 - Dramatic elevated view in winter from the public seat on the A56

V4: Fixed view - Views from the churchyard

- From within the churchyard the setting of the Listed Grade I St Mary's Church can be fully appreciated with strong views of the church itself and the landscape beyond.
- This is a very tranquil location off the B6252 and a very important public space for the village.



V4 - Looking south across St Mary's churchyard

V5: Fixed view - View from public seat in front of the Listed Grade II Elm Tree House

- From here there are interesting views down the Fold to the landscape beyond including Eslack Moor.

V6: Fixed view - Views from lane above Yew tree Cottage

- This slightly elevated location helps define the historic 'edge of settlement' to the north and provides strong views of village roofscape.



V5 - View from the public seat in front of the Listed Grade II Elm Tree House

V7: Dynamic view - Gateway views from Church Road, the B6252

- Picturesque dynamic views of open landscape and the imposing Listed Grade I St Mary's Church forming part of the western gateway into Thornton-in-Craven. The isolation of the church from the rest of the village within a very generous churchyard elevated above Rectory Farm is a significant feature of the Conservation Area.
- Beyond the church are the fine Listed Grade II Almshouses within an open landscape setting opposite the parkland setting of the former Thornton Hall (currently outwith the Conservation Area). The pasture opposite the Almshouses contains a number of semi-mature trees and makes a strong contribution to the setting of the Conservation Area.
- The road has generous, well-kept planted verges that strengthen the value of this gateway approach.



V7 - A view along the pavement adjacent the B6252 looking east into Thornton

V8: Dynamic view - Gateway views from Old Road

- These dynamic gateway views are from the pre-turnpike road into Thornton-in-Craven from the east which follows the line of an earlier Roman road. From the railway bridge there are fine views up the lane and to the southwest incorporating views of historic enclosures and mature trees as shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map.
- Old Road forms part of the Pennine Way and is well used by walkers. The lane is slightly sunken and becomes lined with mature trees as the settlement edge is approached.
- There are glimpses of the rear of properties fronting onto Old Road.
- There is a strong case for extending the Conservation Area boundary to include the railway bridge and fields up to the A56 and fields to the south and west.



V8 - Looking east down Old Road

V9: Dynamic view - Gateway views from the A56

- Impressive approach to the village from the 18th century turnpike road, now the busy A56 lined with mature trees.
- There are stunning views to the south towards Eslack Moor and down the ridge to Old Road.
- At the western junction with Old Road the historic core of the village can be clearly appreciated.



V9 - Looking along the A56 into Thornton. Note the speed sign and the central reservation as a attempt to slow traffic down

5.0 Traffic and Movement

5.1 Pedestrian

The A56 is a very busy road and although there is a 30mph speed limit, traffic is often faster than this. During the survey, HGVs were witnessed travelling in excess of this. A signalised crossing has been installed in the last few years by Thornton House and there are two gateway features on the A56 and one on Church Road which helps.

There are several well used footpaths giving access to open country including the Pennine Way, a national long-distance footpath. This runs up Old Road and crosses the A56 some way from the pedestrian crossing and leads up Cam Lane.

Footways exist through the village on the A56 but on the south side, opposite Beech House, there is no footway and cars park front-on to properties leaving little room for pedestrians.

5.2 Vehicle

The A56 is a busy road linking Skipton with Colne and the M65. Church Road is less busy but still has a steady flow of traffic linking to Barnoldswick. Opportunities for traffic calming, including a 20mph speed limit on the A56, should be considered.



Traffic on the A56 through Thornton. This photograph was taken on a Saturday. Despite the speed restriction cars seem to speed through the village

5.3 Parking

There is no provision for on-street parking on the Colne and Broughton Road. Parking is off-road and on pavements. There is a small parking area up the lane behind Yew Tree Cottage.



The Pennine Way finger post off Old Road pointing to cross the busy A56 where there is no provision of a crossing

5.4 Public Transport

There are buses from Thornton-in-Craven to Leeds via Skipton and to Clitheroe.



Off Road parking on the A56

6.0 Management Recommendations

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

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

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

Recommendation 1: list of local heritage assets

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

Reason

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

Responsibility

Craven District Council (or its successor authority North Yorkshire Council) in partnership with Thornton-in-Craven 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 Thornton-in-Craven 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 for Thornton 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 Thornton-in-Craven 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 7: boundary changes

Craven District Council (or its successor authority, North Yorkshire Council) should amend the conservation area boundary to the south east, as shown on the interactive map.

This proposed extension incorporates historic field boundaries, part of Old Road (possibly a former Roman road) and the Quarry Railway Bridge (a landmark structure of historic interest). The area forms a significant part of the immediate landscape setting of the historic settlement of Thornton-in-Craven and is a historically significant (pre-Turnpike) gateway into the settlement which is highly visible from the Pennine Way.

Responsibility

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

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)

Alan Baxter

Consultation draft prepared by Heloise Palin, Bob Sydes, Richard Pollard, Gemma Fowlie

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