

Scriven

Conservation Area Character Appraisal



Working for you

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1 Introduction

1.1 Conservation Area Appraisals aim to define and analyse the special interest which constitutes the character and appearance of a place. It is these qualities, which warrant the designation of a Conservation Area. This Appraisal was approved by The Cabinet Member for Planning and Transport on 27 January 2010 and, as such, forms an evidence base for the Local Development Framework (LDF). It is a material consideration when determining applications for development, considering planning appeals or proposing works for the preservation or enhancement of the area. It will also form the basis for a subsequent Management Strategy which will contain proposals and policies for the conservation and enhancement of the area.

1.2 The Appraisal provides information and guidance to those wishing to carry out works in the Conservation Area whether or not they require planning approval. It is therefore a useful source of information for property owners, agents, applicants and members of the public who live or work in the village of Scriven.

1.3 The main function of the Conservation Area Appraisal is to ensure that any works in the Conservation Area have regard to

the special qualities of the area and to devise a strategy to protect these qualities. The Appraisal will help us understand the impact that development proposals would have on the Conservation Area and whether these are acceptable and/or appropriate.

1.4 Defining the character of an area is not a straightforward exercise and it is impossible to reach a truly objective view. The statement of character and appearance in this Appraisal is based on various detailed methods of analysis recommended by English Heritage. Various different qualities are looked at including: historical development, building materials, and relationships between built and open spaces. Although appraisals aim to be comprehensive the omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

1.5 Scriven Conservation Area was originally designated in 1976 and the boundary was reviewed and amended in 1994. Following public consultation on this Appraisal, the boundary was amended further on 27 January 2010.

This Appraisal aims to describe Scriven as it is today and identify the special character and distinctiveness of its setting, buildings and open spaces. Having identified those special qualities, the appraisal will examine whether opportunities exist to protect and enhance its character.

1.6 By identifying what makes Scriven special or distinctive, it is suggested that any future change, whether to individual buildings, building groups or the village as a whole, will be based on this understanding of the past and present character of the village. In this way, we can manage future change to ensure it makes a positive contribution towards preserving or enhancing its special character.



Historic farmhouses on The Green.

Objectives

The principal objectives of the Appraisal are:

- to define and record the settlement's special character and interest;
- to raise public awareness of the aims and objectives of the Conservation Area designation and stimulate their involvement in the protection of its character;
- to identify what is worthy of preservation to aid understanding;
- to assess the action that may be necessary to safeguard this special interest
- to identify opportunities for enhancement.

2 Planning policy framework

- 2.1 Local authorities have a duty to designate 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' as conservation areas under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The same Act also requires local planning authorities to periodically review conservation areas.
- 2.2 Government guidance on all development affecting conservation areas is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15). PPG 15 advises local authorities to define the elements that make the special character or appearance of conservation areas in order to provide a sound basis on which to develop local planning policies, preservation or enhancement strategies and to make development control decisions.
- 2.3 In determining planning applications for development within conservation areas and applications for conservation area consent, the Council will give considerable weight to the content of conservation area

character appraisals. The consideration of proposals in the context of the description contained in these appraisals will be an important factor in deciding whether a proposal has an adverse effect on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, and therefore, whether it is contrary to saved Local Plan Policy HD3, which is the key policy for the control of development in conservation areas. The scope of Policy HD3 also covers development proposals outside conservation areas which would affect its setting or views into or out of the area.

- 2.4 Involving the community and raising public awareness is an integral part of the appraisal process and needs to be approached in a pro-active and innovative way. Community involvement helps to bring valuable public understanding and 'ownership' to proposals for the area. A report included in the appendix details how the local community has been involved and the contribution it has made to this Appraisal.

3 Historic development & archaeology

- 3.1 The name Scriven is a derivative of the old English “Scraef-ing” meaning a place at a cave or hollow. This name probably refers to the quarries and gravel pits on the north side of Scriven. On the evidence of flints and axes discovered locally, there was probably an earlier settlement here around 2000BC.
- 3.2 Scriven was entered as “Scranninge” in the Domesday Survey (1086) under the Lands of the King in “Eurvicscim” (Yorkshire), where it is recorded that the King owned six carucates of land. Scriven was one of the eleven berewicks (subdivisions) of the Manor of Knaresborough. The history of the village and town has remained intertwined, with the proximity of the two places meaning that no church or other place of worship was ever built in Scriven, with the inhabitants worshipping in Knaresborough.
- 3.3 Scriven’s status at the time of the Domesday Survey meant that its lord of the manor had some autonomy and could extract an income from the lands in the manor, but was ultimately answerable to the lord of Knaresborough Manor. Scriven with Tentergate was a Forest Liberty Town of Knaresborough. This meant the woodland in the area was owned by the King and the lord of the manor of Knaresborough was given powers to protect it from illegal felling, trespass and so on. William de Stodnil, a former lord of Knaresborough Castle, gave the Manor of Scriven to Gamel Fouler on condition that he and his heirs provided a forester and two men for guarding the forest without

wage. However, in 1356 proceedings were taken against William de Slingsby and Henry de Scriven because they had demanded sustenance for a forester, horse and two dogs and had extorted money from tenants in the manor.

- 3.4 Scriven Hall, partially rebuilt in the late 1600s and again c.1730, was the seat of the Slingsbys. This was the administrative centre of Scriven Manor and was supported by rents from tenant farmers and the proceeds of timber production and any quarrying in the manor. The status, wealth and lifestyle of the former lords of Scriven is shown in the buildings and structures in the village, the large area of parkland associated with the Hall, the survival of eighteenth century kennels for the hunting pack, and an icehouse. Tellingly, the manor’s sawmill was located near the Hall, allowing close monitoring of the production of lumber. In the late medieval period the manor had three principal farms:

Home Farm, Oak View and Corner Cottage, each on one side of the triangular Green. Agriculture and forestry remained the main local activity into the nineteenth century by which time more farmhouses and cottages had been built around the Green and the lands around the green used as market gardens, plus a large area of allotments at Market Flat Lane.



Oak View, The Green.



3.5 In the mid-nineteenth century a workhouse and six dwellings stood on the village green, on which an evergreen oak was planted in 1845 to commemorate the coming of age of Charles Slingsby. In recent years this oak became unsafe and was felled, but three replacement oaks have been planted.



The present Scriven Hall was previously a coach house.

3.6 During the Second World War the Hall was requisitioned and then, in 1952, destroyed by fire. The Hall's coach house and stable block were converted into a new Hall after the Scriven Estate was finally split up with the sale of individual buildings and plots of land in 1965-66. Over thirty acres of Scriven Park was purchased by Dorothy and Winnifred Jacob Smith at this time and in 2006 this land, which had been used for the grazing of Ayrshire cattle, was bequeathed to Harrogate Borough Council on the condition that it is used as a public park. The renamed Jacob Smith Park is now open to the public.

4 Location & landscape setting

- 4.1 The village of Scriven stands on a gently sloping area of land over the River Nidd which falls to the southeast. The village green stands at about 60m above sea level and to the west Scriven Hall occupies the highest part of the village at c.70m above sea level and enjoys a more southerly aspect.
- 4.2 The village stands only about half a kilometre northwest of the historic core of Knaresborough and was historically a detached outlying settlement, but towards the end of the nineteenth century suburban dwellings were built on the eastern side of Scriven Road and on newly laid out suburban streets to the east, beginning the coalescence of the settlements. Over the course of the twentieth century more housing was built to the south of Scotch George Lane, the east of Scriven Road and along Greengate Lane, with some of the



A view of suburban Knaresborough from Jacob Smith Park.

more recently built housing at Greengate Drive and The Gables merging the south-eastern corner of Scriven with the built up area of Knaresborough. The suburban edge bounding the Conservation Area to the south and east does in some respects detract from the setting of the Conservation Area, but some elements such as the housing around Park Avenue provides a positive setting. The sense of place of Scriven remains evident, however, due to the decisive boundary provided by the edges of Scriven Park and the discernibly different built form of Old Scriven.



Much of Scriven's setting is open and rural.

- 4.3 By contrast, the northern and western setting of Scriven is emphatically rural and open in character, allowing long distance views over gently rolling arable and grazed fields which are typically bounded by well-tended hedges and low fences. The long established High Wood encloses the area around Scriven Hall and provides a clear boundary to the built up area of the village.

5. Landscape character

- 5.1 Scriven's location on the threshold of the reasonably flat built up edge of Knaresborough and the gently undulating open countryside gives the Conservation Area a varied landscape character, changing from the enclosed suburban edge along Scotch George Lane and Scriven Road before opening up at the Village Green and doing so again at the northern and western entrance to the village. The presence of mature trees and hedges reinforces the village's rural atmosphere and differentiates it as a place from both the adjacent suburbs and the open fields.

Parkland



The rolling landscape of Scriven Park.

- 5.2 The most significant landscaped area within Scriven Conservation Area is Scriven Park. Scriven Park would appear to have been treated as a landscaped mixture of managed woodland and well tended pasture since the construction or remodelling of Scriven Hall. Jeffery's

Map of Yorkshire published in 1776 shows Scriven Park as an enclosed area of parkland adjacent to the Hall. The more detailed maps from 1852 onward show the format of the Park very much as it is now: Scriven Hall was screened from view to the north and west by High Wood. The principal rooms of the hall enjoyed a view due south of open parkland with a vista of a large circular pond known as The Basin framed by the mixed coniferous and deciduous plantation at Low Wood. It appears that the strip of land at Howe Hill between The Basin and the drive to the Hall was left clear to allow visitors a glimpse of the distant grandeur of the Hall's principal elevation across the Park. To the east of the Hall there was a wooded promenade which was level with the Hall, but separated from the rest of the Park by an embankment. The area to the southeast of the Old Hall was undulating grazed fields and views from the vicinity of the Hall terminated in the Guiseley Hill



The Guiseley Hill Plantation in Scriven Park.

Plantation which was probably planted to screen views of Knaresborough from the promenade, and enhance the feeling of Scriven Park being a country estate.



Pathway through Jacob Smith Park.

- 5.3 Today Scriven Park generally retains its former character. The most significant changes since the demolition of old Scriven Hall have been the planting up of the open strip of land to the north of The Basin, closing off the view that once existed from Scriven Hall, and the construction of two detached dwellings called Scriven Park and The Coach House on Howe Hill within the last twenty years. A number of detached houses have been built on the raised area which was once the promenade overlooking the Park. The fields in the southeastern part of the Park have been merged into one, though mature trees indicate the former boundaries. It is this part of Scriven Park which was bequeathed to Harrogate Borough Council in 2006 for use as a public park.

5.4 The publicly accessible part of Scriven Park, recently renamed Jacob Smith Park, retains its traditional parkland character and sense of openness. There are no formally laid paths, lights or bins in the park and instead, informal routes are indicated by strips of more closely mown grass. This, coupled with the presence of mature trees and strong boundary, gives the Park a strong sense of place which should be upheld as public use of the Park becomes more established.

raiders who continued to steal English livestock even after James I united the kingdoms of Scotland and England. The Green is the focal point of the village and is bounded by its main highways, and most of its principal buildings, which are orientated so that their principal elevations overlook The Green. In the mid-nineteenth century a workhouse and six dwellings stood on The Green, on which an evergreen oak was planted in 1845 to commemorate the coming of age of Charles Slingsby. The buildings on The Green were cleared before 1890 and the oak survived until



Recently planted oaks in the centre of The Green.

The Green



Old Scriven Green.

5.5 The other principal landscaped space in Scriven is The Green. The Green was probably established in the medieval or late medieval period and was bounded by the three principal farms on the Scriven Estate: Home Farm, Corner Cottage and Oak View. Like the greens found in villages all over northern England, Scriven Green would have been a common where livestock could be corralled to provide an element of security from bands of Scottish

recent years when it became a danger and was felled. Three replacement oaks have been planted in its place and provide a focal point. The Green reinforces the village's rural character and sense of place and is complemented by the open grass verges across the lane to the south. The village buildings and front boundary walls enclose this open space, which contrasts significantly with the narrow approaches that lead onto it.

5.6 The other spaces in the village tend to be the gardens to individual buildings, with the garden size corresponding to the original status of the house. Several dwellings historically had orchards rather than gardens, giving a generous amount of space. Today the orchards have by and large been replaced with open suburban gardens and in some cases developed. It is worth noting that the majority of the early farmhouses at Scriven face directly onto The Green, emphasising its original function as a shared common.

Key Views

5.7 Particularly important views of the surrounding landscape can be had from Market Flat Lane looking to the northeast towards Boroughbridge Road and to the northwest toward Scotton and Lingerfield from the edge of the Conservation Area. To the north of Market Flat Lane, the heavily wooded ridge at Coney Garth forms an emphatic boundary between the village and the open fields.

5.8 Within the Conservation Area there are significant views to be had of the village's roofscape and tree canopy from within Scriven Park looking north. On The Green there are important views of the buildings and trees which face onto the space as well as views across the Green to the old farmsteads.

Significant Boundary Features

5.9 The most substantial and significant boundary feature within the Conservation Area are the boundary walls to Scriven Park, which stretch from the south-western extremity of the designation along High Bond End, past the main entrance and along the full length of Scotch George Lane and then up Scriven Road as far as Park Corner Farm. The walls are made of coursed gritstone with either tooled rounded copings or rough flat copings. The large size of the blocks used and substantial height of the wall (over 2m) means it formed a sturdy boundary to Scriven Park and kept the ground private. The walls are built as a continuous sweep without corners or angles.

of the urban area of Knaresborough, but are a characteristic shared by Scriven and the adjacent countryside.



The substantial boundary wall of Scriven Park.

Landmark Trees & Woodland

5.10 The presence of significant individual and groups of trees helps to give Scriven its identity. Low Wood and the Guiseley Hill Plantation screen suburban Knaresborough from view in Scriven Park, while Ice House Wood and Dog Kennel Wood frame and channel views of the open countryside to the north, northeast and northwest of the village. The concentrations of trees and strong lines of trees are not a characteristic

5.11 As mentioned above, the trees in Low Wood and Scriven Park are important components of the historical landscape and lend the Park an informal character. Within the built up core of Scriven, trees form a vital component of the townscape as the focal point of The Green to the individual specimens which tower over the houses to the lines of trees and hedge planting which form significant boundary features, particularly to the more recently built dwellings. At Greenbank a substantial



Mature trees soften views within Scriven.

copper beech is the dominant feature on the inside of the bend of Market Flat Lane at the northern tip of The Green. Additional important areas of woodland exist to the north of Pinfold House and to the northwest of The Old Sawmill.



Mature trees add to Scriven's sense of place.

Strategic Pedestrian Routes

5.12 Pedestrian routes are by and large limited to the principal roads and lanes, with few footpaths beyond those at Market Flat Lane and Dumb Pots Lane providing access to the countryside to the north of Scriven. Although there is a well-used route around Scriven Park along Scriven Road and Scotch George Lane, there is no throughway through Jacob Smith Park itself which has a solitary entrance from Scriven Road. Other significant areas of land such as Low Wood, Icehouse Wood and the land between The Green and Market Flat Lane are inaccessible.

Boundary Walls

5.13 Boundary walls in the village tend to be a scaled down version of the gritstone boundaries to Scriven Park described above. Typically the boundary walls to houses in the village are made of coursed stone with rounded copings.



Stone boundary walls are an important component of the street scene.

This consistent boundary feature unites the different building types and ages in the village. In places later developments such as The Gables are fronted with traditional drystone walls, while in less domestic locations low post and rail fences are

complemented by privet hedges to give a strong boundary to the road. However, in some locations high timber boarded fences are intrusive features.

6. The form & character of buildings

6.1 There are sixteen individual listed buildings in Scriven that are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest:

Home Farmhouse, The Green.....	Grade II*
Gate piers at Scriven Park, Ripley Road.....	Grade II*
Park Corner, Greengate Lane	Grade II
Former Dog Kennels, Market Flat Lane	Grade II
Ice House in Ice House Wood, Market Flat Lane	Grade II
Scriven Hall, The Green.....	Grade II
Corner Cottage, The Green	Grade II
1 Village Terrace, The Green ...	Grade II
2 Village Terrace, The Green ...	Grade II
Roundells Manor, The Green.....	Grade II
Pear Tree Cottage, The Green.....	Grade II
Rose Cottage, The Green	Grade II
Oak Lea, The Green.....	Grade II
Spinney Croft, The Green.....	Grade II
Oak View with garden wall to front, The Green	Grade II
Wheelwright Cottage, The Green.....	Grade II

6.2 In addition there are a number of unlisted historic buildings, which make a *positive* contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and are of particular interest locally. These buildings have been identified during the public consultation and, as recommended in PPG15, are recorded on the concept map. There is a general presumption that buildings of local interest within the Conservation Area will be protected from demolition and the Borough Council will be especially vigilant when considering applications for alteration or extension.

6.3 The Listed Buildings in Scriven can be subdivided into two broad groups: the first is the buildings and structures which relate directly to the original Scriven Hall, running north-south along the western edge of the Conservation Area; the second group are the former tenant and later farm buildings which surround The Green.



The gateway to the former Scriven Hall.

6.4 The original Scriven Hall would without doubt be an important Listed Building if it were still in existence today. However, the survival of ancillary buildings and structures set in parkland gives insight into what has been lost. The **gate piers to Scriven Park** were contemporary with the construction or rebuilding of Scriven Hall in the late seventeenth century. The rusticated ashlar and richly moulding of the capitals are Classical in style, likely reflecting the architecture of the Hall. The inner piers are 4m tall and are topped with a highly ornamented urn carried by four scrolled brackets. The scale of the piers and quality of the stonework and carving communicates the wealth of the Slingsbys.

6.5 From the gates the drive formerly extended a considerable distance before reaching what was originally the coach house to Scriven Hall at the northern end of Scriven Park, which is now a house called **Scriven Hall**. This coursed gritstone rubble building with a hipped stone slate roof was built in 1682 as a stables and coach house for Sir Thomas Slingsby whose Scriven Hall stood to the southwest. For a time in the nineteenth century this building housed a brew-house and provided storage to the Estate. With the demolition of the original Scriven Hall in 1954 and the sale of the Scriven Estate in 1965 the coach house's new owners extensively remodelled the building as they converted it to a dwelling. Most of the carved and moulded stonework on the building, such as the moulded band between ground and first floors and one of the Slingsby coat of

arms had been salvaged from the remains of the original Hall. Most of the window openings date from the conversion, giving a Classical layout of openings, though the details of the windows are seventeenth century vernacular: casement windows set in chamfered reveals with double chamfered mullions.



The Old Kennels.

- 6.6 To the north of Scriven Hall and hidden from view is the disused **ice house** to the former Scriven Hall which was built in the late eighteenth century as a cold store for the Hall's kitchen. The ice house is a subterranean brick-built dome with a barrel vaulted brick entrance. The ice house is in a state of neglect and disrepair and is a Listed Building at Risk. Further north still are the former dog kennels to Scriven Hall, which have been sensitively converted to a dwelling called **The Old Kennels**. The kennels were built in the late eighteenth century for the Slingsbys' locally famous pack of fox hounds with accommodation at one end of the range for the keeper. The Old Kennel is built of coursed pink sandstone and has recently been re-roofed in clay pantiles with a stone slate eaves course. The conversion has retained the original detailing of the

building, with the four bays of Gothic arch windows with interlaced glazing bars being particularly prominent details.



Home Farm.

- 6.7 On The Green, **Home Farm** is historically and visually one of the principal buildings. It is a very rare survival of an early vernacular building (dating from the late medieval period) and is accordingly Listed Grade II*. The front elevation is underbuilt in coursed gritstone with the windows in chamfered openings with rows of light separated by double chamfer mullions. This stone casing is a seventeenth century addition to the building and the brick upper floor with larger Yorkshire sash openings is probably an eighteenth century casing of the original house. To the left hand gable the timber frame of the house is exposed. The ends of the joists of the upper floor are visible above the bressumer. This unusual mix of facing materials reflects Scriven's location where builders and masons were influenced by different vernacular traditions. The steeply pitched hipped roof with gablets is clad in clay pantiles. Home Farm is believed to have been the principal farm of the Scriven Estate (unfortunately the detached barn to the west was demolished

in the twentieth century) and in the nineteenth century doubled up as a public house called the Kings Head.

- 6.8 The other Listed farmhouses and houses around the Green form a strong group which contributes to Scriven's sense of place. Architecturally the buildings show the evolution of the vernacular style from the sixteenth century (**Park Corner**) through to the beginning of the nineteenth century (**Oak Lea, Spinney Croft**).
- 6.9 The key characteristics of the local architectural style, based on the principal elevations of the remaining unaltered buildings are:

General form



The consistent form, aspect, building line and spacing of buildings gives Scriven its cohesiveness.

- 6.10 Buildings are orientated with main frontages to the village green or main street (with the exception of the modern housing developments and two key buildings: Scriven Hall and Roundells Manor) with gabled roofs with ridges which run parallel to the front elevation. A few buildings have hipped roofs. Roof pitches tend to be quite steep where clay tiles are the roofing material but considerably more shallow where covered in Welsh slate or stone slate. Buildings are predominantly two storeys in height with only a single three-storey building

(Peartree Cottage) in the Conservation Area. The older buildings frequently have asymmetrical gables and in some cases a double pile plan is used to give a greater depth to the building's footprint whilst still accommodating a steeply pitched roof. Buildings tend to be detached and well spaced with few instances of detached outbuildings or garages. Oak View / The Barn / The Wheelhouse / Primrose Hill is the only historical example of a courtyard arrangement in the Conservation Area, and Corner Cottage / Village Terrace and Pleasant Row the only examples of terraces or blocks of dwellings.

Materials



The Old Wheelwright's Cottage is made of traditional local materials. The twin gables indicate a double pile plan.

- 6.11 The predominant facing material of buildings in Scriven is squared coursed gritstone and sandstone, with a minority of buildings incorporating pink sandstone. The older (pre-1800) buildings exhibit either irregularly coursed rubble or handmade brick. These variations in material type add interest to the street scene and form a harmonic whole. The predominant traditional roofing materials are clay pantiles with a more gently

pitched eaves course of stone slate. A significant minority of buildings are roofed entirely in stone slate, with a smaller number roofed in Welsh slate. In a couple of cases flat red clay tiles have been used. The predominant window and door material is timber, with Scriven Hall, and Home Farm incorporating metallic frames. Boundary walls are predominantly coursed stone with stone copings.



Oak Lea is built of most of the types of traditional materials found in Scriven.

Architectural Detailing

- 6.12 The vernacular slowly evolved over the centuries as different materials became available locally and glass became cheaper and available in larger quantities. This evolution is evident in the changes in roof pitch and gable shape according to building age, and the shift from small mullioned window openings through to small paned Yorkshire sashes and on to the taller openings built to house vertical sliding sash windows. However, regardless of building age, the eaves to the buildings are simple and unadorned. Scriven Hall and its gate piers offer the strongest stylisation in the village with

the smooth stonework, rich mouldings and regularity associated with the Classical style.

Roof Detailing



Greengate Lane: traditional details give a strong roofscape.

- 6.13 Most buildings have brick chimneystacks situated at the apex of the roof either at the gable or part way along the ridgeline. In a couple of cases buildings have chimneys which rise from eaves level. The gable flues are built within the thickness of the external wall and not expressed on the gable wall. A consistent aspect of the roofs in Scriven is that they are not cluttered by dormer windows or rooflights, giving a strongly traditional roofscape. Buildings with clay pantile roofs incorporate a gentler eaves course of stone slate which is there to slow and spread rainwater as it runs off the roof and into the gutters.

External Walls

- 6.14 The walls generally lack adornment or elaboration. The window openings are of simple rectangular form with a horizontal emphasis if Yorkshire sashes are used, or a vertical emphasis if vertically sliding sashes or casements are used. The presence of lintels varies from building to building, but where they exist they are always flush and either a single course or two courses deep, whilst sills are either shallow and flush with the wall, or



Oak View and Peartree Cottage are two very different buildings but both have simple, flat unadorned frontages.

slightly deeper and project. A minority of buildings incorporate voussoirs forming the lintel with a larger central stone known as a keystone. Regardless of age, the frontages to traditional buildings in Scriven are flat and lack features or details that add complexity or clutter to the elevation.

Windows

6.15 Four basic traditional window types dominate vernacular buildings in the area: mullioned casement, vertically sliding sashes, horizontally sliding or Yorkshire sashes and side-hung casements. Examples of all four types of windows are to be found in Scriven, with vertically and horizontally sliding sashes being by far the two most common types. Very few dormer windows and rooflights are evident in the village; fortunately these are on the least visible roof slopes. Proliferation of these features would be detrimental to the historic roofscape.



Vertically sliding sash.



Horizontal sliding Yorkshire sash.

6.19 There is also evidence of traditional windows having been replaced by standard factory made PVCu casement windows in a small number of properties. These alterations erode the character and appearance of the village and consideration should be given to installing traditional windows once more as part of a sympathetic enhancement project.

7. Character Area Analysis

7.1 This section examines the buildings and spaces within the Conservation Area in greater detail looking at sub areas. The aim is to identify the special character of the area that provides Scriven with its particular 'sense of place' and to summarise the details and features that are important. The sub areas can be defined according to historical development, building form and uses and location. These areas are:

- Area 1: The Green & its Environs**
- Area 2: Scriven Hall & Park**
- Area 3: Greengate Lane**
- Area 4: Market Flat Lane**

The Green & its environs

7.2 The Green is a typical northern English one: a large communal open space with narrow entrances designed to act as a corral for the livestock of different farms on the Estate. Today The Green provides a focal point for the village and offers amenity. This is evident in the Green's good condition, neat stone edging and general attractiveness, with three evergreen oaks recently planted in its centre. The siting of benches, a letterbox, phone box and shelter on the edges of The Green are testament to its role as a focal point for activity, one which has declined with the conversion of buildings including inns, a smithy, a workhouse, and working farms to residential properties.



The northern edge of The Green.

7.3 It is believed that The Green was originally bounded by three farms belonging to the Scriven Estate: Home Farm, Corner Cottage Farm and Oak View, with each farmer paying rent to the lords of Scriven Manor. Over time more farmhouses and other houses, such as Roundells Manor, which was built by the Roundell family who owned land in Knaresborough and Scriven, were built along the edges of The Green, with some of the last buildings being added to the group in the late twentieth century. The overall result has been the creation of varied frontages to the different sides of the Green which are of consistently high townscape value. The different masses, materials and detailing of buildings enriches views, but at the same time the spacing and aspect of the buildings coupled with the enclosure provided by boundary walls or the buildings themselves give The Green a coherent quality. The narrow entrances to The Green and the presence of mature

trees and hedges enhances the sense of enclosure and gives The Green a self-contained atmosphere.



The Green's character is in part derived from the different types of buildings which face onto it.

7.4 To the west of The Green, the roadway continues to Scriven Hall. The style and ages of the buildings varies from the vernacular Blacksmith's Cottage to the semi-detached early twentieth century Arts and Crafts style Beech Lodge and Elm Lodge to more recent detached bungalows like Skene Cottage and White Gates. However, the area retains a strong degree of unity due to the consistent building line; the consistency of building footprint, height and mass; the green spaces in front of and between buildings; and the manner in which mature trees and low boundary walls channel views along the street. Some

buildings, like Cherry House, The Old Sawmill, Barnfield and Timber Lodge are all but hidden from view from the roadway.



Beech Lodge & Elm Lodge.

- 7.5 To the north of The Green the recent small-scale housing development at Coney Garth Mews redeveloped twentieth century farm buildings, but retained the historic buildings on the site. The sensitivity of the development means that no.1, the former barn, still has the character and appearance of a barn and an important streetside outbuilding adjoining Earls Cottage has been retained. No. 8 is in the style of a farmhouse and faces directly onto Market



The design and materials of this new house respect the character of Scriven.

Flat Lane and with the boundary walls and other buildings presents a strong edge the street. The buildings use traditional local materials and details, giving a consistent appearance with the wider village.

Scriven Hall & Park

- 7.6 For over five hundred years Scriven Hall and the adjacent parkland was the home and private domain of the Slingsbys, who were lords of the manor of Scriven and drew an income from the lands they owned in Scriven. The loss of the Hall itself in 1952 has not diminished the heritage value of surviving buildings and structures such as the former coach house (the new Scriven Hall), principal gateway and lodge, ice house and kennels. Scriven Park has changed very little and can still be appreciated as landscaped parkland.



Scriven Road: the only entrance to Jacob Smith Park.

- 7.7 The survival of Scriven Park more or less in its original format so long after the demolition of the Hall it was associated with is a very rare thing, and the opening of a significant portion the Park to the public as Jacob Smith Park provides greater opportunity to enjoy and understand the Conservation Area. At present there is only one entrance to Jacob Smith Park (from Scriven Road) which is bounded by

a substantial two-and-a-half-metre high coped stone wall which forms a continuous boundary to Scriven Road, Scotch George Lane and Ripley Road. In places this high boundary is complemented by lines of substantial mature trees which were planted to screen views to and from the Hall. Low Wood survives but is inaccessible. The clear space running through the centre of the Wood has been planted with new trees to the north and the south developed with two houses which have harmed the layout. The row of detached modern houses along the northern edge of the Park block views into the village core and provide a weak edge to the Park, particularly the ad hoc boundary fences. A number of dead, dying and dangerous trees are fenced off for safety and the overall visual effect detracts from the area.



Jacob Smith Park retains its historic parkland character.

Greengate Lane

- 7.8 This narrow approach to The Green is the part of the Conservation Area where the street space is the most strongly defined by boundary walls and buildings. This is

in part due to the domestic boundary walls tending to be slightly higher, but also the finer grain of development with the short terraces of houses at Village Terrace, The Garth and Pleasant Row giving a harder character than elsewhere in the village. In the same vein even detached buildings, such as those at The Gables stand closer together than buildings at The Green or further west. To the south side the high stone boundary to Park Corner Farm and the mass of the stone built barn make a significant contribution to the street scene. Despite the harder, more enclosed character of Greengate Lane, trees and garden spaces are an important feature, including that to Pleasant Row where the cottage row occupies the eastern end of the site and the western half is given over



Workers' cottages at Pleasant Row.

to garden plots: an unusual layout. The buildings along the lane form a varied but harmonious group from the brick and rubble-built cottages at Village Terrace, to the slate roofs and coursed stone elevations of 14 The Gables and Pleasant Row. Later dwellings such as the early twentieth century former social houses at The Garth and new houses at the Gables conform to the pattern and grain of the area without aping their neighbours.

Market Flat Lane

7.9 This area contains outlying estate buildings: the icehouse and The Old Kennels, plus the village's allotments. The topography of the hillock to the northwest of The Green and the steep side of Coney Garth (the ridge crowned by Dog Kennel Wood) creates a channel-like space which frames views of the open countryside

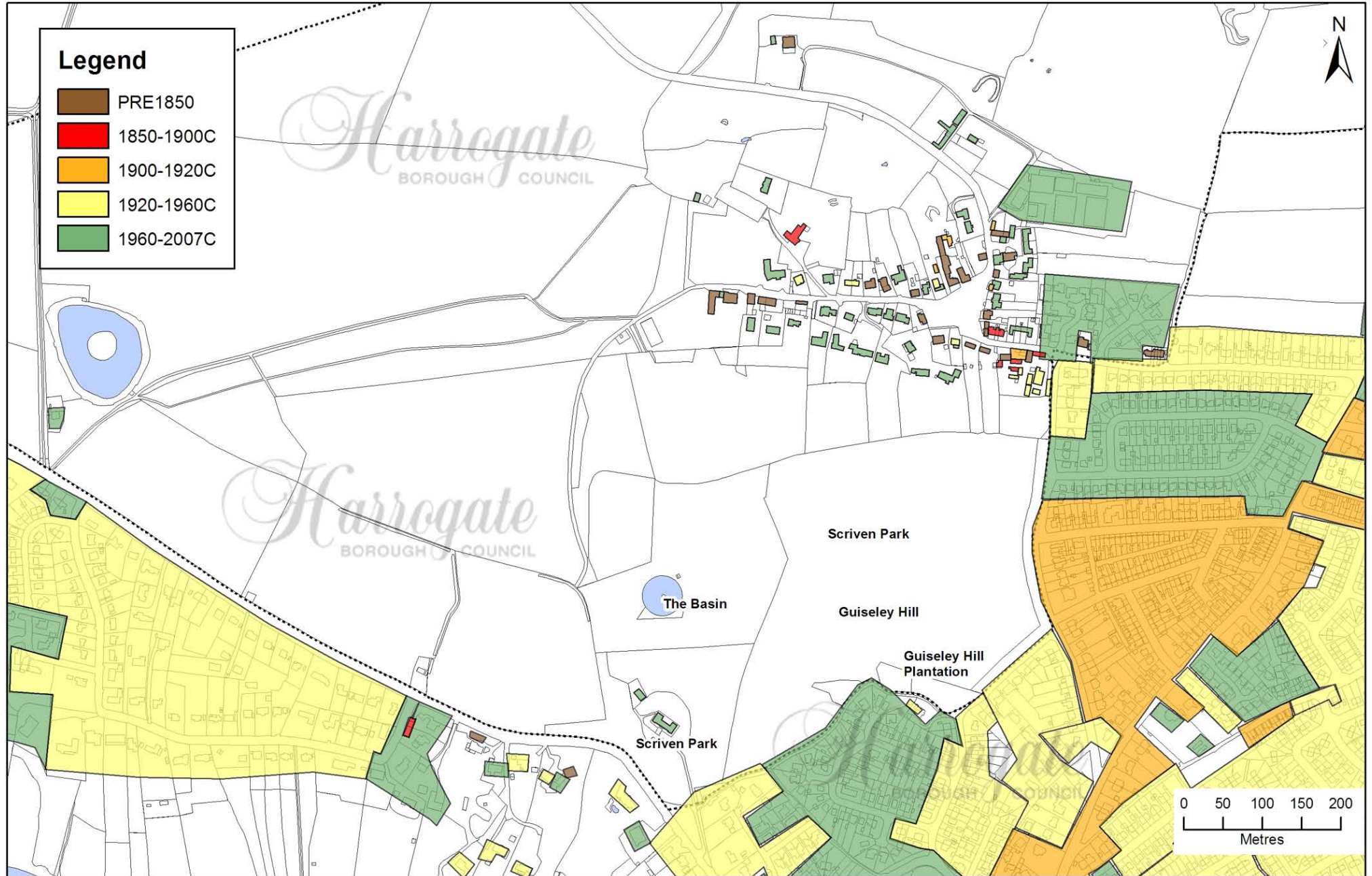
to the northwest and northeast. This character area is dominated by green open space, and important woodlands which formed part of the general landscape of the Scriven Estate survive.



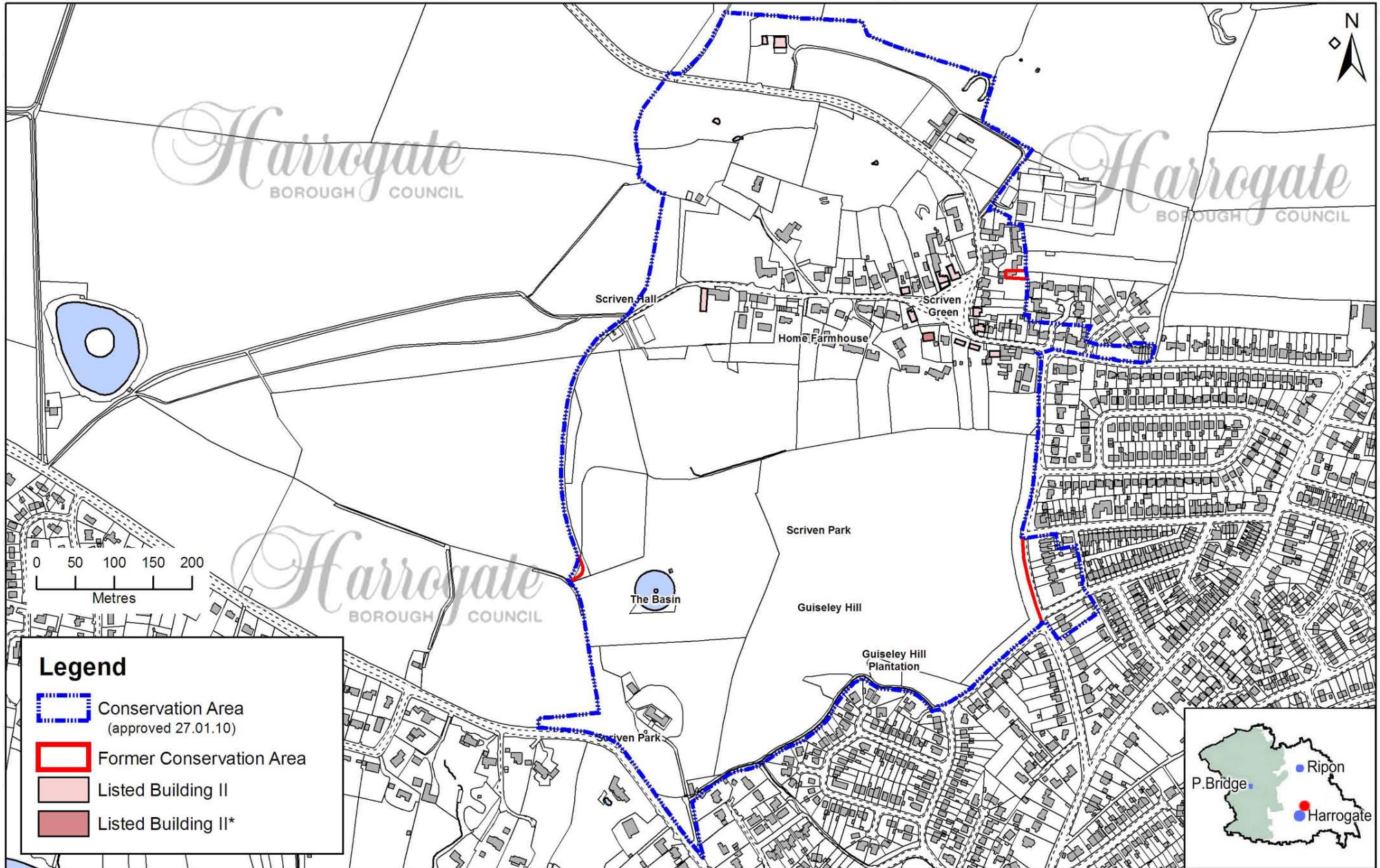
Market Flat Lane.

Map 1: Historical development of Scriven

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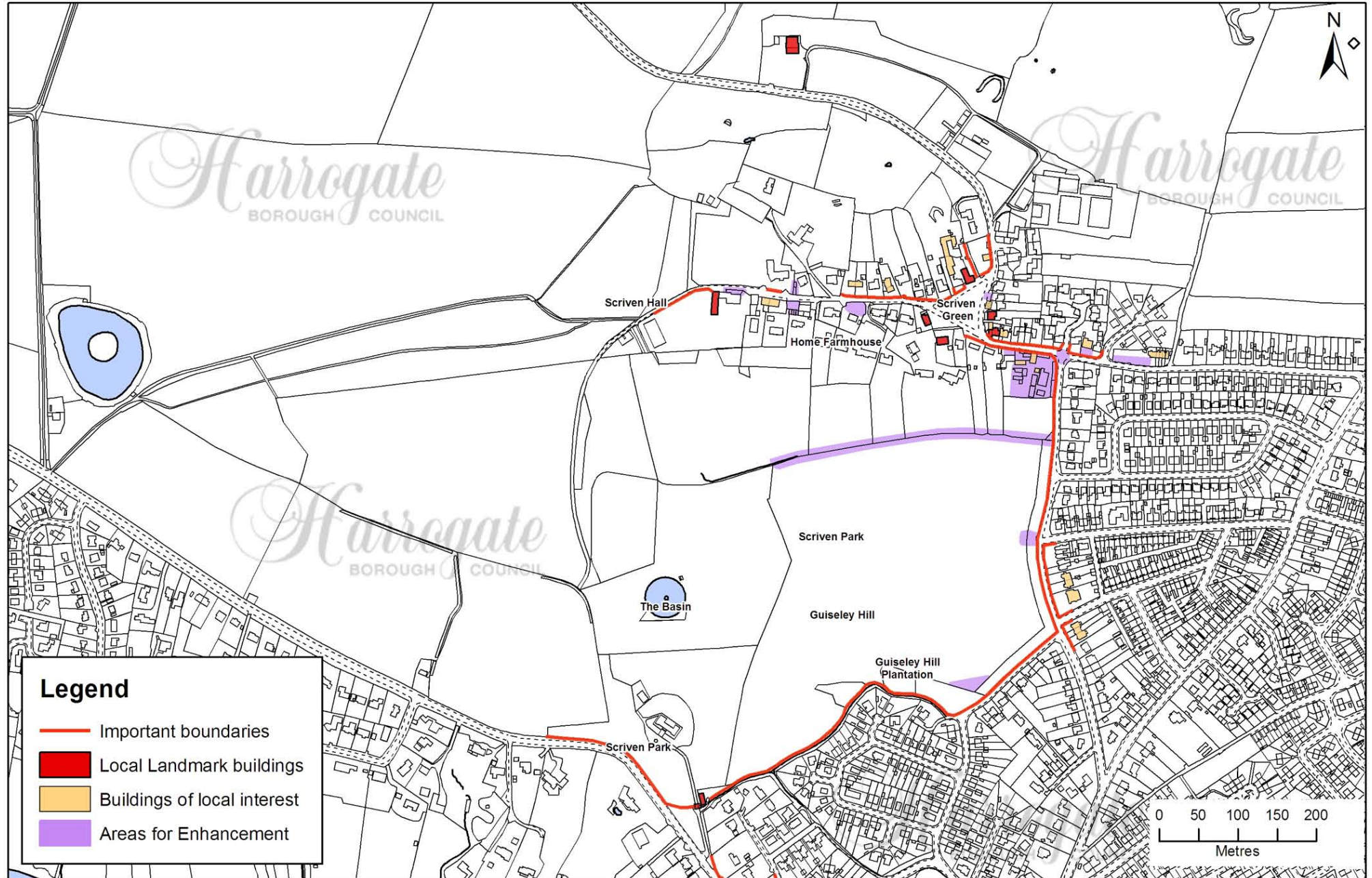
Map 2: Scriven Conservation Area boundary



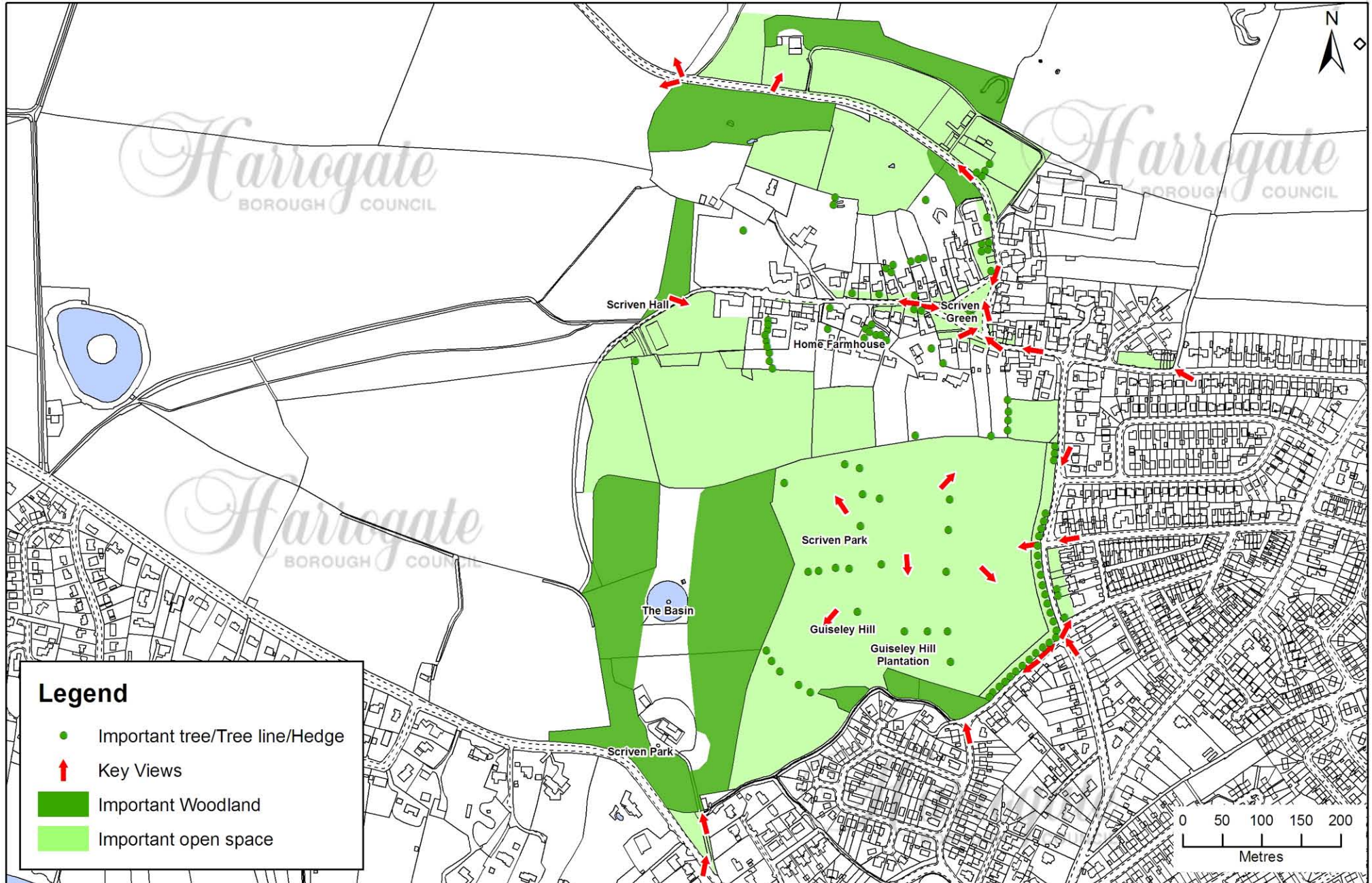
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Map 3: Analysis & concepts

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Map 4: Landscape analysis



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Appendix A

1. Management strategy

The purpose of the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy is to provide a clear and structured approach to development and alterations which impact on Scriven Conservation Area. The special qualities, which “it is desirable to preserve or enhance”, have been identified in the Appraisal.

Although Scriven is an attractive village, it does not follow that all buildings and spaces within the Conservation Area necessarily contribute to that attractiveness. Ultimately the aim is to (a) explore whether there are any buildings or areas which are at odds with or spoil the character of the Conservation Area, and (b) to consider how the special character or distinctiveness, as defined in earlier sections of this document, might best be preserved or enhanced.

Clearly some of the ideas or suggestions will relate to buildings or land in private ownership. It is important to note that individual owners and/or the local community will not be under any obligation to make the changes or improvements suggested. However, they may be encouraged to think about the suggestions made, and once the Appraisal has been adopted, the findings and recommendations will be considered by the Borough Council in response to any applications for planning permission, listed building consent, conservation area consent and requests for grant aid.

2. Monitoring & review

The Borough Council is required to review its Conservation Areas on a regular basis, this may involve the designation of new Conservation Areas, the de-designation of areas that have lost their special character, or the extension of existing conservation areas. The special character of Scriven has been re-evaluated as part of the process of preparing the Character Appraisal and this contributes to the overall review.

Part of the review process involves the maintenance of a comprehensive and up to date photographic record to establish a visual survey of buildings of local interest in the Conservation Area. This record was compiled with the involvement of the community at the public consultation event.

3. Maintaining quality

To maintain the recognisable quality of Scriven Conservation Area and to ensure the highest quality of design, the Council will:

- From time to time review the character appraisal and management strategy, which will act as a basis for development control decisions and the preparation of design briefs;
- Require all applications to include appropriate written information and legible, accurate and up to date, fully annotated scale drawings;
- Keep under review a list of buildings of local interest, that positively contribute to the Character and Appearance of the Conservation Area;
- Where appropriate prepare supplementary planning documents including design guidance and development briefs;
- Expect the historic elements which are essential parts of the special architectural character of the Conservation Area to be preserved, repaired and reinstated where appropriate.

4. Conservation Area boundary review

As part of the process of producing the Appraisal, the existing Conservation Area boundary was reviewed. The outcome of the public consultation event identified adjoining areas as being of positive interest in ways which directly relate to the special character of the existing Conservation Area. The inclusion of these areas was determined on the basis of their “special architectural or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”.

It was suggested by residents at the workshop to include more of the eastern end of the built-up area of the village, namely all of the properties at The Gables, all of the



Greengate Drive.

properties at Greengate Drive, plus Nos. 40 and 42 Greengate Lane on the basis that the design and materials of these developments are sympathetic to the general character of the Conservation Area. It is acknowledged that while these are attractive places to live, the built form and type of building relates more strongly to the adjacent suburban edge of Knaresborough rather than the self-contained village character of the Conservation Area.

The use of sympathetic materials such as at The Gables and Nos. 40-42 Greengate Lane and the use of appropriate stone walling do not make this an area of special architectural or historic interest and it would therefore be inappropriate to include this area within the Conservation Area. Therefore, the boundary remains unchanged at this point.



Dumb Pots Lane.

The buildings along the Greengate Lane frontage of The Gables will however remain in the Conservation Area as they form part of the frontage to the main road and are interspersed with the historic buildings.

Another suggestion was to include the area to the northeast of the village, specifically Dumb Pots Lane and the fields to either side, plus the nursery off Market Flat Lane and the field to the north of the nursery. The basis of this suggestion was that the nursery incorporates the walls of the former kitchen garden to Scriven Hall and that Dumb Pots Lane is an attractive green lane and the area around it makes a positive contribution to the setting of Scriven. The majority of the kitchen garden wall remains in situ, though most of the eastern and western sides have been demolished. The site of the garden wall is dominated by polytunnels, glass houses and lean-to buildings which have been built up against the garden wall, plus a detached house has been built in one corner of the former garden.

It is felt that whilst some historic fabric remains at the nursery site, its presence is overwhelmed by later buildings and structures which dominate views of the site from both Market Flat Lane and Dumb Pots Lane. Dumb Pots Lane is an attractive green lane which leads into the fields to the

north east of Scriven, forming an important link between the Scriven and the countryside. Although this space is highly attractive and of amenity value, it is somewhat detached from the village, has a discernibly different character and is of no special architectural or historic interest. For these reasons, inclusion of this site was not supported.



The nursery off Market Flat Lane.

A further boundary change suggested by local residents was the inclusion of all of High Wood at the western end of the village within the Conservation Area, as the trees form an important visual stop to the village. Whilst historically High Wood was part of the landscaped parkland at Scriven Park and a mixed coniferous and deciduous part of the Wood lies within the existing designation, the section of it which lies outside of the Conservation Area was cleared at some point in the second half of the twentieth century and a new coniferous plantation established on the site, obliterating the layout of the paths which once ran through it. Whilst certainly a strong visual feature, the immaturity of the plantation coupled with the lack of a strong or traditional boundary feature to the wood means it does not have a strong relationship with the historic built form of the village and it would therefore be inappropriate to include all of High Wood within the Conservation Area. For these reasons, inclusion of this site was not supported.

The final boundary amendment suggested by local residents was the inclusion of the section of Tentergate Lane which links Scotch George Lane and Coverdale Drive, as this forms an important entrance to the Scriven Park area. This pathway was formerly known as



High Wood.

Back Lane and remains little more than an unsurfaced track with some trees and hedges along the verges. Over the course of the twentieth century, detached houses were built to both sides of Tentergate Lane. It would be inappropriate to include Tentergate Lane in the Conservation Area as this space is dominated by the high timber suburban style fences which form the boundaries to the adjacent gardens, and most of the trees and hedges which define the space lie within the adjacent gardens. The overall character of this space is of a modern back pathway and does not share the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area. For these reasons, inclusion of this site was not supported.

An assessment of the Conservation Area boundary on site has resulted in Nos. 16-36 (even) Scriven Road and No. 2 Park Grove being a proposed addition to the Conservation Area. These attractive stone and brick built terraced houses were the first to be built on the east side of Scriven Road in c.1900 and have evidently been sited and designed to maximise views into Scriven Park.

The line of the boundary walls and the uniform building line mirror the Park boundary and tree line across the road to create a strong and characterful piece of townscape. The buildings themselves retain most of their original details such as sash windows, porches and bargeboards and their elevations are well articulated, incorporating details like canted bays, bargeboards and subservient roofs to break up the massing of the terraces. The visual relationship with Scriven Park,



Nos. 16-20 Scriven Road.



the strength of the built form, the architectural quality, traditional detailing and group value of the properties contribute to this area. For these reasons the Conservation Area has been extended at this point to include these properties.

As part of the boundary review, the existing Conservation Area boundary was scrutinised on map and on site. It has been noted that the laying out and construction of Coney Garth View has occurred since the last review of Scriven Conservation Area in 1994. In this area, the boundary of the Conservation Area has been amended slightly so that it follows physical property boundaries and does not cut through buildings or gardens. Similarly, a minor change has been made to the south western boundary of the Conservation Area to regularise it with the boundary of Jacob Smith Park.

5. The Management of Change

The special character and appearance of Scriven Conservation Area is vulnerable to erosion and significant harm through often well-intentioned but misguided alterations and inappropriate change.

There is scope for enhancement at Park Corner Farm. The vacant, neglected barns and outbuildings and part-demolished boundary wall provide a poor entrance to the village. However, works are underway to repair the buildings and redevelop the site in line with an approved scheme. Similarly the newly opened Jacob Smith Park needs a proactive approach to its management in order to fell dead and dying trees and introduce appropriate new planting to enhance the Park's special qualities.

6. Opportunities for Enhancement

Scriven is an attractive village, and most of the buildings are occupied and in good condition. There are, however, a number of opportunities for the enhancement of some areas as follows:

- The sensitive management of the transition of Scriven Park (Jacob Smith Park) from private land to a public park. It is vital that the open parkland qualities of the Park are safeguarded while at the same time creating a green space which meets the needs of the local community. The creation of new accesses, facilities

and circulation routes will need to respect the heritage value of the Park. Proposals for the future of the Park are imminent and it is envisaged that a Friends group will soon be established. In addition the issues of dangerous trees and the condition of the substantial boundary walls need to be addressed.

- The repair and appropriate re-use of the Park Corner Farm barns and outbuildings, and the visual improvement of the wider site.
- The repair and long-term management of the ice house in Ice House Wood.
- The possible replacement of the roundabout at the junction of Scriven Road and Greengate Lane with a raised table to slow traffic and allow large vehicles to turn more easily.
- The improvement of the boundary between the northern edge of Jacob Smith Park and the rear boundaries of the houses beyond.
- Interpretation within Jacob Smith Park to give Park users an understanding of the heritage value of the Park and the wider estate it formed part of.
- The protection of front gardens and a presumption against creating hard areas in front of houses and the demolition of front boundary walls.
- Introduce or reinstate traditional appropriate boundary features to the streetside gardens of some properties and the replacement of inappropriate fences and hedges.
- Consider repositioning telegraph poles and placing overhead cables underground.
- The reinstatement of appropriate traditional timber windows.
- The reinstatement of appropriate traditional roofing materials and chimneys where these have been inappropriately altered or removed, particularly around The Green.

Existing buildings

The survey of the existing buildings within Scriven clearly identified that

a distinctive character exists, although to some extent this has been eroded by subsequent alterations, which have not always recognised that distinctiveness. Over the past 30 years, public awareness and expectation of the planning system to protect the “familiar and cherished scene” has increased substantially. Additionally, there now exists a greater understanding of the impact which incremental change can have upon the distinctive character of historic areas. Options to safeguard and enhance the architectural character of Scriven could include some or all of the following:

Design Guidance

Additional design guidance, which is more specific to the Conservation Area, could be considered for future alterations to direct change towards materials and design detailing which complements the defined local architectural character. This would be in the form of non-statutory planning guidance. If adopted, this guidance would act as a yardstick against which proposals could be assessed and could assist both existing and future residents in understanding what is desirable.

Article 4 Directions

Formal control over future alterations of buildings could be introduced through what is known as an Article 4 Direction which removes permitted development rights. These are rights granted by Statute, within strict limitations, to alter dwellings without the need for planning permission. Article 4 Directions can be designed to be specific to particular types of development relating, for example, only to roof covering or front elevations. It cannot place an embargo on change, but rather brings certain types of development within the scope of planning control. Article 4 Directions are made by the Borough Council, and in some cases, would need confirmation by the Secretary of State. Article 4 Directions could be introduced throughout the Conservation Area or just to individual buildings whose special interest is considered to be at risk from incremental change.

Reinstatement of architectural detail

Some buildings have been altered, which has changed their architectural form in a way which conflicts with the settlement’s distinctive character. The introduction of standardised twentieth century door patterns and PVCu windows and porches has undermined the character of many historic areas.

The use of non-traditional finishes such as staining for joinery is detrimental to the character and appearance of the village and controls or guidance to encourage painted timber and traditional details and materials should be introduced. Non-sympathetic alterations should be resisted.

Grant schemes

From time to time the Borough Council operates grant schemes to help maintain and enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Quality, erosion & loss of architectural detail

The character and appearance of buildings in the Conservation Area is harmed by the removal or loss of original architectural features and the use of inappropriate materials. For example, the loss of traditional joinery, sash windows, front doors and roofing materials can have a considerable negative impact on the appearance of a historic building and the area.

Insensitive re-pointing, painting or inappropriate render will harm the long-term durability of brick and stonework.

In all cases, the Borough Council will expect original historic features and detailing to be retained, preserved and refurbished in the appropriate manner, and only replaced where it can be demonstrated that it is beyond repair.

Roof alterations & extensions

The Conservation Area contains many historic rooflines, which it is important to preserve. Fundamental changes to the roofline, insensitive alterations, poor materials, intrusive dormers or inappropriate roof windows can all harm the character of the historic roofscape and will not be acceptable.

Gardens & front boundary treatments

Front and rear gardens make an important contribution to the streetscape and overall character of the area. The Borough Council will resist the loss of soft landscaping and traditional boundary walls. For example, the construction of new openings and the consequent breaking up of the continuous boundaries around The Green and along the main routes

would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Conversely, the enclosure of verges and open green spaces around The Green would be resisted where it would harm the area's prevailing character.

Telecommunications equipment, cable & satellite dishes

Attaching external communications apparatus, including cable runs, to historic buildings can harm the appearance of the buildings. The Borough Council can provide guidance on the installation of telecommunication equipment including satellite dishes.

Overhead wires are intrusive in parts of the Conservation Area and the burying of cables would enhance the character of the village. This should be a long-term aim in the interests of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Floorscape

It is unlikely that in past times the street surfaces in Old Scriven were formalised with setts, paving or cobbles and it is considered that modern tarmac is the natural successor to the rammed earth and stone that would have preceded it. However, the stone kerbing on one edge of The Green and along parts of Greengate Lane does contribute to the local scene. These traditional street surface materials should be retained and where possible extended with matching stone kerbing.

Important trees

The existing mature trees throughout the Conservation Area



The large copper beech at Greenbank is a landmark tree.

add to its charm and character. The survival of key areas of woodland, planted lines and individual specimen trees all contribute positively to Scriven's heritage value. A particular emphasis should be placed on retaining important mature trees within Scriven Park, and the selective replacement, and, in some locations, clearance, of trees to restore the landscape as it was when the original Scriven Hall was standing. In accordance with the Council's Landscape Design Guide, the existing pattern of hedgerows, hedgerow trees, trees and shrubs should be preserved and repaired through managed planting and maintenance. In considering both of these areas, guidance should be geared towards tree and shrub planting and management methods that improve wildlife habitats.

New development

A key consideration is the impact that future development proposals (whether in the form of new buildings or through the extension of existing buildings) might have on the distinctive form and character of the Conservation Area.

New buildings will only be permitted where they respect, rather than compete with the historic skyline, respect landform and landscape pattern and are accompanied by a comprehensive landscape scheme that is integral to the design. New development must be of a suitable quality of design and execution and should relate to its context and respect the established values identified in the Appraisal. The Council will encourage new development that complements the established grain or settlement pattern, whilst representing the time in which it is built and the culture it accommodates. New development should respect and not adversely impact upon the pattern of existing spaces between buildings.

A further key consideration for new development is the appropriateness of the overall mass or volume of the building and its scale. A new building should be in harmony with, or complimentary to its neighbours. It is important that the materials generally match or complement those



Sensitively designed extension at Spinney Croft.

that are historically dominant in the area. Within the above criteria, new development should achieve creative design solutions, whether contemporary or traditional in style.

Neutral buildings & spaces

Neutral elements or buildings may have no special historic or architectural quality in their own right, but nonetheless provide the setting for buildings or spaces of special character and interest or may simply conform to the general grain and settlement pattern of the area. This backdrop helps the area to retain its cohesiveness and therefore need special management.

7. Landscape issues

The high quality landscape which constitutes a significant part of the Conservation Area is protected through Special Landscape Area status in the Harrogate District local Plan. This status places a strong presumption against any change which would harm the special character of the area. The area is protected by Special Landscape Area status in Scriven are: Scriven Park (including Jacob Smith Park and Low Wood), High Wood, Icehouse Wood, Field Garden Allotments, Dog Kennel Wood and Coney Garth.

In addition to the above, the following guidelines have been developed in recognition of the landscape sensitivities and pressures which exist within the Conservation Area:

Parkland

The Conservation Area includes much of Scriven Park, the grounds of the original Scriven Hall. The recent land use change of over 30 acres of Scriven Park into a public park called Jacob Smith Park places this area of land at a crossroads where it is important that any changes made uphold or enhance the parkland character and historic layout of the site and avoid sanitising or urbanising its rolling, rugged character. A long-term management strategy which takes into account the special character of this heritage asset is needed.

Urban edges

The residential expansion of Knaresborough and Scriven has caused the two settlements to merge and it is important that the special character of

Scriven does not become diluted by inappropriate forms of development and that key open spaces and green elements are retained. By the same token, Scriven must retain strong visual and pedestrian links with the adjacent countryside if its rural character is to be upheld. New development in the vicinity of Scriven and the edge of Knaresborough should be of an appropriate scale and take account of the existing landscape pattern and the relationship between the built up area and its setting. Harsh lines of built development should be avoided; rather development at the urban edge should be designed to maintain the distinctiveness of place by allowing space for tree planting between and around new buildings.

Tree planting

Scriven contains significant areas of woodland, principally including Low Wood, the Guiseley Hill Plantation and field trees all in Scriven Park; Icehouse Wood and Dog Kennel Wood. These wooded areas would all benefit from management to ensure that the existing amenity and habitats they offer are maintained or enhanced. In Jacob Smith Park the planting of new specimens to replace dead or dying field trees is a priority. In the longer term it may be desirable to reinstate the original layout of Low Wood and to reinstate some form



One of several dead trees in Jacob Smith Park.

of canopy to the northern edge of Scriven Park, which was historically a wooded area. Doing so would give a stronger edge to Jacob Smith Park and would help to screen inappropriate modern dwellings from view.

Footpaths

For the first time in its history, a large part of Scriven Park has recently been made publicly accessible. The creation of Jacob Smith Park out of part of Scriven Park has resulted in the creation of a network of informal paths around this substantial green space, but there may be opportunity to create one or more additional entrances to encourage pedestrian flow through the Park, by, for example, providing a new link between Tentergate Lane/Scotch George Lane and Scriven Road. This would substantially improve the permeability of the Conservation Area. The existing network of footpaths, especially those linking the village with the countryside, should be retained and improved as necessary.

Wildlife & nature conservation

The area has no designated wildlife conservation sites, although the general landscape receives a high degree of protection in the Local Plan. Possibilities for the creation of wildlife corridors through the area exists, while the creation of a new public park within Scriven Park presents the opportunity to create new wildlife areas and to link these into the wider network.

Checklist to manage change

In managing change in the Conservation Area, regard should be paid to the following:

- Development should not impinge on the form and character of Scriven.
- New development should not divorce the historic core of the Conservation Area from its rural setting. Links and views between the two should be retained or enhanced.
- The regular maintenance of older buildings is encouraged, together with the restoration of traditional features where these are absent.
- The repair and re-use of older buildings should be encouraged in the first instance rather than demolition and redevelopment.
- New development and repairs should be constructed of materials which match or complement traditional natural materials.
- Design should reflect the distinctive local architectural style both in terms of overall form and detailed design, as appropriate to the context.
- Development should not impact upon tree cover.
- Where a site is within the historic extent of Scriven Park, the open parkland character of the space should be maintained or enhanced.
- In general new buildings should follow the established building lines with buildings set back from the road behind walled front gardens. In general the principal elevations of buildings should face onto the street.
- New development should not adversely impact upon the historic skyline.
- Maintain the softness of roadside verges by avoiding the introduction of kerbs where none existed historically.
- The positive management of the ageing stock of mature trees should be undertaken.
- Retain important gaps and the general space about buildings to ensure glimpses of trees and views are maintained.
- Minimise the clutter of signage, street furniture, lighting and road markings.
- Repair and retention of boundary walling.

Appendix B

Public consultation

The Borough Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the requirements for public consultation. To meet these requirements, and to inform a review of the Conservation Area, a public consultation event was held on Tuesday, 17 June 2008 at Park Grove Methodist Church, Knaresborough. This consultation took the form of a public meeting including a walkabout and a workshop session. Prior to the event residents were notified via a posted leaflet that the consultation event was taking place.

The format of the workshop included a short presentation on why the Conservation Area is being reviewed, the purpose of the Appraisal and management plans and a brief resumé on the changes that have happened since the original designation.

The main activity was a walkabout which involved dividing into groups walking around part of the Conservation Area. The groups were encouraged to make notes and take photographs to identify what makes Scriven special to them. On return to the Church the workshop session enabled the groups to share the information gathered on the walkabout by annotating large maps of the town with text, symbols and photographs. The maps then facilitated a feedback session, mainly focusing on identifying potential areas within the Conservation Area in need of enhancement.

The outcome of the consultation event and the information gathered directly contributed to producing this Appraisal. Key issues raised at the event included:

- the preservation of important views;
- identifying buildings of local interest;
- suggestions for changes to the extent of the Conservation Area;
- the retention of important boundary walls;
- the retention and management of trees.

Every effort has been made to take into account and give due consideration to the views of the local residents (and to represent those views in this Appraisal document).

Local involvement is an essential aspect of the consultation process and local residents are encouraged to comment on the draft documents. The draft was the subject of public consultation between 5 May and 6 June 2009. When all comments had been received, appropriate revisions were made and the Conservation Area Appraisal was adopted by the Cabinet Member for Planning and Transport on 27 January 2010 and published on the Council's website.

Appendix C

Further Reading

'The Houses of Scriven Green' by Barbara Hutton (1979)

'A to Z of Knaresborough History' by Arnold Kellet (2004)