

Whitby Neighbourhood Plan : Non-Designated Heritage Assets Guidance



Local heritage lists help to build and reinforce a sense of local character and distinctiveness. They aim to help protect heritage assets that are valued by people locally, but which do not have any existing protection under planning law. They include a range of heritage assets including buildings, monuments, sites, places, or landscapes. These heritage assets are of local importance and known as 'Non-Designated Heritage Assets' (NDHAs).

There are two different approaches to nominating NDHAs,

1. via the North Yorkshire Local List and
2. via the Whitby Neighbourhood Plan.

The Whitby Neighbourhood Plan Local Heritage List campaign went live in February 2025, allowing members of the public to nominate buildings and places they would like to see safeguarded. The following is a list of the types of assets we would consider for the local heritage list – see also Appendix 3.

- **Agricultural:** farms, barns, gate posts and boundary walls.
- **Commercial:** pubs, shops, and offices.
- **Cultural:** art installations, graffiti, and statues.
- **Recreational:** village halls, community centres, cinemas, sports grounds, and social clubs.
- **Domestic:** town houses, bespoke development, and designed estates.
- **Educational:** schools and colleges.
- **Health:** hospitals, alms-houses, and poorhouses.
- **Industrial:** factories, ware-houses, and workshops.
- **Military:** civil defence, military camps, war memorials, air raid shelters and pill boxes.
- **Religious:** churches, chapels, meeting houses, memorials, crosses and tombs.
- **Transport:** railway stations, signal boxes and railway bridges.
- **Ancient orchards.**

For more information on the Local Heritage List, please see [North Yorkshire Local Heritage List](#) (see also Whitby Conservation Area – Character Appraisal & Management Plan TECHNICAL ANNEX Section 2 List of local interest buildings Page 123 of 169)

Within a Neighbourhood Plan, Historic England sets out that:

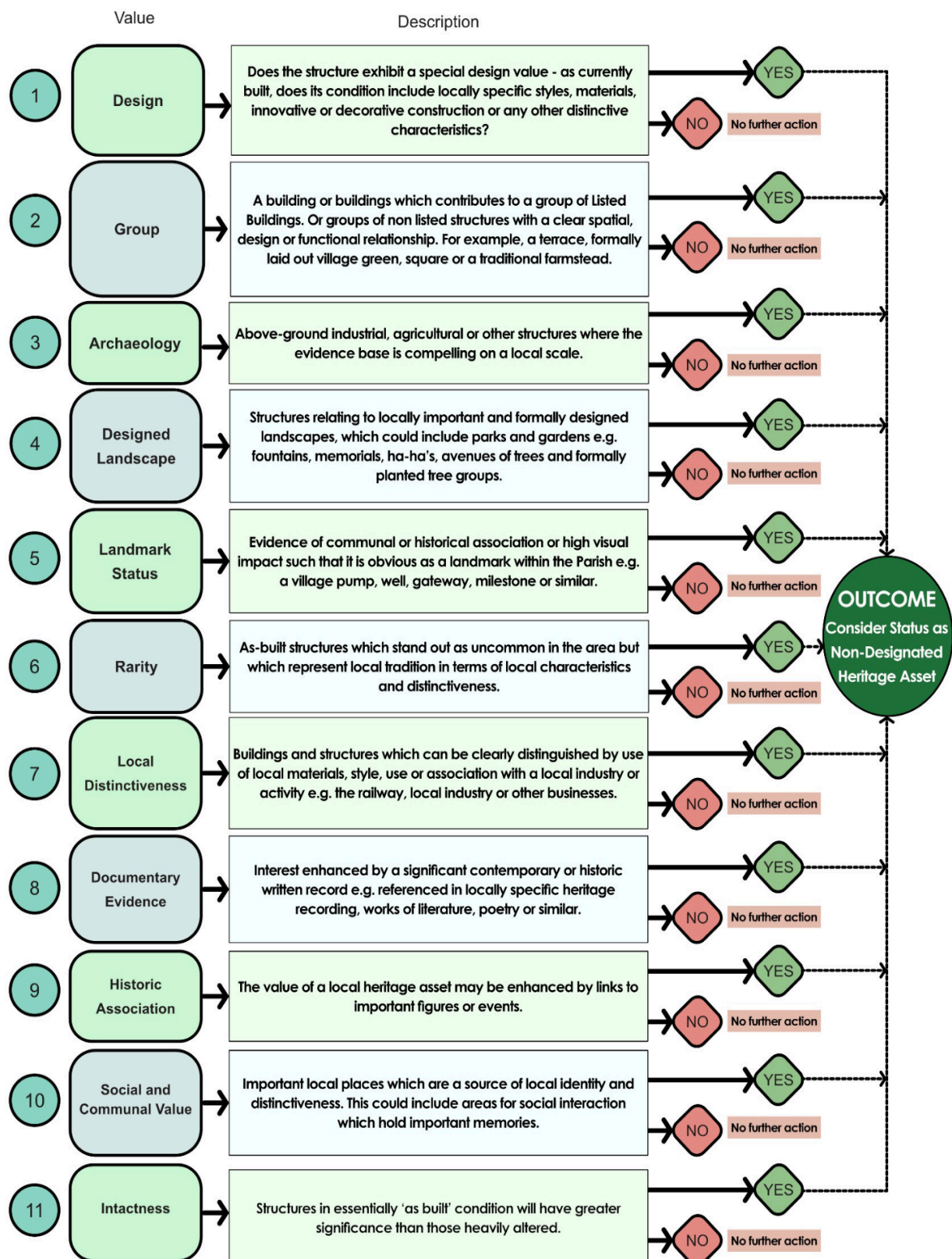
“Neighbourhood Plans may establish policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood, thus becoming part of the development plan for the area. Work in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan may thus usefully include the development of a policy which sets out how proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets on a list will be considered and consideration of which buildings and sites might merit inclusion on a local heritage list. The Historic Environment section of the PPG points out the usefulness of ‘any designated and non-designated heritage assets within the plan area [being] clearly identified at the start of the plan-making process so they can be appropriately taken into account’ (Paragraph 005).

A local heritage list prepared as part of a Neighbourhood Plan for an area will be produced through the community because these plans are researched, written, and voted on by the people who live in the neighbourhood. They thus have direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area.”

With the above in mind the following guidance has been prepared to assist Neighbourhood Plan group with assessing potential NDHA's in their area such that they can also be added to the NYC Local Heritage List in the same format.

The guidance and assessment template overleaf can be used to assist in producing a robust evidence base approach suitable for scrutiny at the independent examination of the Whitby Neighbourhood Plan.

Criteria for Assessing Non-Designated Heritage Assets



Potential Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHAs) Record

Considerations (in Addition to Key Criteria) See also Appendix 3

Numbers in brackets correspondence to Local Significance Reason.

- a. **Design (1)** - consider locally distinctive architectural features such as brick or stone quoins around windows and doors, or the absence of such detailing. Review elements like porches, roof forms, and window styles. Are these features original or have they been altered? Is the historic character of the design still evident?
- b. **Contribution to Setting (2)** - does the building enhance the setting of nearby listed buildings?
- c. **Archaeological Interest (3)** - are there any archaeological features or finds on the site that are not currently designated or protected?
- d. **Garden or Landscape Design (4)** - is there presence of a historically significant garden or landscaping scheme? Particularly if linked to a notable designer.
- e. **Architectural Distinction (5)** - does it contain a unique or individual design of particular architectural merit?
- f. **Historic Economic/Social Activity (5, 7, 8 & 9)** - are there any links to notable local industries such as farming, quarrying, milling or religious institutions?
- g. **Historic Associations (5, 7, 8 & 9)** - does it have a connection with a significant historical event at a local or national level?
- h. **Use of Local Materials (1 & 7)** - is it a strong example of construction using materials characteristic of the local area?
- i. **Literary Reference (8)** - is it mentioned in historical literature, with its physical form still visibly reflecting the description?
- j. **Functional Heritage (9)** - consider its historical use. Was/is it still connected to country houses and halls, schools, rivers or streams, public houses, community buildings, trades of interest, farms, or farming-related activities?
- k. **Association with Notable People or Properties (9)** - is it linked to a locally significant individual or estate?
- l. **Memorial Value (9)** - does it include, or is it associated with, a commemorative monument or structure?
- m. **Military Heritage (9)** - are there connections to World War I or World War II events, sites, or memorials?

Finalise a 'Short List' of NDHAs for inclusion in the Whitby Neighbourhood Plan

Once all the assets have been assessed (See Appendix 4 for sources of information), those that are considered to have significance under the value headings can be taken forward to the short list for the Neighbourhood Plan. A blank template is included in Appendix 1.

For a building, site, or other feature to be considered a non-designated heritage asset, it must have at least one element of interest and one element of significance. The evidence for both elements must be convincing and reasonable.

For Non-Designated Heritage Assets outside the conservation area a Nomination

Email Template to Owner/Occupier shall be progressed - see Appendix 2.

Whitby Neighbourhood Plan - Non-Designated Heritage Asset

Name:

NDHA No.:

Address/Location:

Type of NDHA	Age of NDHA Approximately	Local Significance Reason
1. A building or structure 2. A monument or site of archaeological remains 3. A group of buildings or structures 4. A landscape 5. A place, street, lane, park/ parkland, formal garden or natural green space	Pre 1850 1851 - 1900 1901- 1950 1951 on	1. Design Value 2. Group Value 3. Archaeological Interest 4. Designed Landscape Value 5. Landmark Status 6. Rarity 7. Local Distinctiveness 8. Documentary Evidence 9. Historic Association 10. Social and Communal Value 11. Intactness

Detailed Description:

Photo(s) of NDHA:
Map of NDHA:
List of Sources:
Owner Notification: Yes/No

Appendix 2 - Non-Designated Heritage Assets Nomination Email Template to Owner/Occupier

Recipient's name, Position, Company, Street name, Town, County, Postcode
Date

Dear Owner/Occupier,

Local Heritage List/Neighbourhood Plan

I am writing to advise you that your property has been nominated for inclusion in the Local Heritage List/Neighbourhood Plan.

Local heritage is the identification of heritage assets that are valued by people locally but are not already protected through planning law. Sites can be objects, buildings, designed landscapes or archaeological sites. They are known as 'non-designated heritage assets.' Sites can be put forward for inclusion by members of the public as well as being identified by the planning authority in the course of their work.

The Local heritage list and/or Neighbourhood Plan non-designated heritage asset list is different to the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by Historic England, which contains all statutory designated listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens.

It should be noted that Local Listing and/or Neighbourhood Plan inclusion does not provide any extra planning controls to the asset or change what works require planning permission. Permitted Development Rights are unaffected by inclusion on a Local Heritage List and/or Neighbourhood Plan. Inclusion of a non-designated heritage asset in a local list and/or Neighbourhood Plan simply makes it a material planning consideration. This means it is a matter that should be considered in deciding a planning application or an appeal against a planning decision.

Further information can be found on the Historic England website and in the Historic England Advice Note 7 (2nd edition, 2021) 'Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage', which is available [online](#) (Historic England).

Nominated sites are initially assessed for eligibility by an officer from the planning authority, with eligible sites taken forward for review by an assessment panel made up of council and voluntary heritage group representatives.

(Insert couple of sentences explaining why the building/site has been nominated).

If you wish to comment on the inclusion of this site in the Local Heritage List/Neighbourhood Plan please refer to the selection criteria on our website (<https://www.whitbytowncouncil.gov.uk/> - see Neighbourhood Planning/Supporting Documents) and tell us how the site does/does not meet the criteria. Any additional historic information or historic images would be most welcome.

Please ensure your comments reach us within 28 days of the date of this letter.

We will notify you of the outcome as soon as possible following the assessment panel; please note that the panel meetings are only held on average once a year.

Yours sincerely,

Title Forename Surname Telephone Number Email Address

Appendix 3 - Types Of Assets That May Be Identified

This section of the document provides thematic types of buildings, structures and other sites, landscape and features that might be capable of being identified as heritage assets. There may be buildings or features of architectural, archaeological, historical, or artistic significance that may not easily be grouped into one of the thematic categories detailed in this section (such as boundary features). These should nevertheless be identified as heritage assets where appropriate.

1. AGRICULTURAL

1. Historic farmsteads and their buildings make a major contribution to the richly varied character of our countryside, and illustrate the long history of farming and settlement in the English landscape.
2. Whitby parish is one of only 6 towns in England classed as an urban settlement set in a sparsely-populated rural area where agricultural buildings and structures can still be found. Although there are examples of stand-alone assets such as field barns and pin-folds, agricultural assets typically possess group value and association. The relationship between farm-based activities determines how buildings are arranged around the farmstead, and how they relate to the house. Farmsteads comprising a farmhouse and barns arranged around a crew yard, for example, or a model farm. Wider associations may relate to 18th and 19th century estates, or perhaps 19th and 20th century model farm corporations.
3. Agricultural buildings and structures may hold significance in terms of their architecture or their historic role in the area (e.g. threshing barns, dovecotes, pin-folds). As heritage assets, such buildings and structures may be of a variety of styles, use a range of materials and typically date from periods between the 18th and 20th century (earlier structures are likely to be nationally designated). Buildings and structures may also be significant because of internal features such as flooring, troughs, or other equipment.
4. Historic alterations to such buildings and structures may also highlight changes to both the specific building and farming practices over time. Farmstead plans are of interest because they evidence local farming regions, and in time the emergence of more advanced agricultural regimes (or sometimes short-term enthusiasms) and because, along with natural landforms and field patterns, they are essential components of rural landscapes.

2. COMMEMORATIVE STRUCTURES

1. Commemorative structures such as memorials, statues, funerary monuments, gravestones, tombs and plaques, are of considerable importance both in terms of their contribution to local identity and in their aesthetic qualities. Such structures are present in most settlements and are constructed in a variety of different designs and materials for a variety of purposes.
2. Other than those given statutory protection (either listed or within the curtilage of listed buildings), many non-designated commemorative structures contribute significantly to the character and history of an area. These structures can be viewed as representations of the artistic styles and social values of the time. In addition to this, however, they can provide a physical link to the past and often provide a valuable insight as to the importance or status of the people commemorated.

3. COMMERCIAL & EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

1. Commercial buildings and structures can make a valuable contribution to the character of the historic environment and often provide an element of continuity in an otherwise constantly changing urban and rural landscape. This category broadly covers buildings for the “face to face” buying and selling of goods or services by providers to the general public: shops and stores, market halls and exchanges; hotels, restaurants, inns, and pubs; and banks. Offices and chambers, although less public, can also fall within

this category. Shops, public houses, and offices, whether individually or locally distinctive, or representative of a particular company, may have additional significance at the heart of settlements.

2. Some specialised commercial buildings emerged in the medieval era; others developed in the 17th and 18th century. But their range and scale were transformed in the 19th century and they made a huge impact on the face of the Victorian town; the 20th century continued this trend. Commercial architecture always placed a high premium on novelty and effect. This has resulted in some of the country's most splendid public high street architecture. However, it has also led to constant change, especially regarding shop fronts and fittings. Rates of survival can therefore be low, giving rarity value.
3. The physical attributes of the specific building or structure may be worthy of identification, as could the historical use of that site. In terms of design, Victorian and earlier structures often have a more decorative emphasis than post-World War One (WW1), where functionality became more dominant. Glazing may also be important, either in its extent or in the design of its fittings. Shop frontages or signage brackets are further examples of features that may contribute to the site's significance as a heritage asset.

4. CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT, AND RECREATION

1. Whilst these buildings may be wide ranging in terms of scale and suitability of alternative use, what unites them is the pursuit of pleasure and escapism that led to their construction. Such buildings and structures often have aesthetic detail that helps illustrate both the particular use and the era in which that specific structure was erected. These assets may include for example cinemas, museums, libraries, galleries, theatres, dance halls, billiard halls, sports halls, and arenas. Given the types of uses involved, they often form an integral part of communities.
2. As heritage assets, these buildings or structures should have a significant proportion of their original fabric remaining. Those elements that identify or represent the original purpose of the building or structure should be intact.

5. DOMESTIC

1. These are the most numerous of all buildings and structures in the historic environment and unmistakably exhibit both external and internal characteristics that help to place the structure into its specific era or architectural style. Historic alterations to dwellings are also easily dated, especially where in contrast to original architecture or materials.
2. Most dwellings can be classed as one of the following:
 - - vernacular houses of local materials, typically comprising dwellings erected mainly before the Victorian period when increasing standardisation of materials and design became widespread;
 - - town houses of all types including grand aristocratic residences, terraces, mews, and workers' housing;
 - - suburban and country houses; suburban or rural, country houses, villas, and semi-detached houses share certain characteristics, principally that they are defined by the space around them (they take advantage of more generous ground plots and are laid out with more freedom than their urban equivalent), and often being set in substantial gardens or forming part of a larger estate, they have a different relationship with nature and can be part of distinct individual landscapes.
 - - 20th century housing. Domestic architecture of the 20th century can claim particular significance. The Arts and Crafts Movement and the Garden City Movement are two international trends of modern times that originated in England, and the private house – the unit of the English suburb – lay at their heart. In the inter-war years, interesting private houses were built in a variety of traditional as well as modern styles, and to an extent this continued in the post-war years.

3. Houses that express an identifiable historic architectural style and retain much of their original fabric are likely to be considered as a heritage asset, especially where they form a group.

6. EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

Centres of education can be amongst the most important local landmarks and their continued use (not only for educational purposes) reflects this. Post-World War Two (WW2) schools (often concrete) were generally constructed using the pre-fabrication system CLASP, the majority of which have little significance as heritage assets. Those identified of particular significance dating to before WW2:

- Pre-board schools (pre-date the 1870 Education Act) often built by churches (called National Schools) or local benefactors.
- Board schools (built by locally elected School Boards) built between 1870 and 1904 and often designed by eminent local architects.
- Early Local Education Authority schools (1904-1911). Standardisation of design was common, including features such as marching corridors.

7. PARKS AND GARDENS

1. Designed landscapes is now a well-established wide-ranging term to describe landscapes created to provide aesthetically pleasing settings for private houses, institutions, and facilities (such as waterworks). It includes private urban gardens, public parks, town squares and public walks, and municipal cemeteries, as well as allotment gardens. The landscape parks of the 18th century that were set out around country houses in an idealised 'natural' manner were hugely influential throughout Europe and are among England's most important contributions to art and design. Planned green open spaces in our towns and cities make a major contribution to the quality of life. All designed landscapes are likely to contain buildings and other hard landscaping features such as terraces that will often make a positive contribution to the overall character of the place. They may also exhibit architectural features that reflect the fashions of their respective times (such as Japanese-style gardens from the early-20th century).
2. Many unregistered parks and gardens are already identified on the County Historic Environment Records (HER). Examples include those set around large country houses (some of which were demolished in the 20th century) and 19th and 20th century planned cemeteries.
3. Buildings and structures regarded as heritage assets may include follies, glass houses, cottages, bothies, fencing, walls, gates, steps, terraces, balustrading, statues, water-features, bridges, paved walkways, and driveways, amongst others. Greater significance should be given to assets where the wider park or garden remains legible, or where group value and context survives to individual components

8. HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDINGS

Buildings and structures erected for the purpose of caring for the sick, disabled, elderly and poor vary in size, scale, and design, and illustrate how attitudes to those groups have changed over time. This category includes some of the largest heritage assets and the former hospitals/infirmaries that form the core of some modern health care sites. They were usually erected by the state, church or private charities and philanthropists. They are often recognisable with architecture, designs, or features repeated throughout the region or country, although may have local detailing or use local materials.

9. INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

1. As the birthplace of the industrial revolution, British settlements have an abundance of surviving industrial heritage, much of which is still used for its original purpose. Industrial buildings and structures may have significance because of their architectural style, design, construction materials or for what they manufactured and the importance this has to the locality or region. Such buildings and structures may also exhibit features related to their historical use. Historic industrial sites are a vital element of our

tourist industry. They also feature strongly in most urban regeneration and rural land use programmes, and they may well present opportunities for new uses but also challenges for amenity and remediation.

2. The progression of the transport network from the North Sea, along the River Esk into Whitby from medieval times, as well as trods, pannier man ways on land, railways during the 19th century and roads from the 20th century, all have had a direct impact on the district's industries. Industries included fishing, alum, ship building & transportation of coal and stone etc, whaling, jet working, and tourism and mining. Industrial heritage has had a significant impact on the landscape across the district.

10. LAW AND GOVERNMENT

1. This category includes heritage assets built for local governance and civic functions, notably village halls, police and fire stations (or those used for a combination of uses). Their design often provides a reminder of the changing role the state has played in society, such as policing (village police houses and lock-ups are occasional features in our towns and villages for example).
2. Those with significance as heritage assets will either have most of their fabric intact or retain the most important elements of the original design, construction, or decoration.

11. MILITARY STRUCTURES

1. Military sites are both offensive and defensive: they include fortifications designed to withstand assaults, and bases from which operations could be launched.
2. Battery Parade is an important historical and cultural asset in Whitby with the 1742 map describing "5 cannon on the west pier's circular seaward termination, "on the mole-head lately erected with emblazure," with two surviving Grade II listed eighteenth century Powder Houses built in 1787.
3. Features associated with 20th century warfare is also evident, however many have now been lost around the Whitby & District area, such as air raid shelters and shooting ranges. Some structures are unique; other types, particularly in the 20th century, were constructed using standard designs, methods of construction and materials. These buildings and structures help to represent the importance of the armed forces to the history of our society. They may be stand-alone structures (such as former air raid shelters or anti-aircraft gun placements) or be within larger military sites such as airfields. Trenches associated with military training may also have significance. The two remaining WW2 ammunition stores at New Gardens needs preservation.

12. PLACES OF WORSHIP

Many places of worship enjoy statutory protection, but there are also many unlisted religious sites which are of considerable architectural, archaeological, historical, and artistic significance. Of prominence across the district are the large numbers of non-conformist chapels often dating to the 19th century, some of which display considerable artistic features such as decorative central windows and date-stones. Other places of worship prominent in the district are the Anglican churches of the late 18th and 19th century that often possess significant architectural detailing such as stained-glass windows and arched porches. Of note is the Proprietor owned church on Baxtergate built in 1778, one of the few remaining in England.

13. STREET FURNITURE AND HISTORIC SURFACES

1. The character of our street scenes is greatly enriched by historic street furniture and historic surfaces. Given that roads undergo constant change, street furniture is particularly vulnerable to these changes. Examples may include lamp posts, post boxes, telephone kiosks, milestones, directional signs, boundary walls, horse-related structures, bollards and drinking fountains. Many of these hold artistic, architectural, or historic significance. Particularly rare are those structures such as drinking troughs and mounting blocks that relate to horse-based transportation. Most street furniture of significance is likely to date from the Victorian period onwards (since little from before this time survives intact).

2. External street, pavement, and yard surfaces are often a part of the historic environment that is overlooked, particularly during development works and the installation of underground services. Surfaces with significance can include cobbles, brick, or stone. Stone setts, water-worn cobbles (Linskill Square) and York stone flag surfaces are also of significance and usually date to between the late-18th and late-19th century. These surfaces enhance the setting of historic buildings and contribute to the character of the wider historic environment. They may also help link together otherwise separate clusters of buildings as an element of continuity.

14. TRANSPORT

1. There is evidence of Roman and medieval tracks and roads, some of which are in use today in the Whitby & District area. Whilst the modern surfacing may not be of merit, the routes that survive and their lasting impact on landscapes are regarded as historically and archaeologically significant. 18th and 19th century toll roads often had associated toll houses, the proceeds from which financed road building and maintenance. Several toll houses remain, some of which are not designated, although they are clearly of historic (and possibly architectural) interest. Later structures may also be of significance.
2. Water and rail travel have also had a lasting impact on the landscape. The River Esk/North Sea possesses a wide variety of heritage assets along its route, for example the various features in the piers e.g. capstans. The railways have had an important impact from the middle of the 19th century, with numerous buildings and structures such as stations, crossings, signal boxes, bridges, weigh houses and warehouses. Sidings and the routes themselves may also be of historic interest.
3. Pedestrian and horse-related transport infrastructure may also be of significance, such as bridges over watercourses, and mounting blocks.

15. UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

This category includes heritage assets related to the supply of water, to sewage disposal, gas supply, electricity generation/supply and communications. Given their nature, these assets are usually functional although can often contain intricate decoration, both internally and externally. In addition, the functional parts of these structures may be of historic interest themselves. Examples may include water towers, water pumps, pumping stations, letter boxes, post offices, telephone repeater stations or telephone exchanges.

16. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1. Many areas with archaeological interest are already Palaeolithic features through to medieval ridge and furrow and remnants of World War Two (WW2) sites, encompassing all types of entries such as spot-finds through to large industrial complexes. These existing sites and features are typically already identified as non-designated heritage assets for their archaeological interest.
2. In addition to these existing sites, new sites may come forward, either because of development works, agricultural practices, archaeological/local studies, metal detecting, and studies of aerial photography or local knowledge. Once these sites are acknowledged by the County Council as being of archaeological interest, they will receive policy protection as non-designated heritage assets (and subsequently added to the HER by North Yorkshire Council).

17. HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS & LOCAL CHARACTER AREAS

1. Many settlements within Whitby & District have a historic core that can easily be identified, usually due to the presence of early structures such as medieval churches, manor houses or industrial sites (mills for example). Often these settlements contain tightly bound road patterns around the centre that survive to this date. Other than those of medieval date, other local character areas may also be of significance as heritage assets. Planned villages typically have strong group value, consistent and homogenous architecture, and social significance. Good examples can include estate villages, colliery villages and industrial groups such as mill buildings with associated cottages.

2. It is acknowledged that conservation area designation is the appropriate means of recognising defined areas of special interest. However, where those areas are not identified on the North Yorkshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER), it is still possible to consider the wider character and appearance of an area, for example impact of development within the 20th century. This type of identification needs to be based on robust understanding of significance.

18. LANDSCAPES

1. In addition to buildings and structures and areas of archaeological interest, many landscapes and landscape features exist that are of historic, archaeological, and/or artistic interest. These may be identified on North Yorkshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER).
2. Other landscapes and landscape features that may be identified include public parks, historic village greens, cemeteries, mill ponds, man-made lakes, historic field patterns and enclosures, other water-management landscapes, and features (such as weirs, feeder channels, etc), woodland and ancient paths and trackways.

19. LOCAL AND NATIONAL ARCHITECTS

Buildings and structures associated with notable or eminent architects might be capable of being proposed for designation. There is a wide-range of period architects and engineers with significance in the context of Whitby & District, including (but not exclusively):

- John Carr (of York) <https://www.gsey.org.uk/page/1036/john-carr-of-york-architect-1723-1807.html>
- some larger houses in the area inc. Mulgrave Castle
- Jonathan & Francis Pickernell - 1728 - Town Hall & West Pier/1831 - West Pier Lighthouse
- William Hurst, Doncaster, 1819 - Sneaton Castle
- John Bolton 1826 - combined Baths, Museum & Library, Pier Road & houses e.g. Prince's Place
- John Peacock, Whitby Harbour Engineer, 1831 - Commercial Newsroom, Haggarsgate
- Robert Lennard (1839-1900), Architect, and antique dealer - designed 10a Cliff St and the new Temperance Hall (now Coliseum) plus other distinctive buildings.... See details under entry for 24 Oct 1887 in Alan Appleton's Timeline.

20. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Structures associated with social movements can have social significance. The Quakers in mid-18th century were a powerful force among the ship-owning fraternity and rested power from the church/Lord of the Manor to make improvements to both the economy and building many of the houses in Whitby.

Appendix 4 - RESEARCHING SIGNIFICANCE AND SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

Many bodies, groups and societies produce information for specific periods or types of architecture and can be very useful for identifying heritage assets. Useful sources of information include:

1. Whitby Timeline, Alan Appleton (Book)
2. The Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society Library & Photo archive, Whitby Museum
3. Whitby Library Archives
<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/leisure-tourism-and-culture/libraries/local-libraries/whitby-library>
4. North Yorkshire Archives
<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/leisure-tourism-and-culture/north-yorkshire-archives>
5. The Yorkshire Gardens Trust/ The Gardens Trust <https://www.yorkshiregardenstrust.org.uk/>
6. The Victoria County History of Yorkshire, North Riding
<https://www.history.ac.uk/research/victoria-county-history/counties-z/yorkshire-north-riding>
7. Yorkshire North Riding: The North Riding (Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of England) Hardcover – 11 April 2023 by [Nikolaus Pevsner](#) & Jane Grenville (Book)
8. Historic England: National Heritage List for England - Search the List - Find listed buildings, monuments, battlefields and more <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
9. Yorkshire Film Archive <https://www.yfanefa.com/>
10. English Heritage <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/histories/>
11. The Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society <https://www.yas.org.uk/>
12. Inspire Picture Archive <https://www.inspirepicturearchive.org.uk/about>
13. The Victorian Society <https://www.victoriansociety.org.uk/>
14. The Georgian Group <https://georgiangroup.org.uk/>
15. The Twentieth Century Society <https://c20society.org.uk/>
16. Art Deco Society <https://artdecosociety.uk/>
17. Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) <https://www.spab.org.uk/>
18. Council for British Archaeology <https://www.archaeologyuk.org/>
19. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists <https://www.archaeologists.net/>
20. The Association for Industrial Archaeology <https://industrial-archaeology.org/>
21. Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) <https://www.ihbc.org.uk/>
22. Heritage Gateway (for access to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and other records):
<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/>
23. War Memorials Trust <https://www.warmemorials.org/>
24. War Memorials Online <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/>
25. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021 National Planning Policy Framework (publishing.service.gov.uk)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
26. Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment - Historic environment - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>
27. Historic England - Historic England Advice Note 7 (2nd edition) - Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage (historicengland.org.uk)
28. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/>
29. Historic England Advice Note 11 (Second Edition)- Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/neighbourhood-planning-and-historic-environment-advice-note-11/heag264-neighbourhood-planning-and-historic-environment-2nded/>

30. North Yorkshire Council Archaeology – Advice and information about how we preserve our heritage for future generations. <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/environment-and-neighbourhoods/conservation/archaeology>
31. North Yorkshire Council Heritage, conservation areas and listed buildings
<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/heritage-conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings>
32. Whitby conservation area
<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/heritage-conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/heritage-conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings-scarborough/conservation-area-appraisals-and-management-plans/whitby-conservation-area>
33. Historic maps <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/>

Please note that the above list is not exhaustive and other organisations/groups may also prove useful.

Other Sources of Information

A range of information sources can be used, including:

- Feedback from the community;
- Conservation Area Appraisals;
- Local history societies and scholarly societies;
- Community groups, charities, and non-government organisations;
- Assets which were considered, but rejected, for national designation.