

APPENDIX 5 - NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

All of these features are referenced in Pat Lazenby book,
 ‘History of Pool-in-Wharfedale’s Transport, Mills, Houses, Roads, Churches, Inns, Families, Events, Industry etc.’

This framework provides users with a guide to the criteria used to assess whether a building, structure, settlement, archaeological site, landscape or landscape feature can be regarded as a non-designated heritage asset in order to develop policy to protect and/or enhance.

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Site and remains of High Mill (aka Pool Walk Mill)	Otley (or Pool) Road (A659) between the Blue Barn Pet Supplies store and High Mill Cottages, spanning the river.	Site of a seventeenth century fulling mill, later used as a woollen mill and paper mill, as well as for leather production, including bridge and water wheel site	The history of Pool Mills is fundamental to the heritage of the community. ‘Poole Fulling Mills’ was recorded as the home of Henry Dunwell in 1609 in a baptism register in Otley Parish church. High Mill (aka Pool Walk Mill – so-called because fullers ‘walked’ the cloth as part of the finishing process), like Low Mill further down the river (nb see separate entry), was washed away in the great flood of 1673, when, according to the Otley parish church register <i>‘This summer is remarkable for the abundant and continual rain therein. On the 11th of this month (September) there was a wonderful inundation of water in the Northern parts. The river Wharfe was never known to be soe bigg within memory of man by a full yard in height, running in a direct line to Hall Hill Well. It overturned Kettlewell Bridge, Burnsey Bridge, Barden Bridge, Bolton Bridge, Ilkley Bridge and Otley Bridge and the greater part of the Water-mills.’</i> During the 1740s, paper manufacture began on the site. When advertised to let in 1861 when run by John Milthorp, the mill was three storeys high and 140 feet long inside and 33 feet wide. It was worked by two water-wheels and an auxiliary steam engine. Towards the end of its life when advertised to let in 1875, the premises of the mill contained eight large spinning and scribbling rooms, two

¹ Does the feature have a name locally eg building name? If not, a brief description.

² A more detailed description of the physical form

³ Age, Rarity, Aesthetic Value, Group value (ie a grouping of asserts with a clear visual, design or historic relationship), Historic association, Archaeological interest, Designed landscapes, Landmark status, Social or Communal value

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
			<p>scouring rooms, fulling room, wideying and drying rooms, warehouse, engine and boiler house, fitted up with a new 30 h.p. horizontal steam engine and boiler. The property still belonged to the Fawkes family of Farnley Hall. A year later it remained un-let and the steam engine was later advertised for sale. In an Ordnance Survey map of 1888, the mill is described as disused. On 2nd April 1920 High Mills, the Mill House and two islands, Great Island and Little Island, were bought from the Fawkes family for £2,250.00. Whiteleys then demolished what was left of the mill itself.</p> <p>The small, two-arched stone bridge (which appears to date from the 18th century), now covered by a concrete top, which spanned the goit and either carried the mill building or stood adjacent to it on the west side (ref 19th Century maps), is still visible and sound. Other parts of the mill may remain but are un-excavated.</p> <p>Immediately across and west of the bridge, on Little Island, next to a stone weir, lies a partially silted up, stone-lined channel which is the site of one of the 2 water wheels which formerly powered the mill.</p> <p>In addition to its heritage significance, the rich abundance of wildlife observed by residents of High Mill Cottages appears to be closely related to the presence of this bridge. It allows deer and other animals to cross to the islands, giving them free passage between the woodland of Otley Chevin and the grassland of the 2 islands. This significance is reflected in the site's inclusion within the River Wharfe designated wildlife site.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST</p>
'The Rosary' (Blue Barn)	Otley (or Pool) Road (A659)	Remains of C17th century mill house for	The present Blue Barn building incorporates the back wall of the C17th century mill house, 'The Rosary', clearly visible from behind the present building and still containing the original doorways and windows. The front part of The Rosary was

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
		High Mill, incorporated into present-day pet supplies store, including boundary wall and entrance	<p>demolished in 1956 to make room for the repair of the Whiteley lorries, in what is the present Blue Barn building.</p> <p>A surviving 'dwarf' garden wall extends across the full width of the site along the roadside frontage, including the gateposts that supported the garden gate at the entrance. The wall appears to be complete, giving a clear indication of the size of the original Mill House. It has a chamfered-edged coping and a pair of handsome stone gateposts.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE (nb wall/gateposts); HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
High Mill Cottages	A659, Otley Road, west of The Blue Barn pet supplies store	Pair of cottages, built 1929, originally as an extension to an existing pair, later demolished	<p>The original terrace was built for workers at the fulling mill but the date is unknown. The 1929 cottages, which were an extension northwards of the original terrace, were built by the Whiteleys for their paper mill workers and form part of the historical legacy of this family around which much of the present layout and amenities of Pool were formed.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Garage, Blue Barn	Between High Mills Cottages and The Blue Barn, north of the A659 but south of the goit.	Small, single storey building, built about 1820 in Georgian style, more recently used as a small garage.	<p>'The distinctive lintels above the windows, with incised grooves on the stone, to imitate keystone, and supporting blocks were the trade mark of the 'Muschamp masons', John Muschamp was Lord Harewood's mason c.1820' (<i>Peter Thornhill, Architectural Historian</i>). The dropped keystones in this Georgian-style building are similar to ones found on the Harewood Estate. This building may have been used as a gatehouse for the Mill complex.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Goit Sluice Gate	West of High Mill goit bridge and site of water wheel;	Large, well-constructed sluice gate	<p>The sluice gate was designed and built by W. Ellison, an employee of the Whiteley paper mill, in 1919. This controls the water flowing through the goit and was built in preparation for the turbines at Low Mill which were built soon after. Apart from its historical significance, the goit still supports the two turbines, restored in 2009/10</p>

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
	north of A659, across the road from, and slightly west of, Mr Coverdale's Farm buildings.		and still producing electricity for Weidmann Whiteley, and has the potential to support further electricity generation for the community in the future. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Site of lime kiln	Grassed area on the north side of the A659, between High Mill goit bridge and the Goit Sluice Gate	Curved area of grassed land	Lime is used in boiling rags for paper-making. It is also used in tanning, in dyeing cloth, in mortar and whitewash for buildings and in agriculture. The lime pits are marked on the 1886 plan approximately mid-way between the High Mill Cottages and the (much later) 1919 sluice. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
Low Mill	On the north side of A659, between and set back from Marton Mill to the west and Pool Business Park to the east. Opposite the new industrial development of Whiteley Court	C18th stone-built mill building	The building retains most of its handsome façade and stone structure, with pleasant views to the east, where the goit meets the main river, and south towards Otley Chevin. 'The façade has a shaped gable with a blind, bulls-eye window carved with the date 1762 and the initials 'JM' standing for John Milthorp, the original mill owner. Inside the building is an old arch, probably for a water wheel. The building backs onto the goit, where there is a waterfall and a bridge across to Great Island. Adjacent to the bridge is part of a stone-built structure, patched with brick, probably Milthorp's Farm. The mill building was used as a paper mill from about 1760. This mill, like High Mill, was washed away in the great flood of 1673 (nb see account under separate entry for 'Site and remains of High Mill'). The present mill was founded in 1886 by the Whiteley family, as tenants of the Milthorp family. The property, including the islands, was owned by Leeds Corporation Waterworks from 1903 until 1918, when it was finally bought by the Whiteleys. In 1981, it was sold to H. Weidmann, later becoming part of Weidmann Whiteley. The Low Mills complex to the north of the A659 was sold by them in 2005 to Post Vintage Engineers Ltd and

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
			<p>became Pool Business Park.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Marton Mills (Paste Mill and Reel Mill)	North side of A659, immediately west of the original Low Mill	Large, two-storey, red brick, mill buildings, now used for cloth-weaving.	<p>The building on the roadside, called the Paste Mill, was built by the Whiteleys in 1936, to house a pasting machine which paste-laminated two or more reels together to produce thicker reels. In 1929, Rhyddings House, the mill house for Low Mills had been demolished in order make way for a new rag processing building which later became part of the Reel Mill. This is the building behind the Paste Mill, and was built 1929 – 31.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Low Mill Turbine Building and Water Turbines	On the goit, behind Low Mills	Turbine building housing 2 early C20th water turbines	<p>The first of the water turbines was built in 1921 to replace the larger of the two waterwheels belonging to Low Mills. A second turbine was built soon after. In 2009/10, the turbines were refurbished by Derwent Hydro. They have been equipped with new gearboxes, generators and control systems and each supplies up to 70kW to the Weidmann Whiteley factory. The turbines are of historical importance, as they represent the change from water (wheel) power to water-generated electric power in the operation of the mill. In the view of Holmes Whiteley, born 1888, in 'Extracts from Recollections of my Native Village', this development resulted in the failure of High Mill in the 1880s, <i>'Above the paper mills (Whiteleys) was the ruins of an old fulling mill and four cottages. Here lived an old gentleman who was in business as a joiner (made shuttles for mills) and had part of the old mill for his work shop. Next door to the joiner lived the beck watcher, Mr. Spreckley, and he was employed by the Fawkes of Farnley Hall. His main job was to see no poaching was done and keep the Hall supplied with fish. From what I have been told the cause of these mills having to shut down was the fact that the tenants were badly advised to install water turbines in place of the existing water wheels. The turbines took a long time to put in and when tried out they did not drive as much as the water wheels had done. They would only drive the shafting and no machines at all. This property belonged to the late Major Fawkes who did a wonderful lot of</i></p>

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
			<p><i>repairing on his estate and had the stones of the old mill carted away to repair and build new farm buildings. It was about 1919 that we put the new sluice gates in at the High Mill dam in order that we might put water turbines in at the paper mills.'</i> He remembered the High Mill turbines being removed when he helped to take out the sluices.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>
Torracks Hill	South of Otley Road (A659), behind the Weidmann Whiteley complex, accessed by the drive from the main gates of Weidmann Whiteley Ltd, opposite the Blue Barn	Large early C20th villa with local historic associations, notably to local mill owners Whiteley	<p>Built in 1903 by Henry Barker, leather manufacturer of Otley, on land anciently known as Turks Hill. Following Henry Barker, the house was owned by Sir Francis and Lady Watson - M.P. for Pudsey and Otley. The house was bought from the Watsons by Whiteleys in 1936 to be used as their offices and is still used as offices today for Weidman Whiteley Ltd.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Braime House	South side of Otley Road (A659), opposite Pool Business Park, to the east of Whiteley Court	Early C20th stone and half-timbered Edwardian house with local historic associations, notably to local mill owners	<p>Built in the early C20th on land known as 'Far Scallons'. The land was bought in 1902, during the sale by the Pulleins of the Manor House Estate, by Patrick, Peter Patrick & Son, Wharfedale Saw Mills, Otley for £600. Braime House was owned by Robert Feather of Cartref (see separate entry), auctioneer and valuer in 1922. Sold in 1946 to B. S. & W. Whiteley with Cartref, Cartref Lodge (see separate entry), garages, green houses and 7,598 acres of land. The house is still owned by Weidman Whiteley.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION, GROUP</p>

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
The 'Cartref Complex' (Cartref, Cartref Lodge, Cartref Cottages)	Either side of and at extreme southern end of 'Pool Road' drive, off south side of Otley Road (A659), opposite Pool Business Park.	Whiteley Early C20th house, single storey lodge and 2 cottages with local historic associations, notably to local mill owners Whiteley	VALUE Built as a group in and around 1908 on land known as 'Far Scallons'. The lodge was built as an entrance lodge, with adjacent curved stone wall and gateposts, to Cartref. The cottages were built for Cartref service staff. The land was bought in 1902 during the sale by the Pulleins, Lords of the Manor, of the Manor House Estate, by P. Patrick of Otley for £600. It was later owned by Robert Feather and Derek Pullein before being bought by Whiteleys c. 1945 for £9,100, in a lot including a farm and two cottages. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION, GROUP VALUE
Longlands Cottages	North side of Otley road (A659), between Low Mill and Pool Bridge, opposite Cartref Cottages	Pair of early C20th semi-detached cottages with local historic associations, notably to local mill owners Whiteley	Built in 1912 by Mrs Jane Whiteley, at a cost of £332, on a meadow field called Long Land. The field of 3 acres including half the river was purchased by Mr. T. Pullein for £295 in a sale of property by the Manor House Estate in 1902 and then sold to Mrs Whiteley. The house nearest the village was the home of William L. Whiteley and Jane. In 1917 David Holmes Whiteley son of Holmes Whiteley, was born there. <i>David Whiteley Memoirs</i> . BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; GROUP VALUE
Site of Pool Corn Mill and remains	Mill Lane and Pool Riverside Park	Stone foundations of mill buildings, plus sluice gates, mill dam, mill race and mill pond	The mills (plural) appear in an inquisition taken at York in 1279, when they yielded rental to the Lord Archbishop of York. The remains of Pool Corn Mill (off what was formerly known as Corn Mill Lane) that we see today are of a water-powered mill from at least the middle of the 18 th century, though possibly medieval. As well as making flour, it was also used for drying cereal for malt used in brewing. It would have played a very important part in the development of the village and was owned by the Lords of the Manor until the early 20 th century. In 1925, it was bought by WL Whiteley and partially demolished in 1936. Although in the care of the Recreation

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
			<p>Ground Management Trust and within the Pool-in-Wharfedale Conservation Area, the site is not identified as a ‘positive building’ in the Leeds City Council Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</p> <p>H.G.Muller of the West Yorkshire Archaeological Society (WYAS) in his report of 1995 states, <i>‘The site of Pool Mill has been occupied by a water-powered mill from at least the middle of the 18th century. It is possible that the water mill which appears on the Jefferys map of this period (1767) has its origins in the Medieval corn mill of Pool, for which documentary evidence exists, although the exact location is unknown. This possibility would seem to be supported by a superficial examination of the upstanding masonry on the site. The remains of Pool Mill are, therefore, not only of archaeological interest for the Industrial Period but also of potential archaeological interest for the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.’</i></p> <p>The recommendations of WYAS are that ‘Certain actions are necessary in the first instance to ensure the continued stability of the monument is its present state.’</p> <p>A map drawn for the Lord of the Manor, Thomas Thornhill, in 1756 confirms the position of the mill to be as seen today. A signage board has been placed at this point briefly describing its history.</p> <p>The owner of Pool in 1166 was Serlo de Povel (<i>Leeds Library</i>), son of Peter de Arthington who founded Arthington Nunnery in 1166. According to the survey by WYAS, (WYAS PRN 1406) carried out in 1992/95, Thomas, son of Isaac de Pouill gave a culture of land in Pool existing in length from Milnbeck to the highway leading to York to the Nuns of Arthington in 1254. This extended from Milnbeck to the highway leading to York. Miln is the old English for mill.</p> <p>The map of 1756 shows ‘Kiln Garth’, ‘Dam’ and ‘Mill Hill ‘on the estate of Thomas</p>

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
			<p>Thornhill, who was at that time Lord of the Manor of Kirskill (<i>Creskeld</i>) and Poole. In 1767 the corn mill is shown on Jeffreys Survey map of the County of Yorkshire and also on a map of 1847 as 'Poole Corn Mill'. The field alongside, to the south of the mill pond, has been known as Mill Hill and 'Yellands' (Tythe map of 1849), from the Anglo Saxon meaning sloping land. This area was used for waste disposal in the 1930's, the reason it is now level.</p> <p>The former mill pond or 'gathering pond' (now an ornamental wetland), together with the feeder stream from the pond via the old sluice gate, formed an essential part of the workings of the mill.</p> <p>The mill was fed by water from three streams feeding the River Wharfe, not from the river itself. The first was Kirskill Beck (Kirskill is the old name for Creskeld) or Pool Beck on Pool map of 1756. This fast flowing beck ran in the opposite direction to the River Wharfe, diverted before 1756 to feed the mill pond from a beck which began near the railway at Arthington, and ran at the bottom of the cricket field until c. 1970 before being re-routed past Pool Crookes Farm into the River Wharfe. This still forms the boundary between Arthington and Pool. Another beck ran down behind Plainville (Monkmans, demolished, now The Hollies) which still continues alongside the cricket field. A third beck came down through Hall Farm (now Chapel Hill) which now runs under the main road and Millcroft, (originally past Brook Cottage), to emerge near the garages and into the mill pond. The beck from Hall Farm and the one which runs between the Hollies to the back of some houses on Parklands, are deep culverts lined with stone.</p> <p>Two paths served the mill. One ran to Main Street and presumably the Manor House and Pool House (owned by John Milthorp, woollen mill owner, farmer and maltster or brewer, in 1822). The other, part of which still remains, running to Arthington</p>

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
			<p>Lane, emerging at the Bar House. This connected the mill with Pool Farm Cottage, originally a malting (brewing) house and the White Hart owned by the Milthorps when a farm. This family had lived in the area since the 17th century. Deeds of 1936 state that the two entrances from the mill onto Mill Lane must always remain open. This also allows permanent access to Pool Riverside Park.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION, ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST</p>
Village Boundary Stone, Arthington Lane	Arthington Lane where it crosses Pool Beck or Kirskill Beck at the Pool /Arthington parish boundary	Early C19th domed-top boundary stone	<p>An early 19th century boundary stone, painted white and dated 1820, with the place names of Pool and Arthington written diagonally at either side of a vertical arrow pointing upwards. This stone was renovated by the History of Pool Group in 2008.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY</p>
Milestone remains, Arthington Lane	North side of Arthington Lane, east of Riffa View and Brooklyn, set in the boundary wall of Rosevine House	Domed top of a metal milestone, set into a boundary wall.	<p>Domed top of a triangular, metal milestone, set into a boundary wall, inscribed 'Tadcaster & Otley Road, Pool'. Old photographs show that the whole milestone was very similar to the Grade II listed one outside Weidmann Whiteleys' gate on the A659, suggesting it might date from the later 19th century.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY</p>
Archway, Avenue des Hirondelles	Pool Bank New Road, at entrance to Avenue des Hirondelles	Handsome stone arch	<p>Late 19th century stone-built entrance arch. Almost certainly built by Tom Swallow of Troutbeck, Pool, whose wife was French. This arch leads to the houses built by him in the late 1800's.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; LANDMARK STATUS</p>
Gateway, The	Arthington	Handsome	Late 19th Century stone-built entrance. It was in situ, as seen today, prior to 1930.

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Tower Drive	Lane, south side, on the eastern edge of the village	stone gateway to private residential area	<p>Handsome stone entrance with high walls topped with spherical stone ornaments, and decorative wooden gates.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; LANDMARK STATUS</p>
Gateposts, Troutbeck	Arthington Lane, north side, east of the primary school	Handsome stone gateposts	<p>Mid-19th Century stone-built entrance to 1876 Troutbeck (Hall), identified as a positive building in the Leeds City Council Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan. House and no doubt gateposts, built by Col. Wm. Child founder of 2nd West York (Leeds) Engineer Volunteers.c. 1870 He built several houses on Arthington Lane.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE</p>
Old School Gatepost	Main Street, north-east side, in corner of stone wall, adjacent to children's playground	Handsome stone gatepost	<p>Possibly placed there during the building of the old Pool School in 1872 (now demolished and site redeveloped). It is on here that children would apparently sharpen their pencils before entering the school. The adjacent School House is identified as a 'positive building' in the Leeds City Council Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>
Pool Crooks Field Barn	Field to north-east of Troutbeck and west of Pool Crooks	Mid-C19th stone field barn	<p>Original stone-built barn with stone roofing, hayrack, part cobble stone flooring. Shown on the O.S. map of 1847. Pool Crook Farm is identified as a 'positive building' in the Leeds City Council Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Wash House, behind Chapel Row	At the rear of Chapel Row in the eastern corner between the Row itself and the	Stone-built wash house	<p>Shown on O.S. map of 1847. Original structure still there. May have been the Denton shuttle-making factory of 1860, making shuttles for the Pool mills and repair of cogs in mill water wheels. The buildings of Chapel Row itself are identified as 'positive buildings' in the Leeds City Council Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.</p>

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
	buildings behind the old Chapel		BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Outhouses, Acorn Cottages	Rear of Acorn Cottages, Arthington Lane	Stone outhouse and lavatories with stone roofing	Four connected outhouses and stone outside lavatories associated with the listed Acorn Cottages (aka 4 & 5 Arthington Lane). Likely mid to late C18th Century. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
Caley Hall Farm	Caley 'hamlet', south west of the Pool Mills area/A659 Otley Road; 2km west of Pool village	Fragments of C15th Century farm building embedded in structure of modern farm house	West wall of farm building dated at 1430 by owners (Ogdens) following renovation in 1983. Pevsner states "entrance side has a number of fragments from the predecessor of the present house, the porch doorways, parts of the left hand bay, and the right hand bay with mullions and transoms connected by square bays at the junction." Part of the present-day 'Caley Hall complex' dating from the ancient Hamlet of Caley recorded as early as 1307. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
WW2 Air Raid Shelters, Torracks Hill 'Drive'	South of the A659, on the west side of Torracks Hill 'Drive' about 40m from the A659	WW2 air raid shelters with original toilet system	The drive leading to Torracks Hill has WW2 air raid shelters. 'In response to pressure from the Air Raid Precaution authorities three reinforced concrete air raid shelters were constructed on the west side of Torracks Hill drive. The watercourse originating near the old railway line and passing down the side of the grounds was diverted under these shelters to provide a makeshift toilet system. Apart from a trial exercise these shelters were never used during the war and much later were used for storage of old files from the offices.' (David Whiteley Memoirs) BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Pool Mills Tunnels	Beneath and either side of A659 close to the gates of Pool Business	Underground room and connecting tunnel/corridor between mill	An underground room and tunnel running underneath Otley Road, used to connect steam and water pipes for the new mill to the south and to make a safe crossing for staff, with a lift at either end. Described as being discovered "during recent alterations to the original old mill to north of A659" by John Whiteley. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Feature name ¹	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? ³ What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
	Park.	complexes	INTEREST
Caley Drive Railway Bridge	Caley Drive, 400m south of Caley Lodge, Pool Road A659	Mid-C19th Century railway bridge with unusual design	Stone railway bridge, probably built in 1860s/1870s. The bridge was built with unusually high sides to hide the trains so as not to upset the Fawkes family horses when crossing over the bridge. The line was 'buried' below the level of the fields at this point so that it could not be seen from Caley Hall. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION