

Pool in Wharfedale

Village Design Statement



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Location

The settlements of Pool in Wharfedale and Old Pool Bank are situated in the parish of Pool, some nine miles north of Leeds, in West Yorkshire. The Local Planning Authority is Leeds City Council. The nearest town is Otley, about three miles away. Bradford, Harrogate and Wetherby all lie within a thirteen mile radius.

Pool lies in the Wharfe valley, carved through millstone grit by glaciers during the last ice age. The major local landmarks, Otley Chevin to the south, and Almscliff Crag to the north represent remaining outcrops of this hard rock. The outline of the valley has subsequently been softened by deposition of fine material by water from the retreating glacier, and by the river; therefore Pool is built on alluvial clays.

The character of the two settlements is different. Pool in Wharfedale has its roots in farming estates, and mills powered by the River Wharfe. Development has been shaped by major highways and the river crossing. In Old Pool Bank, agriculture, quarrying and associated workers' cottages have formed the basis of the community.

To the south, woodlands and an escarpment form an attractive background to Pool in Wharfedale. The same woodlands cloak the rugged aspects of Old Pool Bank and merge into Chevin Forest Park. To the north there is open and rising countryside with the skyline punctuated by Norwood Edge and Almscliff Crag.

Each settlement is set within open fields, with roads and buildings generously surrounded with mature trees.



Location of Pool In Wharfedale

Introduction, planning and cons

Village Design Statement

This statement is intended to ensure that future development and change in Pool in Wharfedale is based on a considered understanding of the village, both past and present, and how this can contribute positively to its future. The statement is therefore addressed to:

- statutory bodies, public authorities, planning consultants, developers, builders, architects, designers, engineers and private utilities.
- local community groups, individual households and businesses.

This Village Design Statement [VDS] covers the settlements of Pool in Wharfedale and Old Pool Bank in the parish of Pool. This statement describes these communities as they are today and highlights the qualities valued by their residents. It has been written by residents of the villages to ensure that local knowledge, views and ideas contribute to the development of both Pool in Wharfedale and Old Pool Bank in a way the villagers desire.

The recommendations are based on the Village Appraisal Report and consultation during the preparation of the Statement. Throughout this document, reference to the local community should be taken to include those living in both settlements.

The principal contact person for this VDS is

.....
Date of Adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance..... and proposed review date

Planning Status

Leeds City Council welcomes this initiative and supports the aims of Village Design Statements, as an expression of the aspirations of local people in guiding new development and the valued characteristics of their local environment.

The Pool VDS should be regarded as Supplementary Planning Guidance to the adopted Leeds Unitary Development Plan [UDP]. The recommendations of the VDS should be read in conjunction with the relevant UDP policies, and reference numbers of these have been listed in the highlighted text boxes .

For a full list of Supplementary Planning Guidance or to look at a copy of the UDP visit:

The Planning Enquiry Centre, 6th Floor Merrion House, 110 Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8SH
Opening hours: Monday to Thursday 9am - 5pm
Friday 9 am - 4 pm. Telephone 0113 2478000
or visit the Department of Planning and Environment web site www.leeds.gov.uk

Consultation

In June 1999 the Village Appraisal Report was presented to a meeting of the residents of Pool. The need for a Village Design statement was considered and agreed. POOL2020 accepted, on behalf of Pool Parish Council, the task of preparing a statement for adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

The VDS team had their first meeting on 9 August 1999. Subsequently meetings were held with Leeds City Department of Planning and Environment Department.

In December 1999 three public presentations were made. These were attended by the residents of Pool, staff from the planning department, ward councillors and Burley VDS members.

Mr. Nigel Lees, Principal Landscape Officer, and Gill Smith, Senior Planning Officer of Leeds City Department of Planning and Environment were appointed as our VDS contacts. Nigel and Gill subsequently attended meetings and provided advice on the preparation of the VDS.

In March 2000 the pupils of Pool CE Primary School completed a questionnaire identifying wildlife and habitats within the parish. By October 2000 the draft text was distributed to the Parish Councillors, local community groups and Leeds Planning and Environment Department for observations and criticism. Copies were also made available to the residents of Pool. Subsequently, the text was discussed with Leeds City Planning and Environment Department and approved.

Throughout the preparation of the VDS, articles have been published in the village monthly newsletter Pool Vision.

The final draft VDS was completed in 2005 and printed by Prince Henry's Grammar School in 2006.

Community

The Parish of Pool has grown steadily during the twentieth century and currently has a population of 2000. Statistics from the Village Appraisal [1999] show a village with a broad age distribution. Around 20% of the population is aged under 18 and approximately 17% is over 65.



Pool CE Primary school [relocated to its present building in 1974] has a roll of 150 pupils, most of whom subsequently travel to Otley for their secondary education.

Pool supports a Post Office and general store, guest accommodation, pharmacy, petrol station with shop, garages, and several light industrial businesses to the west of the village.

On the social front, there is a church, chapel, two public houses, and two village halls [one in Pool village and the other at Old Pool Bank], These are used for a variety of clubs and social functions. There is an active sports and social club in Pool village. The Parish Council provides land and equipment for two children's playground and a skate park. Similar facilities are provided for children at the village hall in Old Pool Bank.

Results from the Village Appraisal suggest that unemployment in Pool is low [approximately 1%]. Of those in work, 18% work in Pool itself, with a further 10% working in Otley. The majority, therefore commute to Leeds, Bradford and Harrogate. In common with many rural communities, most people [70%] travel by car.

Guidelines

1. Residents recognise the Government's objectives included in **Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 Housing** . In particular:
2. 'New housing and residential environments should be well designed and should make a significant contribution to improving the quality of life.' **[PPG3 para. 1]**.
3. 'Local planning authorities should create more sustainable patterns of development in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services. **[PPG3 para. 2]**
4. 'local planning authorities and developers should think imaginatively about designs' **[PPG3 para. 54]**
5. 'Local authorities should develop a shared vision with their local communities.' **[PPG3 para. 55]**
6. All planning consultants, public authorities and developers should consult this Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community.
7. The village will welcome contributions to improve social facilities.
8. Further developments need to reflect the rural character of the settlement and the needs of the balanced nature of this community.

The following policies will apply: UDP GP5, GP7, A4 and A13.

Economy

Farming and milling have traditionally been the main sources of employment in Pool. The plentiful water supply attracted various milling businesses. The Corn Mill was originally owned by the Nuns of Arthington. It ran for over 700 years, and went out of use around 1900. The millstone now has pride of place at Pool C of E School. There were two woollen mills in Pool in the 17th century. The “High” or “Walk Mill” was owned by the Fawkes family, and ran in Pool until the early 1870s. Low Fulling Mill was destroyed by floods in 1673, rebuilt, then almost completely destroyed by fire in 1795. It reopened as a paper mill, making sugar paper. It was eventually sold to the Whiteley family in 1906, who gave up the manufacture of sugar paper, in favour of making insulating pressboard. This firm was taken over by Weidermans of Switzerland in 1981. Pasteboard was also made in Pool, in “Paste House” (now “Brook Cottage” on Mill Lane)

Quarrying also forms an important part of Pool’s economic history. Pool Quarry was situated at the top of Old Pool Bank, and provided stone used for the rebuilding of the House of Commons in the 1850’s. The quarry men’s cottages formed the basis of the community of Old Pool Bank.

More recently, the focus of the local economy has shifted, and the majority of the population works outside the village.

There are two public houses, a pharmacy, a post office and general store, a petrol station with shop attached, several motor businesses and to the west, Whiteley’s Mills, and a number of small light industrial and retail businesses. A working farm operates within the village

Changes in the facilities in the village reflect the increased mobility of the population, with the loss of a bank, doctor’s surgery, baker, butcher, and fish and chip shop.

The remaining local services will depend on the continued support of residents, the success of traffic calming installations and improved pedestrian access.



Guidelines

1. The existing commercial site to the west of the village should be retained within the Green Belt.
2. Existing shopping and service facilities should be safeguarded.
3. Future development within the village centre must be carefully planned and recognise the difficulties posed by traffic flow and lack of suitable parking.
4. The area is traditionally popular with cyclists and walkers. Development of facilities for visitors should be encouraged.
5. Improvements in the public transport links to towns and cities are required to support employment opportunities.

The following policies will apply: UDP

N10, N32.N33, SA8, T2, T9, T22 and T23.



Landscape & Wildlife

Pool is situated next to the River Wharfe in the lower part of the Wharfe valley. Rich alluvial soils provide the basis for the agricultural economy in the lower Wharfe valley. There is arable and pastoral farming, although the latter dominates.

The river is a valuable wildlife corridor supporting a number of notable or protected species such as salmonid, otters and numerous bird species. Natural and man-made habitats are populated by bats, water vole and shrew. The paper mill goit provides a habitat for rare aquatic and semi aquatic mosses and liverworts.



Field boundaries are marked by a mixture of traditional hedgerow and dry stone walls, as well as modern fencing. Both traditional methods form vital niche habitats and the hedgerows, in particular, form excellent wildlife corridors.

The fields, hedgerows and woods of lower Wharfedale provides foraging and nesting sites for birds such as the curlew and the recently re-introduced Red Kite. Woodland areas are a prominent and valued landscape feature and include recent plantations on the Chevin and more mature deciduous woods adjacent to Old Pool Bank.

Planted copses, avenues of mature native trees and garden trees provide Pool with natural cover which conceals and softens buildings and roads. Stone boundary walls to dwellings extend the field boundaries into the built environment giving the village a cohesive and traditional quality.

Guidelines

1. The Green Belt must be protected against erosion, by enforcement of planning regulations, to prevent unauthorised development in open countryside and the loss of distant views.
2. Land owners, authorities, developers and homeowners should protect, retain and enhance the existing landscape features, such as hedges, trees, walls and springs.
3. Wild life corridors should be identified, maintained and enhanced.
4. New development in and around the village edge should allow views to the countryside and avoid a hard edge to the village boundary by including tree and shrub planting.
5. Developers and land owners should consult with wildlife and conservation agencies before planning developments. Recommendations should be implemented.
6. Areas of natural landscape should be encouraged within developments.
7. Planting schemes should aim to give preference to native species.
8. The water quality of the river and streams should be protected and improved and alien invasive plants controlled.
9. Open spaces should be retained within the village and managed to maximise the tree cover which is an important feature of Pool.
10. Local Tree Preservation Orders should be reviewed and updated, and new ones served where trees are considered at risk.
11. The Green Belt surrounding Pool with grazing land and deciduous wood land is extremely important in maintaining the rural character of the village and must protected.

The following policies will apply; UDPGP8, N1, N8, N9, N23, N24, N32, N33, N49, N51 and LD1.

Settlement

Pool village and Old Pool Bank are topographically different and strategically separate, linked by a narrow lane and former packhorse road.

Old Pool Bank is made up of two settlements either side of the A660. Agriculture and quarrying have been the defining features of the area for many years, with the oldest buildings being Quarry Farm and some remnants of outlying barns and cottages.

Pool village is linear in pattern, and largely follows the major routes which dissect the village. The initial settlement was clustered around Stocks Hill and subsequently spread in all directions following the line of the roads. In the centre of the village dwellings are quite densely settled and enclosed, a mixture of terraced, semi-detached houses and substantial stone built period properties. They tend to have small or no front gardens, a few have gardens to the rear and others, yards with outhouses. Farm buildings contribute to this interesting mix of buildings

Beyond the centre, linear development is less dense with reasonable plot sizes, and a significant number of Victorian and Edwardian dwellings which back on to the open country side. Elsewhere, the settlements have spread in a piecemeal manner with the development of 20th century estates forming individual enclaves, on former agricultural land and the site of the closed railway station.



Recent housing developments have rounded off the southern boundary of the village. Other schemes have occupied brown field sites and in-fill sites within former linear developments.



To the west of Pool village there are a number of scattered twentieth century houses and the hamlet of Caley. These are generally isolated in open fields or located next to the main road. This area also includes industrial, warehousing and retail buildings all conveniently positioned adjacent to the main road.

A significant characteristic of the parish of Pool is its proximity to the Chevin on its southern boundary. From here, one can look down on the village of Pool and see the importance of its location as a settlement, nestling in the valley.

The River Wharfe forms the northern boundary of Pool parish; the river is crossed by a listed bridge dated 1815, originally a packhorse bridge. The east and south entrances to Pool village are attractive tree lined routes incorporating stone boundary walls, hedges and agricultural fences. The west and north entrance are more open, but have a rural and historic appearance emphasised by agricultural land and the listed stone bridge.

Important open spaces include the mature woods on Old Pool Bank and the Recreation Ground consisting of natural grassland, and woodland stretching from the heart of the village to the river. Footpaths passing through and from Pool form essential access to the countryside.

Guidelines

1. National Planning Policy Guidance -General Policy and Principles" (PPG 1) notes that it is proper to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness, particularly where this is supported by clear plan policies or supplementary design guidance. Applicants for planning permission should be able to demonstrate how they have taken account of the need for good design in their development proposals and that they have had regard to the UDP policies and the Pool in Wharfedale VDS guidance, for example in any design statements submitted in support of an application and in the proposals themselves.

Every effort must be made to preserve and enhance the character of the village in the future. This will be assisted by the treatment of the VDS as a material consideration of development proposals in the planning process.

2. Existing open spaces should be retained.
3. Consideration should be given to the creation of a cohesive design to the public areas between the Memorial Gardens and Stocks Hill.

The following policies will apply; UDP N1, N2.



Building evolution and construction

Documentary evidence places Pool in the Domesday Book of 1087 and the Manor of Pool existed from 1284 until 1596. Thereafter, each century made a contribution to the buildings of Pool.

Gritstone, quarried locally, and stone roof tiles were consistently used in buildings prior to the 1930's. Coursed stonework with rough or ashlar finish was common and detailing was simple. Doors and windows invariably included plain cills, jambs, heads and mullions. Kneeleders and copings completed roofs without timber soffits, fascias and barge boards.

Development in Pool and Old Pool Bank has been spasmodic and driven by social and economic change. The buildings within the Parish have been designed for practical, social and commercial reasons in contemporary styles using materials which were available and cost effective. One of the first recorded buildings was Caley Hall which was occupied in 1550. The building has been substantially altered and extended and is now part of a small hamlet of carefully restored stone farm buildings. There is a consistency of design in this hamlet which suggests that the alterations and changes, particularly during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, were undertaken with respect for previous styles and traditional construction.



Georgian dwellings. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, mills, quarries and the Enclosure Act influenced the development of many substantial dwellings for wealthy owners and more modest cottages and terraced dwellings for their workers. These stone Georgian buildings form the core of the village and are consistent with dwellings constructed throughout Wharfedale during the same period. Many of these buildings are now listed in a Conservation Area proposal submitted to Leeds City Council

Victorian and Edwardian houses The buildings constructed during this period were primarily sited on the existing highways, establishing ribbon development on Pool Bank New Road, Avenue des Hironnelles, Arthington Lane and Pool Road.

The size and quality of dwellings clearly reflected the growth of trade and the affluence and station of their owners. Substantial buildings were set in large grounds and built in stone in a contemporary style. Their location allowed expansive views from the village to the open landscape beyond.



Victorian and Edwardian Terraced Housing

These are at Wharfe View and Chevin View. Substantial buildings with stone detailing which includes narrow courses, smooth faced band courses, cast window heads and carved jambs and door heads.





1930's. An expanding economy after the Great Depression fuelled a huge housing market throughout the United Kingdom. Speculative houses selling for £300 of modest design were built using the most cost effective materials to form rows of suburban estates. Park Terrace, Park Mount and Quarry Farm Road in Old Pool Bank are prime examples. Built in brick and occasionally pebble dashed many of these houses have been inconsistently modified to include extensions, porches and alternative cladding materials.



1940's and 50's. After the Second World War the demand for improved accommodation was principally met by local authorities providing thousands of council houses. Whilst these were generally designed with care, material shortages often dictated construction in concrete, stock bricks, rendered breeze and occasionally timber. In Pool council houses were built at Millcroft, Church Close, Churchill Flats and Wharfe Crescent on land located near to employment provided by Whiteley Mills. Most of these houses are now in private ownership, well maintained with a variety of modifications.

1960's and 1970's During this period local authorities invested in a huge housing programme and industrialised building was introduced to meet demand.

In Pool development was concentrated on the private market with dwellings at Manor Crescent, Pool Bank Close, Pool Bank Court, Willow Court, The Parklands and Stonedale. These houses and bungalows are almost entirely of stone, artificial stone or stone coloured bricks.

Some of the designs appear to be unique whilst others were popular contemporary mixed styles. All have detached or integrated garages.



1980's, 1990's and onwards. From 1980 council house construction declined rapidly and was replaced by housing association schemes. Private developments continued to meet demand and significant expansion took place in Pool at Arthington Lawns, Swallow Drive, Swallow Close, The Orchards, Church Garth, Acorn Way, White Holme Court and The Beeches, The Hollies and Pool Hall Mews. Some infill developments within the village attempted to recognise local characteristics but designs were diverse, often of mixed styles, contrasting materials, and inappropriately massed. Unfortunately, these developments have obscured views to open countryside which are an important characteristic of Pool.



Building evolution and construction

Public buildings Pool has two village halls (one in Pool village, the other in Old Pool Bank) , two public houses, a Methodist Chapel, a Church, sheltered accommodation in Wharfedale Court and a primary school.

The school is a 1970's design in brick and timber. The long low lines and flat roof of this building fit in to the landscape and allow views to the open countryside beyond Pool.

All the other public buildings are of stone construction and designed in contemporary styles to match the adjacent built environment and emphasise the traditional character of the village.



Commercial buildings in the parish are located to the west, in an area historically used for milling adjacent to the River Wharfe. In Main Street, car sales and repair shops now occupy space formerly used by a blacksmith. There is a contemporary and garish petrol station on the Harrogate to Otley Road.



Guidelines

1. New developments must help to renew the architectural traditions of the area. In particular:
 - design modern interpretations of traditional period buildings within the village
 - provide layouts which allow continued visibility to open countryside.
 - avoid mixed styles
 - respect local characteristics, the context of the particular site, local buildings and their form.
 - refer to local distinctive details and materials and accurately match these to the chosen building form. Stone is the traditional cladding material, detailing is simple.
 - developer's standard designs, mock period dwellings and three storey houses are not considered to be appropriate for this village. Barge boards, soffits, dormers and bays should be avoided.
 - natural materials should be reused for new construction.
2. Developers should provide perspective drawings of how new development would appear in relation to their surroundings.
3. New developments should have strong boundary treatment, using native trees, hedges and stone boundary walling.
4. Existing buildings and features of architectural or historic importance should be retained. Provision should be made in any new development to incorporate and renovate existing buildings where these reflect local traditional architecture. Existing trees, hedges, walls should be retained.
5. Existing buildings should be retained and extended using matching new or original materials. Details and proportions should be in keeping with the original property. The re-use of materials should be given priority.
6. Retail and commercial buildings must have lighting and signage which is subdued and discreet. Security lighting to commercial, retail, private and public buildings must not interfere with adjacent residential buildings. Satellite dish installations to be in accordance with 'A Householder's Planning Guide for the Installation of Satellite Television Dishes' published by the Department of the Environment.
7. New garages should not obscure houses from the road and parking spaces must be screened by natural landscaping.
8. Depending on the nature and extent of the buildings within the villages and scale of business use proposed the re-use of agricultural buildings for commercial and industrial use should be investigated. Farm diversification proposals should be subject to an assessment of the suitability and impact on the village character and environment.
9. Pool has evolved over centuries and villagers expect change. They also expect that changes will respect and blend sympathetically with the existing character of the village. In particular, planners should ensure that whenever possible established trees should be retained and new trees planted .

The following policies will apply: UDP N12, N13, N21, N23, N24, N25, BC1, BC2, BD8, BD9 GB4 to GB10.

Open Spaces and footpaths

Open spaces

There are various open spaces in Pool which add to the character of the village and provide areas for recreation, rest and sport. All of these areas are important and appreciated by the residents.

Significant open spaces include:

The Recreation Ground, a large area adjacent to the River Wharfe stretching into the heart of the village and adjoining the village hall. The recreation ground includes football and cricket fields, tennis courts, areas of trees and grass land and access to river banks for walkers and anglers.

A children's play area and a skate park near to the bridge crossing the River Wharfe. A playground for very young children within the school grounds. These facilities are owned and maintained by Pool Parish Council.

The Primary School playing fields and landscaped areas adjacent to the recreation ground.

St. Wilfrid's church cemetery, which is in the heart of the village.

The Memorial Garden adjacent to the church includes the village war memorial, surrounded by seating and landscaped gardens.

Wharfedale Court gardens, maintained by Leeds City Council.

Stocks Hill. An area of paving and garden near almost surrounded by Georgian buildings. The area includes seating and stocks.

The White Hart car park and eating area extensively planted with mature shrubs and plants.

The Village Hall car park fronted by a wide verge with mature chestnut trees.

The open grassed area bordered with mature chestnut trees and retained by a natural stone wall between Arthington Lane and Park Way

The uncultivated land between Willow Court and Pool Bank New Road,

Triangular wooded area behind Church Close and Holme Farm.

Wooded strip of private land east of Tower Drive.

The woodland and abandoned quarries south of Old Pool Bank road. Part privately owned and part owned and maintained by the Parish Council.

Heath behind and around Caley Craggs and south of Leeds Road.

Part of Caley Deer Park Forest.

Woods to the east of Pool Bank New Road.





Footpaths

Pool has a number of ginnels which provide useful shortcuts within the village. Other footpaths are used for recreational access through open spaces, woodland and to connect directly to popular country walks beyond the village. Some of these footpaths are linked with the Ebor Way and Dales Way.

A reinforced grass footpath has been installed between Mill Lane and the skate park. This provides an all-weather and safe access, particularly for, wheel chair and push chair users.

Stiles and gates are varied and adequate. Signage is gradually being upgraded.

Leeds City Council Leisure Services Department has a section which is responsible for public Rights of Way.

Details of walks on local footpaths are published by an enthusiastic villager.

Guidelines

1. Ginnels within the area of the village should be surfaced and made fully accessible. Pedestrian lighting should be provided.
2. Stiles and gates should, wherever possible be of uniformly good design, easy to negotiate and appropriate for their location.
3. Waymarks should, where appropriate, have the destination clearly marked.
4. Footpaths, bridleways, and minor roads should be preserved and new rights of way and cycle-paths created to form a network of public or 'permissive' paths. The physical characteristics relating to footpaths and bridleways, for example hedgerows, should be preserved.
5. In any new developments, public rights of way should be retained and character preserved. Whenever possible, extensions and improvements to the local network should be sought from developers.
6. Contributions for upgrading popular footpaths to improve access for the disabled, elderly, wheel chair and push chair users will be appreciated.
7. Designs for pavings, stiles, gates and signposts should be agreed between Leeds City Council's Public Rights of Way section and the Parish Council.

The following policies apply: UDP N10 and N12.

Transport, Traffic and Street Furniture

The community has two significant problems; an excess of traffic and a lack of adequate public transport.

Traffic. The passage of traffic through the village is undoubtedly the most perplexing issue. Heavy goods vehicles and speeding traffic have been endured for more than sixty years. Narrow roads and narrow footways with the close proximity of the vehicles constitutes a problem to all but the most able bodied walking in single file. Access to and from main roads to housing estates is hazardous.

Arthington Lane is subject only to incremental improvements as adjacent developments proceed. Its narrow winding nature makes it an area of great concern to those considering pedestrian and vehicular safety. Pool Bank New Road and Main Street, to the junction with Otley Road, has benefited from traffic calming installations including two new crossing places and a mini-roundabout at the junction of Arthington Lane and Main Street.

Old Pool Bank road between Pool and Old Pool Bank is an important pedestrian route. The road is also used as an alternative vehicle route to the A660 road used to avoid the Dyneley Arms junction. The conflict between pedestrian safety and vehicles needs to be addressed. The road through the settlement of Old Pool Bank is given 'access only' status but this is abused by those wishing to avoid the junction of the A660 with the A658 at the Dyneley Arms.

Speeding is a constant threat to residents and their enjoyment of the settlement.

By-pass solutions referred to in UDP are limited to a relief road to the west of Pool. This may not resolve the underlying problems of heavy traffic which passes through Pool from east to west.

Parking is limited, particularly in the vicinity of the Parish Church, the post office, pharmacy, Half Moon Inn and Redline Motors. Casual visitors to the village have difficulty finding satisfactory parking.

Traffic conditions, presently dictate that the "ginnels" in the village are used as a means of safe pedestrian movement to essential services. These are limited and there is no full network of paths to link homes with services. These paths are unsuitable for prams and people with disabilities.



Street Furniture. Pool has an array of street lights in a variety of contemporary styles. The exceptions are the private un-adopted roads Oakdale Drive and Tower Drive where there is no lighting. In Old Pool Bank where the roads are generally un-adopted and unlit there is a single lamp standard outside the village hall.

Telegraph poles are evident in both communities except on the newer developments. These poles add to the cluttered appearance of both the main streets and residential roads.

Large directional road signs are prominent on Arthington Lane, Main Street and Pool Bank New Road. They are extremely unattractive. However, the small signpost at Stocks Hill adds a traditional presence to the area.

The stone built shelters at bus stops on Otley Road and Leeds Road were endowed to the community by the Whiteley family. They are owned and maintained by the Parish Council and are in keeping with many traditional stone houses in the vicinity. In general there is adequate provision of bus stops but inconsistent provision of timetable displays.

Transport. The village is in close proximity to Leeds, Bradford and Harrogate, yet remains poorly served by public transport links.

In recent years attempts have been made to improve bus services but many of these are subsidised for limited periods.

In line with most rural communities, the car is the major form of transport for residents.

The village has post and floor mounted litter bins which are currently being updated. Floor mounted bins have been introduced for litter and a separate section for cans, paper and plastic. Two local authority bins are provided in Old Pool Bank for the disposal of dog waste. The Parish Council has provided two bins in the village on recreational ground.

Benches have been sited in the Memorial Gardens, outside the church gate, play areas, Churchill Flats and Stocks Hill. In Old Pool Bank there are two benches, one at the top of the stepped path and on Old Pool Bank road.



Guidelines

Traffic

1. Traffic calming measures should be reviewed before any new developments are agreed. Further traffic calming measures considered should be subject to public consultation. Care should be taken to ensure traffic calming measures do not generate unacceptable noise levels.
2. Traffic and parking to be controlled in both settlements with emphasis placed on access for emergency services and pedestrians.
3. Wheel chair/ pushchair ramps and access to be included in developments with public access.
4. Any by-pass arrangements need to address the problems of traffic in both North/South and East/West direction. Such arrangements should consider the problems at Bar House corner and the very narrow stretches of Arthington Lane and Main Street. Road development should not detract from long distance views.

Transport

12. The provision of public transport should reflect the needs of residents. It should allow for the return of workers later in the evenings and better access for evening work and social activities in adjacent town and cities. Transport links should be integrated and developed with other transport systems.

Street Furniture

5. Any signage should be appropriate to the rural situation.
6. The provision of street furniture within any new development or improvement works should reflect traditional designs.
7. Community approval should be obtained before introducing new street lighting. Any lighting must be of an anti-pollutant design.
8. New developments should have ducting in footways/roadways sufficient to take cables. Duct Installations must avoid the unnecessary disturbance of surfaces and roots of trees or shrubs. Wherever possible agencies should replace existing telegraph poles with underground cabling supplies.
9. Bus shelter design should reflect local character.
10. More containers are required for dog waste.
11. Public seating should be substantial, durable and reflect the rural setting. Street furniture provided through sponsorship should have discreet signage.

The following policies will apply; UDP SA2, T6, T9 and T23.



Listed Buildings & Features

Pool has a number of buildings which are listed. Most of these lie close to the centre of the village.

1. **Pool Bridge** - Main Street. Built in C18, widened to its present form in C19. Strengthening undertaken in 2002.
2. **4 and 5 (Acorn Cottage)** - Arthington Lane. Pair of cottages dating from mid to late C18.
3. **Manor House** - Main Street (west side). Early C19. Now converted to four flats
4. **St Wilfred's Church** - Main Street (west side) Parish church built 1838-1840.
5. **Penndene** - Main Street (east side) Early C19.
6. **Pool Hall** - Pool Bank New Road (west side). C18, now 6 dwellings (includes Pool Hall Cottage and The Old Barn).
7. **Pool Farmhouse** - Pool Bank New Road (east side). Dated 1725.
8. **The Bar House** - Old Pool Bank c1770. A former toll house, now a private dwelling.
9. **Milepost** Otley Road (south side). Later C19.

Other Interesting Buildings

1. Victorian and Edwardian terraced housing, Wharfe View and St. Wilfred's Terrace with original earth toilets.
2. Chapel Row including Wesleyan Chapel built 1839.
3. Methodist Chapel, Main Street. Built 1909.
4. War Memorial and Gardens, Main Street and in front of St Wilfrids Church.
5. Jane Whiteley Memorial Homes, Church Lane.
6. 1 to 8 and 14 to 21 Manor Crescent, contemporary interpretation of rural dwellings.
7. Church Garth, a fine example of an open plan communal garden..
8. Pool House and The White Hart, in Main Street. Georgian buildings of historical and architectural interest.
9. Park Buildings, Georgian Buildings off Arthington Lane.
10. Pool Village Memorial Hall, Arthington Lane.
11. Rushmere Lodge, Fountain Villa and St. Wilfrids Vicarage, Arthington Lane.
12. Farfield House, Arthington Lane, a Georgian Building at east entrance to village.
13. The Towers, a Gothic Edwardian dwelling.
14. Avenue des Hirondelles, a tree lined avenue of substantial nineteenth century dwellings.
15. Brayton Cottage, Stone Ridge, White House & Old Bank, at the junction of Old Pool Bank Road and Pool Bank New Road. Stone built Georgian dwellings.
16. Sandy Lobby, off Old Pool Bank Road, a development of Edwardian dwellings.
17. The Bar Row, Far Row, Quarry House, Crag View, near the junction of Old Pool Bank Road and Leeds Road, originally occupied by quarry employees.
18. Caley Hall, Caley. The original Hall was occupied in 1550.
19. Old Corn Mill at the end of Mill Lane. Remains of historical importance.
20. Pool Hall, Main Street, an early Georgian dwelling. The original house was built in 1593.
21. Brook Cottage, Mill Lane. Originally named 'Paste House' and associated with the manufacture of paste board.

Tree Preservation Orders

The current list of Tree Preservation Orders are for trees within a [1] protected area and [2] specified groups and individual trees.

1. Protected areas:

1. The Deals, South of Caley Hall.
2. The Lodge, Caley Hall.
3. Roadside area south of Pool Paper Mills from Brame Cottage to Torracks Hill and beyond.
4. The approach to and driveway to Torracks Hill.
5. Hedgerow stretching from Otley Road to old railway, west of Torracks Hill.
6. South bank of the River Wharfe west of Pool Bridge.
7. Areas north of Pool Road near High Mills.
8. Avenue des Hirondelles and trees on boundary of fields to the north and at the foot of the embankment.
9. Pool Court.
10. Glen Royd.
11. Horse Pasture Plantation.
12. Pool Bank Quarries.
13. South East Rawson Hill, Pool Bank.
14. Bramhope Wood and Staircase Wood.
15. Troutbeck.
16. Area to the west of Park Mews, off Pool Bank.
17. Land between Arthington Lane and the old railway.*
18. Land surrounding dismantled railway, Caley Hall Farm.

* individual/groups of trees also specified within these areas

2. Specified groups and individual trees (not contained within protected areas) :

1. Five trees in the grounds of Ivy Bank
2. Four trees in the grounds of Spring Cottage
3. Four individual trees and one group on land off Pool Road
4. Four trees on land off Pool Bank New Road
5. Three groups on land between Pool Bank Court and Willow Court
6. Group on land close to junction between Old Pool Bank Road and Pool Bank New Road.
7. One tree in the grounds of 11, Swallow Close.

Maps

Major landscape features and view points

Chronological development

Built environment

Views

Views of Pool



Viewpoints



From Old Pool Bank to the west



School football pitch and Millcroft



The eastern entrance to Pool from Arthington



Old Pool Bank from Otley Road



Pool from Leeds Road



Pool from near Lindley Green

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Prince Henry's School

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