

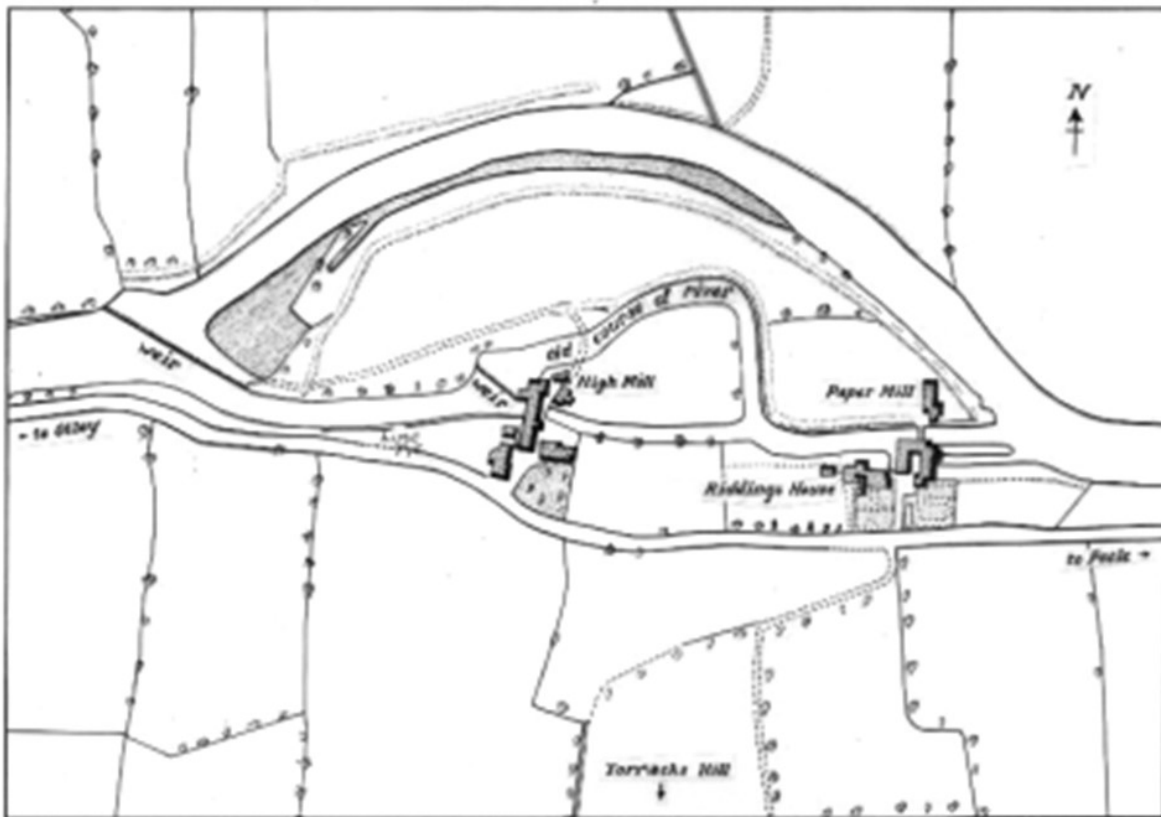
Appendix 4: Local Heritage Areas

Pool Mills

The area extends along the north side of Otley Road (often referred to as Pool Road) from Longlands Cottages westwards as far as High Mill Cottages, which lie immediately to the west of the Blue Barn Pet Supplies store. It comprises the whole of the Pool Road industrial complex worked by the Whiteley family as paper mills during the 19th and early 20th centuries, much of it on sites of earlier industrial activity.

The High Mill or Pool Walk Mill was a fulling and paper mill. It was recorded as a fulling mill in a baptism register of 1609 in Otley Parish Church, and paper production began there in the 1740s. The site now occupied by the 'Blue Barn' was that of the seventeenth century mill house to High Mill, called The Rosary, which was adjacent to the mill. The rear wall of the Blue Barn is the original rear wall of The Rosary, the windows and doors of which can still be seen. To the front of the building is the original stone wall that formed the front garden wall, with the stone gateposts which supported the garden gate.

High Mill cottages were built in 1929 as an extension to an earlier terrace, later demolished, built for workers at High Mill when it was a fulling mill. These are at right angles to the road and face eastwards to the Blue Barn. To the north lies a bridge across the goit to the island, part of the mill building which originally spanned the goit. Between the cottages and the Blue Barn, lies a small, single storey, stone building, built about 1820, possibly as the gatehouse to the mill.



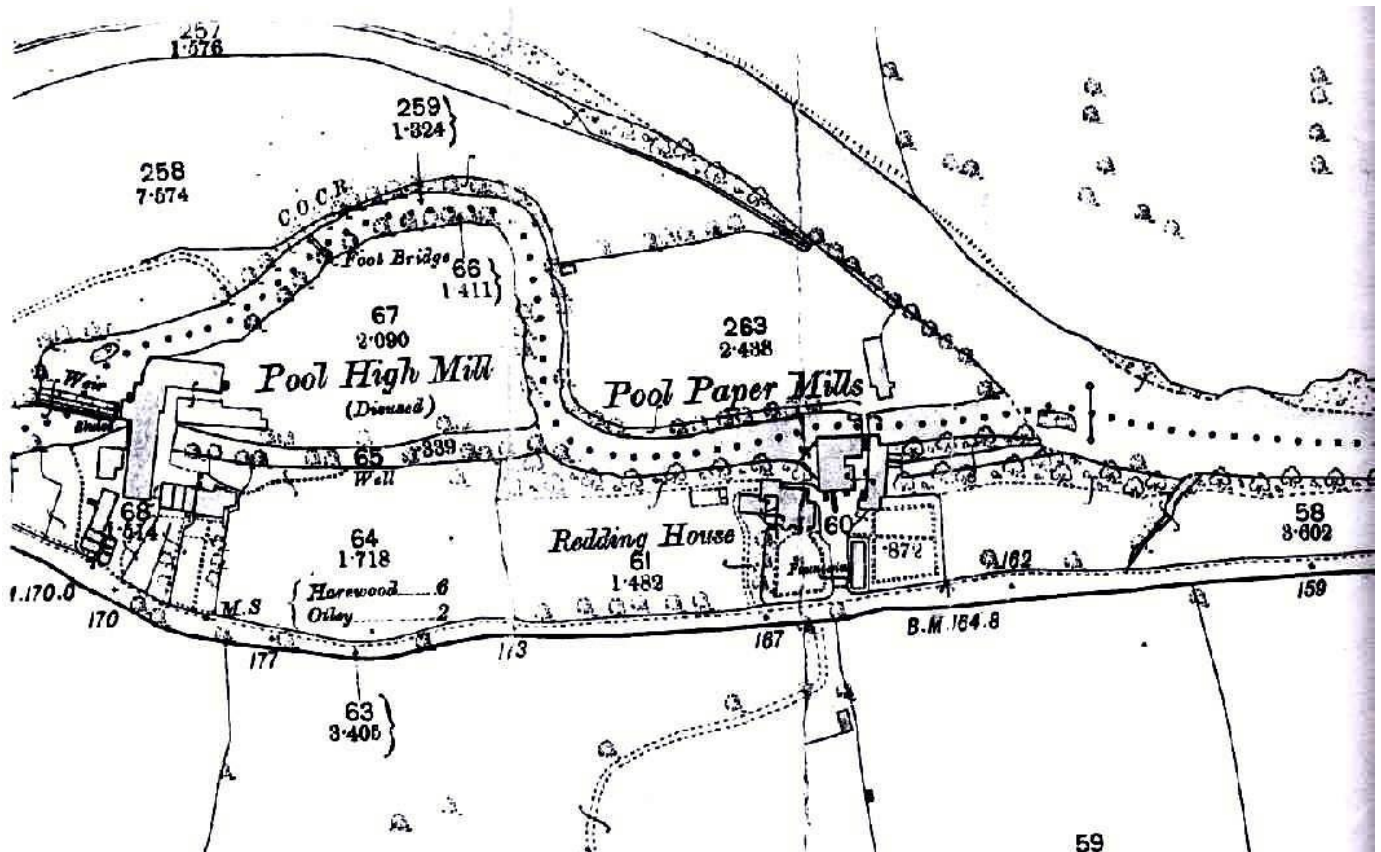
1886 map of the Pool Mills area

The Low Mill was also originally a fulling and paper mill, progressively redeveloped over the last century. The original building, along with High Mill, was washed away during a flood in 1673. The rebuilt present mill dates from the mid-18th century and includes a water turbine building to the rear over the goit. The mill building retains much of its original stone façade and contains an interesting arch in the interior, possibly built for a water wheel. Marton Mill,

the brick building to the west of the original building, was built in 1936. The large red brick building to the east, now called Pool Business Park (Post Vintage Engineers Ltd) was built in 1949 to house the largest press paper machine in Europe. Further to the west, between Low Mill and High Mill, are three handsome houses, built for directors of the Whiteley company in 1924.

Between Low Mill and Pool Bridge are Longlands Cottages, a pair of stone-built semi-detached houses built in 1913.

There are various fragments of earlier buildings in the mills area, and the 19th century milestone outside Weidmann Whiteley's mill gates is grade 2 listed. The area includes 10 identified 'Non-Designated Heritage Assets'.



Map of Pool Mills taken from the Ordnance Survey map of 1888

Caley

This is a self-contained settlement, within the Parish of Pool-in-Wharfedale, situated to the south west of the Pool Mills area, between the Otley Road and the escarpment of Otley Chevin. It is entered by a long drive ('Caley Drive') with a handsome lodge/gate house (Caley Lodge), passing over a high-sided bridge built during the building of the railway which was opened in 1865. Unfortunately, the 15th century Caley Hall itself was demolished in 1964 and replaced with a new building but the rest of this historic settlement remains. Important buildings include Caley Hall Farm, part of which dates from 1430, Caley Hall Farm Cottage, East View Cottage, Crag Cottage, The Garden House and Caley Lodge.

The Caley Hall complex is part of the ancient Hamlet of Caley, owned by John de Cayli de Poule, as recorded in the Extent of Otley in 1307. The Gascoigne family of Gawthorp Hall, Harewood, followed from about 1400, establishing

the hall as a hunting lodge around 1500. Certainly in 1550, Caley Hall was a hunting lodge. The park would have been seen as a reflection of the wealth and social position of its owner with the lodge as a key feature. The map of 1756 shows Lodge Lane, with its citizenship gate, leading from Pool towards the lodge. The purpose of the park was for hunting but also for the grazing and sheltering of horses and dog kennelling – hence the field name of Dog Kennel Close near Caley Hall shown on the 1849 Tythe Map.

Throughout its history the buildings and parkland have been enjoyed and enhanced by influential and wealthy people, including members of the Fawkes family of Farnley Hall. In 1820 the crags and land to the south (extending across the present-day A660) were again made into a deer park by Dr John Raistrick and stocked with Red and Fallow Deer, goats and wild swine. Zebra horses and Axis or wild jungle stag of India were added. The building of the A660 in 1841 split the estate in two and the animals are recorded as being destroyed. The Fawkes family were religious in their defence of the estate and its landscape. Ordnance survey maps of 1846 and 1909 indicate the extent of the estate and the boundary is still traceable on the ground and in aerial photographs.

Caley and views from Caley were painted by the famed landscape painter, JMW Turner, a regular visitor to Farnley Hall. It remains largely agricultural, forms an important part of the long-distance views across Wharfedale and is rich in wildlife.

A historic carriageway extends from the Caley Hall complex, through an area of the deer park known as The Deals, to Leeds Road. At the Leeds road entrance to the carriageway is a wrought iron gate. The carriageway clearly extended across the road and onto Otley Chevin and beyond to Carlton.

Another historic carriageway (Caley Low Road - now a footpath) extends from Old Pool Bank (road) to Caley, passing through Caley Hall Farm and then west to Otley. This was marked as a road on the Award Map of 1774 and ran via Caley and the now demolished hall (ref map of 1756) to Soldiers Fields to emerge on East Busk Lane, Otley.

The area includes 2 identified Non-Designated Heritage Assets in Caley Hill Farm and Caley Drive Railway Bridge.

Historical information kindly supplied by Pat Lazenby, both in person and in her book, 'History of Pool-in-Wharfedale's Transport, Mills, Houses, Roads, Churches, Inns, Families, Events, Industry etc. etc.', printed 2013