

# TIMBLE

## Conservation Area Character Appraisal



Working for you

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Conservation Area Appraisals aim to define and analyse the special interest which constitutes the character and appearance of a place. It is these qualities which warrant the designation of a Conservation Area. This Appraisal was approved by the Cabinet member for Planning, Transport and Economic Development on 14 December 2011 and forms an “evidence base” for the Local Development Framework (LDF). Consequently, it is a material consideration when determining applications for development, considering planning appeals or proposing works for the preservation or enhancement of the area. It also forms the basis for a subsequent management strategy, which will contain proposals and policies for the conservation and enhancement of the area.
- 1.2 The Appraisal provides information and guidance to those wishing to carry out works in the Conservation Area whether or not they require planning approval. So, it is a useful source of information for property owners, agents, applicants and members of the public who live or work in Timble.
- 1.3 The main function of the Conservation Area Appraisal is to ensure that any works in the Conservation Area have regard to

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

- 1.4 The assessment of the area's special architectural or historic interest is based on a careful and objective analysis of the area, using a method of analysis recommended by English Heritage. Various qualities are looked at including: historical development, building materials, and relationships between buildings and open spaces. Appraisals aim to be comprehensive but the omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.
- 1.5 Timble Conservation Area was originally designated in June 1994 and, following public consultation on the draft of this document, was amended on 14 December 2011. This Appraisal aims to describe Timble as it is today and identify the

special character and distinctiveness of its setting, buildings and open spaces. Having identified those special qualities, the Appraisal examines whether opportunities exist to protect and enhance its character.

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



Back Lane, Timble.

# Objectives

The principal objectives of the Appraisal are:

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

## 2 Planning policy framework

- 2.1 Local authorities have a duty to designate “areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” as conservation areas under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The same Act also requires local planning authorities periodically to review conservation areas.
- 2.2 Government guidance on all development affecting conservation areas is set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) and the accompanying PPS5 Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide. The Practice Guide advises local authorities to compile conservation area character appraisals as a means of gaining a better understanding of the significance of their conservation areas. PPS5 advises that these character appraisals should in turn be consulted in determining planning applications which affect conservation areas or their setting.
- 2.3 In determining planning applications for development within conservation areas and applications for conservation area consent, the council will give considerable weight to the content of conservation area character appraisals. The consideration of proposals in the context of the description contained in these appraisals will be an important factor in deciding whether a proposal has an adverse affect on the character and appearance of a conservation area and, therefore, whether it is contrary to saved Local Plan Policy HD3 (which is the key policy for the control of development in conservation areas). The scope of Policy HD3 also covers development proposals outside a conservation area which would affect its setting or views into or out of the Conservation Area.
- 2.4 Timble is in the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). In 1994, in recognition of the quality of its landscape the Countryside Commission designated the Nidderdale AONB. Saved Policy C1 from the Harrogate District Local Plan, provides that priority will be given to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and any development should reflect the local distinctiveness of the area.
- 2.5 The Nidderdale AONB Management Plan (2009-14) is a spatial strategy that addresses the need to manage change. The Nidderdale AONB Heritage Strategy, approved April 2009, identifies objectives, policies and actions required for the sustainable management of heritage in the AONB.
- 2.6 Involving the community and raising public awareness is an integral part of the appraisal process and needs to be approached in a pro-active and innovative way. Community involvement helps to bring valuable public understanding and ‘ownership’ to proposals for the area. A report, included in the appendix, details how the local community was involved and the contribution it has made to this Appraisal.

### 3 Historic development and archaeology

- 3.1 The name “Timble” is of uncertain derivation, but may derive from the Welsh words “din”, meaning hill fort, and “moel”, meaning a bare hill. Timble thus probably means “the fort on the bare hill”.
- 3.2 Although Timble is situated only 2km south of the line of the Roman road from Olican (Ilkley) to Isurium Brigantum (Aldborough), there is no evidence of Roman settlement. The first record of Timble is in the Domesday Book (1066) where the King is recorded as having three carucates of land in Fewston and five-and-a-half in Elsworth, Clifton (not to be confused with Clifton near Ilkley) and Timble. Of these last three places, only Timble survives as a recognisable settlement today.
- 3.3 The village is surrounded by S-shaped, long, linear fields which are a rare ‘survival’ in this area. They are an integral part of the medieval history of the village.
- 3.4 About 1130 Timble became part of the Honour of Knaresborough and, in 1177, was included in the Forest of Knaresborough (a hunting park). The inhabitants, however retained possession of their lands, becoming copyhold tenants of the Lord of the Honour, and were governed by a regular code of well-known laws and customs under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff Torne or Great Court Leet.
- 3.5 The Poll Tax Roll of 1379 indicates some 13 taxpayers in Timble, whilst the Hearth Tax Roll of 1672 gives 76 taxpayers in Timble and Fewston. In 1613, when a project was started for the enclosure of the

Forest of Knaresborough, a survey found that there were 1,287 acres of land in Timble, whilst a valuation in 1616 gives a rental of £26 10s 6d for Timble and Timble Township.

- 3.6 There has never been a church in Timble, the village being part of the ecclesiastical parish of Fewston, but in 1835 land was conveyed for the erection of what became

a Wesleyan chapel, though originally intended as a “National Day and Sunday School in connection with the Established Church of England” and to which the Government made a grant of £22.

- 3.7 A number of famous families have been associated with the area around Timble. These include the Fairfaxes who lived at New Hall (demolished in



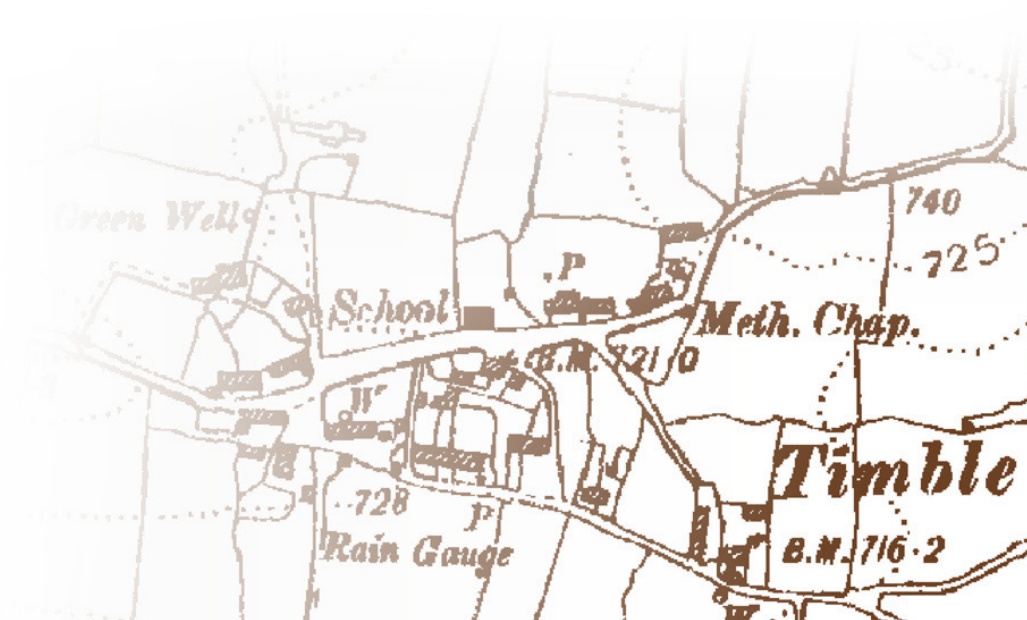
1876 to make way for Swinsty reservoir), Cragg Hall (demolished in 1876 to make way for Fewston reservoir), and Scow Hall. The most celebrated were Edward and Ferdinando Fairfax. Edward was a poet, translator of Tasso and author of "Daemonologia" or "A Discourse on Witchcraft as it was acted in the family of Mr Edward Fairfax, of Fuystone, in the County of York, in the year 1621 AD". Ferdinando Fairfax played a notable part in the Civil War.

3.8 From the Thackerays, who lived in a house of that name (also demolished to make way for Fewston reservoir), were descended Jerome Thackeray, the Timble poet, and William Makepeace Thackeray, the novelist. Of more local note were the Franklands of Blubberhouses and the Woods, Robinsons and Bramleys, who at



various times lived at Swinsty Hall. One of the Robinsons, Robinson Gill, who had emigrated to New York, founded the Robinson Library and Free School at Timble in 1892.

3.9 The chief economic activity in Timble since its foundation was agriculture. Most of the buildings of the village were associated with farms. Of those that can be seen on the map of circa 1850, the following farms can be identified on the map of circa 1960: Croft and Bramley Farm, Green Farm, Plum Tree Farm, Low House Far, and High Field Farm. However over that last 20 years the associated farm buildings have been converted to residential use.



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## 4 Location and landscape setting

- 4.1 Timble, in the parish of Great Timble, is within the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and is set on a slight ridge (approximately 220m AOD) on the western side of the Washburn Valley. The village is over five miles north of Otley and 10 miles west of Harrogate. Timble is remote and is on a loop road linking Rues Lane (Blubberhouses-Otley Road) with the B6451 via Fewston. As the road from the village running east to Fewston is so narrow, passing traffic take the northern section of the route and bypass the village, hence to all intents and purposes the village is effectively on a cul-de-sac.



View of the village in the landscape from the east.

- 4.2 The designation of the AONB, which was made in 1994, formally recognises the national importance of the landscape. The primary objective of the designation is to conserve the natural beauty of the area, which is derived from its geology, physiography, flora, fauna and historical and cultural components.
- 4.3 The village is in a small area of interesting topography, the Washburn Valley passes from the north around to the southeast of the settlement and land falls from the village down to the Washburn, which has been so dramatically changed by the Fewston and Lindley reservoirs. On the other side land falls to Timble Gill Beck, rising to Askwith Moor at the top of the Wharfe Valley, within which Otley is situated. Timble Gill Beck flows east towards the Washburn.
- 4.4 The broad valley sides of Washburn undulate as they slope away from the well wooded valley floor. Elsewhere woodland cover is dense, well-balanced and respectful of the sinuous curves of

the topography in this intimate landscape. The woodland along Timble Gill Beck is deciduous. Overall, this is a stunning area within the Nidderdale AONB.

- 4.5 The land is slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils over millstone grit solid geology.



Norwood Edge in the distance as viewed from Back Lane.

## 5. Landscape character

- 5.1 Timble is set on a slight ridge in the undulating landscape of the western side of the Washburn Valley. However, when approaching Timble from both west and northeast, this historic hamlet appears almost to nestle in a hollow. This, together with its remote location, contributes to its atmosphere of a secluded and tranquil backwater.



View to the north from main road.

- 5.2 Timble can best be seen from Snowden Crag. However, from the approach roads there are no significant views into the village. But, because of the open character of much of the settlement, there are a number of attractive views out of the village and Timble retains its close association with the surrounding countryside. The undulating landscape and historic fields bounded by dry stone walls provide a very distinct local scene.

### Historic landscape character

- 5.3 A Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has recently been completed for the Nidderdale AONB. The HLC provides an overview of the area surrounding Timble. The data on the historic characteristics has certain limitations as the following criteria have been applied:

- They are visible in the modern landscape;
- They have been recognised on modern Ordnance Survey mapping;
- They are larger than one hectare.

- 5.4 This data therefore has strong limitations, and can be used only as a guide to understanding the general surviving historic character of the area.

- 5.5 The village of Timble is set on a slight ridge in an undulating landscape on the western side of the Washburn Valley. It resides within a complex historic landscape that contains a large variety of historic landscape elements. This area was once part of the Forest of Knaresborough, and is notable for the fact that the inhabitants retained possession of their lands during the creation of the Forest in c.1130.

- 5.6 The dominant historic character of Timble's surroundings consists of small and medium sized fields enclosed with dry stone walls. To the south of the village

a series of linear fields extend north-south, aligning with property boundaries within the village. To the east of this area (southeast of the village) is a section of S-shaped strip fields, where the S-shape is designed to facilitate, or is derived from, the turning of the plough. Further to the south of the village is a large area of probably medieval piecemeal enclosure. Here the dry stone walls define small fields of irregular and erratic shape, which are associated with a series of farmsteads located along the area's western periphery. The higgledy-piggledy fields of the north facing valley side suggest "assarting", gradual woodland clearance. Together all these elements probably represent the extensive survival of a medieval landscape associated with the village.

- 5.7 To the west, north and east, the landscape is defined by post-medieval piecemeal enclosure, probably rationalising in small parcels earlier field systems associated with the village. In contrast, further to the west is an area of planned eighteenth century Parliamentary enclosure, characterised by regular medium sized fields bounded by dry stone walls, arranged in a regular pattern. The extensive areas of plantation further away from the village to the west, north and east, appear to have subsumed area of Parliamentary enclosure, the regular subdivisions of which are largely respected by the forestry parcels.





Outbuilding on south side of Back Lane at the top of a strip field.

## The village

- 5.8 Although Timble has some enclosed areas (discussed in Section 7) most of the village houses enjoy open aspects. The north side of the main street has a significant length free of development and the Back Lane on the south side of the village is developed only to the north side.
- 5.9 Timble has no formal green, but has areas of wide grass verges, particularly alongside the field between Bramley Farm and Robinson Library, a banking alongside Southcroft and at the entrance to Back Lane. The Millennium Oak is on a very small grassed area surrounded by roads.
- 5.10 The majority of the open space that contributes to the character and rural appearance of the village is the farmland, however two open spaces of particular importance are the land in which the Robinson Library is situated and the small field (with gardens behind) to the east of the Timble Inn. The private gardens contribute to the spaciousness of the village, those to Green Farm, the Garth and adjacent house, Timble Inn Cottage,

New House and north of Moor View are of particular note because any development here would detrimentally change the balance between built form and open space within the village.

- 5.11 The main road is not wide and the back lane is very narrow and so larger public space within the village is limited to three areas. These are: the informal area around the Millennium Oak, the main road alongside the wide verge upon which is the well cover, and the forecourt of the public house and area in front of the library, which are at the heart of the village.

## Main approaches to the village

- 5.12 The principal approach is from the west via the loop road linking Rues Lane with the B6451 via Fewston. As Timble is at the ridge, this approach feels quite exposed.

The road is not wide but has grass verges either side against the dry stone walls that line the route. Unfortunately the approach here is marred by the pylons and overhead wires. The village is entered at the access to Green Farm, which is set at a lower level than the road, hence the buildings of Bramley Farmhouse and Southcroft on either side and close to the road, which provide a strong sense of enclosure and gateway into Timble.

- 5.13 The other vehicular approach up from Fewston is extremely narrow and winding, whilst there are views across the dry-stone walls, which are close up to the road, they cannot be enjoyed by the driver who must concentrate to avoid damage to his vehicle. Walkers, however, can enjoy the views at their leisure, but parts of the road are quite steep. The village is entered at a bend at Northend, but one must pass the



Entrance to village from the west.

next bend close to Cherry Tree Farm and the cottage next to the chapel before there is a sense being in the village.

5.14 There are three main footpath routes into Timble, two from the south (from Low Snowden) and east (from Swinsty Hall) join at the east end of Back Lane along the route from Nether Timble; another footpath from Low Snowden enters the village south of the Millennium Oak, and; the third from the north (passing Ridge Top Farm) enters the village east of Bramley Farm.

5.15 Typical of the area, all footpaths climb up to the village and afford beautiful views across the undulating landscape. The paths from the north and south enter into the central area of the village, however the path from Nether Timble is via the narrow Back Lane from which walkers continue to enjoy open views to the south.



Significant tree right of Back Lane.



View from Back Lane towards southeast.

countryside. The views to the north from the main road are somewhat limited by the ridge nearby, but are none the less across an expanse of grazed fields.

5.17 The views from the outer edges of the village are expansive and include long distant views to Menwith Hill to the northeast, Washburn to the southeast, across Timble Gill to Low Snowden to the south, Denton Moor to the southwest and Blubberhouses and Greenhow to the northwest.

5.20 Due to the spatial informality of the village, the lack of vistas and buildings or trees that form visual stops, there are no particular key views within the village. Views of the principal buildings from the entrances to the village are important, as is the view from the heart of the village to the pinch-point at Bramley Farm and Southcroft at the west.

### Significant boundaries

5.21 All of the stone walls contribute to the character and appearance of the village. Field boundaries and boundaries to front

gardens are all dry stone walls. The coping details vary slightly, but their similar heights all contribute to the unity of the hard landscape within the village. There is a particularly high dry stone wall forming the northern boundary to The Garth, which lacks a formal coping, which is not overbearing because of the open aspect to the north of the road.



Stone paving against tall dry stone wall to the Garth.

5.22 Along the path between The Garth and Snowden view are tall beech hedges, an uncommon feature in the village.

5.24 The field boundaries outside the village form an important part of the landscape and represent the survival of a medieval landscape associated with the village. These field boundary walls, particularly those south of Back Lane, make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the area and should be preserved.

### Prominent woodland

5.25 There are some large areas of woodland in the vicinity of Timble, which can be seen from certain views out of the village

### Key views

5.16 Due to topography there are innumerable views across fields in the village, between buildings and from the roads to the open

and also particularly enjoyed by local walkers. They are at lower levels than the village, so do not form backdrops to views. They are: Swinsty Moor Plantation to the northeast next to the reservoir, Beecroft Moor Plantation to the north alongside the loop road and which extends down to Fewston reservoir, and to the west beyond Rues Lane is Timble Ings and High Wood. Southwest of the village there are trees alongside Gill Beck.

- 5.26 There are smaller areas of woodland nearer the village, particularly the small area of woodland northwest of Green Farm, which can be seen from the main street across the field. Also, there are a number of individual trees along field boundaries and particularly drainage ditches outside the village.



Trees all but hiding the buildings on main street.

- 5.27 There are a number of groups of trees within the village that provide a backdrop to buildings and contribute strongly to the character of Timble. These include: a group of trees between the Bramley Farm buildings and Green Farm Cottage, which extends alongside the field boundary; a group on land behind Moorview; some trees on the adjacent triangle opposite the

Chapel; a small group behind the Timble Inn, and another group behind Snowden View and Low House.

### Landmark trees

- 5.28 There are a number of individual trees that contribute to the village scene, not least of these are those east and west of Timble Inn and in the grounds of Robinson Library. They are all of significant size and provide shelter and visual enclosure to the village street.



The Millennium Oak at the road junction.

- 5.29 The Millennium Oak was planted eleven years ago and is still immature, but will in time become a significant tree at this road junction in the village.
- 5.30 There are also trees just outside the Conservation Area that contribute positively to the appearance of the area, for example: the tree south of Back Lane. They are shown on Map 3.

### Landscape features

- 5.31 Timble is on a ridge and hence has no evident watercourse. Of note is the listed well cover and adjacent troughs

on the verge north of the main road. Approximately a metre square and 1.25 metres high, with a pyramidal capstone and semi-circular arched entrance facing the roadside, the well cover is a feature of interest.



Well cover with trees behind library beyond.

- 5.32 The stone walls, described earlier, contribute strongly to the character of the village. The postbox, typical of rural villages, is set into one of the boundary walls. The Royal Mail red paint makes it easily visible and it is far more in keeping than a standard pillar box would be here. The telephone box near the Inn at the heart of the village is a landmark. This red K6 box is an important part of the cherished scene and will be particularly useful in emergencies for walkers and visitors.

- 5.33 Within the triangular area bounded by dry stone walls opposite the chapel, there was a pound which, unfortunately, cannot be recognised here, but this does explain why this small area is not part of the larger field to the east.
- 5.34 The appearance of many of the stone walls is softened by the grass verges in the village, which have informal edges, some unfortunately eroded by vehicle over-run.
- 5.35 The aluminium interpretation sign, which is next to the Millennium Oak, provides interesting information, but is a little alien in its context and could have been designed more sensitively.
- 5.36 The roads of Timble are finished in bitmac, and typical of rural small villages there are no continuous pavements for pedestrians. One area of note is the stone paving alongside the high boundary wall north of The Garth, which provides interesting texture, but appears somewhat incongruous in its setting.
- 5.37 The forecourt of the Timble Inn is mainly of concrete; this is an area that could be enhanced by the use of traditional materials. Also, of particular concern to local residents, Billy Lane, which runs between the Inn forecourt and Back Lane, is in extremely poor condition and is very poorly drained so that much of the time there are puddles along its length and particularly at the junction with Back Lane.



Timble Inn forecourt beyond the red K6 box.

- 5.38 The roadside wall along Back Lane is not complete, there is a length of timber post and rail fence in front of Moorview. Also small parking areas have been created within the corner of the small fields along Back Lane, which are somewhat incongruous, but a necessary addition due to high car ownership in this remote rural location.
- 5.39 Timble has no street lights, and the local residents would like to keep it this way.

## Strategic pedestrian routes

- 5.40 Within the village, Billy Lane is an important pedestrian route.
- 5.41 There are a number of footpaths around and into the village, and this is a very popular area for walkers. The footpaths are shown on the Concept Map of the village. In addition to the designated footpaths is a public access route from opposite Highfield Farm down to Timble Gill Beck where it is joined by Dicks Beck.

## Wildlife and nature conservation

- 5.42 The large trees in the village provide ideal habitat for bats and other wildlife. The reservoirs and Timble Ings are Sites of Important Nature Conservation (SINC) and the high level moorland is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Therefore, Timble is set in an area that is particularly rich in biodiversity.

## 6. The form and character of buildings

### Listed buildings

6.1 There are five buildings in Timble included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The listed buildings are all Grade II:

#### The Well Cover

#### Plum Tree Farmhouse

#### The Timble Inn

#### Snowden View and Low House

#### The Telephone Kiosk

6.2 The well cover is on the grass verge west of the Robinson Library. It is likely that it was built in nineteenth Century, and is shown on the Epoch 1 OS map as a trough. It is of dressed gritstone approximately one metre square and one-and-a-quarter metres high, with a pyramidal capstone and semi-circular arched entrance facing the roadside. The entrance is rebated for a door, which is missing.

6.3 The red K6 telephone kiosk was listed in 2009. It is a standard design made of cast iron and has long horizontal glazing to the door and two sides and applied crowns situated on the top panels below the shallow curved roof. Giles Gilbert Scott designed the K6 in 1935 on the occasion of George V's Silver Jubilee. The kiosk is a milestone of twentieth century industrial design, an adaptation of an architectural tradition to contemporary technological requirements. Many remain nationwide and this one continues to be an iconic feature within the village.

6.4 Plum Tree Farmhouse was built in 1778 as two cottages, but has been one house for some time. It is of coursed, squared gritstone and has a central four-panel door with tie-stone jambs and an inscribed plaque above the lintel. A similar door to the right was blocked up, presumably when the cottages were altered to form a single dwelling. The windows are paired four pane sashes in stone surrounds. The building has a graduated stone slate roof, gable copings and shaped kneelers. There are banded chimney stacks at the ridge ends.

6.5 The Timble Inn has been altered and extended in the recent past, however its principle features remain untouched. The principal building was built in the late eighteenth century of coursed gritstone rubble. In common with all dwellings in the Conservation Area it is two storeys in height. It was of two bays, but was extended by the addition of a bay to the right. The board door is central and has tie-stone jambs. The windows of this principal part are of particular interest, being flat faced mullion windows of three stepped lights. The windows to the added bay are of very different design, the one at ground floor is a four-pane sash and that above appears to have been a loft access door and is particularly large in comparison to the other windows of this building. The Inn has a graduated stone slate roof, gable copings, shaped kneelers, and banded chimney stacks at the ridge ends.

6.6 Snowden View and Low House are listed as one building. The house is of coursed squared gritstone with corner quoins, and is dated 1683, but it was altered significantly in the mid to late eighteenth century when the roof was raised. The windows at ground floor are low and a stone mullioned window remains. The first floor windows are tall four pane sashes of completely different proportion to the original windows. There is a continuous drip mould above the doors and windows broken next to the door of Snowden View. The building has a graduated stone slate roof, gable copings, shaped kneeler to the left, and banded chimney stacks at the ridge including the ridge ends. The barn, already converted by 1987 was not included in the listing. The cart door and external stone steps up to a loft door remain interesting features that tell the history of the barn, but numerous windows were inserted to the detriment of the character and appearance of this rural building.



Snowden. View



Low Farm House.

## Buildings of local interest and merit

- 6.7 There are also a number of un-listed historic buildings, which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and are of particular interest locally. These buildings have been identified during the public consultation and, as recommended in PPS5, are recorded on the Concept Map in this Appraisal. There is a general presumption that buildings of local interest within the Conservation Area will be protected from demolition and the Borough Council will be especially vigilant when considering applications for alteration or extension.
- 6.8 The buildings identified as having particular interest include the chapel and attached cottage, Robinson Library, farmhouses including High Field Farmhouse and Bramley Farmhouse, and a number of barns. Of these, Robinson Library stands out as being different in style.

- 6.9 The Methodist Chapel is set against the footpath, but because its basic form and materials reflect those of houses in the village it does not form a particular landmark. The elevational treatment however marks it as a chapel; the building is the same height as a two-storey house, but the large windows mark it as a single storey building. These are tall, vertically sliding sashes, whereas the central door is quite unprepossessing.



The Methodist Chapel.

- 6.10 The setting of High Field Farmhouse behind a retaining wall topped with ornamental railings contributes to its character. The detached house is generously proportioned having tall Victorian sash windows, a central paneled door with fanlight over and a semi-circular headed window above. The roof is quite steeply pitched, having tabling and decorative kneelers, ridge end stacks with tall pots.
- 6.11 By contrast, the farmhouses of Croft Farm and Bramley Farm form a short row appearing as four cottages stepping up



Bramley Farmhouse with Croft Farmhouse beyond.

the hill. The central cottages have smaller sash windows than those of the ends. The east end of Bramley Farmhouse has tabling with simple functional kneelers, and unusually has a window at the corner of the gable, which features a drip mould above.

- 6.12 One of the barns that particularly contributes to the village character is the barn at Northend, which has been converted into residential use. This building has an outshot featuring a full height barn door, now a dark stained, framed glazed screen, and an external timber stair up to a loft access door. The barn features large quoin stones, tabling and decorative kneelers. New openings are small in scale and hence the robust agricultural character of the building has been maintained.

## Landmark buildings

- 6.13 There are buildings that, by virtue of their design and prominent location, form landmarks which act as strong focal points and immediately identify one's location.

In some villages, buildings larger than others form landmarks, but that is not the case in Timble. Landmark buildings may not necessarily be listed, but they are all memorable. Whilst there are some that are more visually dominant than their neighbours, there are only two that stand out in the memory and act as focal points. These are the Timble Inn, mainly because of its scale and function, and the Robinson Library.



The Robinson Library and village hall

- 6.14 The Robinson Library building is the village hall. It was built later than most of the farmhouses and barns in the village and is a good example of a building that shows the Victorian taste for the picturesque. Its Westmoreland slate roof sweeps down at the front and its sheltered porch and mullioned windows give the building an homely, welcoming character.

### Building design

- 6.15 The majority of buildings in the village are functional rather than decorative. This is not to suggest that they are without quality and charm, having a distinctive style very much based on local traditions.

In architectural terms this is known as the “vernacular”. The key characteristics of the local architectural style, based on the principle elements of the buildings (and not recent extensions or alterations) are:

### General form

- 6.16 Most of the buildings in the village are of simple form derived from the local vernacular. Timble is a small village with few buildings and a high proportion of these were barns prior to conversion. There is a strong unity of form, massing and colour in Timble’s buildings, which, together with the sandstone field walls, help to integrate them into the local landscape in an attractive manner.
- 6.17 Houses and most barns are two storey in height, with the exception of the bungalow, Lucy’s Cottage. Outbuildings and agricultural building heights and sizes vary with their function. Many buildings are linked together to form rows, however there are a few detached houses and (converted) barns. All buildings have a basic rectangular floor plan with a pitched roof, these are generally symmetrical, dual



Snowden View and attached barn.

pitched roofs except to small outbuildings and lean-tos that have a mono pitched roof. House chimneys are set at the centre of gables or on ridge lines. Fortunately there have been few front porch extensions that detract from the simplicity of form.

### Materials

- 6.18 Gritstone is the dominant walling material, that used for buildings is either roughly dressed to form rectangular blocks or more accurately squared blocks with pecked tooling. A mixture of sandstone rubble and rounded small boulders with roughly dressed stones set on end to form copings is used for boundary walls. Roofs of natural slate, both sandstone and Welsh slates can be seen throughout the village. In the past there were thatched buildings.

### Architectural detailing

- 6.19 The majority of buildings in Timble are not richly decorated, yet there is a distinctive style with detailing typical of vernacular architecture. There are buildings, for example the Robinson Library, which have a different style and hence have certain decorative features including the bargeboards, heavy eaves overhang, covered porch and canted bay on the east end, which others do not, but still retain the overall character of the vernacular.

### Roof detailing

- 6.20 Generally those buildings with stone slates have lower pitches than those constructed with Welsh Slate. There are a number of houses that have stone tabling to the gable



Kneeler and tabling at Plum Tree Farmhouse.

and kneelers at the corner where tabling meets the eaves. Otherwise gable verges are pointed. Close inspection of gables can show past changes. For example, the Smithy was thatched.

- 6.21 Gutters are supported on rise and fall brackets and hence deep eaves, fascias or overhangs are not common in the village. For this reason the library stands out from other village buildings.



Inn Cottage.

- 6.22 Most domestic properties have chimney stacks situated at the apex either at the gable or part way along the ridge. These in general are of medium height and of robust appearance. There are notable

examples, such as those on the Garth and the new house, Inn Cottage, both having taller, more prominent chimneys.

## External walls

- 6.23 Quoins (large corner stones) are a common feature though they rarely project beyond the face of the adjacent walling. Most window openings are of simple rectangular form with flush heavy stone lintels and projecting cills except on barns, which rarely have projecting



Unique door head at Low Farm House.

cills. Full stone surrounds that incorporate jamb stones are common, typically they are seen on the older buildings and they have been used in barn conversions. The later Victorian buildings have taller windows without surrounds. Door heads

are as those to the windows. The ratio of window opening to solid walling is low, the buildings thus having a robust character.

## Windows

- 6.24 Three basic traditional window types can be seen in Timble: vertically sliding sashes (of Victorian style); mullioned; and casements. No window type predominates. It is likely that many of those windows which are more square in proportion were originally Yorkshire sashes and have been replaced with casements. The openings here are not wide due to the fact that stone lintels are limited in width for practical reasons.



Casement window above mullioned window.



Vertical sliding sash window.



6.25 Mullioned windows can be seen on the Inn, library, Snowden View, Plum Tree Farm and on the more recent house named Inn Cottage. Other buildings have stone mullions between pairs of windows, for example The Smithy which is a barn conversion.

6.26 There are a few places where wide windows have been inserted, these are divided into vertically proportioned lights. These are contrary to the vernacular and particularly detrimental on gables because traditionally gables are without openings.



An atypically wide window.

6.27 Additionally window types have been changed and often to the detriment of the overall character of the buildings concerned, especially where PVCu windows have been inserted with little understanding of the historic style they purport to emulate. As there are few original vertically sliding sash windows left, they should be retained wherever possible. Consideration should be given to installing traditional windows and doors once more as part of a sympathetic enhancement project.

6.28 Only two bay windows feature in Timble, one is on the east gable of the library and the other is on The Garth in a very prominent position. The attached barn at

The Garth is in domestic use, but still has the square loft forking hole doors, now a rare feature in the village.



The Garth.

## 7. Character area analysis

- 7.1 This section examines the buildings and spaces within the Conservation Area in greater detail to identify the special character of the village and to describe the details and features that help define the special “sense of place” of Timble, which is a peaceful rural village whose character enhances the beauty of the Nidderdale AONB.
- 7.2 The village is very small and unlike other conservation areas does not readily lend itself into sub-division into smaller areas of different character. There are however discreet areas of particular character, for example the heart of the village, the junction at the Millennium Oak and the Back Lane, but all are set within this compact settlement, which presents the whole with its strong sense of place.
- 7.3 The general character of the village of Timble is one of a “natural-grown” village. The village developed as a cluster of small farms. By the mid nineteenth century the settlement had developed into the village of farmhouses, barns and other agricultural buildings, much as we see today with the notable exceptions of the Robinson Library and more recent development between Low Farm and High Field Farm.
- 7.4 The buildings are generally set parallel to the contours and are close to the roads, with the exception of Green Farm and Green Farm Cottage which are set back and down the hillside and have no relationship with the road other than that their drives access onto it. The houses of

the village, with the exception of the new house, Inn Cottage, face in a southerly direction onto the main road and Back Lane. This together with the influence of the farmsteads has resulted in the unique layout and character of the village.

- 7.5 The Conservation Area includes Green Farm, which due to the distance from the road and the topography does not contribute to the village core. Although altered, particularly by the addition of a large conservatory on the west end, the building still reflects the vernacular and can be seen from distant views as part of the cluster of buildings at the west end of the village.
- 7.6 In general the village has an open character, there are few areas where the village feels enclosed. The exceptions are in Billy Lane and, particularly on the main road in between Bramley Farmhouse and Southcroft barn. The farmhouse and adjacent Croft Farmhouse are set back behind small front gardens, but there is an outbuilding set against the highway here, and opposite is Southcroft barn set up against a banked grass verge. This spatial narrowing here provides an entrance to the village.
- 7.7 Once past this narrowing, the road opens out at the junction with Back Lane, and further along the main road views northwards over the well head and troughs towards Middle Ridge transform the character of the road.



Main Road looking east.

- 7.8 Despite the lack of buildings on both sides of the main road, the village is sheltered because of the trees. The numerous mature large deciduous trees enclose much of the main road and the east lane to High Field Farm, and are very important to the village character. In summertime they provide considerable shade, but in winter-time when bare of leaves, they allow filtered light through.
- 7.9 The heart of the village is the area around the Inn. The library and the Inn are community buildings and both have areas of hardstanding that have no formal boundary hence provide open space of an organic nature. This space is enclosed by the two buildings and the numerous trees.
- 7.10 Beyond the open space in front of the inn, the road is more enclosed by trees, the stone wall and phone box to the south, and Plum Tree Farmhouse and Cottage set behind a small enclosed garden to the north. The house and cottage form quite a long building, but the central cart door

giving glimpses of open space beyond provides some relief. The road further narrows at the chapel, which is set hard against the pavement. But there are views between the trees and across the area of the former pound and over the open fields at the bend ahead.

- 7.11 After the bend one passes the converted barn and out of the village to enjoy the views in all directions.
- 7.12 The lane from the main road that originally served High Field Farm now provides vehicular access to the private dwellings: High Field Barn, New House and Moorview. It is a very quiet lane enclosed at its northwestern end and to the southwest by walls and trees, which screen the properties from view. It opens out on the other side to give views across the field (and sewage works).
- 7.13 At the other end of the village is an informal space at the junction of Back Lane. The yard to Southcroft, which is at a higher level than the road, is accessed from this informal space. Hence single storey buildings forming the enclosed yard prevent views to the west. The villagers have planted a Millennium Oak on the tiny green at the junction of the roads which, in future, will change the character of this space. In part the (over-fenestrated) gable of Overdale provides a visual stop to the space, but as one passes to the corner of The Garth on Back Lane, the space opens out and affords a spectacular view to the southwest.
- 7.14 Back Lane is an important part of the Conservation Area and has its own particular character. Whilst there are a

few trees, they do not provide a strong sense of enclosure here. Instead buildings form sporadic enclosure to the north, but the views across the fields to the south are intrinsic to the immediate area of this narrow lane.



View towards the west on Back Lane.

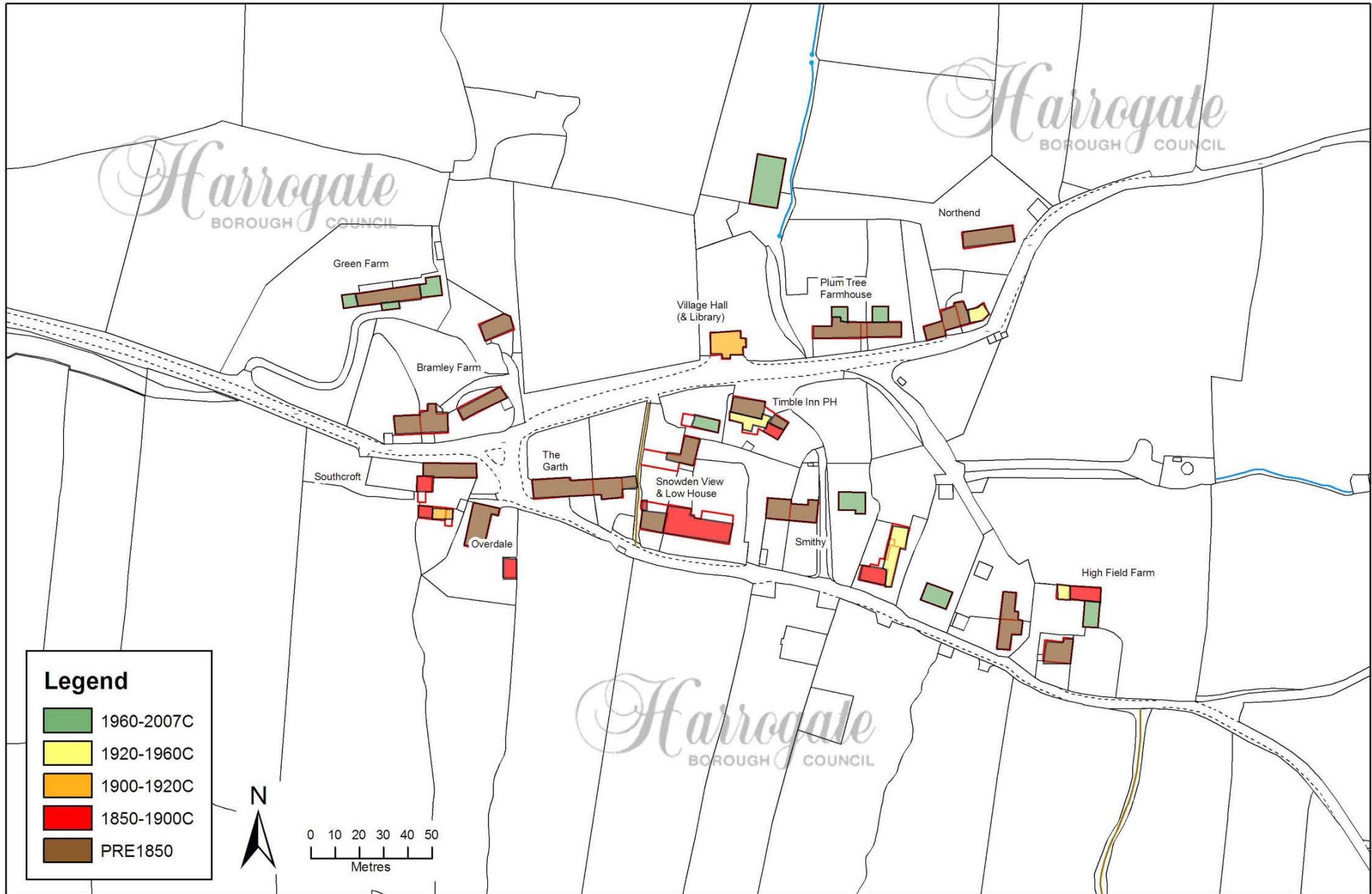
- 7.15 The north side of the lane has changed in character since the mid twentieth century due to the conversion of the farm buildings and development between Low Farm and High Field Farm. Whilst most conversions have been carried out relatively sensitively, the buildings have changed character. However the number of dwellings on the lane has given rise to parking problems, and hence some small parking areas have been carved out of the field south of the lane, which is a visual intrusion when large cars are parked there.
- 7.16 The end of the village here is marked by High Field House, which is set at a higher level than the lane and is bounded by an attractive cast iron railing on the retaining wall. From this east end of the lane views across to the east and northeast can be enjoyed.



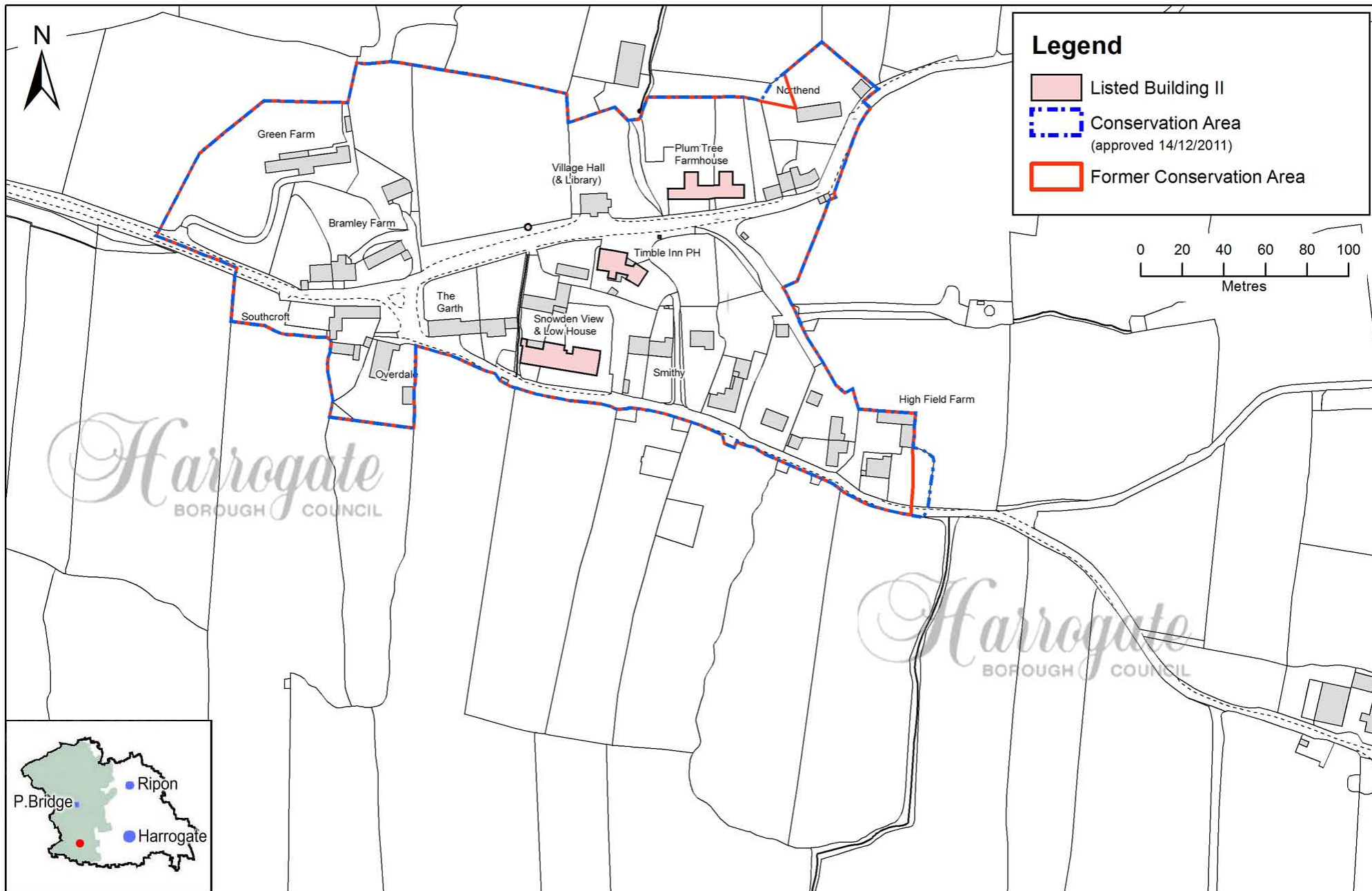
Converted agricultural building on Back Lane.

- 7.17 Billy Lane links Back Lane with the forecourt of Timble Inn. It is a narrow unmade lane bounded by dry stone walls and unfortunately it is not drained well, particularly at its southern end. The lane is enclosed at the centre by the converted building known as the Smithy and its garage to the west and Lucy's Cottage to the east. However when travelling from the main road the views open out to the south. Travelling in the opposite direction towards the heart of the village, one can see through the trees to Plum Tree Farmhouse.
- 7.18 Whilst the character of village life has changed with the conversion of the farm buildings, the village is not simply a dormitory settlement. The Timble Inn provides a focus for locals and visitors alike, bringing economic benefit to the area and, unfortunately, sometimes too many parked cars. The village is also a popular place for walkers and it is rare that the road or lane are deserted.

# Map 1: Historical development of Timble

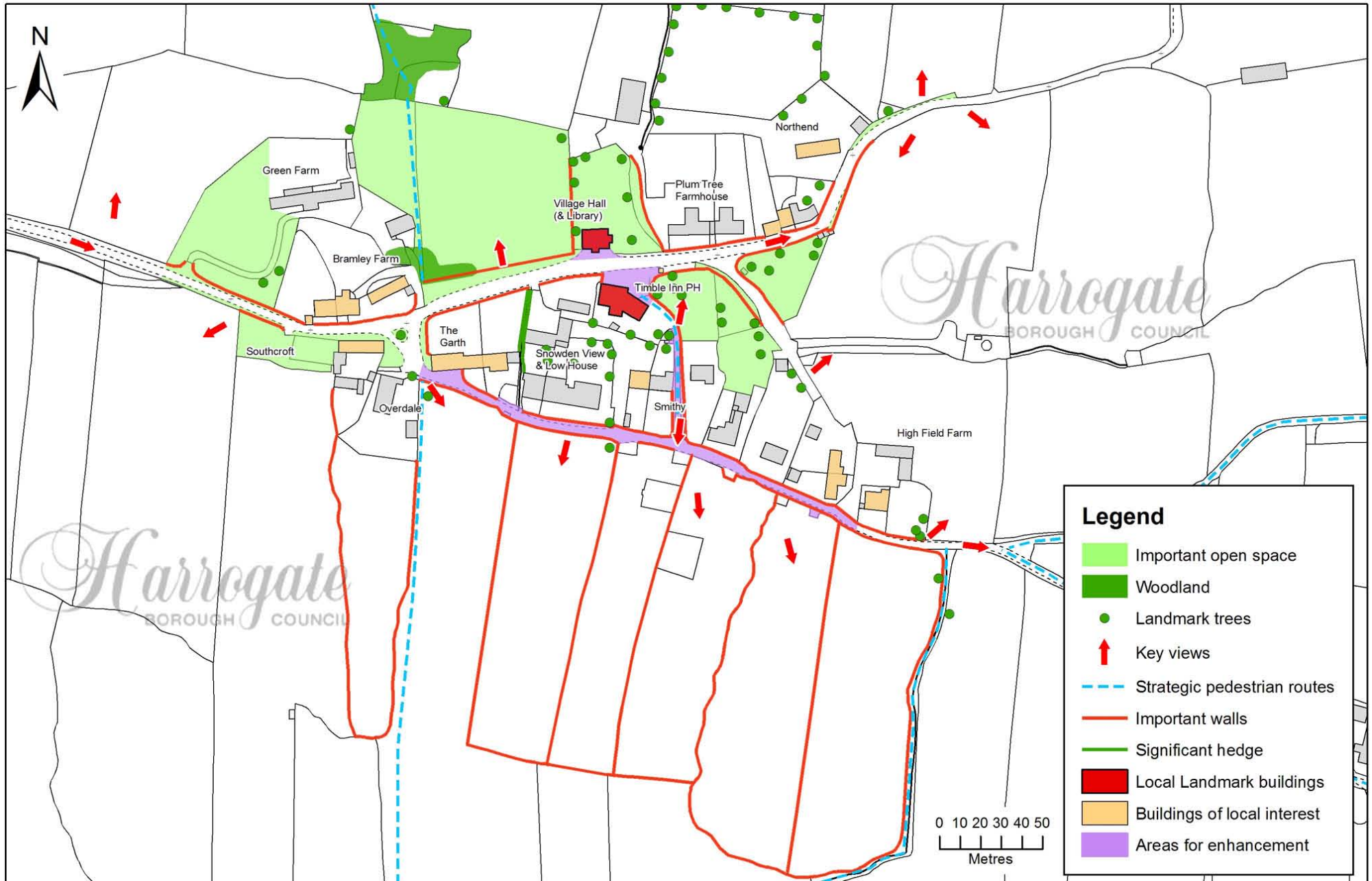


Map 2: Timble Conservation Area boundary



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Map 3: Landscape analysis and concepts



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# Appendix A

## 1. Management strategy

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

Although Timble is an attractive village, it does not follow that all buildings and spaces within the Conservation Area necessarily contribute to that attractiveness. Ultimately, the aim is to:

- (a) explore whether there are any buildings or areas which are at odds with or spoil the character of the Conservation Area; and
- (b) consider how the special character or distinctiveness, as defined in earlier sections of this document, might be best preserved or enhanced.

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

## 2. Monitoring and review

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

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

## 3. Maintaining quality

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

- from time to time review the Appraisal and management strategy, which will act as a basis for development control decisions and the preparation of design briefs;
- require all applications to include appropriate written information and legible, accurate and up to date, fully annotated scale drawings;
- keep under review a list of buildings of local interest that positively contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area;
- where appropriate, prepare supplementary planning documents including design guidance and development briefs; and
- expect the historic elements that are an essential part of the special architectural character of the Conservation Area to be preserved, repaired and reinstated where appropriate.

## 4. Conservation Area boundary review

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

The Conservation Area boundary does not reflect the property boundary at High Field Farm, and it is proposed to extend the Conservation Area to rationalise the boundary at the east of the property. Additionally, the boundary touches the corner of the converted barn at Northend and is amended to include the small area of land northwest of the barn.

Local residents at the workshop suggested that the Conservation Area is extended west to the junction with the lane to the Swinsty reservoir to include the road into the village and in order to protect the setting of the village. The inclusion of this area would not protect any special architectural or historic interest. The designation of Nidderdale as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty provides a greater level of protection than would otherwise be the case in other rural areas, but in any event the setting of the Conservation Area is protected by policy, therefore the extension of the Conservation Area here was not recommended.

A study of the Historic Landscape Characterisation suggests that consideration should be given to extending the Conservation Area boundary to include both the S-shaped strip fields and the long linear fields. These fields to the south of Timble are a relatively rare survival of this type of historic landscape in the AONB. They are also an integral part of the historic landscape character and medieval history of the village. There are a number of narrow strip fields south of the village and its approach road and it was recommended that the Conservation Area be extended to include those fields immediate south of Back Lane, because the dry stone field boundary walls contribute significantly to the character of this area of Timble. However, as agricultural land, the designation as Conservation Area would confer no further controls. Any important trees here could, if necessary, be protected by Tree Preservation Orders. Consequently, these fields are not included and no change was made to the Conservation Area boundary at this point.

## 5. The management of change

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

Whilst there is scope for enhancement, there are no sites in the Conservation Area that could be considered to have a wholly negative impact on its character of the Conservation Area.

### Roof alterations and extensions

The Conservation Area contains many historic rooflines, which it is important to preserve. Fundamental changes to the roofline, insensitive

alterations, poor materials, intrusive dormers, or inappropriate roof windows can all harm the character of the historic roofscape and will not be acceptable.

### Gardens and front boundary treatments

Front and rear gardens make an important contribution to the streetscape and character of the area. The Borough Council will resist the loss of soft landscaping and original boundary walls. For example, the construction of new openings and the consequent breaking up of the stone walls in the village would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

### Telecommunications equipment, satellite and cable dishes

External telecommunications apparatus including cable runs can harm the appearance of historic buildings. The Borough Council can provide guidance on the installation of telecommunication equipment including satellite dishes.

Overhead Wires are intrusive throughout the Conservation Area and undergrounding of cables would considerably enhance the character of the village. This should be a long term aim in the interests of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

### Floorscape

It is unlikely that in past times street surfaces in Timble were formalised with setts, paving or cobbles and it is considered that modern tarmac is a natural successor to the rammed earth and stone that would have preceded it. There are areas however that require enhancement.

### Important trees

The existing mature trees throughout the Conservation Area, add to its charm and character. The loss of trees would significantly erode this character. In accordance with the council's Landscape Design Guide, the existing pattern of trees and shrubs should be preserved and repaired



through managed planting and maintenance. In considering both of these areas, guidance should be geared towards tree/shrub planting and management methods that improve wildlife habitats.

### Outdoor advertisements and street furniture

The design and appearance of street furniture and advertisements in the village adds to street clutter and needs improvement in order to visually enhance the character and appearance of the area.

### New development

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

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

A further key consideration for new development is the appropriateness of the overall mass or volume of the building and its scale. A new building should be in harmony with, or complementary to, its neighbours. It is important that the materials generally match those that are historically dominant in the area. Within the above criteria, new development should aim to achieve creative design solutions, whether contemporary or traditional in style.

### Neutral buildings and spaces

Neutral elements or buildings may have no special historic or architectural quality in their own right, but nonetheless provide a setting for listed buildings and unlisted buildings of special character or interest. This

backcloth is important and needs careful management as a setting for the special elements.

## 6. Opportunities for enhancement

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

- Dissuading householders from the installation of PVCu windows and doors in place of timber ones
- Reinstatement of windows to their former pattern and detail where use of standardised factory made joinery and PVCu windows has undermined the character of the historic areas
- Undergrounding of overhead lines - those at the west entrance to the village are particular visual detractors
- Resurfacing of the forecourt to the Timble Inn and the library in traditional materials
- Providing drainage and resurfacing to Billy Lane in traditional materials
- Resurfacing of Back Lane
- Protection of verges from vehicular over-run without the use of standard kerbs
- Trees that make a particular contribution to the Conservation Area should be protected by Tree Preservation Orders (trees in conservation areas have a greater degree of protection)

### Existing buildings

The survey of the existing buildings within Timble clearly identified that a distinctive character exists, although to some extent this has been eroded by subsequent alterations, which have not always recognised that distinctiveness. Over the past 30 years, public awareness and expectation of the planning system to protect the “familiar and cherished scene” has increased substantially. Additionally, there now exists a greater understanding of the impact that incremental change can have upon the distinctive character of historic areas. Options to safeguard and enhance

the architectural character of Timble could include some or all of the following:

#### **Design guidance**

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

#### **Article 4 Directions**

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

#### **Reinstatement of architectural detail**

Some buildings have been altered, which has changed their architectural form in a way that conflicts with the settlement's distinctive character. The introduction of standardised twentieth century door patterns and PVCu windows and porches has undermined the character of many historic areas. The use of untraditional finishes such as staining for joinery is detrimental to the character and appearance of the village and controls or guidance to encourage painted timber and traditional details and materials should be introduced. Unsympathetic alterations should be resisted.

The distinctive character of Timble particularly derives from the consistent use of stone in both buildings and boundary walls. The appearance of the

buildings would be harmed by the use of inappropriate materials. For example, insensitive repointing or inappropriate render will harm the long-term durability of stonework.

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

#### **Grant schemes**

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

## **7. Landscape issues**

These project area guidelines have been developed in recognition of the landscape sensitivities and pressures:

### **Village edges**

The landscape is sensitive to change, as there are distant views of the village from the wider landscape. Repair of field boundaries is important to the character at the edge of the village, particularly south of Back Lane. It is important that these field boundaries are maintained, and that the fine grain of the landscape is not lost through the extensive amalgamation of fields.

Examine ways of improving the extensive footpath network in the area, and maintain paths in an appropriate manner. Footpath surfaces should be kept in a natural state, but drainage improved to minimise erosion and flooding in wet conditions. Any new stiles and gateways should be designed to reflect local tradition and to be sensitive to the landscape character.

### **Wildlife and nature conservation**

Possibilities for the creation of wildlife corridors particularly along water courses would improve diversity and enhance landscape pattern here.

## Checklist to manage change

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

- Development should not impinge on the form and character of Timble
- The repair and reuse of older buildings should be encouraged in the first instance rather than redevelopment
- In general new buildings should follow the established tradition, which is that they should have a southerly aspect
- Design should reflect the distinctive local architectural style both in terms of overall form and detailed design as appropriate to the context
- Buildings should be constructed of materials that match local traditional materials
- New development should not adversely impact on the historic skyline
- Important gaps between buildings should be retained to ensure glimpses of trees and views are maintained
- Development should not impact upon tree cover
- The ageing stock of mature trees should be positively managed
- Property boundary walling should be repaired and retained
- Field boundaries should be repaired and retained so that the fine grain of the landscape is not lost through the extensive amalgamation of fields
- The softness of roadside verges should be maintained by resisting the introduction of kerbs where none existed historically

# Appendix B

## Public consultation

The Borough Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the requirements for public consultation. To meet these requirements, and to inform a review of the Conservation Area, a public consultation event was held on 13 May 2010. This consultation took the form of a public meeting including a walkabout and a workshop session. Prior to the event residents were notified via a leaflet.

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

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

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

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

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

Local involvement is an essential aspect of the consultation process and local residents were encouraged to comment on the draft document during the consultation period from 31 May to 13 July 2011. Following consultation, amendments were made to the text and Conservation Area boundary. The Cabinet Member for Planning, Transport and Economic Development approved the Appraisal on 14 December 2011 and it is published on the council's website.



# Appendix C

## Further reading

B. Jennings (1983) A History of Nidderdale.

B. Harrison and B. Hutton (1984) Vernacular Houses in North Yorkshire and Cleveland.

NYCC - Historic Landscape Characterisation.

