

Conservation Area Appraisals
in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Marske

Adopted 30th September 2025



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority

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PART I

CHARACTER APPRAISAL

¹ DCLG *et al.* 2010, paragraphs 5, 6 & 8.

*The **historic environment** provides a tangible link with our past and contributes to our sense of national, local and community identity. It also provides the character and distinctiveness that is so important to a positive sense of place. [...] The historic environment is a **unique, fragile** and **non-renewable** resource which contributes to the economy, society and daily life. Once lost, it cannot be replaced ¹.*

This document provides the first detailed appraisal of a combined Conservation Area for Marske. The village lies within two local planning authorities, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and North Yorkshire Council. There is an existing conservation area covering a northern portion of the settlement, which is the responsibility of North Yorkshire Council, and this document aims to designate a single boundary to include the part of the village that lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park. As such, this appraisal discusses areas of the village that are currently outside of the present designated boundary, with a view to incorporate them within the proposed new boundary.

This appraisal and management plan has been prepared by Olivia Morrill, BA MA and Tom Street, BA MSc IHBC, heritage consultants of Purcell Architecture Ltd, on behalf of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. This document provides a single Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for the village to include both Authority boundaries.

Most of the proposed Conservation Area lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park but 18% of the conservation area is outside the National Park and thus the responsibility of North Yorkshire Council.

Although the appraisal tries to cover the main aspects of the designated area, it cannot be completely comprehensive; omission of particular buildings, features or spaces should not be taken to imply that they are of no interest.

Throughout the text, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority will be referred to as 'YDNPA', 'we', or 'the Authority'. North Yorkshire Council will be referred to as 'NYC'.

1.1 The Area

The village of Marske is split by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority boundary. The Marske Conservation Area, as existing, was designated in 1995, by the former Richmondshire District Council (now part of North Yorkshire Council). It is one of forty-one such designations within the former Richmondshire District. YDNPA is responsible for forty-seven conservation areas.

An area of approximately 17 hectares [– of which approximately 5 hectares lie outside the National Park –] encompasses most of the village and some of its surroundings (**see 7.4**). The overall character of the place is largely agricultural in terms of its historical development and rural with vernacular architecture and a natural landscape setting. However, Marske Hall, its associated buildings and gardens provide a contrasting designed and formal element to the area. Marske is an attractive conservation area and generally in good condition (**see 4.4.h**). It should be noted that the road that bisects the village northeast/southwest is at present unnamed, so for ease of reference it will be referred to as 'the main road' throughout this report.

1.2 The Appraisal

Purpose. Every conservation area has a distinctive character which has been shaped over time by its natural and man-made surroundings. This appraisal is an opportunity to re-assess the Marske Conservation Area, to evaluate and record its special interest (see 3.0-4.0). It will set out how the place has evolved, draw out the key elements of its character and quality as it is now, and define what is positive and negative, and opportunities for beneficial change. However, neither the designation nor appraisal should be seen as an end in itself, but as a step towards the preservation and enhancement of Marske's character and appearance, providing a basis for making sustainable decisions about its future. Conservation areas can be susceptible to incremental and dramatic change due to neglect caused by economic decline, as well as over-investment and pressure for development. Hence the appraisal aims to counteract threats which would alter what made the area attractive and unique in the first place, and to help promote positive change.

The appraisal provides information about the Marske Conservation Area for residents, the wider public and other stakeholders. However, it is always advisable to contact the National Park Authority or North Yorkshire Council, depending on the site's location, before undertaking any work on or within the vicinity of designated heritage assets.

Scope. This document is divided into two parts:

- **Part I:** The character appraisal highlights what is architecturally and historically important about Marske, the established conservation area and the proposed new combined Marske Conservation Area, and identifies any problems within it and assesses whether its boundary is still appropriate.
- **Part II:** The management plan contains proposals for preserving and/or enhancing the character of the Marske Conservation Area.

The appraisal is based on site visits undertaken between September and November 2024, primary sources including historical maps and aerial photographs from both the YDNPA and NYC Historic Environment Records as well as secondary sources, and input from the local community. Literature and websites which may be of further interest are listed at the back (see 9.1).

This draft document is now available for public consultation (see 6.0). It will be reviewed in the light of comments received before being adopted by the Authority.

1.3 Summary

The Marske Conservation Area at a Glance:

Date of designation:	1995 (as designated by Richmondshire District Council) see 1.1
Date of last review:	N/A see 1.0
Location:	grid ref NZ 10389 00445 (North Yorkshire) see 4.1.a
Current size:	approx. 5 ha (current North Yorkshire Council Boundary) see 1.1
Current boundary:	see map see 7.4
Changes to boundary:	Yes see 6.0
Proposed size:	approx.17 ha (12 within the Park) see 6.0
General character:	Rural, agricultural, mixture of informal and designed landscapes see 4.1.b
Special interest:	Vernacular buildings dating from 18 th and 19 th centuries, development of settlement from medieval farming village, association with the Hutton family of Marske Hall, attractive historic environment see 3.2
General condition:	Good see 4.4.h
Scheduled monuments:	None see 4.2.b
Listed buildings:	10 (5 within NYC and 5 within YDNPA) see 4.4.c

2.0 Planning Policy Framework

'Heritage assets' can include conservation areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and buildings and other structures that are of local significance but are not formally designated. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's policies for heritage assets, along with other related policies concerning the development and use of land, are set out in the adopted *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015-30*, as of the date of this Appraisal. However, a new Yorkshire Dales Local Plan is currently in the process of being written. The policies contained within chapter '5 Cultural Landscape' of the adopted Local Plan are particularly relevant:

- **L1 – Heritage assets:** To ensure development proposals conserve and, wherever possible, enhance the heritage assets of the National Park.
- **L2 & L3 – Conversion of traditional buildings – acceptable uses & building treatment:** To allow traditional buildings to be converted to alternative uses where the building and its surroundings are able to accommodate the intensity of the new use and associated impacts, and to ensure re-use proposals do not undermine the architectural and historic character of the building and its landscape setting, or result in other harmful impacts.
- **L4 – Demolition and alteration of traditional farm buildings:** To support the alteration of traditional farm buildings where it would prolong their beneficial use and, as a last resort, the demolition of some buildings where it would not harm the Special Qualities of the National Park.
- **L5 – Heritage assets – enabling development:** To conserve significant heritage assets by permitting departures from normal planning policy in circumstances where the heritage benefits will outweigh the policy disbenefits.

There are further relevant policies in '4 Community', in particular:

- **C13 – Important open space:** To retain the contribution that important open spaces make to amenity, recreation and the historical character of towns and villages.

The YDNPA Local Plan is compliant with national legislation, policy and guidance which includes the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* 2024 and Historic England's *Good Practice Advice Notes 1 – 3*. All national legislation, policy and guidance are material to individual planning and heritage consent decisions.

For the area outside the National Park, the Richmondshire Local Plan 2012-2028 applies, whilst the new North Yorkshire Local Plan is being prepared. 'Core Policy CP12: Conserving and Enhancing Environmental and Historic Assets' is particularly relevant.

2.1 What Is a Conservation Area?

Section 69(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 defines a conservation area as:

an area of **special architectural or historic interest** the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance

The conservation area boundary is not the same as any development or housing boundary identified in the Local Plan and has a different function, although in places they may coincide.

- ¹ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 69(1)(b).
- ² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2023, para 197
- ³ Historic England 2015c, 2
- ⁴ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 69(2).
- ⁵ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 71.
- ⁶ *ibid*, section 72.
- ⁷ *ibid*, section 72. This duty also applies to the Planning Inspectorate when determining planning appeals or conducting examinations into the soundness of development plans.

Designation. It is the duty of the local planning authority to designate such areas ¹, preferably with input from the local community. When considering designation, *local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest* ². The quality and interest of the overall built historic environment rather than of individual buildings should be the prime consideration. The courts have held it legitimate to include the setting of buildings that form the heart of an area within the conservation area boundary ³.

Review. It is also the duty of the local planning authority to regularly review its conservation areas and, where appropriate, designate new parts ⁴. Likewise, if the original interest is so eroded by subsequent changes that it is no longer special, boundary revisions or cancellation should be considered.

Marske is a village unusually split between two local authorities, with the boundary bisecting the village along the main road/Hard Stiles. The north-western section was designated as a conservation area in 1995 by the former Richmondshire District Council (now part of North Yorkshire Council). A short character statement was produced, which touches on the nature and extent of the area, as well as Marske Hall which is within the YDNPA boundary.

An opportunity arose to review and appraise the area, to form a conservation area that includes both local authorities and takes into account current policy and guidance. This has the additional advantage of producing a robust and consistent document that can be of greater influence in the planning process.

Performance. Further duties of the local planning authority comprise, in consultation with the public, formulating and publishing proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas ⁵. It will also seriously consider the desirability of preserving or enhancing their character or appearance when exercising planning powers ⁶. National Park family indicators provide a tool to monitor the National Park Authority's performance regarding these functions.

Implications. Conservation area designation may result in resource implications for owners, developers and residents because of the increased statutory controls and particular requirements for the repair and alteration of existing, or the construction of new, buildings. Although further restrictions on permitted development rights (i.e. minor works that do not require planning permission) are only very limited inside the National Park due to the existing additional protections in place, Article 4 directions have the power to withdraw them (see 2.2).

2.2 Benefits of Designation

Conservation area status offers advantages to both the public and the local planning authority.

The public. Conservation areas can enhance economic well-being and quality of life, as well as offer a certain amount of continuity and stability in a rapidly changing world. At the same time, conservation-led change can make a positive contribution enabling communities to regenerate. Appraisals should help guide the form and content of development, enhancement of the public realm, traffic management and outdoor advertisement. The value of an area is beneficial to both owners and developers, and estate agents are likely to put increasing emphasis on such a location when advertising properties.

Conservation area appraisals are intended to be informative and educational documents about our cultural inheritance and to raise public awareness and support upon which the prosperity of an area is sustained. They will assist if funding is sought for grant-aid and financial assistance for owners to encourage repairs and preventative maintenance.

The local planning authority. Designation helps us to manage change by applying robust conservation policies to an area.

Decision-making – In exercising any planning functions affecting land or buildings within a conservation area, the YDNPA and NYC have a general duty⁷ to pay *special attention* to the *desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of that area*. Planning functions include both the formulation of planning policies and the determination of planning applications. Although conservation area designations and character appraisals help to inform planning decisions, they alone do not determine whether development will or will not be acceptable. The impact of development upon the special architectural and historic interest of a conservation area needs to be weighed against other planning considerations in reaching a decision. In the National Park, the Local Plan forms the basis for most planning decisions and its policies allow a variety of development types within conservation areas.

Planning control – Designation automatically brings additional safeguards, such as the need for planning permission when demolishing unlisted buildings and walls⁸ or lopping and felling trees⁹. Within the National Park conservation area status only has a very limited effect on 'permitted development'. This is because the National Park designation already restricts permitted development rights¹⁰.

Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 enables local planning authorities to further withdraw permitted development rights. This would be justified *where there is firm evidence to suggest that permitted development which could damage the character or appearance of a conservation area is taking place or is likely to take place, and which should therefore be brought into full planning control in the public interest*¹¹. In the Yorkshire Dales National Park there are currently only two conservation areas which have specific Article 4 directions: the Settle-Carlisle Railway on the erection of telecommunication masts and Castle Bolton in relation to agricultural permitted development rights.

Management plans – Neither the designation of a conservation area or the preparation of a character appraisal is an end in itself. The YDNPA and NYC are also required, in consultation with the public, to formulate management plans to help preserve and enhance those areas¹². Conservation-area-specific plans may set out a variety of measures designed to help safeguard, manage and improve the area within its historic context; draft management proposals for Marske are set out in **Part II** of this document.

⁸ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 74(1).

⁹ Town and Country Planning Act 1990, section 211(3).

¹⁰ Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015, schedule 2 part 1.

¹¹ *ibid*, Article 4.

¹² Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 71.

3.0 Special Interest

The purpose of this appraisal is to define the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area that warrants its designation, as summarised below. A detailed analysis is provided in the next chapter (see 4.0).

3.1 General

The special architectural or historic interest of a conservation area is reflected in its **character or appearance** which it is **desirable to preserve or enhance**.

When defining the special interest of Marske, its significance and distinctiveness are judged alongside local and regional criteria, whilst also recognising values attributed to the area by the local community and all those with an interest in it ¹. The more clearly special interest is defined, the sounder will be the basis for local policies, development control decisions and management proposals. This helps reduce the potential uncertainty for owners and others when investment or development in the area is considered ².

- ¹ Historic England 2016a, 13.
- ² *ibid*, 5.
- ³ English Heritage 2008, 21 & 28-32.

The significance of a place embraces all cultural and natural heritage values. These are ³:

- **Evidential value:** the physical remains of past human activity. In the absence of written records, the material record provides the only evidence about the distant past.
- **Historical value:** the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- **Aesthetic value:** the sensory and intellectual stimulation people draw from a place. It can be the result of the design of a place or its (often seemingly organic) development over time.
- **Communal value:** the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it ³.

3.2 Summary of the Special Interest of the Marske Conservation Area

The special character of Marske lies in the following:

- **Evidential value:** there is evidence of historical farming practices in the village. The Church of St Edmund has at least twelfth century origins and its churchyard may contain evidence of an earlier chapel, and burials or human remains.
- **Historical value** development of settlement as a former medieval farming settlement (see 4.2.a), and the association with the Hutton family of Marske Hall, who shaped much of the village we see today in the 17th and 18th centuries (see 4.4.b). The village has retained its plan form since at least the early 19th century and reflects its agricultural history. Vernacular buildings dating from the 18th century onwards including traditional farm buildings which have not been converted, such as those at Temperance Farm and Manor Farm.
- **Aesthetic value:** several attractive public views, both from within the conservation area and when viewing from

the hill-side slopes such as Cordilleras Lane, Cat Bank and Hard Stiles, and a number of well-presented 18th and 19th century farmhouses. The cohesive nature of building materials and local details are attractive features.

Although the estate of Marske Hall has been largely split up and turned to agricultural use, there are many fine views of the hall, stables and mature trees (see 4.3)

- **Communal value:** the fine landscape setting of the village (see 4.1.c + 4.3.b) and attractive historic environment draws walkers, particularly those undertaking the Coast to Coast Walk and other visitors into the conservation area, and provide an attractive place to live for permanent residents (see 4.4.g)

3.3 Summary of Issues Threatening the Special Interest of Conservation Area

The main detractors, problems and pressures threatening the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area are listed below. They will be discussed in more detail in the next chapter (see 4.4.g).

- Inappropriate modern development that detracts from the special character of the conservation area
- Electricity/telegraph poles in key views to and from the conservation area
- Poor condition of agricultural buildings on the main road at the northern entrance of the village

Some of these issues could be addressed through statutory action by the Authority. For example, Article 4 directions can provide better control on alterations within the conservation area (see 2.2).

Proposals for the management of the Marske Conservation Area are outlined in **Part II**.

4.0 Assessing Special Interest

This chapter comprises a detailed analysis of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area with regard to its location and setting, historic development and archaeology, spatial issues, and character. A summary of the special interest has already been provided (see 3.2).

4.1 Location and Setting

This section describes the location and context, general character and plan form, and landscape setting of the Marske Conservation Area.

1. Location and Context

The village of Marske lies within the parish of the same name, Marske North Yorkshire, and is located in the north-eastern part of the Yorkshire Dales National Park in Swaledale (figure 01). The centred national grid reference is NZ 10389 00445. The village is bisected by the main road and Hard Stiles (to the north and south of the village, respectively). The nearest larger settlement is Richmond, approximately 6km to the east. Other nearby hamlets and satellite settlements, such as Clints are part of the Marske parish.

Figure 01: Location maps (left @ 1:250,000, location of conservation area in pink, © Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023740; right – graphics © Gaby Rose, YDNPA, 2010)



A detailed map of Marske can be found in the appendix (see 7.4).

This attractive village is a popular stopping point on the Coast-to-Coast Walk and is often visited by walkers from across the globe. A rapid change to the appearance of the conservation area is unlikely. However, recent development to convert Marske Stables has introduced a greater number of holiday apartments, which may alter the demographic of the village in time.

Buildings in the village are generally in good condition, with no apparent vacancy or dereliction. Homes are largely occupied by local residents, many of whom are farmers in the village, with a small number of holiday cottages. Working farms remain in the village, such as Temperance Farm and Manor House Farm, which feature a range of historic and modern agricultural buildings, as well as farmhouses.

Agriculture remains the primary economic driver in the village and the main source of local employment. The village school closed in the 1960s

and there is no shop or village hall, although the Church of St Edmund is often used for community purposes.

2. General Character and Plan Form

General character. The nature of the Marske Conservation Area is rural due to its landscape setting and vernacular and agricultural architecture. The built environment of the north and western area is largely clustered around where the main road and Cordilleras Lane converge and along Church Lane. Buildings are largely set at the back of the roadway, often with front gardens or forecourts, in an informal manner, indicating that the place grew organically over time.

The south and eastern part of the conservation area is characterised by Marske Hall and Stables and their gardens and grounds, conveying a more formal, designed landscape.

The predominant property types are farmhouses, and other agricultural buildings, both converted to residential and not, as well as a number of cottages. Most buildings date from the 18th and 19th centuries, with a few 20th century properties, with the exceptions of the 12th century Church of St Edmund and Marske Hall, which has 16th century origins but was largely rebuilt in the 18th century.

Buildings are generally constructed in local Yoredale sandstone and boundary treatments are primarily dry-stone walls, constructed in the same stone, which provides a varying palette of soft greys. Roofs are also mostly large sandstone slates, which give a unified look to the roofscapes, although there is some modern variation, such as the use of artificial roof slates on some 20th century properties.

Open space within the village is generally associated with private gardens that face the road, or pasture that has not been developed in the centre of the village. The main open public green spaces are the churchyard, and the wooded beck-side path which has a public footpath. The designed gardens and immediate setting of Marske Hall provide additional open space, although these are not publicly accessible. The village features many mature trees, particularly along the southern end of the main road, within the churchyard and along Marske Beck, and remnants of orchard planting in domestic gardens.

Vehicles seem to generally take priority over pedestrians, with narrow footpaths found only along the southern end of the main road, although grass verges elsewhere in the village do provide a safe walking area. Vehicular traffic is a mixture of agricultural and those traveling to and from Richmond. Parking is limited, with a small, gravelled area at Marske Bridge and kerbside parking.

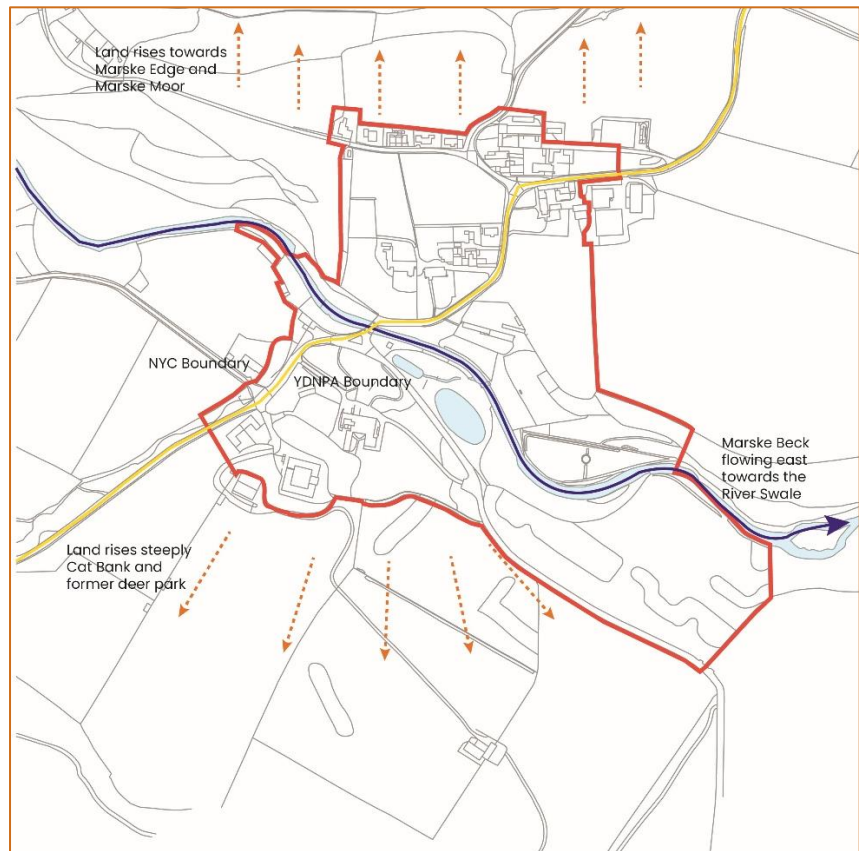
Plan form. The existing plan form of the conservation area is compact and somewhat linear at its northernmost end, becoming more dispersed towards the south and east towards Marske Hall. Buildings generally face the road or sit at right angles, with sloping grassed verges. The Church of St Edmund is located almost centrally within the conservation area, on elevated ground to the west.

Although Marske is a small village, there are two clear character zones, comprising the village and farmsteads to the north and Marske Hall and its estate grounds and gardens to the south.

3. Landscape Setting

The fine landscape setting of the village provides a communal value by attracting walkers and visitors into the conservation area and providing a high-quality place to live for residents, which is part of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area ([see 3.0](#)).

Figure 02: Landscape features in and around Marske @ 1:2,500



Land form. Marske is located in Swaledale, one of the northernmost dales in the national park, with the valley winding its way into the northern Pennines. It is characterised by its moorlands and small villages and hamlets of stone, and expansive pastureland, dominated by a concentration of drystone walls and stone barns.

Marske is tucked in its own smaller dale to the north, close to the confluence of Marske Beck and the River Swale. It is surrounded by moorland ridges and has long views into the open countryside towards the Swale, terminating in the distinctive pale coloured Applegarth Scar to the east. Marske Beck is heavily wooded along both banks.

The main road between Richmond and Reeth, the unofficial capital of Swaledale, bisects the village, aligned north-east/south-west. The ground descends from the north with Marske Beck along the floor of the dale, rising again to the south-west towards Marske Hall.

Being situated mostly on the valley floor, views of Marske are limited until viewed from the surrounding moorland, which, even then, is largely obscured by mature tree cover and undulating ground level.

Large open fields and pasture frame the village to the east and west, with stone boundary walls and a small number of field barns, which are characteristic of the wider Swaledale landscape, albeit more sparsely constructed than elsewhere in the dale.

Geology. The underlying geology of the village and its environs is predominantly limestone formations and chert with subordinate

sandstone, which illustrates a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas in the Carboniferous period.

Houses and farm buildings in the village tend to be constructed from sandstone, with Marske Hall and the Church of St Edmund noted as being constructed from Yoredale sandstone.

4.2 Historic Development and Archaeology

This section describes the origins, archaeology and historic development of the Marske Conservation Area.

a) Origins and Historic Development of the Area

The development of the settlement provides a historical value which is part of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area (see 3.0).

Place-name evidence suggests that the name Marske derives from the Old English word 'mersc', meaning a marsh, suggesting an Early Medieval origin to the settlement. Although there is evidence of earlier human activity around the present village, for example in prehistoric 'cup and ring' marked stones that can be found along the higher ground surrounding the dale in which Marske sits.

The parish Church of St Edmund King and Martyr has Norman origins, with a foundation date of c.1090, but it has been suggested that there was an earlier church in the village. It is believed that monks fleeing the Danish attack on the abbey at Lindisfarne (AD 793) with the bones of St. Cuthbert rested in Marske for a time before continuing their journey.

Marske is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it is however, known that the manor was given by William the Conqueror to the Constable of Richmond Castle as a hunting chase, with a small community of forresters residing in the area. An early written record available that refers to Marske, is a charter of Conan, Earl of Richmond, written c.1171, which grants the manor and demesne of Marske (as well as various liberties in New Forest), to an individual named Harsculph.

By the 13th century, the de Marske family are recorded as the primary undertenants, controlling the manor, followed by successive members of the de Cleasby, Layton and Conyers families. The Marske estate was purchased by Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, for his son, Timothy, in 1597, which began an almost 500-year relationship between Marske and the Hutton family.

Figure 03: 18th century etching of Matthew Hutton, by Francis Perry



During the Medieval period, Marske was an agricultural community with an open field farming system, evidenced in surrounding ridge and furrow earthworks and surviving strip lynchets at the north-east approach to the village. A corn mill and two watermills are also recorded in Marske as existing around this time.

A localised mining and lead smelting industry developed within the parish in the Late-Medieval and Early-Modern periods, with shafts sunk at nearby Clints and Skelton Moor, possibly providing additional employment opportunities, before John Hutton (grandson of Timothy Hutton), had the first trial shaft sunk at Marske Moor in the 1660s.

There was an earlier building at the site of Marske Hall when the Hutton family became lords of the manor, which was almost immediately rebuilt by Timothy Hutton (High Sherriff of Yorkshire and Alderman of Richmond) in the early 17th century. A corn mill also once stood on the bank of Marske Beck but this was demolished to make way for the hall's new ornamental gardens.

The earliest available map evidence of Marske and Marske Hall dates to a 1732 estate plan which was drawn up for John Hutton II of Marske Hall, preceding an extensive programme of building works in the village. The 1732 plan depicts several elements of the village which are extant, with the Hall, church, Marske Beck and roads shown. It is also possible to discern several field names surrounding the village, as well as the deer park to the west of the hall. However, the plan shows a number of properties lining the north and south sides of the main thoroughfare (on the current alignment of part of the main road), which no longer exist.

Figure 04: Estate plan of Marske Hall and village 1732 (North Yorkshire County Record Office reference ZAZ(M) 2 Hutton of Marske family archive)



Figure 05: Detail of 1732 plan, showing Marske Hall.

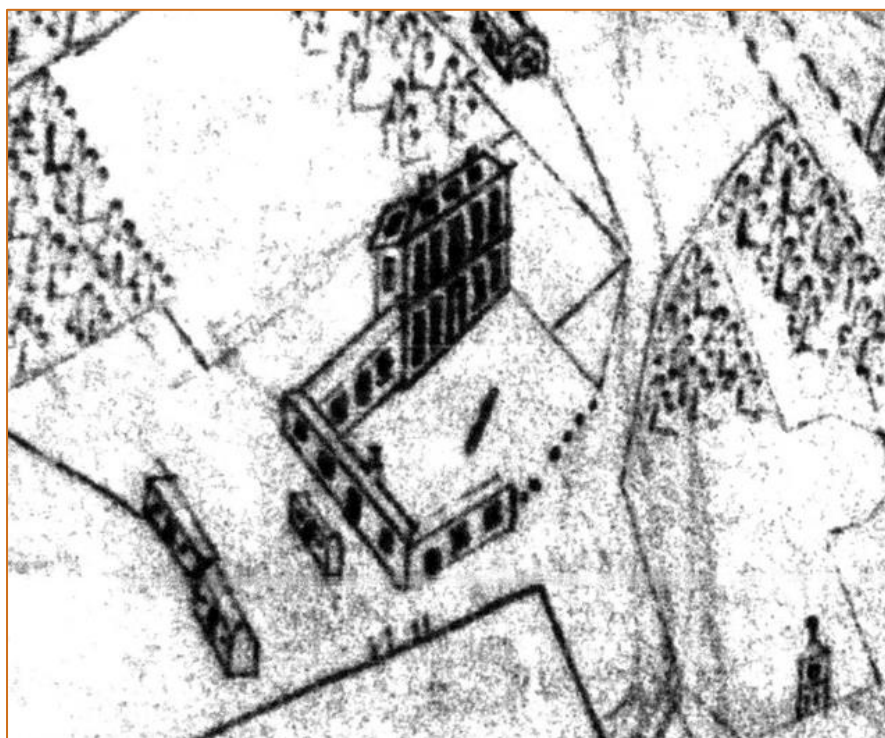


Figure 06: Detail of 1732 plan, showing the Church of St Edmund and the village.



Much of the village's current built environment and landscape can be attributed to the Huttons of Marske Hall. John Hutton II (1691-1768) was responsible for the construction of the rectory (1753), the stables and coach house at Marske Hall (1741) and extensive alterations to the hall itself. The initials of John Hutton can be found on various buildings around the village, often accompanied by a wall-mounted sundial. John Hutton IV (1774-1841) funded the refurbishment of the Church of St Edmund in 1830, which included the installation of the extant box pews, founded Marske School in 1841 and constructed the Gothick Barn, which features in many views of the village.

Figure 07: Extract from 1845 Tithe apportionment plan.



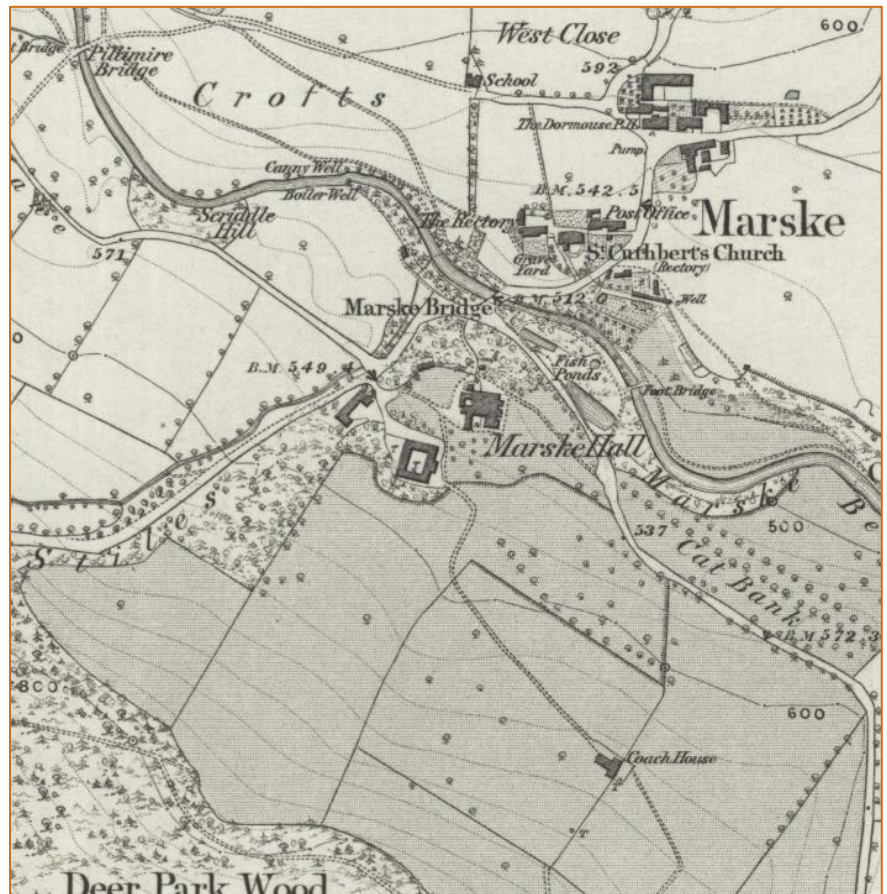
Next available mapping depicting the village is the 1845 Tithe apportionment plan (**Figure 07**). The road layout is consolidated by this time, with many of the key buildings in the village constructed, such as Home Farm, Manor House Farm and the former Dormouse Public House (later the Temperance Hotel and now the farmhouse for Temperance

Farm). Most of the land at this time is recorded as being owned by Timothy Hutton Esq. of Marske Hall, although some land parcels were glebe land, owned by the Reverend William Kendal, the Rector at St. Edmund's Church.

Figure 08: 1829 etching of the view looking north down Cat Bank, showing the roadway and Marske Hall.



Figure 09: OS 6-inch map of Marske, surveyed in 1854 and published 1857.



Marske is depicted in later Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, although much of the village is already established by the time of the first OS map in 1857 (Figure 09). There is a small amount of development in the village at the beginning of the 20th century, but more noticeable change did not occur until the mid- to late 20th century, when a series of residential properties were constructed along the lane leading north-west to Clints.

Agriculture remained the primary occupation and economic driver in the village throughout the 19th century with most, if not all, farmers being tenants of the Huttons. Much of the community relied on the Hutton estate for employment. The Hutton family spent increasingly less time at Marske from the late 19th century, renting out the Hall to guests who wanted to experience the grouse shooting season in the surrounding countryside.

Figure 10: OS 25-inch map of Marske, surveyed 1892 and published 1893.

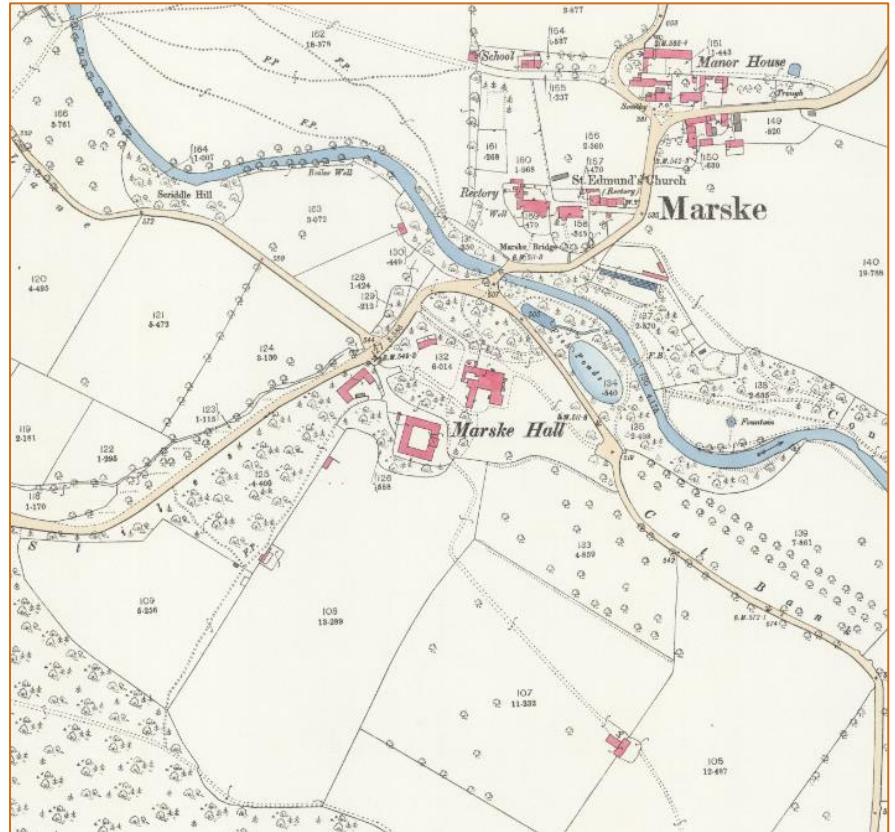


Figure 11: OS 6-inch map of Marske, published 1914.

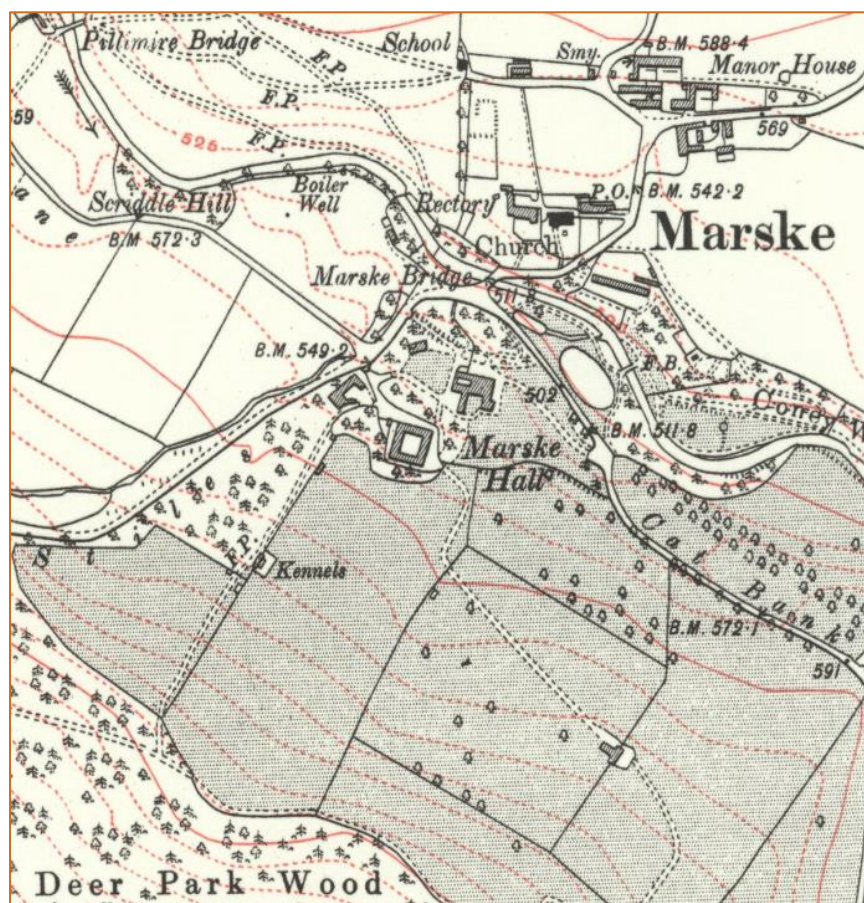
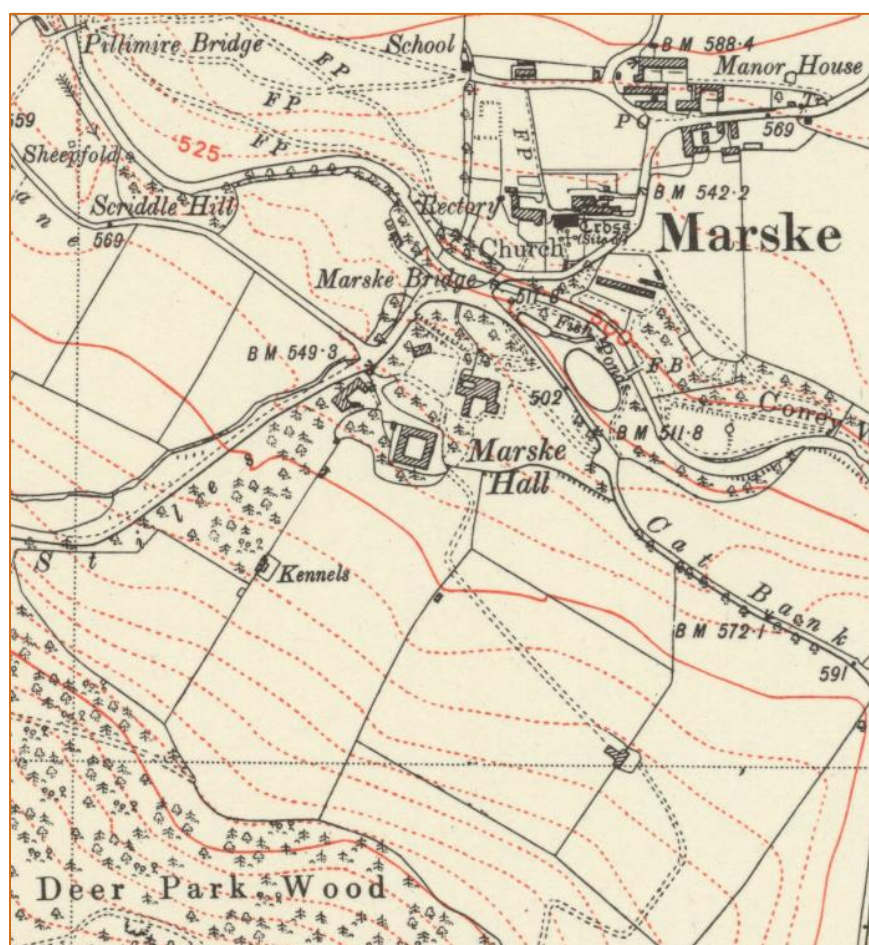


Figure 12: OS 6-inch map of Marske, revised 1950-1, published 1953.



Large parts of the Marske estate lands were compulsorily purchased by the War Office in the 1920s and 30s, in order to establish and expand the training ground for nearby Catterick Garrison. This included Cordilleras Farm, a model farm which had been laid out by John Hutton IV in 1809.

Figure 13: An early 20th century postcard images looking north at the main road and the centre of the village.



The Marske estate was split even further when Marske Hall was sold to a local builder in 1951, who turned the hall into apartments. When the final Hutton family member to own the estate, John Timothy D'Arcy Hutton III, died in 1957, the wider estate, including farms and houses in Marske village were sold, with many properties purchased by their existing tenant farmers. For a time in the latter half of the 20th century, part of the Marske Hall stable block was used as a village hall and also the headquarters of the Swaledale Fell Rescue Association for a time.

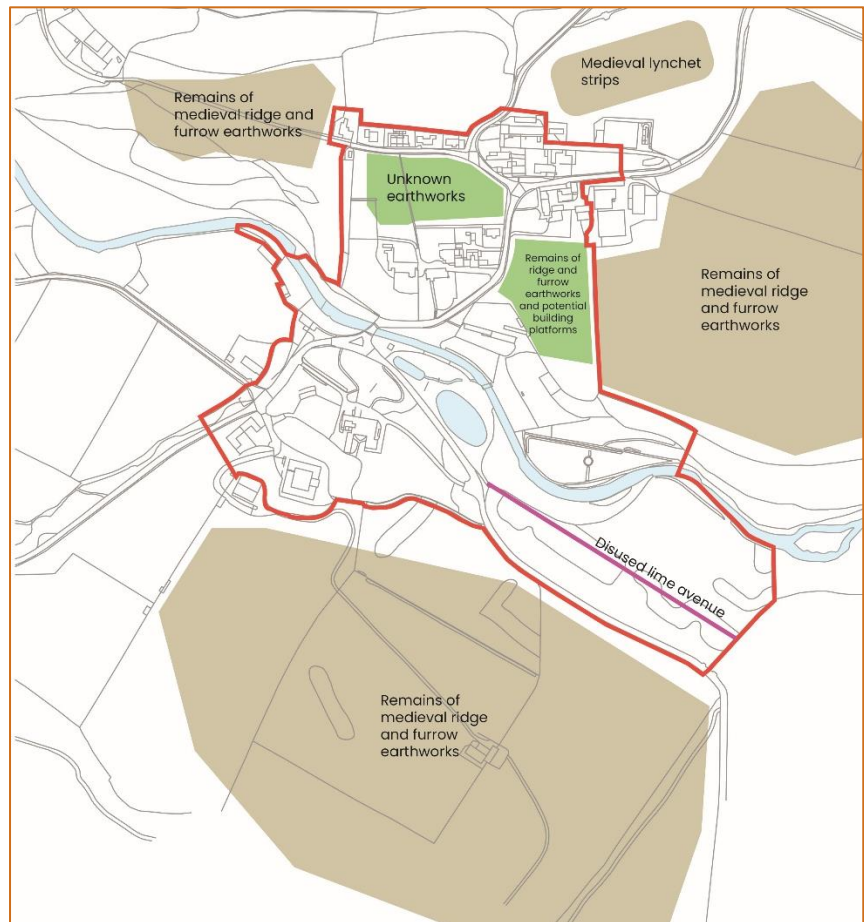
Figure 14: 20th century postcard image showing Home Farm.



In 1973, Alfred Wainwright published his book on the Coast-to-Coast Walk, the route of which passed through Marske, making the village a popular stopping point for walkers. In the early 2020s, Marske Stables was redeveloped into self-catering holiday units. However, Marske retains its predominantly agricultural character, with many working farms and occupied farmhouses in the village centre.

b) Archaeology

Figure 15: Archaeological features in and around Marske @ 1:2,500



The area surrounding Marske village, particularly the upland areas along the moors have evidence of human activity, with Neolithic or Early Bronze Age cup and ring markings made on stone slabs and tumuli.

Within the conservation area, there is evidence of medieval and post-medieval farming practices with areas of common ridge and furrow earthworks. The northern approach to the village also features medieval lynchet strips, flat terraces cut into the hillside, just wide enough for oxen to plough.

While not recorded in the Historic Environment Records (HER) of either YDNPA or NYC, aerial photography and LIDAR data shows additional earthworks in fields to the east and west, which may indicate former buildings or enclosures. A historic, now disused, hollow way also survives at approximately 65 m and 100m north along Cordilleras Lane, now bisected by the road. The hollow way was likely the principal route down from Marske Moor into the village for centuries, before Cordilleras Lane was established in the 20th century.

The avenue of lime trees, associated with Marske Hall but now separated by Cat Bank, also has the potential to reveal further information about access and circulation around the village and hall in the Post-Medieval period.

Figure 16: Lynchet strip earthworks at the foot of Marske Edge, just outside the conservation area's north-eastern boundary.



For information about individual historic environment features and surveys for the south/eastern side of the village can be found on the Yorkshire Dales National Park Historic Environment Record (HER), a dynamic computer database linked to a Geographic Information System (GIS). Information relating to the historic environment within the North Yorkshire Council boundary can be found at the North Yorkshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

4.3 Spatial Analysis

This section describes the character and interrelationship of spaces, as well as the key views and vistas of the Marske Conservation Area. Attractive views and well-related spaces provide an aesthetic value, which is part of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area (see 3.0).

a) Character and Interrelationship of Spaces within the Area

Marske has an overall open character, with a low density of housing and development, surrounded by open fields which permeate into the village itself. The northern part of conservation area has a low density of properties, farmhouses and agricultural buildings. The southern part of the conservation area is more open, with the principal building being only Marske Hall, Stables and ancillary ranges, set within open farmland.

Figure 17: View of the northern part of the conservation area.



Figure 18: View of the southern part of the conservation area.



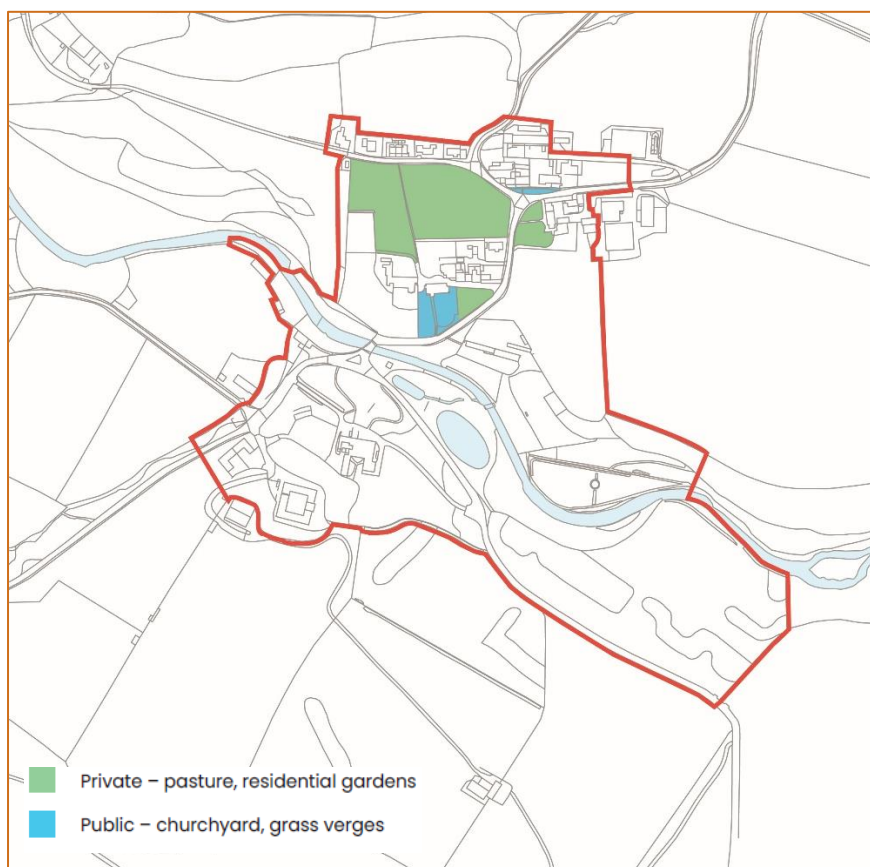
The key open spaces in the conservation area are privately owned and comprise open pasture at the junction of the main road and Cordilleras Lane, and the gardens of Home Farm and Yew Tree Cottage, which face the road. The visibility and interrelationship of the village and open fields emphasises the rural nature of the conservation area. The immediate gardens and grounds of Marske Hall are open spaces that make an important contribution to the setting and understanding of the hall and its estate but are not publicly accessible and are largely hidden from view by boundary walls and dense hedgerows.

Other important open spaces are the churchyard and the small green or grass verge at the centre of the village. The churchyard, whilst publicly accessible, is relatively compact and is screened by mature tree cover and hedgerows. The small 'village green' accommodates a functioning telephone box and a bench, which is a popular stopping spot for walkers.

Figure 19: Grass verge at the centre of the village.



Figure 20: Key open spaces @ 1:2,500



The maps above and below show key elements in the Marske Conservation Area which physically define space, such as prominent building elevations, open spaces and focal points.

Spaces are predominantly enclosed by stone walls, both dry and wet laid, which are a common feature both in Marske and the wider Yorkshire Dales region. The wall of Marske Hall's former walled garden provides a strong boundary at the southern end of the main road.

Figure 21: Example of stone walling along Cat Bank.



Figure 22: Example of stone walling at the centre of the village.



Figure 23: Example of stone walling along School Lane.



Prominent building elevations also create a sense of enclosure, or terminate views within the village, such as the row of terraced cottages which includes Old Post Office Cottage, and the barn at Home Farm, as well as the row of houses along Church Lane.

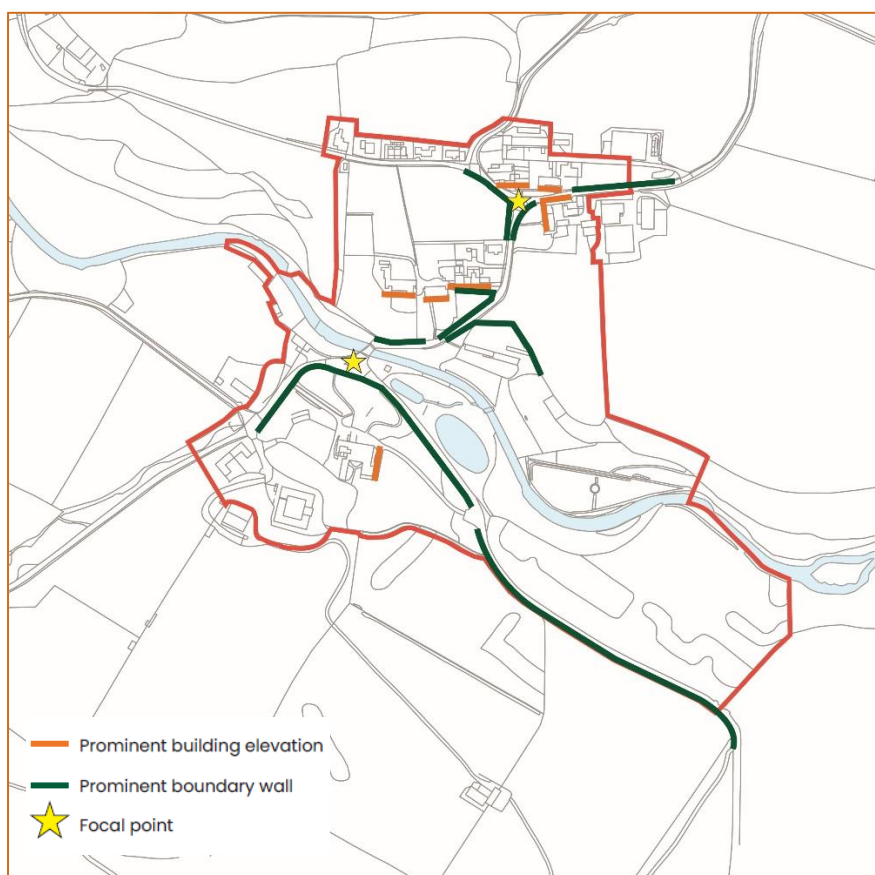
Figure 24: View of the row of terraced cottages which includes Old Post Office Cottage.



Figure 25: View of the row of houses along Church Lane.



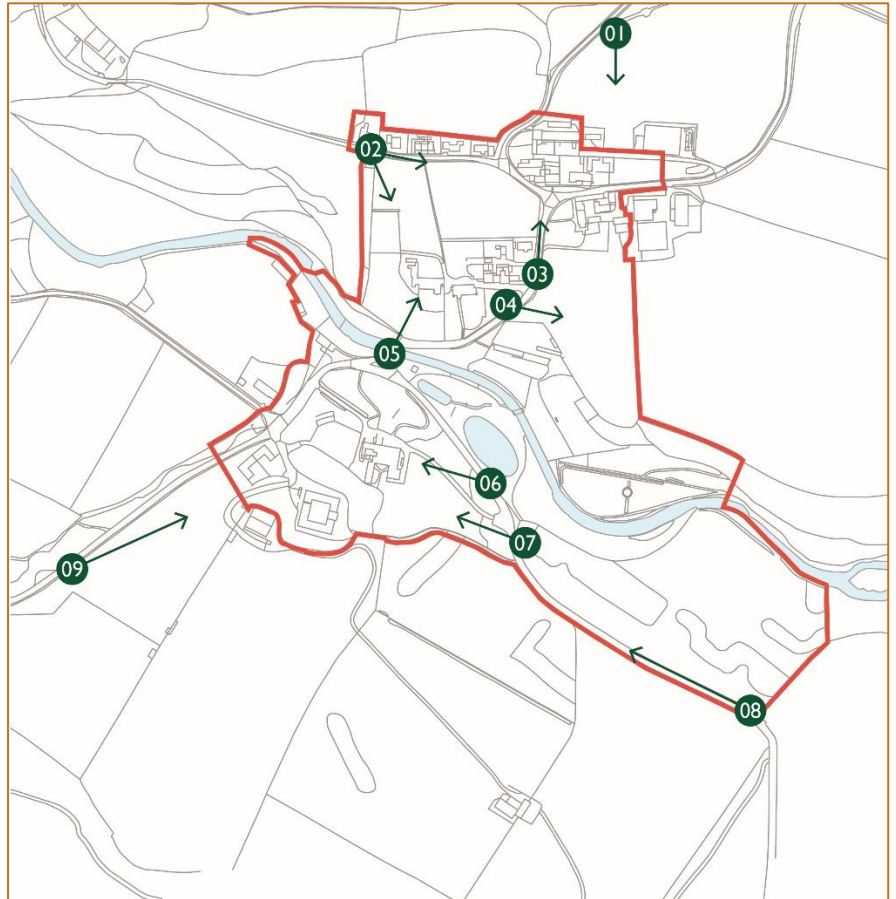
Figure 26: Definition of spaces
@ 1:2,500



b) Key Views and Vistas

The fine landscape setting and well-kept historic environment provide a communal value by attracting walkers and visitors into the conservation area and providing a high-quality place to live for residents, which is part of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area (see 3.0). However, the landscape can only be appreciated if views exist that embrace it, as is the case with Marske. The map below (figure 27) identifies important views into, out of and within the conservation area, as well as focal points such as landmark structures or open or enclosed spaces that draw the eye.

Figure 27: Key views @ 1:2,500



(1) This view from the north, part way up Cordilleras Lane, takes in a panoramic view of the village from higher ground, with Applegarth Scar framing the landscape to the east and the rise of Cat Bank to the south, with the village nestled in the dale below. The grade II listed Gothic Barn is also visible on the opposing side of the dale from this view.

Figure 28: Key view 1, Applegarth Scar is located just out of frame to the left



(2) This panoramic view from the western end of School Terrace takes in the paddocks to the rear of the Old Rectory and a glimpse view of the

church's bellcote, which is one of very few views of any part of the church outside of its immediate churchyard. It also includes an open view into the village centre, to the junction where the main road and Cordilleras Lane meet. The electricity pole features heavily in the foreground of this view and detracts from it.

Figure 29: View 2 looking south towards the rear elevation of the Old Rectory.



Figure 30: View 2 looking east over village paddocks towards the centre of the village.



(3) This view looks north from the churchyard along the main road, and is terminated by the row of three cottages, which are positive contributors within the conservation area. The view is channelled by dense hedgerows and stone boundary walls.

Figure 31: View 3 looking north along the main road, channelled by stone boundary walls and dense hedgerows



(4) View 4 looks from the churchyard to the eastern edge of the conservation area, across the garden and orchard associated with properties on Church Lane towards Applegarth Scar. It takes in the boundary wall of the former walled garden of Marske Hall and the belt of trees along Marske Beck. The otherwise clear view is disrupted by electricity poles and wires crossing the open fields.

Figure 32: View 4 from the churchyard looking east towards Applegarth Scar



(5) View 5 is a direct view of the Old Rectory (grade II listed) from Marske Bridge (grade II listed), which is a landmark building when approaching the village from the south. There is also a glimpsed view of the Church of St Edmund, although it is obscured by mature tree cover in the spring and summer months.

Figure 33: View 5, of the Old Rectory from Marske Bridge, with the Church of St Edmund just visible through the trees to the east



(6) View 6 is an unfolding, short range view of the principal elevation of Marske Hall, when viewed from the roadway along Cat Bank. The Hall emerges from around dense shrubbery and above the retaining boundary stone wall, and the upper two floors are visible from its elevated position.

Figure 34: The principal elevation of Marske Hall, viewed from the roadway along Cat Bank



(7) View 7 is an additional view of Marske Hall, this time a glimpsed view from its entrance gates on Cat Bank. The pedimented ashlar gateway frames the driveway and manicured lawns which lead to the hall's principal elevation.

Figure 35: Entrance gates to Marske Hall, framing a glimpsed view of its lawns and principal elevation



(8) View 8 takes in the meandering Cat Bank, bounded by stone walling, and looks west to include a long-range view of Marske Hall and Stables. The secluded nature of Marske can be appreciated from this view, as the village is almost invisible, nestled further into the valley behind mature tree cover, which provides a dense screen even in the winter months. It is also one of few views that is not impeded by electricity poles.

Figure 36: View 8 looking west along Cat Bank with long range views of Marske Hall and Stables



(9) View 9 looks northwards towards the village, from elevated ground at Hard Stiles, which is outside the conservation area boundary. The wide and open view provides important landscape context for the village, highlighting its location along the dale floor, enclosed by Marske Moor to the north.

Figure 37: View 9 looking towards the conservation area and Marske Moor from Hard Stiles



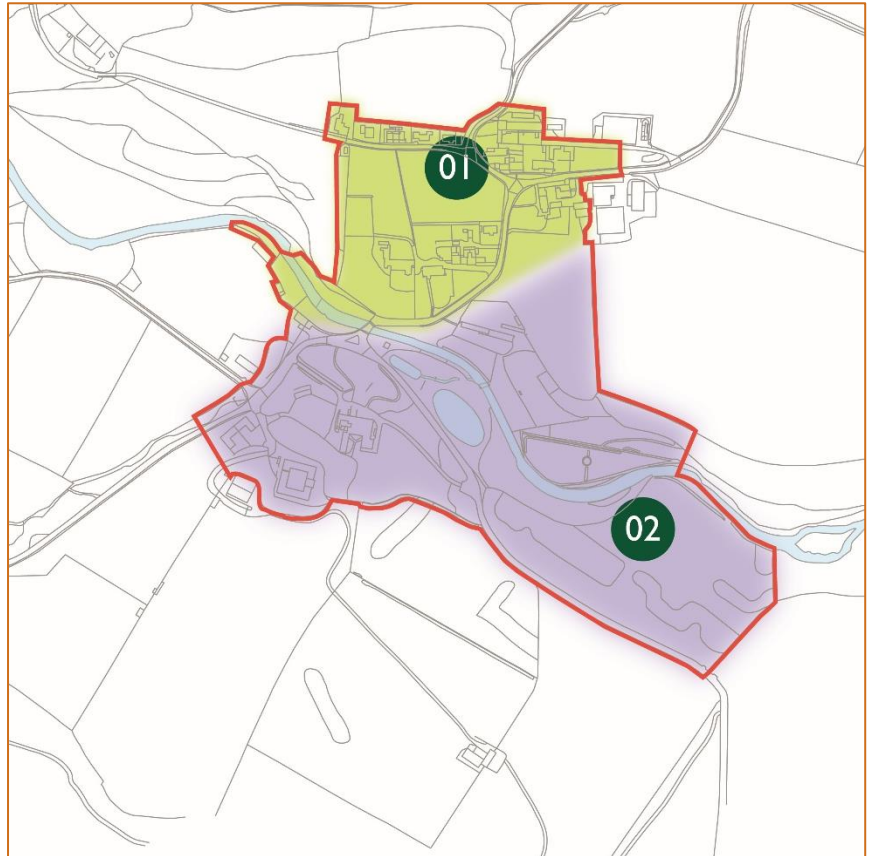
4.4 Character Analysis

This section is key to the appraisal. It considers the character of the Marske Conservation Area: its different character zones, land uses, buildings and other heritage assets, traditional materials, local details and the public realm, biodiversity, as well as its general condition.

a) Definition of Character Zones

Following the spatial analysis, the Marske Conservation Area can be divided into two distinct character zones (**figure 38**), **Marske Village (1)** and **Marske Hall and grounds (2)**, which are described in more detail below.

Figure 38: Character zones @ 1:2,500



Zone 1, Marske Village: Much of this zone has been designated as part of the 1995 conservation area within NYC jurisdiction, apart from Home Farm which is on the eastern side of the main road and is within the YDNP. It comprises the core of the village, with buildings aligned generally facing the main road, School Lane and Cordilleras Lane. Building density is highest in this zone which historically contained village services such as a post office, school and public house, although all have now closed and been converted to residential use. The area features 18th century farmhouses and ancillary buildings, some of which have been converted to residential use, and a mix of later farm structures. There is a limited number of 20th century residential developments along School Lane. This zone also includes the Church of St Edmund, its churchyard and the adjacent Old Rectory, two key listed buildings in the village. The ground rises to the north towards Marske Moor and descends southwards towards Marske Beck and the valley floor.

Zone 2 Marske Hall and grounds: This area is located around Marske Hall and its recently converted stables and has a more open character. Other buildings in this zone are the associated stables, walled garden, kennel and former sawmill. It features the immediate gardens of the Hall, including water garden, lawns and lime tree avenue, but is dominated by large open fields. To the east of Cat Bank, the ground gently falls away towards the River Swale and rises to the west towards the former deer park associated with the hall, now used for forestry and agriculture.

b) Activity and Prevailing or Former Uses and Their Influence on Plan Form and Buildings

Today Marske retains a strong agricultural character, with two working farms in the village core (Temperance Farm and Manor House Farm). Other buildings are largely residential, with the exception of the parish church, agricultural buildings and holiday apartments in the recently converted Marske Stables.

As Marske has been an estate village for much of its history, the Huttons of Marske Hall had a significant role in the village's development. The 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries saw generations of Huttons enhance the village with new or renewed farmhouses and cottages, as well as improvements to the Church of St Edmund. As a result, some buildings feature inscribed initials and inlaid sundials (see 4.4 d). Sale of Marske Hall and the wider estate in the mid-20th century entailed the most noticeable changes of use in more recent times, as it resulted in the subdivision of the Hall into a number of apartments. It also left the stables without a use, although these were later part purchased by the local community for use as a village hall, and more recently (2020s) converted into holiday apartments.

A relatively stable population of around 260 in the 19th century resulted in a number of different building uses, including a post office, police house, blacksmiths and the Dormouse Pub (later the Temperance Hotel and now Temperance Farm). The village's only school was opened in 1841 by John Hutton IV, but closed just over a century later in the 1960s. Likely due to population contraction in the 20th century and the provision of more modern services elsewhere, all of these former uses are now gone, and the prevailing building use is residential, either purpose built or converted from agricultural and other buildings.

The strong farming economy and picturesque location in the national park has, however, meant that Marske remains a desirable place to live and holiday, particularly with increasing opportunities to work from home.

c) Quality of Buildings and Their Contribution to the Area

Overview. The great majority of buildings in the conservation area were not designed by architects, which is referred to as vernacular architecture, as opposed to polite architecture. These buildings are characterised by the local Yoredale sandstone and architectural influences of the late 18th and 19th centuries, when many properties in the village core were built or altered.

Marske's attractive vernacular buildings, including its traditional farm buildings, contribute strongly to the special historic and architectural interest of the Marske Conservation Area. Marske Hall and its associated buildings add additional interest due to their historical associations and contrasting polite architectural styling (see 3.0).

Zone 1. Buildings in the village core generally date to the 18th and 19th centuries and are of one or two storeys in height. They are a mix of cottages and farmhouses, with associated agricultural buildings. There is a strong vernacular tradition, but there are some examples of more polite architectural styling, such as at the Old Rectory, Marske Lodge and Manor Farm, which indicate that they historically had a higher status in the village.

Buildings are largely arranged in a linear fashion, for example at School Lane, Church Lane and Manor Farm/Temperance Farm, but rooflines stagger as the land rises towards Marske Bank, emphasising the topography of the village. Coal, or possibly wood, was the main way of heating houses for centuries, and as such, most houses retain chimney stacks, often on gable ends, which are a prominent feature of the local roofscape.

There is a small number of 20th century residential properties along School Lane which have used some local architectural detailing in their materiality, but noticeably differ from the prevailing aesthetic.

Window and door surrounds are generally plain in style, with simple ashlar sills and lintels. There are a limited number of surviving historic timber windows, and their replacements vary greatly in quality. There are a handful of modern but traditionally styled sashes which retain the special character of the buildings, but there are many examples of modern uPVC windows and doors, which detract from the aesthetic value of properties.

Zone 2. The buildings in character zone 2 are limited to Marske Hall and its stables, sawmill, kennels and associated farm buildings. It also includes the old greenhouses, and walls associated with the former walled garden of Marske Hall, to the north of Marske Beck. They have important group value, illustrating the history and development of the Marske estate. They also provide strong aesthetic value in their mixture of 18th century neo-classical and 19th century Victorian Gothic architectural influences. However, the material palette reflects that of the wider conservation area and ties the higher status buildings into the local context.

Most buildings in this zone have been converted from their original uses, but changes generally appear to be of a high-quality and have provided new uses for previously vacant structures.

Listed buildings. Listed buildings are *buildings of special architectural or historic interest* designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and are formally listed on the National Heritage List for England maintained by Historic England. There are over 2,100 listed buildings in the National Park. Details of all listed buildings can be found in the Authority's Historic Environment Record and on the 'National Heritage List for England' website. The designation protects the inside as well as the outside of a listed structure, even though interiors are not always featured in the list description. Furthermore, structures fixed to it or within the curtilage of a listed building and pre-dating 1948, such as boundary walls, outbuildings, enclosures and gates, are also protected by the listing.

The Marske Conservation Area contains 11 listed buildings, (see 4.4.d). None of them are currently included on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register, however, the YDNPA keeps its own at-risk register which is updated every five years, which currently identifies Marske Hall Gateway and Kennels as "vulnerable".

This section describes the appearance and condition of the 11 listed buildings within the Marske Conservation Area in alphabetic order. Their locations are marked on the map on page 43. The descriptions in the following paragraphs are based on the list entries, unless stated otherwise.

Church of St Edmund King and Martyr, grade II* listed –

Figure 39: Church of St Edmund



- Parish church with 12th century origins and alterations/additions in 17th and early 19th centuries
- The 17th and 19th century works are attributed to the Hutton family.
- Sandstone rubble construction with render to north and west and flat tone slate roof. Stepped buttress; crenelated parapet; flat roof; ashlar coping to right with gable cross
- Nave of three bays with north aisle, west bellcote, south porch and two-bay chancel with north aisle.
- Norman doorway within porch, southern elevation has pair of 2-light windows of 1683, that have inscription "IOHN HUTTON SQVIR", and sundial above.
- Interior has arcading to nave and chancel and rare surviving early Victorian box pews.
- Current condition is good, although appears to be suffering from water ingress due to inappropriate render to parts of the exterior.

Cross base approximately 500mm west of porch of Church of St Edmund King and Martyr, grade II listed –

Figure 40: Cross base to the west of church porch



- Base of cross in ashlar sandstone. The listing description does not accurately illustrate the current location of the monument which is positioned to the west of the south porch.
- Likely 16th century date.
- Square in plan with broached corners. On top is a shaft and cross inscribed as a First World War Memorial which the listing description states is not of special interest.
- Group value with Church of St Edmund.
- Current condition is good.

Farm buildings approximately 75 metres north-west of Marske Hall, grade II listed –

Figure 41: Farm buildings approximately 75 metres north-west of Marske Hall



- Farm buildings of an early-19th century date. Built for the Hutton family of nearby Marske Hall.
- Sandstone rubble construction with stone slate roofs. U-shaped plan and single storey. Main range has two wide doorways flanked by windows. Left and right wings project south-east, with arched openings.
- The building was listed for group value with Marske Stables.
- Current condition is very good. The building has recently been renovated (2023) for use as holiday cottages and has had new windows and glazed doors installed, with decorative tracery detail.

Figure 42: Gateway at Marske Hall



- Ashlar sandstone gateway with wrought-iron gates, constructed circa 1836.
- Double gates to carriage drive, flanked by single pedestrian gates, all with square bars, with spear finials to carriage gates, all with interlocking circles in low mid rail and adjoining circles in high mid rail. Pedestrian gates within round-arched openings with banded rustication to pilasters with impostes and open pediments.
- Erected when the carriage drive through an arcade of lime trees was interrupted by a new road linking Marske with the Richmond-Reeth turnpike road, authorized in 1836.
- Group value with Marske Hall and estate.
- Current condition is good.

Kennels, grade II listed –

Figure 43: Kennels to rear of Marske Hall, viewed from the driveway of Stables



- Kennel building within grounds of Marske Hall, now disused.
- Constructed in the early 19th century for the Hutton family.
- Sandstone rubble construction with ashlar dressings and stone slate hipped roof.
- Single storey, built on a slight curve. bays have round-arched doorways, with 6-panel doors or sections of them, with ashlar surrounds with impostes and open ironwork fanlights. The windows are sashes in segmental-arched ashlar surrounds. Corniced ashlar stack between fifth and sixth openings.
- Group value with Marske Hall and estate.
- Condition is currently poor but planning permission and listed building consent applications for conversion to a dwellinghouse were lodged in 2023.

Marske Bridge, grade II listed –

Figure 44: Marske Bridge

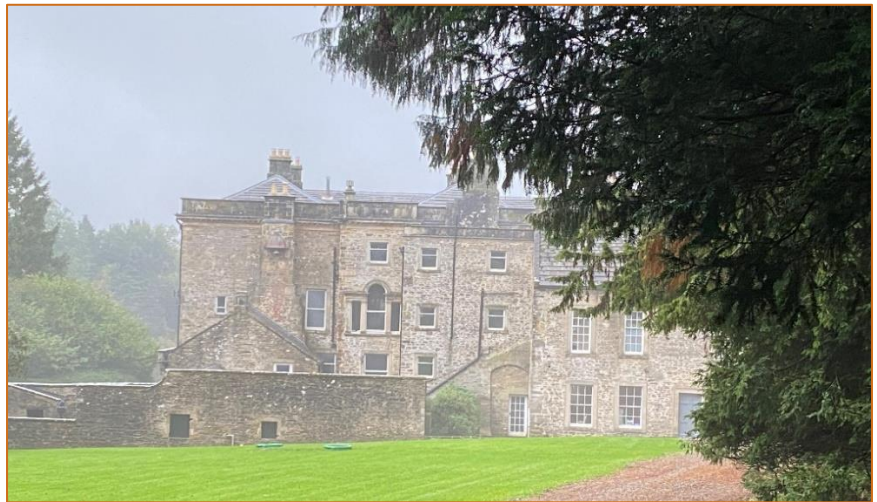


- Bridge of 15th century date, widened upstream in the mid to late 19th century.
- Single segmental arch in sandstone ashlar.
- Downstream elevation: chamfered arch with hoodmould, which cuts into band below later parapet, the ends of which are splayed on corbelled abutments so widening the plan area of the road. Upstream elevation: chamfered rusticated voussoirs to arch which is flanked by pilaster buttresses; deeply-projecting torus band below parapet which is of smooth ashlar. Both parapets have segmental coping.
- Current condition is fair.

Figure 45: Principal elevation of Marske Hall



Figure 47: Rear elevation of Marske Hall



- Country house, now divided into flats.
- Late 16th or early 17th century origins, remodelled and extended c1735, and with later alterations, for the Hutton family.
- Coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings, stone slate roofs. Irregular plan. Main L-shaped house of 3 storeys and basement, 2:5 bays, with 2-storey rear wing. Main house, to right: ashlar plinth; flush quoins to right. In front of central bay, external staircase with stone balusters, the central panel projecting slightly, rusticated, containing a niche and with Vitruvian scroll on string; central bay of rusticated ashlar, and with ground-floor part-glazed leaved doors in architrave with tripartite keystone in doorcase of unfluted Ionic engaged columns with entablature and broken pediment; first-floor Ionic Venetian window with central tripartite keystone; second-floor sash window in architrave. Sash windows in ashlar architraves, smaller on second floor, with tripartite keystones on ground and first floors. Modillion cornice. Ashlar parapet with panelled intervals marking bays, and with half balusters over central bay. Roof hipped to right. Ashlar stacks rise from behind first range of main roof. Wing to left projects forward and is probably an 18th century addition: ashlar plinth; chamfered rusticated ashlar quoins; windows, cornice and parapet as before; hipped roof.

- The Hall was converted into apartments in the late 20th century and has recently undergone renovation works. Current condition appears good from the exterior.

Rookby Memorial approximately 20 metres south of Church of St Edmund King and Martyr, grade II listed –

- Tombstone of c.1771 date.
- Ashlar sandstone, a stone with rounded centre top and incised edge. Inscription commemorates two brothers, William and Joseph Rookby, who were drowned in Clappgate Beck on 16 November 1771 aged 37 and 33 respectively.
- The listing description notes that the memorial is included for historical interest as the River Swale and its tributaries rise very swiftly after isolated storms, and down the centuries have tragically claimed many lives.
- Group value with Church of St Edmund.
- Current condition is fair.

Figure 47: Marske Stables



- Former stables for race horses and carriage horses, with coach-house, constructed 1741.
- Designed by Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham Hall, for John Hutton, of Marske Hall.
- Quadrangular plan of two storeys. Principal elevation is 3:1:3 bays and central bay projects slightly.
- Coursed sandstone rubble, ashlar plinth, and walling up to impost level. Ashlar projecting quoins at ends and to central bay.
- Ground floor has round-arched openings, that in central bay open and with Gibbs surround, the others each with ashlar architrave with tripartite keystone, and continuous impost band, and with recessed ashlar panel. First floor has eared ashlar architraves with sill brackets. Cornice band, moulded in centre bay. Roof hipped at ends and also over central bay, which supports chamfered rusticated ashlar clock tower with cornice, surmounted by 19th century cupola with lead roof and weather-vane. Entrances to stables and cobbled courtyard from inside central archway.
- Group value with Marske Hall and estate.
- The stables building has recently undergone extensive renovations (2023) to create a series of holiday apartments and cottages. Building is currently in very good condition as a result.

The Old Rectory, grade II listed –

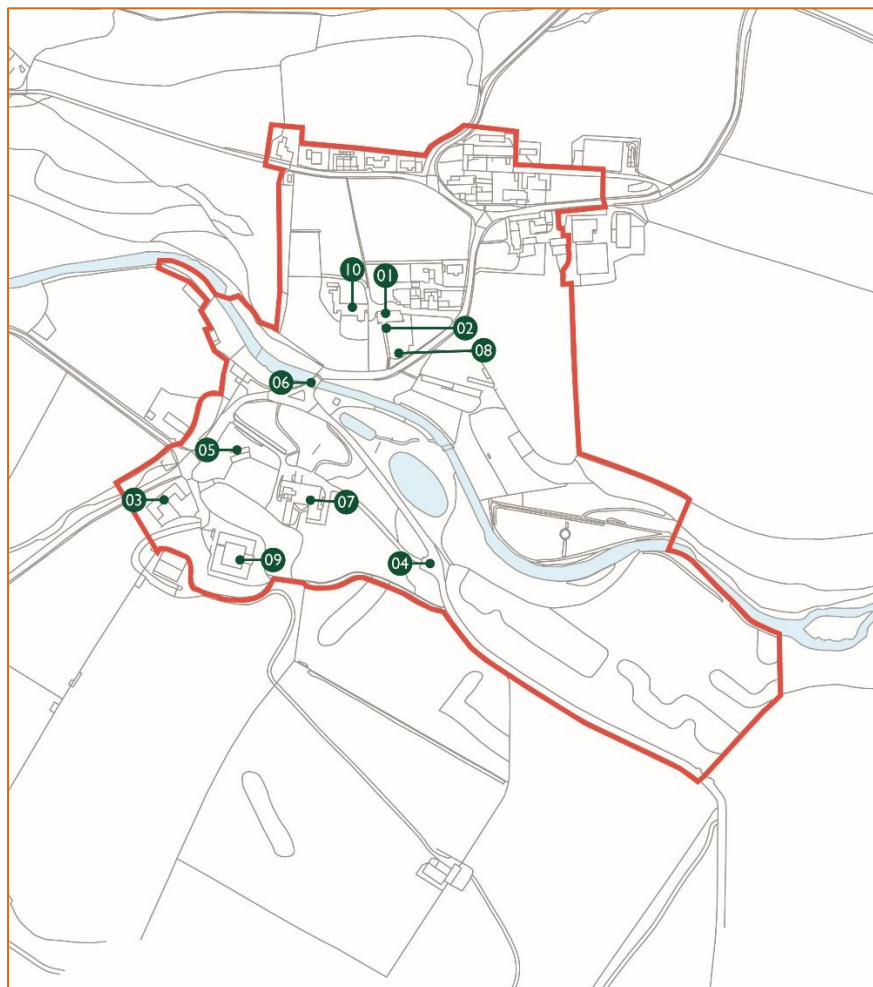
Figure 48: The Old Rectory



- Former parsonage, now a private residence. Constructed in 1753 for John Hutton of Marske, with later additions.
- Coursed rubble sandstone over two storeys with stone slate roofs.
- Main house to centre has quoins to left. Plain ashlar surrounds to windows and door. Eaves band. Shaped kneeler and ashlar coping to left. End stack to left. Lower bay to left, with quoins to left and a 4-pane sash window on each floor. To the right is an early 19th century addition, projecting forward, with quoins to left, canted bay window on ground floor, 4-pane sashes above; ashlar coping, brick end stacks.
- The listing description notes that the Marske Parish Registers record that the Parsonage House was built in 1753 at a cost of £135. The addition to the right was built by the occupying curate, Mr Hicks, to accommodate boarders whom he taught preparatory to their entering Richmond School whose headmaster, Rev James Tate, was also Rector of Marske 1808- 1833. (L P Wenham, The History of Richmond School, (1958), fn p 74.)
- Condition of the building is good, and has recently undergone sensitive roof repairs.

Figure 49: Listed buildings @ 1:2,500

- 1) Church of St Edmund King and Martyr – Grade II* listed
- 2) Cross base approximately 500mm west of porch of Church of St Edmund King and Martyr, grade II listed
- 3) Farm buildings approximately 75 metres north-west of Marske Hall, grade II listed
- 4) Gateway at Marske Hall – grade II listed
- 5) Kennels, grade II listed
- 6) Marske Bridge – grade II listed
- 7) Marske Hall – grade II* listed
- 8) Rookby Memorial approximately 20 metres south of Church of St Edmund King and Martyr, grade II listed
- 9) Stables and Coach house at Marske Hall – grade II listed
- 10) The Old Rectory – grade II listed



Local listing. Structures that are not nationally listed but are significant may receive some protection by being designated as locally listed buildings. *Local heritage listing is a means for a community and a local authority to jointly identify heritage assets that are valued as distinctive elements of the local historic environment*¹. Whilst local listing provides no additional planning controls, the fact that a building or site is on a local list means that its conservation as a heritage asset is an objective of the NPPF and a material consideration when determining the outcome of a planning application (NPPF, paragraph 17)².

If such a list was prepared for the Marske Conservation Area, it would need to include heritage structures that contribute positively to the special character or appearance and comply with some of the following selection attributes³:

- Age
- Rarity
- Aesthetic value
- Group value
- Evidential value
- Historic association
- Archaeological interest
- Designed landscape
- Landmark status
- Social and communal value

The following buildings are only a few examples of structures that make a particular positive contribution to the conservation area which should be

¹ Historic England 2016b, 3.
² *ibid*, 4.
³ *ibid*, 9.

considered for inclusion on a local list. Their locations are marked on the map in **Figure 82**.

Home Farm. An 18th century farmstead with likely earlier origins. Main farmhouse of a vernacular style has six irregular bays and two storeys, coursed rubble construction, stone slate gabled roof and three chimney stacks. Windows have plain stone sills and flat lintels with traditional style windows. Although no longer part of a working farm, the building holds historical and aesthetic value, as well as communal value as a prominent building in the village for centuries.

Figure 50: Home Farm



Manor House Farm. An 18th century improved farmhouse in a more polite architectural style. Coursed rubble construction of two storeys and four bays, with projecting westernmost wing. Quoin detail and stone slate hipped roof. Ashlar window and door surrounds features diagonal carved pattern. Traditional style modern windows and doors. The building has historical value through its attribution to Hutton family of Marske Hall identified by a signature wall mounted sundial, although initials are very worn. The property also holds aesthetic value as a classically influenced 18th century farmhouse.

Figure 51: Manor House Farm



Temperance Farm and Old Post Office Cottage. 18th century row of cottages (west) and farmhouse (east, formerly the Dormouse Pub and later the Temperance Hotel). Coursed rubble construction with quoin detail, plain ashlar sills and flat lintels to windows and doors. Stone slate hipped roof. Traditional style, but modern windows and doors. The row holds strong historical value through its changing uses. Old Post Office Cottage (shown with yellow arrow below) has scarring to its frontage where a former shopfront was removed and infilled. Temperance Farm comprises the eastern section of the row.

Figure 52: Temperance Farm and Old Post Office Cottage. Scarring of former shopfront highlighted by arrow



Cart stop stones outside Home Farm. Two projecting stone blocks outside the boundary wall of Home Farm, similar in shape and size to a milestone. Supposedly used as supports for carts to allow packhorses to rest.

Figure 53: Cart stop stone



Old Smithy, School Lane/Cordilleras Lane. An early 20th century former smithy, possibly rebuilt on the site of an earlier smithy.

Single storey, coursed rubble construction with ashlar quoins and carved kneelers beneath stone slate gabled roof. The small building has aesthetic value in its architectural detailing, which includes gable finials and a decorative hoodmould with keystone. The keystone reads JTDH 1907, referring to John Timothy D'Arcy Hutton II, and above is another sundial which may have been repurposed from an earlier building.

Figure 54: Old Smithy



School Terrace. A row of three late 19th century cottages in an Arts and Crafts style. Coursed rubble construction with ashlar quoins and windows surrounds. Decorative white painted barge boards beneath a slate gabled roof. Modern uPVC windows and doors. The cottages have undergone some modern alterations, including window and door replacement, small extensions but still retain a pleasant aesthetic.

Figure 55: School Terrace



The Old School. Constructed in 1841 by the Hutton family as the village school. Single storey, coursed rubble construction, large ashlar window opening to gable end with carved hoodmould. Three four-centred arched windows to southern elevation with carved hoodmoulds. Now empty bellcote to eastern gable end. The building holds strong historical and communal value through its purpose as the village school, which was still in used within living memory, only closing in 1961. The old school house has recently undergone a scheme of renovation for residential use, which has included the introduction of a tall stove flue and uPVC windows.

Figure 56: The Old School



Folly in garden of Marske Hall. An 19th century arcaded folly set within the garden area of Marske Hall. While not accessible by the public, the structure holds historical and architectural value in its illustration of the development of Marske Hall and landscape garden fashions of the 19th century.

Figure 57: Folly in the garden of Marske Hall



Properties along Church Lane, including Yew Tree Cottage and Marske Lodge. A group of fine cottages and houses dating from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. Set over two storeys with a mixture of coursed rubble and ashlar construction and all with stone slate roofs. Yew Tree Cottage and Marske Lodge bookend the row. Yew Tree Cottage has particular aesthetic value in its gabled dormers, which are an unusual feature within the village. Marske Lodge has aesthetic value in its more polite architectural style, signalling a higher status building, and decorative timber barge boards.

Figure 58: Properties along Church Lane, viewed from the churchyard



Figure 59: Properties along Church Lane, viewed from the main road



The residents of Marske and other consultees are invited to suggest other heritage assets they think should be included on a local list. If you have any suggestions please phone 0300 456 0030 or send an email to herinfo@yorkshiredales.org.uk, and give appropriate reasons, evidence or references for your nomination(s).

d) Traditional Building Materials, Local Details and the Public Realm

Historic features including traditional building materials, local details, as well as features and surfaces within the public realm provide evidential, aesthetic and historic value which is part of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area (see 3.0). They can contribute positively to the significance of a conservation area as they have the potential of providing characteristic elements to the buildings and their setting, particularly when well-kept and in good condition. Likewise, inappropriate materials, surfaces and street furniture as well as lost or altered details will have a detrimental effect to some extent and, in extreme cases, even put the whole conservation area at risk.

Traditional materials. In Marske, the main construction material is sandstone derived from the Yoredale rocks which predominate here. It is used for building walls, boundary walls and, in a few places, ground surfaces (cobbles). Newer properties are mainly in sandstone, although diverge from the otherwise consistent building material palette, introducing a warmer sandstone and modern window designs, although they all appear to use stone slate roofing, as is seen throughout the rest of the village. Red brick is rare in the Yorkshire Dales, but is found in a few instances in the conservation area, in an archway to an outbuilding, chimney stacks at the Old Rectory and in part of the Marske Hall boundary wall, likely due to its proximity to Richmond and the outskirts of the Dales where the material is more prominent.

In the past, lime mortar was used for the pointing of the masonry joints, the mortar flush with the stonework. Unfortunately, during the twentieth century masonry was often repointed in inappropriate cement mortar which is destructive to the stonework, while joints are sometimes recessed, accelerating the erosion of the stone. Timber was used for traditional windows and doors, with the former often painted white. Iron is sometimes used for gates and railings.

Overall, the traditional building materials found in Marske are typical for a Dales village. The textures are rough and the main colour is a soft grey. The whole ensemble presents a natural image, one that helps the village blend with and merge into the surrounding landscape.

Local details. These can be divided into two categories: those that are fairly common features and thus typical characteristics within the conservation area and/or the Yorkshire Dales, and those that are unusual and unique features. Both make a vital contribution to local distinctiveness.

The Marske Conservation Area has the following common features of local interest:

- Different styles of drystone walling, incorporating a variety of coping stone, such as large triangular ones (**Figure 61**)
- 18th and 19th century plain ashlar window sills and lintels.
- Quoin detailing to corners of properties (**Figure 62**)
- Stone wall boundaries around private gardens, wrought iron or timber gates
- External stone stair at Home Farm (**Figure 63**)
- Sandstone gravestones within the churchyard (**Figure 63**)

Figure 60: Different styles of coping stones



Figure 61: Examples of quoin detailing to corners of properties

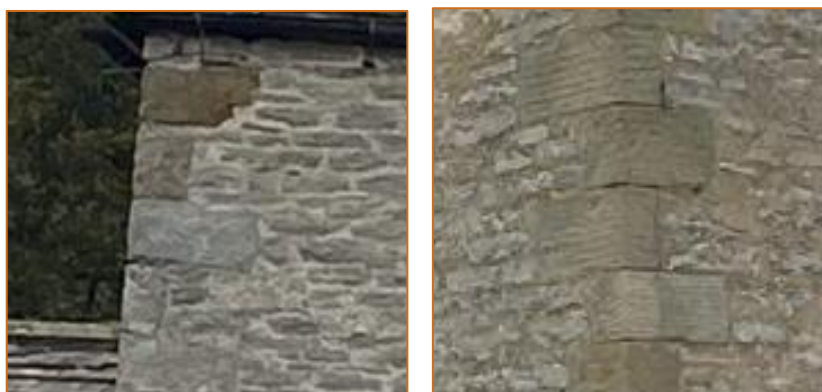
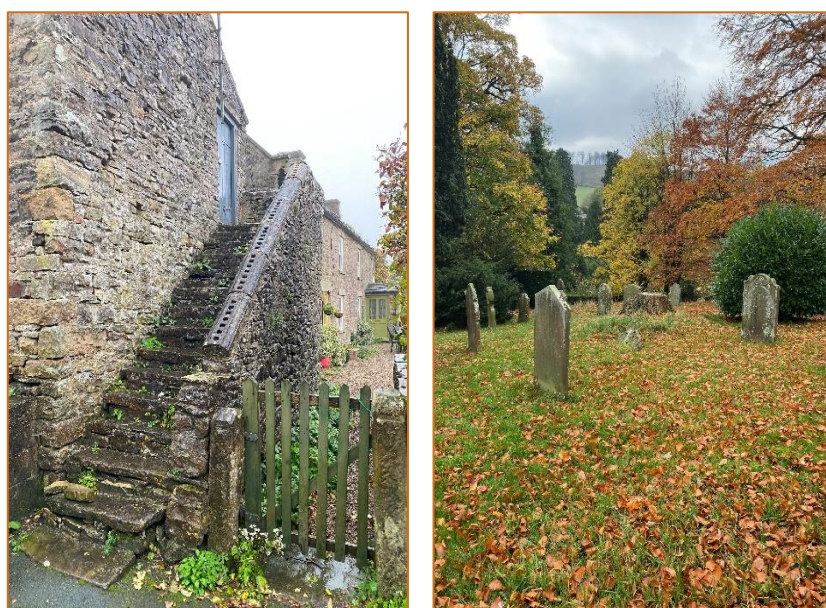


Figure 62: External stone stair at Home Farm (left), sandstone gravestones in the churchyard (right)



The Marske Conservation Areas also has the following more unusual features of local interest:

- 18th century sundial and initial stones set on a number of properties constructed by the Hutton family (**Figure 64**).
- Two cart rest stones
- Clock Tower at Marske Stables
- Carved kneeler stones to gable ends (**Figure 65**)
- Weathervane (Yew Tree Cottage)
- Memorial alcove and bench in commemoration of Mr George Shaw, owner of Marske Hall 1951-1966

Figure 63: Examples of wall-mounted sundials



Figure 64: Examples of carved kneelers to gable ends

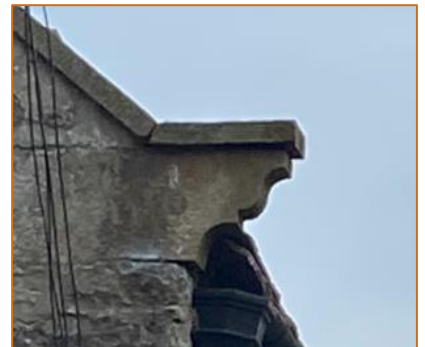
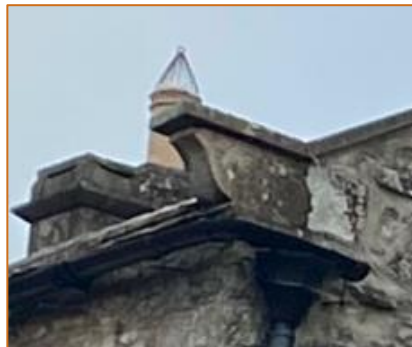


Figure 65: Weathervane (left) and clock tower at Marske Stables (right)



Public realm. The Marske Conservation Area has the following features and surfaces within the public realm which contribute to local distinctiveness:

- Some surviving cobbled gutter along Cat Bank, outside the gates to Marske Hall (**Figure 67**)
- Surviving cobbled surfaces to the front of Manor House Farm and Temperance Farm farmhouses (**Figure 68**)
- Historic road sign with direction to Richmond
- Marske Bridge, with built in stone step-through stile and steps descending to riverside woodland footpath (**Figure 69**)

Stone cobbles would historically have been a prominent surfacing material, particularly to courtyards and forecourts to the front of buildings. Unfortunately, they are a dwindling sight in the Yorkshire Dales, so those surviving in Marske make a special contribution the character of conservation area.

Figure 66: Surviving cobbled gutter along Cat Bank, outside the gates of Marske Hall



Figure 67: Surviving cobbled surface to the front of Manor House Farm



Figure 68: Stone steps descending from Marske Bridge to footpath



e) Contribution Made to the Character of the Area by Green Spaces and Its Biodiversity Value

Parks and gardens. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the conservation area, but the designed landscape surrounding Marske Hall has important historic and aesthetic value. The extent of the immediate gardens remains largely legible in the landscape, along the banks of Marske Beck, and include a lime avenue, ponds and follies, and a walled garden.

Trees. Trees make a significant contribution to the special character and appearance of the conservation area. As such, there are a number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) designated in both the YDNPA⁴ and NYC⁵ areas.

Many of the large trees in the village today were planted by John Hutton IV in the early 19th century. As a result, the tree cover, which features large oaks and beeches, in the conservation area is more reminiscent of a designed parkland landscape, than of the wilder wider Yorkshire Dales.

The wooded belt along Marske Beck has a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees, which provides a continual burst of green all year round, and feature in many views to and from the conservation area. It creates a dense woodland feel along the public footpath which runs westwards beside the northern riverbank.

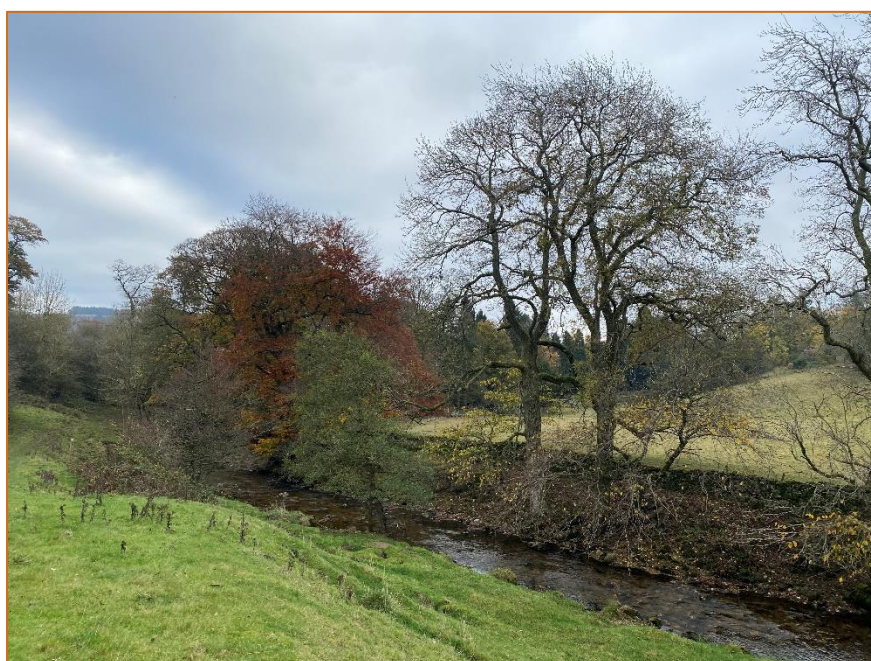
⁴<https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/park-authority/living-and-working/trees-and-woodlands/protected-trees/>

⁵<https://richmondshire.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6348cb41b8ab484c9e1c775a8901c2cc>

Figure 69: Trees and vegetation along Marske Beck near Marske Bridge



Figure 70: Trees and vegetation further west along Marske Beck



Ornamental coniferous species, such as redwood and yew are particularly prevalent around Marske Hall, planted as part of the immediate designed landscape. Large examples also feature within the churchyard. The grounds of Marske Hall, and adjacent open fields feature many large specimen trees, oaks, sycamore and limes, which were likely planted in the 19th century.

Figure 71: Large ornamental tree species at the entrance of Marske Hall



Figure 72: Avenue of lime trees



An impressive, large sycamore tree greets visitors at the steps leading up to the entrance gate to the Church of St Edmund, when approached from the southern end of the main road. Its extensive canopy reaches almost all the way across the road.

Part of the garden space associated with the houses along Church Lane is given over to an orchard, with a mixture of mature and younger apple tree species. The corner plot features in many views within the conservation area and contributes to the agricultural character of the village.

Figure 73: Large sycamore tree at the entrance gates of the Church of St Edmund



Figure 74: View looking south along the main road, with apple trees in the foreground to the right, the large sycamore in the background as well as another large specimen coniferous tree within the walled garden



Wildlife. The village is surrounded by large swathes of agricultural land which has been described as 'semi-improved pasture, meaning grazed land with moderate nature conservation interest. However, the wooded areas in and around the village, provides a good habitat for birds and bats.

Marske Beck and the large ponds at Marske Hall also attract more varied wildlife, including populations of frogs, toads and newts. There is also a notable population of White-letter Hairstreak butterflies around Marske, which are dependent on elm trees.

f) Values Attributed by the Local Community and Other Stakeholders

The fine landscape setting and attractive historic environment, which draw walkers and other visitors into Marske and present a desirable place to live and work for permanent residents, provide a communal value which is part of the special interest of the conservation area (see 3.0).

During the period of public consultation for this document, the feedback form asked responders what, in their opinion, are the most positive aspects about Marske. The following list is an overview of those responses and illustrates many valued aspects of the area:

- Close knit community, including farming families
- Strong surviving farming traditions
- The natural and designed landscape
- Specific buildings such as Marske Hall and the Church of St Edmund
- The village's tranquillity
- The number of attractive farmhouses and cottages
- The village's history
- Fine views within and around the conservation area

g) General Condition of the Marske Conservation Area

The Marske Conservation Area is in a good condition as the buildings and public realm are generally well maintained. This makes the village a desirable place to live for residents, providing a communal as well as aesthetic value which is part of the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area (see 3.0). It is clear that the local residents take pride in their buildings and take care to maintain the good condition of the conservation area. Thus, Marske is currently not considered to be a Conservation Area at Risk; however, there are a few negative factors.

Residential buildings in the conservation area all appear to be occupied and largely well cared for, with only a few instances of cosmetic disrepair. All occupied buildings appear to be watertight and feature intact rainwater goods.

The Church of St Edmund has experienced ongoing issues related to water ingress and movement, and its physical fabric has suffered somewhat as a result. The rendered northern elevation facing onto Church Lane appears to be in a poor condition. However, it is noted that the local community are undertaking a project to address issues and repair the church building.

Figure 75: Rendered north elevation of the Church of St Edmund



Negative factors. Features that harm the character or appearance of the area should be encouraged to make way for positive change. Potential opportunities for their management and mitigation are explored in **Part II: Management Plan**. Elements identified as detracting from the special interest of the Marske Conservation Area are as follows:

- uPVC windows in traditional buildings. At the time of research and survey for this appraisal, it was noted that there are a number of white uPVC windows in traditional buildings that detract from their aesthetic value and the overall character of the conservation area. There are, however, some examples of high-quality modern replacement windows (**Figure 77**). Owners of traditional buildings should be encouraged to use appropriate heritage-style timber window units wherever possible, and particularly on those facing the road.
- Vacant agricultural buildings in disrepair. As discussed previously, buildings within the conservation area are generally in good condition. However, at the entrance to the village from the main road, there are a handful of agricultural buildings in a poor state of repair at Manor House Farm that stand out (**Figure 78**). Whilst they are working buildings, they carry a sense of neglect, and repair of the buildings should be encouraged.
- Overhead electricity poles and wires throughout the area. Poles and overhead wiring are visually intrusive in the conservation area (**Figure 79**). There are several in the village core that carry multiple wires and are visually disruptive in key views to and from the conservation area, particularly where they appear in the open landscape.
- Use of cementitious mortar and render on historic buildings and structures. The use of inappropriate cement pointing on traditional buildings and structures has been identified within the area. When an opportunity arises, owners should be encouraged to use materials more appropriate for historic fabric, such as lime-based mortars.
- Damage to, and poor condition of, historic chest tombs in the churchyard. There are instances of recent damage to the lids of highly decorative monuments that have

affected the appearance of the structures themselves and the wider churchyard.

Future development in the village should seek to enhance the conservation area rather than simply preserving the status quo. (see Part II).

Figure 76: Example of high-quality timber window.



Figure 77: Agricultural building in disrepair at Manor House Farm



Figure 78: Fixing point for overhead wires and modern street signage detracting from the ability to appreciate the historic signpost



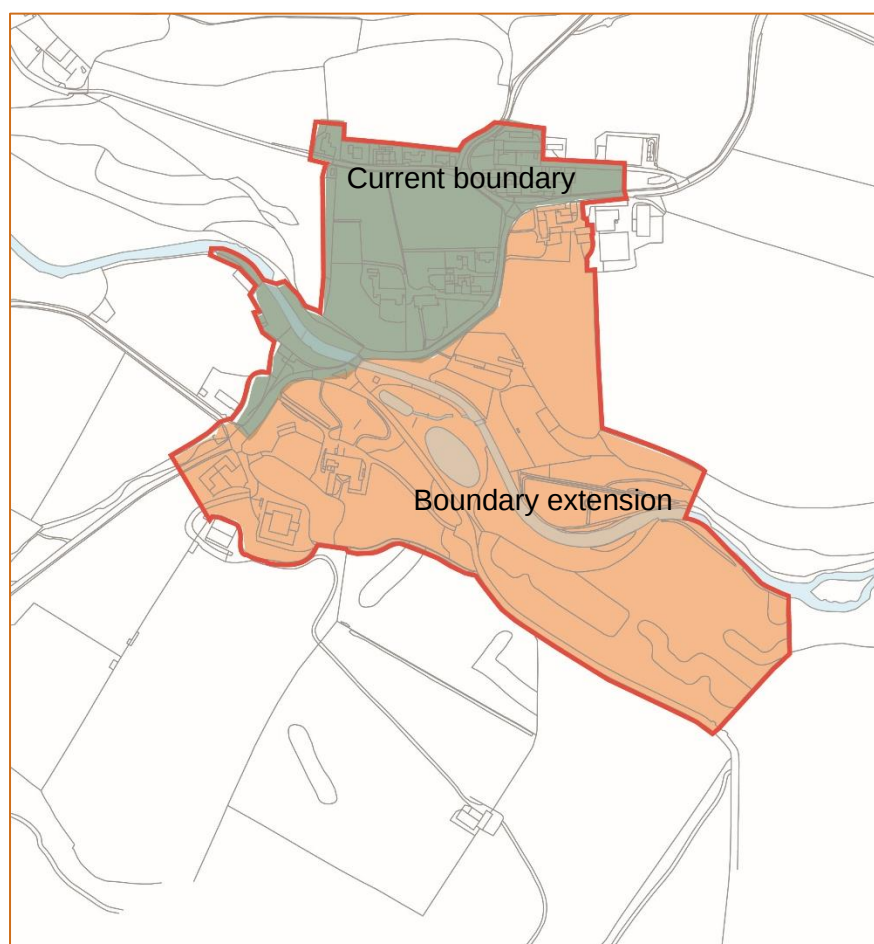
5.0 Boundary Changes

The Parish Council for Marske requested in 2021 that the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) carry out a review of the current Marske Conservation Area, as designated by Richmondshire District Council in 1995, and seek to expand the boundary to include parts of the village within YDNPA jurisdiction. This section discusses how the current boundary of the Marske Conservation Area was amended. As the new proposed boundary included extensions to the current boundary, some of the changes would be the responsibility of North Yorkshire Council as local planning authority.

Pre-consultation: The Authority initially proposed a larger boundary change to the Marske Conservation Area, taking in fields around the Gothic Barn to the south of the village.

Post-consultation: Feedback from consultation demonstrated a lack of local support to include the agricultural fields around the Gothic Barn. The Authority took these comments into consideration and adjusted the boundary extension. The green area shows the extent of the Marske Conservation Area boundary, as existing and solely in North Yorkshire Council jurisdiction. The orange shaded area denotes the proposed additions, to include areas within YDNPA jurisdiction. (Figure 80).

Figure 79: Current and new boundary



The new boundary incorporates Home Farm, specifically the farmhouse and its front garden and five historic agricultural buildings, now associated with another working farm in the village. Home Farm farmhouse has been identified as a positive building in the area as part of this appraisal and the group of farm buildings contribute the agricultural character of Marske. Modern structures and sheds to the east of Home

Farm have not been included so as not to devalue the special character of the conservation area through the inclusion of areas that lack special interest (paragraph 204 of the NPPF).

The field to the immediate south of Home Farm has been included as a review of archaeological and historic map information indicates that there may be evidence of former buildings or enclosures in these fields, which holds strong evidential value and potential to reveal more about the history and development of the village. The boundary line in this field is drawn along an established field boundary, currently marked out with a fence, which historic map evidence shows has existed since at least the 1950s.

Marske Hall, its Stables, and its immediate designed landscape and gardens north and south of Marske Beck have been included. The garden area includes the walled garden, ponds, garden structures, lime avenue and lawns. The area around Marske Hall has been limited to this extent and does not take in more of the former estate, as it remains distinctively legible as estate parkland or designed landscape.

6.0 Community Involvement

¹ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 71(2).

Purpose. Although there is no statutory requirement to consult prior to designation or cancellation of designation, the Authority considers it highly desirable that there should be consultation with local residents, businesses and other local interests such as amenity bodies. It is required by law to publish any proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas, and submit these for consideration to a public meeting ¹. We appreciate that what is valued by the community may add a new perspective to what is considered special by the Authority. The greater the public support and 'ownership' that can be enlisted the more likely it is that property owners are encouraged to take the right sort of action for themselves and that conservation policies succeed.

Public consultation on
www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/conservationarea-appraisals
from 24 February 2025 - 03 April 2025

Scope. As part of the consultation process, a copy of this document was made available on the Authority's website, together with a feedback form. In addition, a printed copy of the report and paper feedback forms were available at the entrance of St Edmunds church. The feedback form had multiple-choice questions, but also some fields that allow more detailed comments, in order to keep it simple to encourage as many people to participate as possible.

The county and parish councils were formally consulted and a public meeting was held at St Edmunds Church on 12 March 2025, which was attended by around thirty residents and parish members.

At the end of the consultation period, the responses were evaluated.

Findings. Altogether, thirty-four responses were received, with almost all being residents of the conservation area or surrounding parish. Responses were a mixture of completed feedback forms, emails and letters.

We would like to thank everybody who took part in the public consultation process. The principal suggestions and issues raised are identified below:

- Concerns regarding amount of traffic and vehicles coming through Marske, inadequate parking spaces, and safety of pedestrians, cyclists and wildlife.
- Concerns regarding excessive tourists visiting, and additional littering/dog fouling, and worrying of livestock.
- Concerns regarding future development pressures, including for renewable energy, housing development.
- Negative impact of wires and poles and excessive road signage.
- Lack of public/visitor facilities (such as toilets, litter bins) and absence of public transport options.
- Suggestion that nearby hamlets/satellite settlements should be included as well, e.g. Clints.
- Archaeological features around village should be protected.
- Divided opinions regarding inclusion of additional farmland within area, concerns regarding additional bureaucracy and planning restrictions, but some residents think the Gothic Barn and surrounding land should be included. Some residents believe National Park protection carries enough weight already.

- The benefits of attracting younger people to stay within the village, and enable jobs and housing to be created for them.
- Concerns about increase in retired, wealthy people coming to the village and increased cost of housing.
- Concerns around increase, and pressures, of holiday lets.
- Suggestion that the current conservation area has not stopped all inappropriate modern developments/alterations.
- Suggestion to include more information about the contribution of farmers and local community.
- Suggestion that drystone walls are featured more heavily in the appraisal.
- Suggestion of more details being included regarding the contribution of trees to the conservation area.
- Mentions of a lack of funding available for restoration/conservation of heritage assets.

7.0 Useful Information, Appendices and Contact Details

This section comprises references to principal sources of information, a short glossary of architectural and geological terms, as well as useful names and addresses of both national and local organisations for enquiries and comments.

7.1 References and Further Reading

a) Guidance, Policies and Legislation

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National Heritage List for England: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

Key to English Place-Names, University of Nottingham
<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Yorkshire%20NR/Marske>

Open Domesday: <http://opendomesday.org>

7.2 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Ashlar	Dressed stone wall of smooth surface, usually made of rectangular stone blocks and very thin mortar joints.
Bargeboards	Moulded or carved timber boards fastened to the eaves of a projecting gable. Apart from their decorative purposes, they can also hide or protect the otherwise exposed roof structure.
Buttress	Structural element built against or projecting from a wall in order to support or reinforce it.
Census	Procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. In the United Kingdom, the census has been conducted every ten years since 1801, and most recently in 2011.
Common land	Land subject to rights, e.g. to graze animals, to collect fuel etc.
Dale head	Highest point in a valley.
Designation	The way of marking that a building, monument or landscape has special interest in the national context, and protecting it by law. In the United Kingdom, there are currently seven historic environment categories: listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered historic battlefields, protected wreck sites, and World Heritage Sites.
Domesday	The Domesday Book is the record of the great survey of England, which was completed in 1086. To achieve this, William the Conqueror sent men all over the country to find out what or how much each landholder had in land and livestock, and what it was worth. Mention in 'Domesday' implies that a settlement has existed since at least 1086 but not necessarily in the same location.
Double-fronted	House with a central door, its front symmetrical about an axis through the door

Double-pile plan	A seventeenth-century house plan consisting of a rectangular block two rooms deep, the rooms sometimes separated by a passage.
Drip mould	See 'hood mould'.
Early English	Architectural style of the English Gothic during c.1180-1275, which originally came from Paris, France. It is most significant for the development of the pointed arch. Later this style was followed by the Decorated (c.1275–1380) and Perpendicular (c.1380–1520) periods of the English Gothic.
Earthworks	Archaeological remains which are visible as above ground features. They may stand only a few centimetres above the natural ground level or be large constructions like the Grinton dykes.
Fanlight	Window immediately over a door to light the passage or room behind.
Grade I, II*, II	Within the listed buildings designation, there are three rankings. The highest is grade I, which applies to buildings with <i>exceptional interest</i> , followed by grade II*, which are particularly important buildings of <i>more than special interest</i> . However, the vast majority of listed buildings are grade II, which are of <i>special interest</i> .
Hip(ped) roof	Roof where all sides are sloped.
Hood mould	Horizontal moulding or string course for throwing water off and thus protecting windows below.
Impost	Upper course of pilaster, pillar or pier from which an arch springs
Intake	A pasture field generally enclosed from common land
Keystone	Central stone of an arch
Heritage asset	Building, monument, site or landscape of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic significance, whether designated or not. Conservation areas are designated groups of heritage assets where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
Listed building	Structure or feature designated by the Secretary of State for its special historic and/or architectural interest.
Lynchet	Feature of old field systems: earth bank that has built up on the slope of a ploughed field. The disturbed soil slipped down the hillside creating a positive lynchet, while the area reduced in level became a negative lynchet. Some believe they were passively formed under the long-term action of gravity and weathering on the loosened soil of a ploughed slope, while others think they may have been intentionally formed to prevent erosion and slippage of the field.
Manor	Estate over which the owner ('lord') had jurisdiction, exercised through a manor court.

Modillion	Ornamental bracket used in series under a cornice, seemingly supporting the eaves of an overhanging roof.
Mullion	Upright (stone) member dividing the lights of a window.
Newel post	Primary vertical post to support handrail of a staircase.
Pediment	Classical equivalent of a gable which is triangular in shape and often used without any relation to the roof or simply over an opening.
Pilaster	Flat version of a column, a slim rectangle on plan, as part of the relief of a façade/wall surface.
Quatrefoil	Graphic form composed of the outline of four overlapping rings used in architecture.
Rock-faced stone	Dressed stone, well jointed but worked on the face to give the appearance of being naturally broken.
Tithe	A tenth part of one's annual income (grain, fruit, livestock and game) contributed voluntarily or due as a tax, especially for the support of the clergy or church.
Trefoil	Graphic form composed of the outline of three overlapping rings used in architecture.
Voussoir	Wedge-shaped stone used in building an arch
Wing wall	On a bridge, the wing walls are adjacent to the abutments and act as retaining walls.

7.3 Contacts

Historic England (North West regional office)

Address: Canada House, 3 Chepstow Street, Manchester, M1 5FW
 Phone: 0161 242 1400
 Email: northwest@english-heritage.org.uk
 Web: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>

Historic England (Yorkshire regional office)

Address: 37 Tanner Row, York, North Yorkshire, YO1 6WP
 Phone: 01904 601 948
 Email: yorkshire@HistoricEngland.org.uk
 Web: <https://historicengland.org.uk>

North Craven Building Preservation Trust

Address: c/o Pendle Heritage Centre, Colne Road, Barrowford, Nelson, BB9 6JQ
 Phone: 01282 877 686
 Web: <http://www.ncbpt.org.uk>

North of England Civic Trust

Address: The Schoolhouse, 12 Trinity Chare, Quayside, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3DF
 Phone: 0191 232 9279
 Email: admin@nect.org.uk
 Web: <http://www.nect.org.uk>

North Yorkshire Council

Address: County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AD
Phone: 0300 131 2131
Web: www.northyorks.gov.uk

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)

Address: 37 Spital Square, London, E1 6DY
Phone: 020 7377 1644
Email: info@spab.org.uk
Web: <http://www.spab.org.uk>

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Address: Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, DL8 3EL
Phone: 0300 456 0030
Email: info@yorkshiredales.org.uk
Web: <http://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk>,
<http://www.outofoblivion.org.uk>

Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group

Address: 12 Annand Way, Newton Aycliffe, DL5 4ZD
Phone: 01325 310 114
Email: enquires@yvbsg.org.uk
Web: <http://www.yvbsg.org.uk>

Marske and New Forest Parish Council

Address: Lynwood, Bellerby, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, DL8 5QP
Phone: 07557 997 285
Email: clerk@marskeandnf-pc.org.uk
Web: <http://www.marskeandnf-pc.org.uk>

7.4 Maps of Marske

See following pages

Figure 80: Current conservation area boundary, as designated and managed by North Yorkshire Council

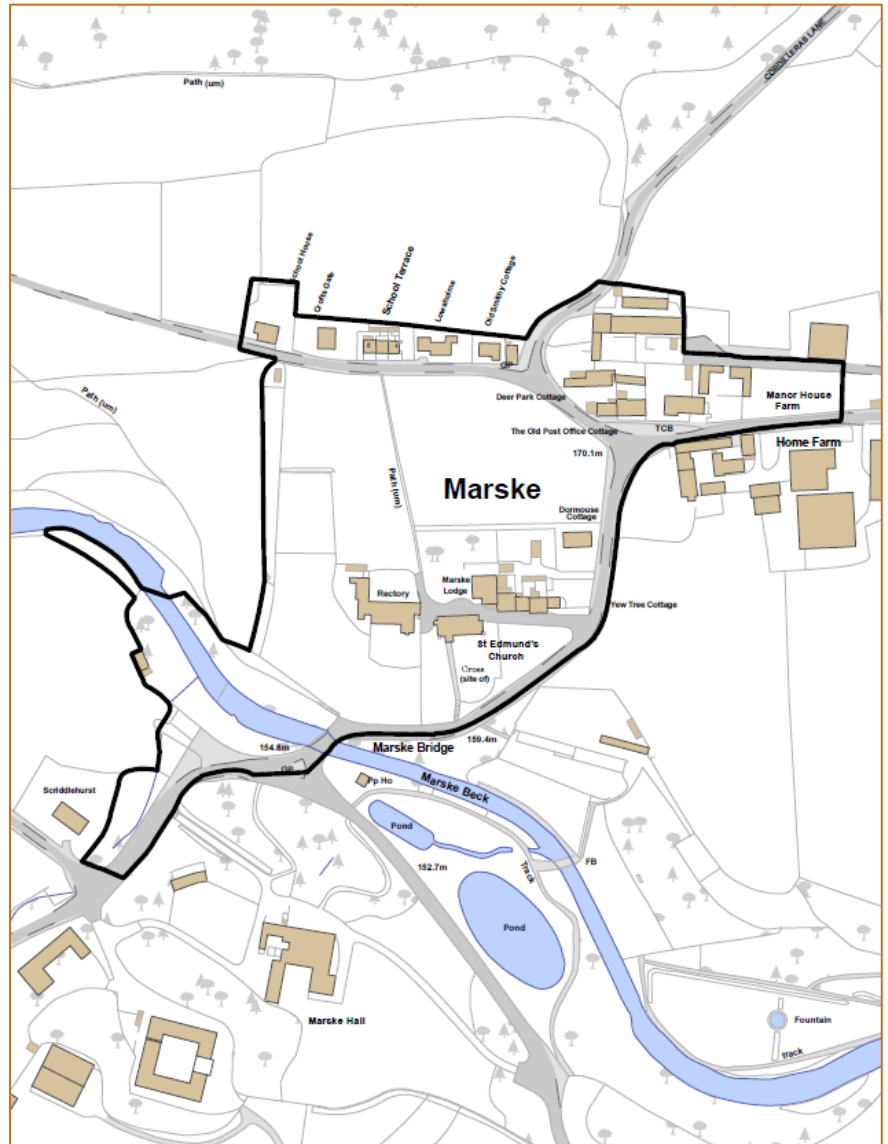
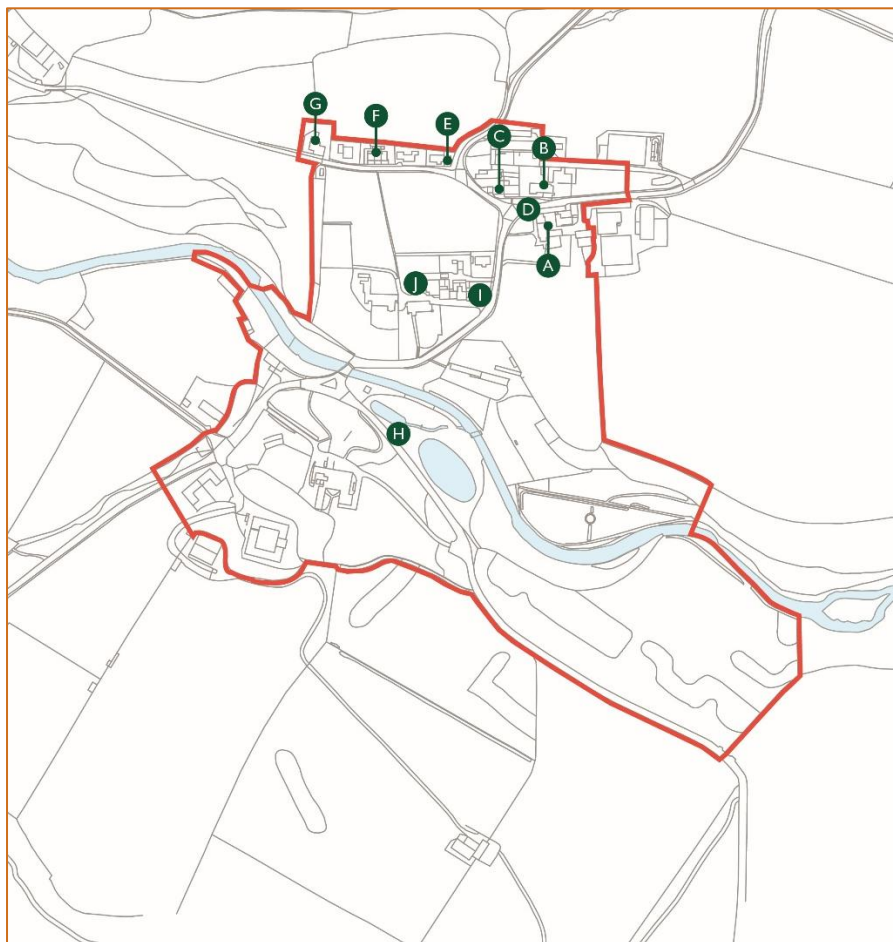


Figure 81: Positive buildings and structures within the proposed conservation area boundary:

- A) Home Farm
- B) Manor House Farm
- C) Temperance Farm and Old Post Office Cottage
- D) Cart rest stones outside Home Farm
- E) Old Smithy
- F) School Terrace
- G) Old School House
- H) Folly in garden of Marske Hall
- I) Yew Tree Cottage
- J) Marske Lodge



8 Management Proposals/Strategy

The management strategy for the Marske Conservation Area is contained in a separate section as it may need to be updated more frequently than the remainder of the document. It is based on the findings of **Part I**, having evolved from an understanding of this historic place and an assessment of its significance and values, as well as its weaknesses and threats. The final strategy will be subject to regular monitoring and review.

General issues and opportunities. *Good conservation of heritage assets is founded on appropriate routine management and maintenance. Such an approach will minimise the need for larger repairs or other interventions and will usually represent the most economical way of sustaining an asset*¹. However, there are often financial pressures to do **repair and maintenance works** using inappropriate materials and techniques, which not only harm the authenticity of a building, but also are likely to damage its fabric. To counteract this threat, awareness has to be raised of how historic structures function and which treatments apply, as well as what fund-raising opportunities exist. Quite often out of poor knowledge or convenience, the style of a building is altered by removing historical features or adding modern elements which can devalue the entire historic structure. Here, too, education work needs to be carried out, explaining the necessity for minimum or sensitive intervention using the expertise of a conservation specialist, so the character of a building can be enjoyed for generations to come.

¹ DCLG *et al.* 2010, paragraph 148.

² *ibid*, paragraph 25.

³ *ibid*, paragraphs 34 & 44.

As noted in the character appraisal, drystone walls are a key feature of the conservation area and are generally kept in good condition by residents and farmers. However, where this is not the case, walls in poor condition are detrimental to the appearance of the village. As such, it is important that they are kept in good order.

*Where the ongoing energy performance of a building is unsatisfactory, there will always be some scope for suitable **adaptations** to be made without harm to the asset's significance [...] Intrusive interventions, such as the external mounting of microgeneration technology, can harm the significance of a heritage asset. Where such interventions are proposed, a temporary, reversible installation will generally be preferable to one that causes irrevocable harm to an asset's significance*². Likewise, when mounting satellite dishes, solar panels, new flues or other contemporary equipment, the manner and location of their installation must be carefully considered.

The special interest of the Marske Conservation Area (**see 3.2**) should be considered in any **new development**. Policy SP4 of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Local Plan requires that all design (scale, height, proportion, massing, form, materials and appearance) must be in sympathy with their surroundings in order to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the unusual degree of homogeneity which survives in the built environment of the Yorkshire Dales. Recognising how design and pattern of land use (plan form and layout) provide distinctiveness and definition to the conservation area helps guide appropriate new construction that will contribute positively to the significance of Marske. *By encouraging applicants to consider both how existing valued heritage assets can inform high quality design that is inspired by its local context and how the best contemporary design can fit comfortably into its surroundings, the local planning authority can help deliver sustainable communities and places that residents highly value. It is important to recognise that new development that relates well to its surroundings is likely to last longer before its replacement is considered and therefore makes a greater contribution to sustainability*³. New pastiche

development that attempts to replicate historic building styles in detail is not encouraged. It is strongly advised to employ professionals with the appropriate experience and qualifications when working with heritage assets.

Particular design issues in the Marske Conservation Area include, but are not limited to:

- Introduction of modern plastic rainwater goods in light colours – cast-iron replacements in a dark colour should be encouraged
- Preserving character of agricultural buildings when undertaking conversion to residential or other use – retaining deep reveals to openings and avoiding introducing domestic features to buildings that are not domestic in origin
- Use of cementitious mortar on traditional buildings and stonewalling

Furthermore, the use of inappropriate poorly designed and detailed **uPVC products** severely erodes the special interest of the historic environment, putting the quality, character and appearance of the conservation area at risk. There is clear evidence that this trend of installing uPVC windows has already had a damaging effect on the Marske Conservation Area (see 4.4.g). It is therefore important that the use of good-quality window designs, using traditional timber, is promoted throughout the conservation area, to counteract the loss of timber windows and historical glazing.

Salesmen and window contractors often lead homeowners to believe that the original windows of their houses need to be replaced by **uPVC** substitutes. However, properly fitted timber windows can also be energy-efficient (see recent Historic England research⁴), coupled with the additional advantage of (re-)using more eco-friendly and sustainable resources. In the long-term, the costs of maintaining timber windows will normally be cheaper because they can be repaired – contrary to uPVC products which normally need replacing as a whole – thus reducing the consumption of building materials and energy and generation of waste. Moreover, the aesthetic qualities of uPVC and its mass-produced items are generally very low. By removing original design features from a historic structure, it may not only lose its heritage but also its market value.

⁴ Historic England (2024), Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy and Carbon Efficiency

Furthermore, this document is not only intended to aid residents and developers in the construction, repair and maintenance of private properties, but also to raise awareness for stakeholders in the **public realm**, including the Highways Authority. When looking at conservation areas in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and North Yorkshire Council, common issues in the public realm keep reappearing:

- Road surfaces in a bad state of repair or unskilfully patched (this also relates to works the utility companies carry out)
- Clutter of signage and other street furniture (e.g. bollards)
- Poor state of road signs and other street furniture
- Galvanised poles, which are unsightly and would be less intrusive in black

Whilst the above have not been identified as key issues within the Marske Conservation Area, it should be recognised that highway works

within conservation areas need a little more consideration, so that their impact does not put the special interest of the historic environment at risk.

Along similar lines, **telegraph poles and overhead lines** have been identified as having a detrimental effect on the Marske Conservation Area, particularly in views to and from the village. Appreciating that opportunities for undergrounding are often costly and require external funding, the benefits of such a scheme are worth investigating in this instance.

While it is noted that there are many Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) designated in both the YDNPA and NYC boundaries, trees in the Marske Conservation Area make a significant contribution to the character of the area. As such, works to **any** trees or hedgerows in the conservation area should consider their particular contributions. It would likely be beneficial to create an evidence base specifically detailing individual trees and tree groups.

Marske is generally a very well-kept village, and as a result land that is overgrown or falls into poor condition is very noticeable and can be a detracting factor from the appearance of the conservation area. Opportunities for enhancement should be sought wherever possible if this occurs.

As such a small village, Marske has a **lack of visitor facilities**, such as toilets, litter bins and parking spaces, even though it is experiencing increasing numbers of visitors. This has led to excessive littering, dog fouling, problematic or dangerous parking and other anti-social behaviours. It would be beneficial to explore opportunities for introducing public toilet facilities, additional litter/dog fouling bins and parking areas.

Designated heritage assets and current agri-environment schemes.

At the time of production of this appraisal, DEFRA's mechanism for rural grants and payments is through the Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme. There are three ELM schemes: Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI); Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier (CSHT) and Landscape Recovery - land going into this agreement must consist of at least 500 connected hectares.

Of the three schemes, CSHT is the one which pays land managers to optimally manage heritage assets under a range of options.

Holdings which enter into CSHT have to have a Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER). This would list and map all heritage assets on the farm holding, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas (or parts of) and non-designated sites which have a Historic Environment Record entry.

Agricultural land which is in a Conservation Area and which also contains historic and/or archaeological features (such as earthworks) may, for example, qualify for payments to maintain grassland to cover and protect archaeology; and help maintain and conserve landscape character.

In National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) an additional source of funding for the management of historic built features and archaeological sites is available through the Farming in Protected Landscapes Scheme (FIPL). When scoring projects, such as traditional field barn restoration proposals, for the award of grant aid through FIPL, if the building is designated through listing or is within a Conservation Area

this will mean that the case will score more highly than those involving non-designated heritage assets.

Proposed actions. Regarding the main issues of the conservation area as summarised earlier ([see 3.3](#)), the Authority is putting forward the following management proposals for discussion:

- Change the conservation area boundary ([see 5.0](#))
- Discourage the future use of uPVC replacement products for windows and doors, and encourage the use of traditional timber units and designs ([see above](#)).
- Local list for unlisted buildings that are of particular significance to the character and appearance of the conservation area ([see 4.4.c](#))
- Explore opportunities for improved visitor/public facilities.
- Discuss the implications of the finalised appraisal with the Highways Authority so they are aware of the conservation area status when intending to do works in the public realm ([see above](#))
- Require a high standard of design and construction in all new development
- Explore the potential for an undergrounding scheme for telegraph/electricity poles throughout the area

The Authority welcomes all further contributions and ideas for the management of the conservation area, so please get in touch with us!

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Conservation & Community
Yoredale
Bainbridge
Leyburn
North Yorkshire
DL8 3EL

0300 456 0030
info@yorkshiredales.org.uk

<http://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk>
<http://www.outofoblivion.org.uk>



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