

6987 Field Barns, Farmsteads and Change in the Yorkshire Dales

Characterisation of the Historic Farm Resource of the National Park

Final Report



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority



NATIONAL PARKS
Britain's breathing spaces

6987 - FIELD BARNs, FARMSTEADS AND CHANGE IN THE YORKSHIRE DALES

CHARACTERISATION OF THE HISTORIC FARM RESOURCE OF THE NATIONAL PARK

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Front cover: Looking across the field barn and meadow landscape at Gunnerside Bottoms in Swaledale (© YDNPA)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ALC	– Agricultural Land Classification
BWCS	– Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme
Defra	– Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EH	– English Heritage
ERDP	– England Rural Development Programme
ESA	– Environmentally Sensitive Area
GIS	– Geographic Information System
HBSMR	– Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record
HE	– Historic England
HER	– Historic Environment Record
HLF	– Heritage Lottery Fund
MAFF	– (former) Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
NCA	– National Character Area
NRCC	– North Riding County Council
NRPSWP	– North Riding Pennines Study Working Group
NYCC	– North Yorkshire County Council
OS	– Ordnance Survey
TFB	– Traditional farm building – synonymous with historic farm building
YDHER	– Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record
YDMT	– Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
YDNP	– Yorkshire Dales National Park (also referred to as the Yorkshire Dales and the National Park)
YDNPA	– Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
YDNPC	– Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee

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As the lead project partner, there have been a number of key Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) colleagues who have made significant contributions to the characterisation project in terms of advice and guidance, the compilation of this report and, perhaps most importantly for how field barns and farmsteads are managed in the development process, the *Traditional Farm Buildings Toolkit*. The authors would like to thank the following past and present YDNPA colleagues: Rebecca Cadbury-Simmons (who undertook a considerable portion of the characterisation mapping), Tom Harland, Gaby Rose, Gary Smith, Linda Smith, Peter Stockton, Sue Wrathmell, Hannah Kingsbury and Sarah Nicholson.

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This project was instigated through the conversations between Jeremy Lake – then of English Heritage and latterly of Historic England – and Robert White – at that time Senior Historic Environment Officer at YDNPA. Jeremy provided considerable guidance and support as project assurance from Historic England through the initial stages of the project, as well as drafting much of the background text incorporated into this report. After Jeremy moved on to pastures new in 2016, the role of project assurance for Historic England was taken up by Sarah Tunnicliffe, who has provided similar support and steer in bringing this project to its conclusion, particularly given the potential complications and opportunities presented by the Yorkshire Dales Boundary Extension in August 2016.

Outlined below, our understanding of the traditional farm building resource of the National Park is, in large part, based on the tens of thousands of hours of field survey and assessment undertaken by volunteers as part of condition surveys. Part of this project has involved the input of a considerable amount of the Traditional Farm Building Census data to the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record (YDHER), and without such tireless volunteer work providing a detailed baseline, our understanding of the Dales farming heritage would be immeasurably poorer.

Preliminary results from this project have formed a background to several talks delivered by the principal author. Such talks often resulted in animated discussions about the respective merits and drawbacks of various

conservation approaches, as well as in reminiscing about personal experiences of the traditional farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales. We would like to extend our thanks to the organisers/convenors of the following events and groups who have hosted talks or have requested future talks on the results of this project: Bedale Archaeology and History Society; Brompton Heritage Group; Friends of Castleshaw Roman Forts; Ewecross Historical Society; Ingleborough Archaeology Group; Sedbergh and District History Society; Teeside Archaeology Society; and the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Day School. We would like to also thank Natalie Ward of the Peak District National Park Authority and Chris Jones of the Northumberland National Park Authority who invited delivery of a paper by the principal author entitled *Remnants of farming past: cultural heritage and living landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales National Park* as part of their session *Safe-guarding the sublime: managing archaeology in protected landscapes* at the 2017 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists conference in Newcastle upon Tyne.

This characterisation does not exist in a vacuum, and much previous research has focused on farming in the Yorkshire Dales, and in particular on its iconic field barn landscape. Many published sources have been referenced below in relevant sections, but the authors would like to highlight here a list of key sources or recommended reading providing invaluable context to the assessment and analysis in this report:

- Hartley, M. and Ingleby, J. 1968. *Life and Tradition in the Yorkshire Dales*. Otley, Smith Settle.
- Muir, R. 1997. *The Yorkshire Countryside: A Landscape History*. Edinburgh, Keele University Press.
- Pacey, A. 2009-10. *Yorkshire Dales field barns. Part 1: types and plans; Part 2: early barns & roofs; Part 3: landscape contexts; Part 4: gazetteer and index*. Addingham, privately published.
- White, R. 1997. *The Yorkshire Dales*. London, Batsford.
- White, R. and Darlington, G. 2004. 'Houses built in most of the fields': Field Barns in Swaledale and Arkengarthdale. In White, R. and Wilson, P. (eds) *Archaeology and Historic Landscapes of the Yorkshire Dales*. Huddersfield, Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Occasional Paper No. 3: 145-156.

Finally, but by no means least, the principal author would like to thank his family for their unyielding support through the delivery of a project that has been exceptionally rewarding but has often spilled out of 'traditional' work hours. Without their forbearance and encouragement, this project would not have been possible.

SUMMARY

This report is one of the principal outputs of the *Field Barns, Farmsteads and Change in the Yorkshire Dales* project, based on a desk-based characterisation of all farmsteads and isolated barns within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP). The project has been delivered as a partnership between the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) and Solstice Heritage LLP, with project oversight by Historic England (HE).

The historic farmsteads and traditional farm buildings, particularly field barns, of the Yorkshire Dales make a major contribution to the character of the National Park and its economy, as they are an integral part of the protected landscape which attracts inward investment and tourism. Understanding this resource is vital in addressing the risk represented by several drivers for change, principally relating to the development and alteration of farming practices and rural land-use over the course of the 20th and early 21st centuries. Over time, the YDNPA has adopted a range of policy responses steering management of the historic farming resource, both regulatory and voluntary (incentivised schemes), but for future policy to be effective, an understanding of the current historic farming resource, as delivered through this project, is a key first step.

The overarching aim of this project was to increase appropriate levels of protection, conservation and enhancement of the farmsteads and traditional farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales in accordance with YDNPA policy, informed by an understanding of their historic character, significance and the practicalities of sustainable use. This has been achieved through delivery of a series of outputs or products:

- A detailed dataset comprising geographical information system (GIS) mapping of all farmsteads, outfarms and isolated barns as polygons with attached standardised data attributes. The characterisation is based on the early 20th-century 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, and was undertaken directly in Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR), the native software for the digital mapping element of the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record (YDHER). The mapping also included augmentation of the YDHER through inclusion of field-based assessment of field barns gathered through the volunteer-based Traditional Farm Building Census.
- An updated version of the Farmstead Character Statement for the Yorkshire

Dales area, also including elements from the Howgill Fells and Orton Fells Character Areas, parts of which have been incorporated into the National Park as part of the 2016 Boundary Extension.

- Input to and completion of the Traditional Farm Building Toolkit, a supplementary planning document to the new Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2015-2030 providing succinct guidance to landowners, agents and consultants on conservation, management and conversion of traditional farm buildings.
- A project report (this document) containing:
 - » An overview and introduction to the project.
 - » An exploration of the role of traditional farm buildings and the historic farming resource within the YDNP and how it has contributed, and continues to contribute, to the character of the National Park.
 - » A detailed breakdown of historical and current planning policy for the YDNP in relation to the management of traditional farm buildings and the farmed landscape through the development process. This is augmented by an additional level of gathered data examining previous planning decisions for two key parishes.
 - » A breakdown of the method for characterisation and the key attributes captured for each farmstead, outfarm or isolated barn. In addition, the geography and topography of the YDNP is outlined, including the regions for which analysis was undertaken.
 - » A detailed analysis of the characterisation mapping for each of seven separate regions.
 - » A discussion of key attributes and metrics for the National Park as a whole, examining potential underlying causes and also summarising future priorities for both research and conservation of the farming heritage.

The farmstead characterisation undertaken for this project mapped a total of 2603 farmsteads and outfarms, and 4961 isolated barns present on the 2nd edition OS mapping. Undertaken within an HBSMR environment, these records were produced based on the existing wealth of monument data already present within the YDHER, and also on the mapping and aerial photograph sources available for consultation.

Given the size of the YDNP, the variability of character across parts of the Park, and the fact that the overwhelming majority of mapped sites cluster in the dales, the analysis of the characterisation data is presented in a series of regions. Each region has been identified by its location in the Park or by the dominant dale within the region. It should be stressed that this is just shorthand to allow for ease of terminology in this assessment and does not necessarily relate to recognised wider administrative boundaries. What follows is a summary of the historic farming resource in each region based on the farmstead characterisation dataset:

Swaledale

- There is a very dense distribution of mapped structures and farmsteads, particularly in terms of the number of field barns in Upper Swaledale, epitomising the special qualities of the historic agricultural landscape within the National Park. Along with Wensleydale, the Swaledale region represents the highest density of field barns in the National Park.
- There is a notable difference between a high density of smaller farmsteads and isolated field barns in the upper reaches of the dales and a more open and dispersed character to the lower-lying, eastern end of Swaledale. In broad terms, west and north of Reeth the character of farmsteads is dominated by small and very small farmsteads comprising a single linear range, a single L-plan range or a loose courtyard plan commonly based on a linear range with a detached barn. To the east of Reeth, the character changes to include more medium and large farmsteads, almost all of which are regular courtyard plan steadings.
- The mapping shows a concentration of farmsteads with 17th-century structures west of Healaugh, including a relatively coherent group along the southern flanks of Swaledale below Whitaside and a matching group on the northern flanks above Low Row and Feetham.
- The level of survival of field barns within Swaledale and Arkengarthdale is slightly better than for the YDNP as a whole, with only 30% classified as abandoned, and nearly 68% of field barns characterised as still being in agricultural use. It is likely that this is due to a combination of factors including the uniqueness of the field barn and meadow landscape in upper Swaledale, the presence of the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area, a number of projects focusing on the assessment and conservation of field barns in this area, and the uptake of agri-environment schemes. Despite this, there has still been a diminution of the field barn resource through the

course of the 20th century, with a greater loss to those barns further away from the valley bottoms and centres of occupation.

Wensleydale

- A very dense overall distribution of farmsteads and field barns very similar to Swaledale and the Cumbrian Dales of Garsdale and Dentdale to the west but notably different to Craven to the south-west. The Distribution of farmsteads focuses on established settlements, with a few slightly more diffuse areas including the grouping of small villages and isolated farms in lower Bishopdale and between Askrigg and Sedbusk in upper Wensleydale.
- The Wensleydale region has the highest density of field barns in the National Park, but the distribution is more nucleated than in Swaledale, largely focusing around settlements. ‘Hotspots’ of particularly dense distribution occur: south of Aysgarth and into lower Bishopdale; around Hawes, Gayle and Burtersett in Upper Wensleydale; immediately north of the Ure encompassing Hardraw and Sedbusk, also in Upper Wensleydale; and along the southern dale side east and west of Thornton Rust.
- There is a general trend for regular courtyard farmsteads to be sited in the lower-lying parts of Wensleydale and its tributary dales, though such farms occur higher up the dale than in Swaledale. This is perhaps influenced by the broad character of Wensleydale and the association of larger regular farmsteads with the better quality agricultural land. The concentrations of regular courtyard, and therefore seemingly planned, farmsteads in lower and mid-Wensleydale is likely to have been influenced by the presence of larger estates and land holdings.
- The level of survival of field barns is slightly higher in Wensleydale than in the National Park overall, as is the percentage of field barns still in agricultural use. The highest densities of surviving barns are in two notable clusters: around Hawes, Gayle and Burtersett, and around Askrigg and Newbiggin, though this is balanced by a greater loss of barns in a number of the subsidiary dales: Raydale, Bishopdale and Coverdale.

Wharfedale

- The Wharfedale region has a notably lower density of both farmsteads and isolated barns than for the National Park overall, with the location of mapped farmsteads heavily weighted towards settlements. Almost half of farmsteads in the Wharfedale region are characterised as being in villages or hamlets in comparison to just under 35% for the YDNP as a whole.

- As is the case with other regions, there is a general trend for regular courtyard farmsteads to be larger and more associated with the lower lying reaches of the dales, particularly to the south of Grassington.
- For those farms positively ascribed an 18th-century date, there are notable foci in Litton and Arncliffe. This distribution is so stark, however, that it may represent a data collection bias rather than an actual discrete focus of 18th-century building activity in Littondale.
- The rate of survival of isolated barns in Wharfedale is good, with only 28% of barns characterised as abandoned in comparison to 34% for the YDNP overall. This perhaps reflects the notably higher level of residential use of isolated barns (7% in comparison to a Park-wide average of 3%). The percentage of barns outside of core farmsteads in residential use is the highest for any region of the YDNP and almost certainly reflects the typically larger laithes of the Craven area representing a more attractive possibility for conversion than the smaller field barns more typical in other parts of the National Park. Additionally, Wharfedale and other parts of the southern National Park are the most accessible from the West Yorkshire conurbation, suggesting a possible market or economic driver to the greater rates of conversion.

Malhamdale

- The overall density of farmsteads and isolated barns in Malhamdale is notably lower than most other regions within the National Park, with the distribution of both tending towards the lower altitudes south of Malham village towards the fringes of the National Park and the Aire Gap. The northern half of Malhamdale is considerably poorer in terms of agricultural potential, with significant swathes of limestone pavement and high moorland.
- The occurrence of fewer, larger farms is a notable feature of the Malhamdale region, with the highest percentage of farmsteads characterised as ‘very large’ of all regions within the study. The presence of larger regular farmsteads in parts of Malhamdale may reflect the influence of the Malham Tarn estate on historic farm buildings and some aspects of local vernacular architecture.
- There is a notably higher proportion of farmsteads within Malhamdale which have been ascribed a broadly 17th-century date, largely focused on settlements in the south of the region and most likely representing where prominent farmhouse buildings have been the focus of study or have been listed. This may be a reflection of early significant rebuilding associated with the

supply of meat and cheese to the burgeoning industrial towns of the West Riding.

- The level of survival of both farmsteads and isolated barns within Malhamdale is very good, with 97% of farmsteads retaining at least 50% of their historical structures through the 20th century.

West Craven

- The West Craven region has the lowest density of isolated barns and the lowest overall density of mapped sites of any region within the National Park, likely resulting from both the considerable amount of unimproved moorland in the region and also the dispersed landscape of larger farms in the Lune Valley.
- The coincidence of larger regular courtyard farmsteads with the lower lying fertile land away from the upland areas of the National Park is perhaps most marked in this region, in particular in Lunesdale north of Kirkby Lonsdale. The opposite trend is visible for the distribution and density of isolated barns, with the main foci being along Ribblesdale and Kingdale, and significantly fewer present in Lunesdale.
- For farmsteads characterised as experiencing ‘substantial loss’ in terms of their historic buildings, there is a trend towards the west of the region, with the majority in Lunesdale, likely representing the consolidation and modernisation of farmsteads. This is supported by the percentages of farms which have additional modern sheds and infrastructure (61% compared to the YDNP average of 55%).
- A greater number of field barns in the West Craven region have been characterised as abandoned, and fewer are still in agricultural use than in the YDNP more widely. The principal concentration of those barns still in agricultural use is in Ribblesdale in the east of the region.

The Cumbrian Dales

- The distribution of farmsteads within the Cumbrian Dales region has a relatively distinct pattern. Whereas for the majority of regions, settlements are the principal foci for the most concentrated areas of farms – a situation repeated for the western portion of the Cumbrian Dales region – the central and eastern reaches of Garsdale and Dentdale have a notably dispersed arrangement of farmsteads.
- The location of isolated barns illustrates an east-west split, with more field barns found east of Sedbergh in the more upland areas alongside small dispersed farms; west of Sedbergh, the Lune Valley is dominated by larger nucleated farms with fewer isolated barns.
- As with many parts of the western and

southern Dales, isolated barns tend to be slightly larger than the smaller, more densely distributed field barns of Swaledale and Wensleydale.

- A relatively high proportion of farmsteads have been ascribed a 17th-century date, with notable concentrations in upper Garsdale along the line of the main road in the valley bottom, and along both sides of Dentdale. A similar possible pattern is also visible in the distribution of 18th-century farmsteads, suggesting a potentially genuine survival of earlier structures in this area.
- There is a notably higher level of farmsteads within the Cumbrian Dales for which there is no loss of historical structures. Conversely, there is high percentage of isolated barns characterised as abandoned, though of these only 30% are no longer extant. This is substantially more positive than in other parts of the National Park, where the rate of total loss is considerably higher, and it represents a potential for existing, partially ruined structures to be brought back into use.

The Orton Fells

- The higher ratio of farmsteads to fewer isolated barns noted for the West Craven and Cumbrian Dales regions is also visible in the Orton Fells, with the distribution showing clear clustering in and around settlements. Isolated barns are rarer than in other parts of the National Park.
- A higher percentage of row plan farmsteads (11% in comparison to the YDNP average of 5%) suggests organic development of historical farms, perhaps along roads or other tracks and routeways.
- As with other regions which extend towards the more fertile Pennine fringe (the lower-lying reaches of the dales and the penumbra of land immediately around the upland Pennine block), there is an increase in the overall average size of farmsteads within the Orton Fells region. Farmsteads characterised as very small or small are more prevalent in the Lune Valley and into the more 'upland' parts of the region on the northern flanks of the Howgill Fells.
- The Orton Fells is the only region where over 50% of isolated barns present in the early 20th century are now either derelict or no longer extant. It is possible that this is, at least partially, accounted for by the area not having the levels of protection afforded by National Park status until 2016, and by its exclusion from the Pennines Dales ESA.

The National Park Overall

- In terms of overall character of the historic farming landscape within the National Park, assessment of the characterisation data has highlighted a number of patterns and potential foci for future research, conservation and planning policy priorities:
- There is a dominance of linear and loose courtyard/parallel plan farmsteads, suggesting that the number of linear farmsteads is representative of a distinctive type of small, remote, upland farm.
- Dispersed plan farmsteads are also relatively well represented. The overall distribution of all three subtypes of dispersed farm is well spread across the National Park, though with a few notable concentrations, perhaps representing the survival of older enclosure forms; these include: Dentdale (the largest concentration); Garsdale; mid-Wensleydale near Askrigg; Raydale around and to the south of Semer Water; around Cracoe between Wharfedale and Malhamdale; around Wharfe Gill Sike between Austwick and Helwith Bridge in Ribblesdale; between Middleton and Killington in the Lune Valley; between Crosby Ravensworth and Orton in the Orton Fells.
- Regular courtyard farmsteads are more rare but have a reasonably distinctive distribution. In broad terms, regular courtyard farms are significantly more likely to be found in the lower-lying parts of the National Park in the broad, fertile valleys of the Pennine fringe; this is perhaps most visible in the lower reaches of Swaledale and Wensleydale and in the mid- to lower Lune Valley. In addition, there are several foci for this type of farmstead representing continuity of use from medieval sites or focusing on large estates: Lower Swaledale around Marrick Priory and Ellerton Abbey; Lower Wensleydale, between Swinithwaite and West Witton; around the mouth of Coverdale including the Tupgill Park Estate and the former Coverham Abbey; and the Bolton Abbey estate in lower Wharfedale.
- In terms of size, the smaller farmsteads are clustered in those areas where there is a higher density of field barns, reflecting the mixed and dispersed pastoral agricultural regime which is often seen as typical of the Pennine uplands. Farmsteads characterised as 'very large', however, occur in two different landscape settings: the lower-lying Pennine fringe, displaying a strong concordance with the distribution of regular courtyard plan forms; and the limestone areas of Malhamdale in the south and the Orton Fells in the north-west, perhaps representing the agglomeration of smaller steadings, the survival of earlier dispersed farmstead forms, or simply more dispersed and sparsely

- populated pastoral farming landscapes.
 - The overall level of survival of farmsteads – in terms of the integrity of their original component structures – through the course of the 20th century is generally good, representing a continuity of farm infrastructure, and the measure of those farms which have additional modern structures illustrates a continuity of farming itself and its importance to the modern rural economy in the Park.
 - In terms of current use, and therefore relative levels of survival, of isolated barns across the National Park as a whole, 34% have been characterised as abandoned
- through the course of the 20th century, ranging from those which have lost their roof structure but are still extant, to those for which no trace remains. Of the barns characterised as abandoned, just under half are no longer extant and are therefore lost from the landscape.
- The overall distribution of surviving isolated barns shows a relatively uniform loss across the whole National Park, though with notable concentrations surviving in Swaledale and Wensleydale and, to a lesser degree, Dentdale and mid-Wharfedale.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

1.1 Project Context

Farmsteads and traditional farm buildings are under the greatest threat, from neglect or insensitive development, of any rural building type. Research led by English Heritage (EH) (now Historic England (HE)), and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, highlighted the need for an evidence base and a consistent, structured framework for understanding the historic character, significance and potential for change of farmsteads and traditional farm buildings. Understanding the resource is the first step in addressing the risk represented by several drivers for change, principally relating to the development and alteration of farming practices and rural land-use over the course of the 20th and early 21st centuries, explored in more detail in Chapter 2. Over time, the YDNPA has adopted a range of policy responses steering management of the historic farming resource, both regulatory and voluntary (incentivised schemes) – considered in Chapter 3, but for future policy to be effective, an understanding of the current historic farming resource, as delivered through this project, is vital.

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (CLG 2012) identifies the need for local planning authorities to provide up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and prepare local planning guidance and character assessments that are integrated with assessment of historic landscape character. The government extended permitted development rights in May 2013 to allow the conversion of agricultural buildings to a flexible range of commercial uses without planning permission. Although the subsequent extension of permitted development rights to farm buildings allowing conversion to domestic use which came into force on 6th April 2014 does not directly affect National Parks and other article 1(5) land, the accompanying ministerial statement gave a clear steer on the need for more flexible approaches in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) which will bring additional pressure on the farmsteads and farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales.

The 2006-7 Photo Image Survey conducted by EH showed that National Parks have lower levels of conversion of listed buildings to non-agricultural (mainly domestic) use than other parts of England, and that support through agri-environment scheme funds have played a key role in maintenance and conservation repair of those in agricultural use. Projects in the Lake District National Park and YDNP (Edwards *et al.* 2005; Courtney

et al. 2007) have documented the links between farm building restoration work and the benefits to social and economic regeneration in rural areas. However, the future of these schemes is uncertain, and future changes in the farming industry may release many more sites onto the property market and accelerate the conversion, dereliction and demolition of farm buildings.

The EH and Countryside Agency publication *Living Buildings in a Living Landscape: Finding a Future for Traditional Farm Buildings* (2006) recognises the important contribution farmsteads make to the landscape and identifies the need to understand the ‘character, condition and sensitivity to change’ of these buildings in order to inform policy development. It also recognises that both listed and non-designated traditional farm buildings need to be understood in their landscape context in order to develop policy. It highlighted the need to develop tools for understanding and informing change to farmsteads which:

- build advisory capacity at a local level;
- provide guidance for the identification of priorities and targeting and monitoring of resources;
- provide a solid foundation on which more detailed studies of historic farmsteads and landscape can be built.

There was the potential to integrate a greater level of information about unlisted farm buildings within this project than has been the case in previous ‘mapping’-type projects. Such data on unlisted (non-designated heritage assets) buildings offered the opportunity to demonstrate the extent to which records of unlisted farm buildings can inform the understanding of farmstead character.

1.2 The Yorkshire Dales as a Historic Farming Landscape

Historic farmsteads and traditional farm buildings are heritage assets which make a positive contribution to local character and connect people to their landscape, but they are more subject to change than any other rural building type. This functional relationship with the land, and understanding of the extent of their change, is key to identifying constraints and opportunities, including what can be enhanced or reinstated and where there may be opportunities for future change. They are also assets which, through a diversity of uses, make an important contribution to the rural economy and communities.

The majority of the historic farmsteads and farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales are not protected through designation, and these local heritage assets (non-designated) are a group in their own right which contributes substantially to the importance, character and significance of the National Park. There is a greater concentration of field barns in the Yorkshire Dales than anywhere else in the British Isles; they are explicitly recognised in the *National Park Management Plan* (YDNPA 2016) as an element of the YDNP's 'special qualities' and as such are central to the statutory National Park purposes.

The Yorkshire Dales, by virtue of the dominance of pastoral farming since the 14th century, retains one of the best-preserved theatres in Europe for the study of farmsteads and their field systems from the prehistoric period onwards. One of the YDNP's best-known characteristics is the prevalence of field barns, which are particularly abundant in some areas. Most are 19th-century in date, but there is archaeological and documentary evidence for their development from the medieval period. A handful of the 18th-century and earlier field barns of the Craven Dales have been listed, but there has long been recognition that the abundant, smaller and predominantly 19th-century field barns of the northern dales present different conservation challenges. These and other isolated farm buildings were basically excluded from consideration for listing during the mid-1980s Accelerated Resurvey, largely on the basis that they would be suitably protected through agri-environment schemes. After the initial exclusion of capital works from the Pennine Dales Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) agreements, the YDNPA, following consultation with EH, designated two selected Dales landscapes as Conservation Areas and, with EH assistance, provided grants contributing up to 80% of the costs of repairs to walls and barns. Work was also supplemented through funding from the Countryside Agency/Commission, Richmondshire District Council and the European Community in the Swaledale project, although this did not continue throughout the life of the Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme (BWCS). The Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area, the first large rural conservation area, was designated in 1989. This has been recently re-appraised (YDNPA 2015), and due to the effective demise of agri-environment grants no longer providing funding to the maintenance of more-costly drystone walling and built structures, both the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area and the Littondale Barns and Walls Conservation Area are currently considered to be 'At Risk'.

It has become increasingly difficult to find a use for traditional farm buildings in the Yorkshire Dales, as bale silage replaces hay as the main fodder crop, and the requirement to loose-house stock close to the main stabling increases. In

simple terms, the relatively small size and lack of large openings within traditional farm buildings makes them largely unsuitable for modern farming needs. Site and area assessment frameworks have been developed by HE (then EH) with local partners in order to address and identify the options for change. The Bolton Abbey estate on the southern edge of the National Park, in liaison with the YDNPA and EH, piloted an assessment framework to identify the options for change and establish priorities to inform long-term planning. Assessment was based on a rapid survey of the character, significance and sensitivity to adaptive reuse of more than 70 barns scattered across the estate, resulting in preferred and secondary options for their long-term management. Since its completion in 2009, the survey has informed a number of successful applications for adaptive reuse as well as prompting a range of other solutions including maintenance and conservation repair for the most highly significant buildings which are the most sensitive to adaptive reuse (Lake 2009).

The architects Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios, with support from the YDNPA and the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (YDMT), led a practical experiment in 2010 to install a prototype free-standing 'eco-pod' into a field barn identified for adaptive reuse (Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios 2013). This type of reuse has been subject to an economic appraisal, and it is hoped in the longer term that this approach may have the potential to combine high standards of conservation repair with low intensity reuse that has minimal impact on the internal features and external appearance of some field barns that have potential for adaptive reuse – particularly in areas where they are clustered together and servicing costs are lower.

1.3 Aims of the Project

1.3.1 Aims

The principal aim of this project was:

to increase appropriate levels of protection, conservation and enhancement of the farmsteads and traditional farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales in accordance with National Park policy, informed by an understanding of their historic character, significance and the practicalities of sustainable use.

In addition to this overarching goal, additional aims were to:

- Inform decision making by all those involved in conservation, reuse and sustainable development, so that decisions about locally specific spatial planning, land management and economic development are clear, consistent and tailored to the future conservation and use of traditional farmsteads and farm buildings.

- Enhance the YDNPA HER coverage of farmsteads and traditional farm buildings and its capacity to offer advice.
- Inform public understanding and appreciation of the farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales.

1.3.2 Objectives

Feeding into the delivery of the wider project aims, there were a series of more specific objectives, principally relating to the project outputs and products. These objectives were to:

- Inform the revision of policy within and outside the National Park through a review or audit of the impact and location of barn conversions.
- Develop the evidence base through development of a GIS dataset which records the results of field survey by volunteers (the Traditional Farm Building Census) and its integration with map-based recording of the historic character and survival of farmsteads and field barns in sample areas within and outside the National Park.
- Produce planning and design guidance for initial site assessment and approaches to design for changes of use and identification of the historic character and significance of Dales farmsteads and field barns.
- Develop a Research Framework for farm buildings in the Yorkshire Dales to inform development-funded and volunteer recording through setting out what is known, gaps in our knowledge and questions to inform recording of buildings in their setting.
- Ensure that the results of project are disseminated to appropriate audiences through workshops and publication in digital and hard copy form.
- Scope the production of a book on the farmsteads and traditional farm buildings of the Yorkshire Dales.

In addition, there was an initial objective to scope the extension of the mapping and characterisation element of the project to encompass the entire National Park, including the additional areas brought in through the Boundary Extension of August 2016. This was in fact agreed as a variation to the project in 2016, and the resultant mapping and this report encompass the full geographic coverage of the Park as it existed at the completion of characterisation in August 2017.

1.3.3 Additional Benefits

From the outset of the project, it was also envisioned that there would be a number of additional benefits springing from the future uses of the extensive characterisation dataset, including:

- The development of local policy, guidance and initiatives for spatial and community-led planning, including on

the reuse of farmstead buildings, rural diversification, rural development and design and the historic environment.

- Targeting agri-environment schemes and other grant programmes towards the most significant but least adaptable buildings.
- The management of estates and of other land management strategies, specifically for informing the England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) and relevant agri-environment schemes and stewardship agreements.
- New uses and development that can make a positive contribution to landscape character, inspire high-quality new development and conservation and reveal the distinctive quality of historic farmsteads and farm buildings.
- Heritage management, including strategies for benchmarks for national and local designation, recording and research, conservation area appraisals and conservation management plans.

1.3.4 Scope of the Report

This following chapters of this report present:

- An exploration of the role of traditional farm buildings and the historic farming resource within the YDNP and how it has contributed, and continues to contribute, to the character of the National Park.
- A detailed breakdown of past and present planning policy for the YDNP in relation to the management of traditional farm buildings and the farmed landscape through the development process. This is augmented by an additional level of gathered data exploring previous planning decisions for two key parishes.
- A breakdown of the method for characterisation and the key attributes captured for each farmstead, outfarm or isolated barn. In addition, the geography and topography of the YDNP is outlined, including the regions for which analysis was undertaken.
- A detailed analysis and description of the characterisation mapping for each of seven separate regions.
- A discussion of key attributes and metrics for the National Park as a whole, examining potential underlying causes and also summarising future priorities for both research and conservation of the farming heritage.

2. FARMING IN ITS HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 The National Picture

This text is largely derived from the *Preliminary Farmstead Character Statement: Yorkshire and the Humber Region* (Lake and Edwards 2006).

In terms of historical agriculture, patterns of land use were very varied, reflecting cultural factors as well as climatic conditions, topography and the physical structure of the landscape. The distribution of farmsteads, their dates of foundation and their relationship to the farming landscape are intimately linked to historical patterns of fields and settlement. Areas of nucleated settlement, concentrated in a central band running from Northumberland into Somerset and Dorset, are associated with villages whose communally farmed townfields were subject – at varying rates – to amalgamation and enclosure by tenants and landlords from the 14th century. This process was often associated with the creation of new holdings and farmsteads within the new enclosures. Areas of dispersed settlement, where farmsteads are either isolated or grouped in hamlets and surrounded by originally smaller townfields and more ancient patterns of enclosure, are most strongly characteristic of western and parts of eastern and south-eastern England. Between the two extremes are areas that contain both nucleated and dispersed settlement to varying degrees. Agricultural development in England can be divided into the following major periods:

- Up to 1750 – An economic boom in the 12th and 13th centuries, which included the development of large farms on monastic and secular estates, was followed by contraction of settlement and the leasing out of estates after the famines and plagues of the 14th century. The period from the 15th century was characterised by a general increase in agricultural incomes and productivity and the emergence – particularly from 1660 – of increasingly market-based and specialised regional economies. Substantially complete farm buildings of this period are rare and provide the first evidence for the development and strengthening of regional traditions and building types. Many surviving farmsteads in upland areas, with farm buildings attached to their farmhouse, survive from the later 17th and 18th centuries. It is otherwise very rare for farmsteads to have more than a house and barn dating from this period.
- 1750-1880 – This is the most important period of traditional farm building development, the production of farmyard manure

by cattle playing a major role in increasing agricultural productivity. The increased output of this period was encouraged by rising grain prices and the demands of an increasingly urban population, and was enabled by the expansion of the cultivated area (especially from the 1790s to 1815), the continued reorganisation and enlargement of holdings and the final phase of the enclosure of open fields – concentrated in the Midland counties. Substantial improvements in animal husbandry were made with the development of improved breeds and a greater awareness of the importance of the need for housing, particularly for cattle, which hastened fattening and meant that manure could be collected and stored better. The high-input/high-output systems of the ‘High Farming’ years of the 1840s to 1870s were based on the availability of imported artificial fertilisers, manures and feeds.

- 1880-1940 – There was little fresh investment due to the long farming depression in this period, notable exceptions being some estates and continuing developments in dairying areas. Hygiene regulations in the inter-war period resulted in intense forms of housing for pigs and poultry, and the replacement of earlier forms of housing for dairy cattle by new forms of cow house with concrete floors and stalls, and metal roofs and fittings.
- 1940 to present – The 1937 Agriculture Act anticipated the need to increase self-sufficiency, and the Second World War witnessed a 60% rise in productivity. This was a result of the growth in livestock numbers, increasing scientific and government control and guidance, more specialised systems of management and the conversion to arable of permanent pasture. The Agriculture Act of 1947 heralded the intensification and increased specialisation of farming in the post-war period, accompanied by the development of government and industry research and guidance. The Government provided grants to cover the capital cost of new building under the Farm Improvement Scheme (introduced 1957). The introduction of wide-span multi-purpose sheds in concrete, steel and asbestos met increasing requirements for machinery and for the environmental control of livestock and on-farm production, particularly of milk.

2.2 Farming and Farm Buildings in the Yorkshire Dales

The following has been drawn from the draft *Yorkshire Dales National Character Area Farmstead and Landscape Statement* (Lake 2012), with additional text and alterations specific to this assessment:

Since prehistoric times farmers have utilised the moorland for summer grazing, peat, heather and bracken. The peaty, acidic and quite infertile soils on the upper valley sides, particularly those landscapes dominated by Millstone Grit moors, have a long history of grazing with intermittent cultivation; arable and hay meadows have been concentrated on the richer soils of the valley floors and lower valley sides. Those areas of the National Park with more varied and limestone-rich geologies also supported mixed agricultural regimes through history, though the soil is generally more fertile. Some isolated farmsteads, and also settlements, developed from medieval cattle farms (vaccaries) and forest or hunting lodges, usually after they had been leased out by lords and monasteries from the 14th century. There are small areas where isolated farmsteads developed within areas of medieval woodland clearance.

Most isolated farmsteads were established in association with the piecemeal enclosure of medieval arable strips, meadows and cow pastures between the 15th and 18th centuries; some relate to distinctive intakes from the moorland edge, and others were redeveloped or newly sited amongst late 18th- and 19th-century regular enclosures of the moorland edge. This enclosure helped to boost fertility through both the increasingly systematic containment of livestock and their manure, and also the construction of large numbers of field lime kilns to produce lime to 'sweeten' the often acidic soils.

From the 16th century, minor gentry emerged as a key force in the development of small estates, and many of the earliest surviving houses date from this period. Most holdings across the Yorkshire Dales remained small in scale, however, and were sustained by access to large areas of common land. In Swaledale, and presumably other parts of the Dales, the practice of partible inheritance resulted in much fragmentation and dispersion of holdings. Favourable conditions of customary tenure (as in other parts of the West Pennines and the Cumbrian fells) also led to a strongly independent farming population, greatly benefiting from the rise in livestock prices and increase in the cattle trade from the late 17th century. This is reflected in high numbers of farmsteads with fabric dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries: many have datestones, recording the aspirations and prosperity of their owners and tenant farmers.

From at least the 17th century, cattle were driven from the Scottish borders via the northern dales to fairs to the south. A highly-specialised dairying

economy (for the production of cheese) in which little or no corn was grown, had developed from the 15th century in the northern dales (especially Swaledale, Wensleydale and Arkengarthdale). Farms were generally larger in the lower dales, where richer and more free-draining soils could sustain more arable cultivation and cattle fattening as well as dairying.

From the late 18th century, the growth of industrial urban centres to the south of the Dales created increased demand, principally reflected in the growth of sheep number for the supply of wool and meat. Access to the rail network from the 1870s onwards facilitated the export of both sheep and cattle, and of fresh milk to nearby markets and towns and even south to London. Industry also encouraged the growth of settlements and by-employment in farming communities. The exploitation of ore deposits (mainly lead) from the late 17th century was concentrated in Arkengarthdale, Upper Swaledale, Wensleydale, mid-Wharfedale and Nidderdale. Major textile areas had developed as a handcraft industry by the mid-18th century around Skipton, and in Wharfedale, Dentdale and Swaledale. From the late 18th century, textiles began to be manufactured in spinning mills powered by water, later steam. There were also pockets of coal production, such as between Dentdale and Garsdale heads. This exploitation and exporting of natural resources was such a mainstay of the rural Dales economy, that a decline in the lead and textile industries (the former after a peak in 1857) was mirrored by a decline in the population of the Dales after 1850.

2.3 Building Materials

The predominant building material for historic structures in the Yorkshire Dales, and more widely in the uplands, is stone. A full study of the dominant local building stone for the Yorkshire Dales is covered by the *Strategic Stone Study: A Building Stone Atlas of North Yorkshire, West* published by EH (Everett 2012). In addition, the *draft Character Statements for the Yorkshire Dales* (Lake 2012), *Howgill Fells* (EH 2012a) and *Orton Fells* (EH 2012b) have summarised the building materials and key finishes and dressing techniques for traditional farm buildings. The key points in relation to the raw building materials of traditional farm buildings in the Yorkshire Dales are summarised below:

- The predominant rocks across the National Park are Carboniferous strata, though older Ordovician and Silurian rocks outcrop along the western edge, both in slate and flag beds in Craven and also forming the massive bulk of the rolling Howgill Fells.
- In and around the Howgills (including the western parts of this assessment's Cumbrian Dales region), there is a strong building tradition based on the local blue/grey 'ragstone': a hard compressed

sandstone which is very difficult to work, hence the 'ragged' appearance from which the colloquial name was derived.

- The oldest of the Carboniferous sequence of rocks is the first of the main limestone groups in the Yorkshire Dales. In the Craven Basin to the south of Malham Cove, the dominant limestone is generally used in rubble walling with sandstone detailing, often from nearby Millstone Grit areas.
- The Great Scar Limestone across the Askrigg Block, and also defining much of the Orton Fells landscape, is poor for working, and so the built form of buildings in these areas includes much mixed rubble or roughly dressed blockwork, occasionally interspersed with old red sandstone. Limestone cutting techniques improved in the 19th century, and so the coarser, more easily worked limestones began to be used in more regular forms.
- Across Swaledale and Wensleydale, the predominant geological formation is the Yoredale Series: an interbedded and cyclical sequence of limestones, mudstones and sandstones. This variability means that there is a similar variability in wall construction styles ranging from the roughest mixed rubble walling through to finely dressed and tooled sandstone blockwork. A full description of the principal limestone and sandstone beds in the Yoredale Series and their building uses is given in Everett (2012, 14-17).
- Isolated crinoidal or heavily fossiliferous limestone beds were sometimes quarried and polished as decorative 'marble', for example the 'black marble' of the Hardraw Scar Limestone, predominantly quarried in Dentdale.
- The youngest main rock group within the Yorkshire Dales is the Millstone Grit, containing beds of generally easily worked sandstones, interbedded with siltstones, shales and mudstones, and occasional limestone members and coal seams. Sandstones of the Millstone Grit series are found as the primary building stone in some areas but more commonly used for detailing and structural elements on buildings primarily executed in other stone across the National Park.
- In terms of roofing, the use of stone flags (sandstone – confusingly referred to locally as 'stone slate' in some areas) and slate roofing – sourced from both Cumbria and the Ordovician/Silurian beds in Craven – increased from the late 17th century; Welsh and Lake District slate became increasingly common from the mid-19th century as transport links became better. There are also historical references to ling (heather) thatch on some buildings, the use of which continues into the 19th century. Though no original thatched roofs survive in the National Park, a number of buildings feature

'thatch lines' in the gable end, showing where the original steeper pitch has been shallowed to accommodate a stone burden.

- In the northern dales, sandstone 'slate' roofing is the dominant form. Suitable flagstone beds became the focus of increasingly large quarries, with perhaps the best example being Stags Fell on the northern side of Wensleydale opposite Hawes, though this particularly quarry may be more linked to the export of stone outside of the Dales. Small-scale local quarrying across the Park suggests a very local source for many of the traditional farm buildings' roofing.
- The accessibility of varied stone sources for roofing is perhaps best illustrated by the occurrence of mixed-roof farm structures in west Garsdale and Dentdale, combining lower courses of heavy sandstone flags with upper courses of thinner, lighter slate.
- Stone roofs are generally laid in diminishing (graduated) courses with stone ridge pieces, and with stone copings and kneelers being other distinctive features. There is also some now very rare survival of wrestler slates to ridges.

In terms of dressing and finishing, the following are key features:

- For the main house or house range of a farmstead, there is often a higher level of execution, notable for the dressed stone detailing (quoins, window and door surrounds, kneelers and gable coping etc.). This can also be carried over to the working buildings in a planned or estate farm and in some cases also employed for more prominent isolated estate barns.
- Coarse diagonal tooling was often employed in the 17th century, and scutched tooling occurs sporadically from the late 17th century onwards.
- In the mid- to late 18th and 19th centuries the most widespread type of masonry dressing was herringbone tooling.
- More regularly finished stone became more common in the late 18th and 19th centuries, especially for multi-storeyed farm buildings and farmhouses, and is associated with the widespread introduction of lime mortar (earth mortar being the standard bonding before).
- Watershot masonry, where the outer face is tilted to throw water off the walls, is a technique that was used in the Pennines and other upland areas between the late 18th and mid-19th century.
- Thin render coat/limewash is often used in Ribblesdale and Wensleydale, occasionally referred to as 'slobbering'. There is also notable use of white-painted render common in the Dentdale area, a tradition commonly associated with Cumbrian vernacular buildings.

Figure 2.1 The former New Park Farm in High Abbotside parish. An row plan farmstead developed from an original linear farmstead in the upper reaches of the northern dales, in this case Wensleydale, combining house and several different multi-functional barns. © YDNPA



Figure 2.2 Town Head Farmhouse in East Witton, lower Wensleydale. Broadly typical of the rural vernacular tradition of the Yorkshire Dales as seen in both large village-centre and town residences in the region, and as here in the large detached farmhouses constructed through the 18th and 19th centuries. This farmhouse is also an example of an estate building which followed the local style © YDNPA



Figure 2.3 The large North Barn at Temple Farm, part of the wider historical Swinithwaite Estate in Wensleydale. This is a clear example of where the working buildings of a planned farmstead have been given a much higher level of architectural treatment than is normally the case. © YDNPA



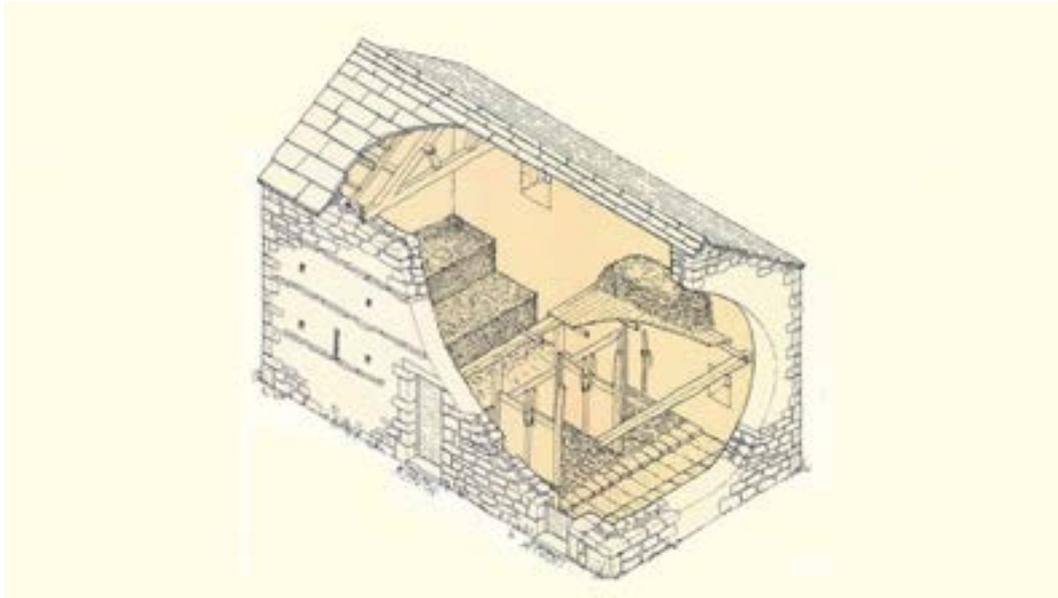


Figure 2.4 Cutaway illustration of the kind of small field barn typical of Swaledale and Wensleydale. The image shows a two-door barn with the rear door accessing the shippon or byre where the animals are stalled. The second door opens directly to the haymew, with additional storage space in the baux or hay-loft above the shippon. Pitching or forking holes are set high in the wall on the opposite side, and a mucking hole is set low in the rear wall to allow the direct mucking out of the 'group' behind the stalls or 'boskins'. © YDNPA



Figure 2.5 View across Gunnerside Bottoms in Swaledale: one of the most intact and coherent examples of a field barn and meadow landscape within the National Park. © YDNPA

2.4 Farmstead Structures

2.4.1 Farmhouses

The typical upland farmstead, most prevalent and perhaps typified in Swaledale, Wensleydale and their tributary dales, is a linear or L-plan range, acting as a small home steading supported by a network of detached field barns, each serving one or two fields. Later houses can be either detached and set away from the main working area or part of a planned courtyard or range; they tend to exhibit the main features of an 18th- or 19th-century rural vernacular style: double-fronted with a symmetrical façade; prominent and accented quoins, often ashlar or otherwise tooled/semi-decorative in comparison to a rusticated or pitch-faced main wall blockwork; dressed surrounds to windows and doors; sash windows to both ground and first floors.

2.4.2 Working Buildings

Given the typical size and form of farmsteads in the more remote or upland parts of the National Park, there are generally fewer working buildings than on the larger farms in the lower reaches of the dales. A considerable number of farms, however, have one or two small combination barns, either attached to the house as part of a linear or L-plan range, or detached but set close to the house range. In overall form, these farmstead-based barns are often similar to the more dispersed field barns. The increasingly nucleated and 'lowland' farmsteads on the Pennine fringe (the lower-lying reaches of the dales and the penumbra of land immediately around the upland Pennine block - e.g. Lower Swaledale and Wensleydale, south Craven, the Lune Valley) include several regular courtyard plan farms, in which there often survives a variety of additional farm buildings including stabling, more open cart sheds,

Figure 2.6 Former farmstead in Swaledale comprising a linear farmhouse – now entirely agricultural in character with no domestic aspect – set within a group of semi-regular dale side enclosures served by dispersed field barns. © YDNPA



Figure 2.7 A typical form of northern Dales small field barn, though here found as a combination barn within a loose courtyard farmstead in lower Swaledale. All built as one phase, presumably in the early 19th century, the barn combines rough rubble walling with dressed sandstone/gritstone detailing. Although utilitarian in function, the barn is part of a coherent vernacular aesthetic, tying it to both its immediate contemporary and related structures and to other similar structures in the wider landscape. © YDNPA



piggeries and even occasionally dovecotes and more rare combination buildings such as hennery/piggeries (also known as poultiggeries). Lean-tos, outshots and other extensions are common on Dales farmsteads, both historical additions and extensions, and also 20th-century farm sheds and additional infrastructure.

There is a notable concentration of larger bank barns – themselves a form of combination barn –

within the Cumbrian and Westmorland Dales and Orton Fells, though typically smaller examples are also found in other parts of the National Park, presumably a response to marginal and often sloping land. Within the western dales, there is a tradition of these large embanked barns forming a prominent focus of loose courtyard or dispersed cluster farmsteads. Given the prominence of pastoral farming over arable, granaries are rare. Where hay



Figure 2.8 Surviving timber boskins and skelbuse within a field barn in Coverdale. The watering system is probably an early 20th-century addition. © YDNPA



Figure 2.9 Bark Laithe, Airton. Example of a large 'laithe' or combination barn south of Malham. Features include three gable-entry doors accessing a larger double shippon at one end of the barn. Substantial cart entries allowed a greater level of access and, in areas of mixed arable and pastoral agriculture, could also open onto threshing floor with an opposed cart entry or smaller 'winnowing door' in the facing wall.

and arable crops were harvested and transported, this may have been done by sled, suggesting the less-common occurrence of large cart sheds in the Northern Dales. In Craven and the lower-lying parts of the Western Dales, cart entrances with porches are a prominent feature of the larger 'laithe' barns, perhaps also reflecting the less steep topography in many of the arable areas.

Although infrequent and generally confined to the lower-lying parts of the National Park, there are a number of examples of estate farmsteads: commonly regular planned courtyard farms wherein the main house and several or all of the working

buildings can be tied together architecturally with a common and definable aesthetic.

2.4.3 Field Barns

The small field barn, most common in the northern dales though present in various forms across the National Park, has been well studied and characterised. In its most typical form, it is a combination barn for the year-round farming of small groups of cattle in a symbiotic relationship with the adjacent plot of land. It is emblematic of a mixed farming regime – often based on dairying – gradually rendered uneconomic by mechanisation

and the agglomeration of farm land. The majority of the existing field barns date to the stone rebuilding of the 18th and 19th centuries, though some retain evidence of earlier structures: massive stone footings, cruck timbers re-used as later tie beams in a shallower pitch roof and sometimes preserved 'thatch lines' to the gable end.

Although a relatively broad generalisation, there is a distinction to be made between the smaller field barn of the northern – and to some degree western – dales, and the considerably larger 'Craven laithe' prevalent across the Wharfedale and Malham areas and extending west into Ribblesdale and Kingdale. As noted above, the laithes often

feature a large cart entry to at least one long elevation to allow for the more efficient loading of fodder and bedding material or, where the laithe serves as a combination barn with a threshing floor, for the movement of arable crops.

The bank barns of the Cumbrian tradition, noted above in relation to farm groups, are also a common detached feature in the western dales, sometimes with one large barn positioned at the confluence of several fields echoing the position of the similarly large laithe barns in Craven. Bank barns are found in other parts of the Yorkshire Dales, though normally in smaller numbers.

3. MANAGING FARMS AND TRADITIONAL FARM BUILDINGS IN THE YORKSHIRE DALES

This chapter comprises an overview of previous and current planning documentation which held weight within the National Park in relation to the management and conservation of traditional farm buildings. It provides the detail behind the two broad types of policy response which have been adopted by the YDNPA since the mid-20th century: regulatory (principally through the planning system) and voluntary (principally through various incentivised agri-environment schemes, and was undertaken to gather together this information for the first time as a single overview. It serves as important context to the assessment of characterisation data which follows, as the routes described here comprise the principal ‘levers’ by which local and national curatorial bodies can influence the long-term conservation of traditional farm buildings.

3.1 Policy Review

3.1.1 Aysgarth, Leyburn, Reeth and Richmond Rural Districts – Draft Rural Settlement Policy (1972)

This brief statement of policy was compiled as one of a series of area appraisals to support the then *Review County Development Plan for the North Riding*. The policy outlined the capacity for anticipated housing development of the rural settlements within the four districts. In general, it was acknowledged that few of the areas within the National Park were suitable for housing development of any great scale, though regarding Aysgarth and Reeth rural districts it is noted that ‘opportunities will also exist for the conversion of non-residential buildings for residential use where these occupy suitable sites within the existing village structure’ (North Riding County Council 1972, paragraph 3.8).

3.1.2 North Riding Pennines Study (1975)

The earliest documentation providing information and input to what would become local planning policy for the National Park is the *North Riding Pennines Study*. The study identified a number of broad problems or issues to be addressed, including ‘increasing pressure from many forms of development, for example, housing (including conversion of isolated barns...’ (North Riding Pennines Study Working Party 1975, 40). This was further expanded upon, and through consultation

six options were outlined as potential approaches to addressing the ‘dereliction of the characteristic stone field barns’:

- ‘Removal could be encouraged through existing machinery for grant aid
- Improved grants for removal could be made available
- Builders could be encouraged to remove them as sources of local stone
- Conversion to residential use, including use as holiday homes, could be encouraged
- Amenity grants could be introduced to secure their retention
- This form of dereliction could be regarded as an acceptable part of the landscape’ (NRPSWP 1975, 42).

Three strategies were proposed with each having a different focus. Strategy A was based upon securing the production of food and the development of a modernised agricultural structure, Strategy B was focused on agriculture as an agent for environmental and landscape conservation, and Strategy C extended the priorities of B with the inclusion of a focus on tourism and accessibility. In terms of landscape conservation, and in particular traditional farm buildings, the three recommended strategies proposed the following:

A – ‘Grants, advice and information should be available to those wishing to undertake specific landscape improvement works such as... the preservation of buildings and sites of archaeological or historic importance... The conversion of surplus stone field barns to residential use would be acceptable wherever the degree of visual intrusion was not excessive and where all essential services could be provided at reasonable cost. Where any kind of development takes place, high standards of design and landscaping should be ensured’ (NRPSWP 1975, 45).

B – ‘Grants should be made available for landscape improvement as in Strategy A... The conversion of stone field barns to residential use should be discouraged and, where possible, steps taken to ensure their preservation...’ (NRPSWP 1975, 45).

C – ‘Policies are the same as Strategy B except that the conversion of field barns to residential use would be encouraged wherever the degree of visual intrusion was acceptable and where all essential services could be provided at reasonable cost’ (NRPSWP 1975, 45).

Following this, a preferred strategy was outlined based on a weighting of opinion for each strategy in a number of specific areas. The preferred strategy outlines the following in terms of traditional farm buildings:

‘Individual stone barns which are either of special architectural merit or which are of particular importance in their landscape setting should be identified and steps taken to secure their preservation’ (NRPSWP 1975, 59).

In addition to this, there are recommendations that certain landscapes, including those defined by barn and wall arrangements, are distinctive landscapes worthy of preservation of their distinctive culturally related landscape character.

3.1.3 Initial National Park Plan (1977)

Drawing on the North Riding Pennines Study, as well as other supporting documentation, the Initial National Park Plan, published in 1977, provided the first statement within local planning policy on the importance of traditional farm buildings to the historic and landscape character of the National Park and the threats to that heritage:

‘Whereas in most other parts of Britain, the characteristic layout of farms involves farmhouses and buildings grouped together which constitute the hub of farming activity, the traditional Dales farm building is a detached stone barn situated in the fields... The reversion of hay meadow to pasture and the consequent disuse of certain field barns... were factors which led to dereliction in the past. Current changes in agricultural practice... have resulted in more field barns being considered surplus to modern farming needs, thereby removing the economic incentive for their continued repair and maintenance... The fact that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food no longer offers rehabilitation grants... may lead to the further abandonment and consequent dereliction of traditional buildings. Those which, because of their location, can be converted into dwellings are given a new lease of life but at the expense of their identity as barns. The continued existence of field barns may, in the future, depend as much upon the soundness of their basic construction as on their usefulness to agriculture. Whilst the field barn is a distinctive feature of the landscape throughout the National Park in certain areas, such as Upper Swaledale, it makes an outstanding contribution to landscape character (there are, for example, no less than 63 such barns within ½ mile radius of the centre of Muker’ (Harvey 1977, 48-9).

In order to address the identified threat, a tiered approach was outlined, including ‘seeking to preserve individual barns of outstanding architectural merit’ and identifying ‘acceptable alternative uses for barns rendered surplus to modern agriculture by changing agricultural practice’ (Harvey 1977, 92). A common thread running through the plan,

and much of what was to follow in relation to traditional farm buildings, was the acceptance that large-scale preservation was impracticable and a suite of approaches was required. Within the 1977 *National Park Plan*, this was most succinctly outlined in a relatively forward-thinking and proactive aim to:

‘Pursue the possibility and practicability of entering into Management Agreements with owners and occupiers of land representative of the most outstanding field barn and dry-stone wall landscapes.

It is impracticable to contemplate the retention of every field barn and dry-stone wall in the National Park and it is logical therefore to concentrate effort on the most notable and distinctive areas. The National Park Committee would contribute to the costs incurred by owners and occupiers in the repair and maintenance of existing barns and walls on their land subject to such an agreement’ (Harvey 1977, 91).

3.1.4 Development Control Policy Note Number 1 – Conversion of Barns and other Redundant Buildings for Residential Use

This policy note was first introduced as an appendix to the initial *National Park Plan* (Harvey 1977) and carried weight alongside much of the local policy that developed over the following two decades. Much of the language was also carried through into the 1996 *Local Plan* (see below).

3.1.5 North Yorkshire Structure Plan (1980)

Initially adopted in 1980, the *Structure Plan* was amended by Alteration No. 1 in 1987, No. 2 in 1989 and No. 3 in 1995. Of these, the latest amendment (1995) is still held in copy by YDNPA and includes the following key policies in relation to traditional farm buildings within the National Park:

Policy E1

Priority will be given to the conservation of the landscapes and general amenity of the following areas:-

- The North York Moors National Park;
 - The Yorkshire Dales National Park;
 - The Forest Of Bowland Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
 - the Nidderdale moors;
 - The Howardian Hills;
 - The North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast;
 - and The Flamborough Head Heritage Coast.
- Within these areas:-*

(i) there will be a presumption against new development or major extensions to existing development except where it can be shown to be

necessary in that location.

(ii) when development is permitted, high standards of design will be required, using appropriate materials and paying due regard to its setting.

(iii) measures will be taken to protect and enhance the landscape, important buildings and other heritage features.

Policy E2

Development in the open countryside outside the National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Areas of Heritage Coast and Green Belts will normally be permitted only where it relates to:

(i) Small scale proposals requiring an open countryside location for operational reasons; and

(ii) Small scale proposals for individual sites or for the re-use of adaptation of existing rural buildings to secure employment uses which benefit the rural economy

And provided it would not harm the character and appearance, general amenity or nature conservation interests of the surrounding area. (NYCC 1995, 52)

Within the explanatory discussion to Policy E2, it is specifically noted that ‘changes in agricultural production have created a need to diversify the rural economy but at the same time there is an on-going requirement to protect the open countryside for its own sake. The re-use of redundant agricultural and other buildings provides opportunities for diversification into tourism and small scale employment uses with the minimum of disturbance to the open character and appearance of the countryside as well as maintaining buildings of traditional construction or other value which make an important contribution to the character of the rural environment’. It is also noted, however, that within the National Parks and other areas of landscape designation ‘more rigorous policies will continue to be applied’ (Rennilson 1992, 29).

3.1.6 Wensleydale Local Plan (1982)

The *Wensleydale Local Plan* sat alongside the *North Yorkshire Structure Plan* and replaced the rural settlement policy drafted in 1972 (see above) and adopted in 1974. As a continuing response to the need for housing within the plan area, it is noted that ‘the conversion of existing buildings to housing has the advantages of reducing the need for new development and of aiding the retention of traditional buildings’ (YDNPC 1982, 6). The particular importance of residential conversion is described as representing the major housing potential of most villages. The plan defers to the specific criteria of the *National Park’s Development Control Policy Note 1* whilst highlighting the following suitability criteria:

- The building must be located within a village or farmstead group with existing housing and services/infrastructure
- More isolated building conversions may be acceptable if retention of the historic fabric is particularly desirable or there is a proven agriculture, forestry or other local amenity need
- The building must be structurally sound and can contain the conversion without significant alteration/extension
- The building must be demonstrably surplus to agricultural needs.

The *Local Plan* also outlines an intended proactive approach to identifying under-used and disused buildings of historic interest.

3.1.7 Sedbergh Local Plan (1983)

The *Sedbergh Local Plan* sat alongside the *Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan* and outlined policy specific to the broadly rural parishes of Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale within the west of the National Park. The Plan contains a specific policy in relation to reuse of traditional farm buildings:

‘E3 – Redundant barns and other agricultural buildings suitable for conversion to other uses will be identified’ (*Cumbria County Council* 1983, 17).

The justification for this policy highlights both the changes in agricultural method and practice that caused much of the redundancy and the important contribution that such buildings make to the distinctive landscape character of the plan area. Reference is also made to the *National Park Control Note 1*.

3.1.8 National Park Plan – First Review (1984)

The 1984 Review of the *National Park Plan* comprised an in-depth overview of the effects and trajectory of extant policy, combined with recommendations for future priorities. In terms of an assessment of the position of the agricultural landscape, and particularly the traditional farm building resource, the Review stated the following:

“The patchwork Dales landscape of small, wall-enclosed fields, each with its own barn was established originally as part of an efficient, although labour-intensive system of upland farming. This is now under threat in many parts of the National Park. Those barns which remain in agricultural use may need substantial repairs, for which MAFF [the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food] grant aid is available. However, many stone barns are now redundant. The resources currently available to the National Park Committee render it incapable of safeguarding all traditional barn landscapes. At best it can

seek to ensure that representative examples of these traditional barn landscapes are conserved. In some cases alternative uses can be found and the Committee is anxious to encourage individual proposals for conversion where these are compatible with other National Park objectives. Since the initial National Park Plan there has been considerable interest in resolving this problem: the National Park Authority took the initiative in mounting an experiment with the Countryside Commission into the conversion of barns for low-cost visitor accommodation. The experiment has proved successful and the idea has now been taken up by the private sector. The Tourist Board offers discretionary grants for the conversion of barns to form self-catering visitor accommodation. The Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) has announced the availability of grants for the conversion of barns to light industrial use and some farmers are adapting barns for stock housing. Many barns in villages have been converted to residential use but the problem of the hundreds of redundant but isolated field barns still remains largely unresolved.

AG7: The National Park Committee will:

- Advise the EEC and Central Government of the extent and gravity of the threat to the traditional landscape of the Yorkshire Dales National Park arising from the loss of stone barns and field walls, which can only be averted by a massive injection of resources
- Initiate a study to determine the impact of traditional stone barns on the landscape of the National Park and the feasibility of maintaining a programme of work
- Establish priority areas for the conservation of dry-stone walls and barns and will enter into management agreements with farmers in such areas
- Seek to preserve barns of outstanding intrinsic architectural merit
- Encourage the conversion of existing redundant barns to alternative uses where such uses are compatible with overall national park objectives and generally accepted planning policies
- Encourage farmers to repair and improve traditional stone buildings taking full advantage of the grants which are available.
- Where a barn has become derelict and is an eyesore, encourage the farmer, if necessary with the assistance of limited grant aid, to demolish the barn and salvage the stone to provide a source of weathered local traditional building material (Harvey 1984, 29).

These recommendations can be clearly seen in the later multifaceted approaches to field barn conservation, wherein all options are considered dependent on the condition, location and significance of an individual structure.

3.1.9 Yorkshire Dales Local Plan (Adopted September 1996)

The adoption of a new Local Plan in 1996 built upon the previous policy and the research which accompanied and followed it. Echoing a number of aspects of the National Park Plan – First Review, the issues of traditional farm building conservation and alteration were highlighted with specific policies and underlying justifications. The 1996 Local Plan stated the following:

“In the National Park the conversion of farm and other buildings has been a major element in the provision of new residential accommodation, accounting for 50 percent of new dwellings provided between 1981 and 1991. There are many barns and other traditional agricultural buildings in the National Park and although only a small proportion are potentially suitable for change to residential use should they become available, conversions are likely to remain an important source of new dwellings for some time in the future” (YDNPA 1996, 6).

Three specific policies were implemented specific to traditional farm buildings, principally highlighting the acceptance of conversion of suitable structures within certain settlements:

“Policy H5: Within the boundaries... of the settlements listed in Policy H2 and in the following list [not reproduced here], conversions of traditional buildings to residential use will be permitted where proposals satisfy the criteria of Policy BC9, and Policy BC5 where relevant.

Policy H6: The conversion to dwellings buildings lying outside the established settlements listed in Policies H2 and H5 will not normally be permitted. Exceptions to this policy will be for consideration under Policies H3, H4 and BC10” (YDNPA 1996, 9).

“Where additional dwellings are needed in the National Park, conversions of barns and other agricultural buildings can be preferable to the construction of new houses. There are villages where new house building would have an adverse impact but where there may be existing buildings suitable for conversion to residential use... The conversion of such buildings is likely to continue for some years to make a significant contribution to the provision of new dwellings in the National Park. However, with so many traditional farm buildings in the Park and with continued pressure to adapt them to residential use, the character of the National Park and its historic built environment will be harmed unless the greatest care is exercised.

This is especially so in respect of buildings in the open countryside where the change to the fabric and character of the buildings, the creation of residential curtilages, provision of access and overhead supply lines and the activities associated with domestic occupation, have a visually damaging effect on the landscape. Moreover,

without restriction on the number of such conversions, many farmstead groups would be turned into hamlets and the present distinction between the environment of the villages and that of the open countryside would be blurred... Conversions to residential use will be resisted, in general, other than within the settlements identified in Policies H@ and H5” (YDNPA 1996, 9).

“As exceptions to Policy H6, conversion to dwellings of buildings lying outside the listed settlements may be acceptable where it is demonstrated that the conversion is essential to house and agricultural or forestry worker (Policy H3); where such a conversion is part of an affordable housing scheme under the terms of Policy H4; or where, under the terms of Policy BC10, the conservation of a building of merit constructed originally as a house, would be achieved” (YDNPA 1996, 10).

In order to provide a policy-based standard for suitability for conversion, Policy B9 was also included in the 1996 Local Plan:

“Policy BC9: Proposals for the conversion of traditional buildings should satisfy all of the following requirements:

- The building should be of traditional local design and materials
- The building should be large enough to accommodate the uses proposed without the need for alterations to the roof line or significant extension
- The building should be structurally sound and capable of conversion without the need for rebuilding. The National Park Authority reserves the right to require a full structural survey where the condition of the building is in doubt or dispute
- The proposed conversion should not detract from the vernacular architecture of the building nor adversely affect the contribution of its character to the local scene
- Conversion should not give rise to demand for the visually intrusive provision, renewal or extension of public utility services or place an unnecessary burden on social, community or emergency services.
- Provision of safe and convenient vehicular access from the building on to a public road should be achievable without requiring alterations to existing access or the provision of new access that would adversely affect the visual quality or character of the area
- The converted building should not adversely affect residential amenity in the area.

Where necessary to control further new buildings that might materially detract from the surrounding landscape, a condition withdrawing permitted development rights for new buildings will be attached to the planning permission for change of use of farm buildings” (YDNPA 1996, 19).

3.1.10 Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2006

The 2006 Local Plan retained much of the historic environment-specific protections from the 1996 Local Plan. Of most relevance to this overview is Policy B15 – Conversion of Traditional Buildings – the successor to Policy BC9 within the 1996 Local Plan. Policy B15 made slight but important amendments to the approach to traditional building conversion:

- “The conversion of buildings of traditional design and materials in accordance with other land use policies in the Local Plan will only be permitted where:
- The building is large enough to accommodate the uses proposed without the need for alterations to the roof line or significant extension.
- The building is capable of conversion to the proposed use without such change to its external appearance as to detract significantly from its contribution to the character of the area.
- The building is capable of conversion without the need for substantial rebuilding and the external walls are structurally sound. The National Park Authority reserves the right to require a full structural survey where the condition of the building is in doubt or dispute.
- The proposal includes the retention of all existing external features which contribute significantly to the building’s character including any surviving original openings or roofing materials.
- Where the original roofing material is absent, or in need of replacement, the building is roofed with a material and in a manner consistent with its age and location
- The proposal does not detract from the vernacular architecture of the building, nor adversely affect the contribution of its character to the local scene through the insertion, attachment, or erection of additional openings, accouterments, or buildings which are other than essential to the proposed use. Planning permission granted for conversion of traditional buildings will be conditional upon the withdrawal of permitted development rights relating to such ancillary development.
- The proposal does not result in any unacceptable loss of amenity for occupiers of neighbouring properties.

Where conversion of traditional buildings is likely to result in the loss or obscurity of historical evidence important to an understanding of the development or the vernacular architectural traditions of the area, the developer will be required to provide an appropriate level of recording of the building in advance of works commencing, or during the period of development” (YDNPA 2006, 85).

There are two notable differences between the final published Local Plan policy and the equivalent policy with the First Deposit (Draft) Local

Plan published for consultation in 2002 (YDNPA 2002), both of which broadly strengthened the level of protection against adverse and unsuitable conversion or development. The preamble to the specific criteria included the proviso of ‘non-residential’ in the definition of traditional buildings, which was removed in the final publication. The second change was the removal of an additional first criterion:

“The building is predominantly of natural stone construction, and is typical of the majority of non-residential buildings in the vicinity in terms of shape, height, fenestration and roofing material” (YDNPA 2002, 86).

3.1.11 Yorkshire Dales Management Plan 2007-2012

When describing the special attributes of the National Park the following is included:

“Livestock farmers over several centuries created a traditional pastoral landscape much of which survives. This historic landscape is of great beauty and acknowledged as of international importance, including... traditional stone-built field barns, the density of which in some parts of the Dales, notably Swaledale, Wharfedale and Wensleydale, is unique” (YDNPA 2007, 8).

This identification resulted in the following objective, which represented a substantial increase in prioritising the protection of traditional farm buildings – specifically field barns – from the previous Management Plan:

“L2: Encourage widespread take-up of Environmental Stewardship and other agri-environment schemes... so as to: ... maintain and enhance the pattern of traditional farmsteads, associated farm buildings, features and field barns...” (YDNPA 2007, 19).

3.1.12 Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)

Revoked along with all other regional spatial strategies (RSS) in 2010, the *Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy* provided a regional underpinning for local planning policy, ensuring a coherency between the planning and conservation requirements of planning authorities overseeing vastly different landscapes and demographics. The YDNP fell within the ‘Remoter Rural’ sub area, and the RSS set the following overarching policy for this area:

Remoter Rural sub area policy RR1

‘... Foster economic diversification which does not damage the sub area’s built and natural features.

Encourage tourist- and sport/recreation-related development which diversifies the local economy and creates jobs but which does not compromise

the environmental, landscape and heritage interests of the sub area.

Safeguard the sub area’s unique built environment in settlements and upland farming features.” (GOYH 2008, 85)

The justification and explanation following the policy highlights the following:

‘... In [settlements within National Parks and AONBs] development must contribute to sustaining their roles and should address affordable local housing needs or provide opportunities to promote economic diversification which uses the sub area’s built and natural assets in a sustainable way... Sustainable tourism developments using unique natural and built assets is likely to be of increasing significance to local economies’ (GOYH 2008, 87).

In addition to sub area-specific policy, general regional environmental policies provided underpinning to local policy in terms of protecting the distinctive agricultural landscape of the Yorkshire Dales, including the following:

‘Policy ENV10

The Region will safeguard and enhance landscapes that contribute to the distinctive character of Yorkshire and the Humber. Plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes should safeguard and enhance the following landscapes and related assets of regional, sub-regional and local importance’ (GOYH 2008, 118)

‘Policy E7

Plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes should help diversify and strengthen the rural economy by facilitating the development of rural industries, businesses and enterprises in a way that:... Gives priority to the re-use of existing buildings...’ (GOYH 2008, 155).

3.1.13 Local Plan 2015-2030

The extant planning policy for the YDNPA comprises the *Local Plan 2015-2030*, adopted in December 2016. The issues of traditional farm buildings, and the challenges faced in finding a use for that diminishing resource, are prominently addressed, perhaps more so and more explicitly than in any previous plan. In line with the overarching statement of national policy – at the time of publication the NPPF – the core strategic policies relate to defining and supporting ‘sustainable development’. One of the criteria for meeting the test of sustainable development is that it either achieves or does not prejudice the achievement of ‘conserv[ing] or enhance[ing] the historic environment and helps secure a sustainable future for the [heritage] assets at risk’.

Whilst the conservation of the cultural heritage and historic environment of the National Park, and the specific qualities of the farming heritage, are

relatively well represented through entire *Local Plan*, there are policies specific to the issues of farmsteads and traditional farm buildings:

'L2 Conversion of traditional buildings – acceptable uses

With the exception of former dwellings, proposals for the change of use of traditional buildings to high intensity residential, visitor accommodation and employment uses will only be permitted within existing settlements and building groups, or other suitable roadside locations.

Proposals for the change of use of isolated traditional buildings to low-intensity uses will be permitted provided they do not result in material alteration to the exterior of the building or its surrounds.

Proposals for change of use to a dwellinghouse for continuous occupation will be subject to a local occupancy restriction.

All proposals for the conversion of traditional buildings to group visitor accommodation will be required to be capable of effective supervision and management.

All proposals for the conversion of traditional buildings to a dwellinghouse for holiday occupation will be restricted to short stay letting only.

All proposals for the conversion of traditional buildings to live/work units will be required to meet criteria (a) & (b) of Policy BE4 (New build live/work units).' (YDNPA 2016, 61)

The significant change present in this policy is that what is characterised as high-intensity use is now feasible for 'suitable roadside locations', an extension of earlier policy which either explicitly or implicitly was focused on the alteration of traditional farm buildings within settlements. The policy is accompanied by extensive justification, giving considerable guidelines and clarity to the process of potentially altering traditional farm buildings. Perhaps most significantly, the new *Local Plan* is supported by the *Traditional Farm Buildings Toolkit*, to which this project has contributed. Additional policies also cover the building treatments and conservation work of altering traditional buildings, and the demolition and alteration of, specifically, traditional farm buildings.

3.1.14 Conclusions

In broad terms, the approach to managing traditional farm buildings in the National Park through local policy has been relatively consistent through the second half of the 20th century. The landscape and cultural heritage value of what are extremely distinctive historic agricultural landscapes has been highlighted within each plan or review stage, as have the specific threats to that landscape resulting, primarily, from the dramatic changes in farming practices during the early 20th century. A

broad trend can perhaps be seen, however, in the acceptance of conversion of traditional farm buildings within settlements. This has been further relaxed in the latest iteration of local planning policy to formally include roadside buildings outside settlements, though still with the stringent controls of suitability for the proposed purpose.

3.2 Traditional Farm Building Conversion in Practice

An adjunct to the characterisation project comprised a rapid examination of planning records held by the YDNPA in relation to the conversion of traditional farm buildings for two parishes within the National Park: Litton and Bainbridge. Both of these parishes are foci for particularly significant historic farmed landscapes representative of one of the key values of the National Park, but which have had different pressures in terms of the conservation (or lack thereof) of, in particular, field barns. This exercise was undertaken principally to establish whether the historical planning records held by the National Park can be used as a resource to further inform future policy priorities or targeting of conservation efforts. Although relatively high-level, what follows demonstrates that there is patterning within the dataset, and despite variable quality to some of the records over time, future projects should seek to incorporate this source of information. This is noted in Chapter 12 below as a potential avenue of further research. Tables presenting the overview of planning application data for both Litton and Bainbridge parishes are included in Appendix 1.

3.2.1 Litton Parish

Litton is a relatively small parish in Littondale but with a well-defined and surviving traditional farming landscape designated in 1994 as part of the Littondale Barns and Walls Conservation Area. The total number of records mapped for Litton parish for this project is 33, comprising 18 isolated barns and 15 farmsteads, all of which contain one or more traditional farm building themselves. The total number of planning records for the parish between 1974 and the present day is 26, though a number of these are repeated applications for the same structure or farmstead. In terms of decisions, 56% of applications were approved, 21% each were refused or withdrawn, and 3% were given approval in principle. The pattern of applications illustrates a relatively steady rate of applications for converting traditional farm buildings, both for residential and commercial use, from 1974 through to 1995. This broadly reflects an overall picture for the park, where those barns within settlements or farmstead groups in particular formed, in the words of the 1996 *Local Plan*, 'a major element in the provision of new residential accommodation' (YDNPA 1996). As is noted above, the 1996 *Local Plan* did not see a large departure from earlier

Figure 3.1 Number of planning decisions by calendar year relating to the conversion of traditional farm buildings in Litton parish

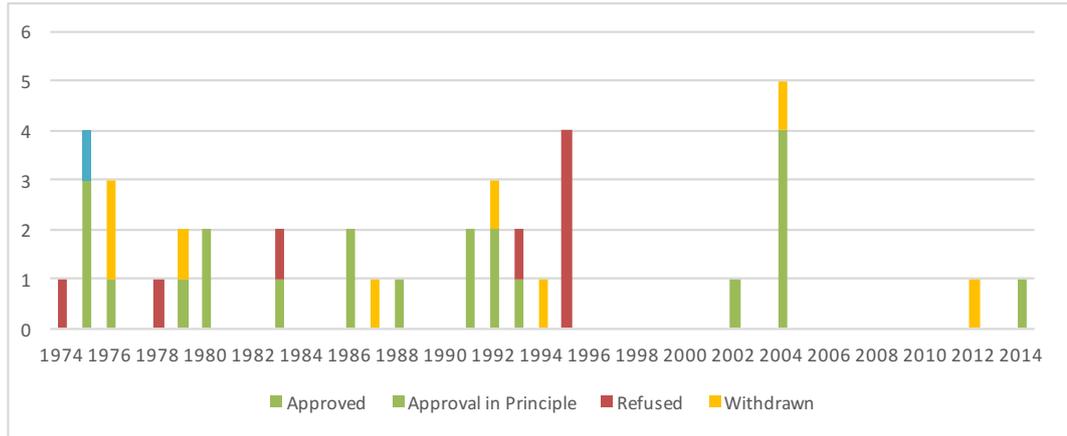
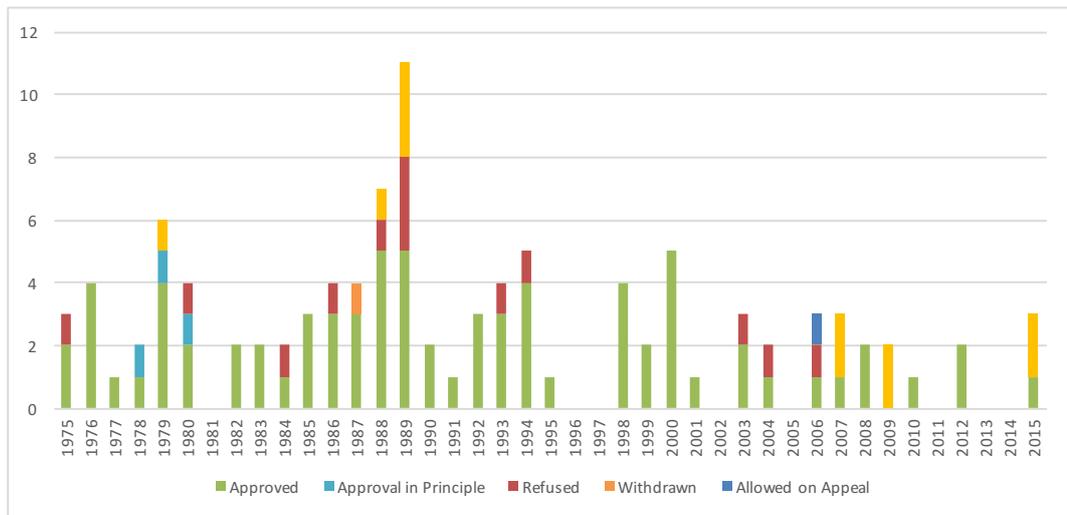


Figure 3.2 Number of planning decisions by calendar year relating to the conversion of traditional farm buildings in Bainbridge parish



policy in relation to traditional farm buildings, but the significant drop-off in applications post-1995 represents a stark shift in the preceding trend. It is possible that the stock of suitable traditional farm buildings had been largely exhausted, but the presence of approved applications – albeit a greatly reduced number – in 2002, 2004 and 2014 suggests that this is not entirely the case. It is possible, rather, to see the 1994 designation of the Littondale Barns and Walls Conservation Area as a driver for the drop-off in applications, representing a greater level of conservation protection being afforded to the integrity of the historic farming landscape in this area.

3.2.2 Bainbridge Parish

Bainbridge parish is considerably larger, including Bainbridge itself as well as the hamlets of Worton in Wensleydale and Countersett, Marsett and Stalling Busk in Raydale. Bainbridge is also better connected, at least in part, to the main transport network than Arncliffe in Littondale, though it is perhaps further from major executive/professional employment opportunities. For the mapping characterisation, a total of 271 records were made, including 214 isolated barns, of which 150 (70%) are still extant and in some form of use (whether agricultural or converted to residential or indus-

trial use), and 57 farmsteads, all of which include at least one farm building in addition to the main house. The total number of applications in relation to traditional farm buildings between 1975 and 2015 is 54. Despite this being a relatively crude measure, the number of applications in relation to potential farm buildings is considerably lower than for Litton parish. It is possible that a greater number of settlement-based barns were converted prior to 1975 in Bainbridge, but the discrepancy between the two parishes is still notable. In terms of decisions made, 72% of applications were approved, 3% were approved in principle, 13% were refused, 12% were withdrawn prior to determination and 1% were allowed on appeal. It is notable that for a parish where the number of applications in comparison to sites appears relatively low, the rate of approval is higher than for the smaller Litton parish.

Although there is a gradual trend towards fewer applications over time, the relatively stark drop-off post-1995 noted for Litton parish is not repeated for Bainbridge. It is possible that the diminution in applications is a product of the decrease in suitable structures for conversion, though it is likely this could only be proven by a more-detailed assessment or survey – including field-based checking of structures suitable for residential con-

version – than has been possible from the extant planning records.

3.3 Grant-funded Maintenance of Traditional Farm Buildings in the Yorkshire Dales

In addition to the assessment projects noted above, there have been other initiatives which have resulted in the direct grant-funded restoration and/or maintenance of the traditional farm buildings resource in the YDNPA, though in certain cases there is considerable overlap between ‘assessment’ and ‘conservation’ projects. Agri-environment schemes, in their various forms, have been one of the main instruments of farm-based conservation since their inception, and despite the current (at the time of writing) uncertainty over the form of future schemes, it is hoped that they will continue to play a part in the management of traditional farm buildings. In terms of definitions within this report, maintenance refers to remedial or ongoing work undertaken to keep an active building in its current use or a near equivalent; restoration refers to bringing back into use a structure which has been deliberately targeted for such work given particular values or significance which other similar structures may lack.

The summary that follows is based initially upon the research underpinning *A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building and Drystone Wall Repairs in the Yorkshire Dales National Park* (Courtney *et al.* 2007). There have been a considerable number of different sources of grant funding available and used within the National Park for the maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, though there has been substantial variability in their size and geographic focus. The sources include:

- ESA (Environmentally Sensitive Area) Payments – agreement-based funding distributed by MAFF, Defra and later Natural England and, in certain cases, matched by direct grants from the YDNPA. At the time of the 2007 study, this had been the largest sources of funding for the repair of historical farm buildings and walling within ESA areas.
- Countryside Stewardship or equivalent agri-environment schemes – the options for and restrictions upon the maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings under individual stewardship agreements has meant that this

has not been, and indeed continues to not be, a notable source of funding.

- Rural Enterprise Schemes – a lower rate grant providing contributions towards projects developing a sustainable rural economy. This has included some grant funding to adaptation of farm buildings as part of diversification.
- YDNPA Barns and Walls Conservation Scheme (BWCS) – Three separate grant-funding initiatives run between 1989 and 2003, and focusing on three areas in which field barns and stone walls are fundamental parts of the landscape character: Upper Swaledale and Arkengarthdale, Littondale and Upper Wensleydale. The first two of these were tied to the designation of the two Barns and Walls Conservation Areas in Littondale, and in Swaledale and Arkengarthdale. These schemes represented a considerable investment in the barns and walls of the areas, with grants totaling £1.53m enabling conservation works valued at £1.91m.
- YDNPA Farm Conservation Scheme – This scheme ran from 1997 to 2001 and focused on the south-west of the park around Ingleton and Thornton in Lonsdale. This was agreement-based funding and in many cases led to stewardship agreements.
- Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust (YDMT) – a charitable trust disbursing grants to support the conservation and enhancement of the National Park, which has included grant-aided restorations of traditional farm buildings and walling.

3.3.1 Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants Scheme

Developed during 2017, and due for launch in Spring 2018, a pilot scheme delivering 80% funding for conservation works to TFBS has been developed to deliver a number of projects within five National Parks: Dartmoor, Lake District, Northumberland, Peak District and Yorkshire Dales. The project provides full funding for developing management plans and undertaking required wildlife surveys. YDNPA Built Heritage and Historic Environment Officers are assisting with the processing and development of applications and will be helping farmers through the process of appointing accredited conservation professionals to develop the management plans for individual buildings. It is anticipated that the project budget will allow between ten and fifteen conservation projects to progress.

4. PROJECT METHOD

4.1 The Geographic Extent of the Project

The YDNP is a National Park covering an area of c. 2184 sq. km of the central and northern Pennines. Sitting between the high pass of Stainmore in the north and the low-lying Aire Gap in the south, the YDNP occupies a relatively distinct block of upland landscape cut by a network of settled dales, the form and character of which is defined by both the varying underlying geological formations and the action of glacial erosion and deposition. The geology of the National Park has been summarised in Chapter 2 above in reference to the dominant building stone types found in the built heritage resources, but a broad summary is also presented here to allow for an overview of the landscape and topography.

The oldest outcropping rocks are the Ordovician and Silurian members along the western edge of the Dales, most notable in the sandstones, siltstones and mudstones which form the Howgill Fells: a massif of rounded hills prominent in their difference to the limestone and gritstone hills of the dales to the east. The remainder of the Yorkshire Dales is dominated by three broad types of Carboniferous bedrock: the Great Scar Limestone, most obvious in the extensive limestone pavements and outcropping scars of Malhamdale in the south and across the Orton Fells in the north-west; the Yoredale Series comprising cyclical beds of limestone, mudstone and sandstone which provide the stepped valley sides and distinctive character of the northern dales; and finally, the high acidic peat moorland of the Millstone Grit which caps the highest points of the fells.

Given the size of the YDNP, the variability of character across parts of the National Park, and the fact that the vast majority of mapped sites cluster in the dales, it was decided that the analysis of the characterisation data would be presented in a series of sub-areas or 'regions', presented in Chapters 5 to 11. The identification of suitable regions to allow for a more clear understanding of the characterisation data generally followed natural topographic divisions within the YDNP, and was based on existing parish boundaries. Each area has been identified by its location in the Park or by the dominant dale within the region. It should be stressed that this is just shorthand to allow for ease of terminology in this assessment and does not necessarily relate to recognised wider administrative boundaries. Finally, there are a number of differences in distribution of farmsteads and field

barns noted in Chapters 5-11 below where a distinction is drawn between upper and lower dales, or between upper dales and 'Pennine fringe' landscapes. Several National Character Areas (NCAs) are defined as being 'Pennine fringe' to the east, west and south-west of the Yorkshire Dales NCA. They are therefore not, by this strict definition, part of the area on which this characterisation has focused. It is, nevertheless, a useful shorthand for the lowest and broadest parts of the principal dales as they open into the wider river valleys and Vales beyond; key examples include the eastern end of Swaledale close to Richmond, the eastern end of Wensleydale around and beyond Leyburn, and the southern Lune Valley.

4.1.1 Swaledale

The Swaledale region is in the north-east of the National Park and encompasses the valleys of Swaledale and Arkengarthdale. Its northern and eastern boundaries are the extent of the National Park on these sides; the southern boundary follows the high watershed between Swaledale and Wensleydale, and the western boundary tracks along the watershed on the east side of Mallerstang. Swaledale encompasses a wide variety of landscape from the acidic heather peatland across the highest fells, through extensive dale side pasture down to broader, more fertile farmland in the valley bottom. A range of small hamlets and villages are strung out down the line of Swaledale and its principal tributary, Arkengarthdale. Sitting at the junction of the two dales, Reeth is the largest settlement, and to the east of the village the dale broadens slightly as it meanders towards the town of Richmond, just outside the eastern limits of the National Park.

4.1.2 Wensleydale

Like its neighbour to the immediate north, Wensleydale and its tributary dales are characterised by the underlying geology of the Yoredale Series, resulting in the characteristic 'stepped' valley sides. Wensleydale, however, is the broadest dale within the National Park and more open in character than the narrower and more rugged Swaledale. Although topping out at a considerable 340 m above sea level, the route over Garsdale Head at the western end of Wensleydale represents an important cross-Pennine route, and as such there is a considerable time depth to the settlement of this area. The north and north-east boundary of the Wensleydale Region is defined by the watershed

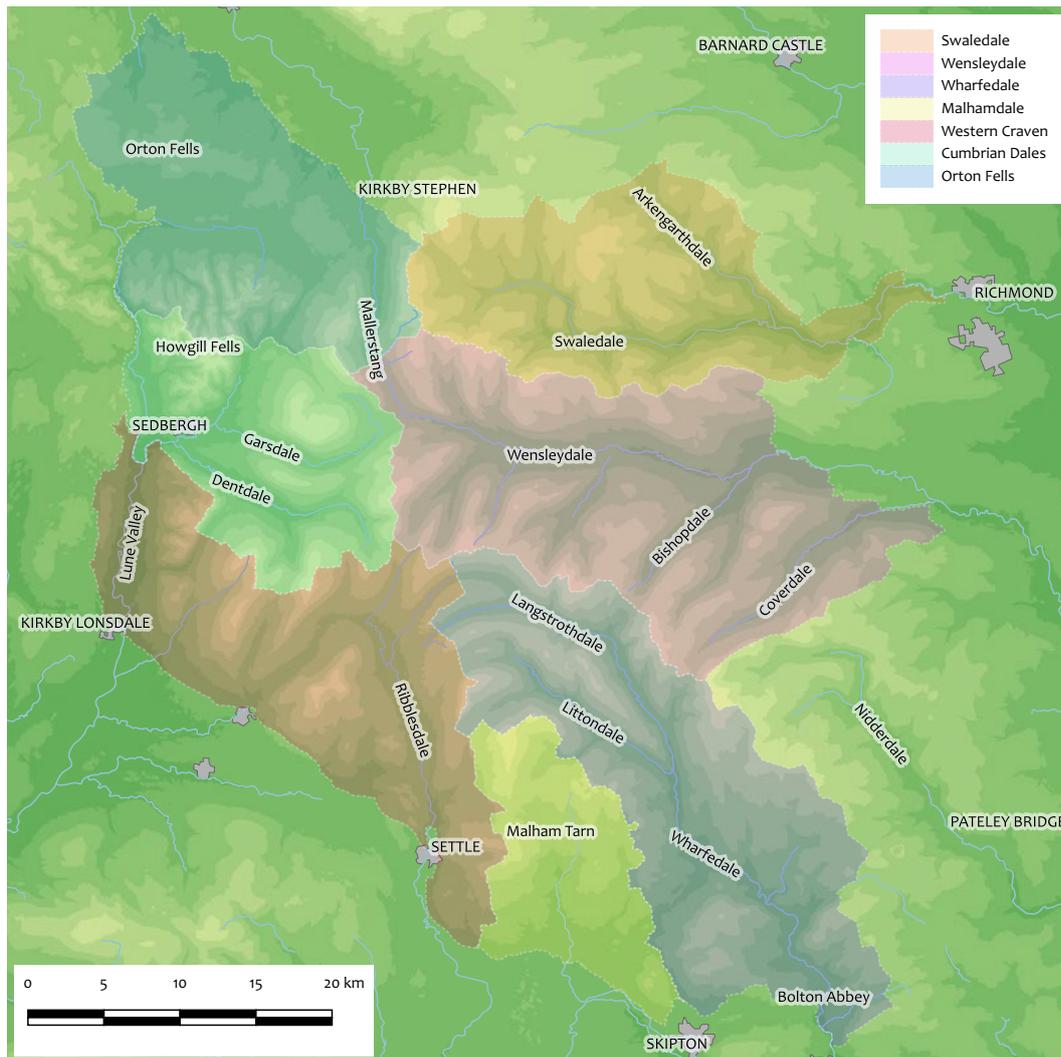


Figure 4.1 Assessment 'regions' within the Yorkshire Dales National Park

shared with Swaledale and the limits of the National Park running from Castle Bolton south-east to East Witton. The southern limits are defined by the watershed which divides the Craven Dales to the south from the tributary dales of Wensleydale: Widdale, Raydale, Bishopdale, Walden and Coverdale.

4.1.3 Wharfedale

The Wharfedale region encompasses, as the name suggests, the entirety of the route of the River Wharfe in the National Park, from its head waters above Langstrothdale down to where it flows out of the Yorkshire Dales to the south of Bolton Abbey. The region also includes the more sparsely populated Littondale, one of two areas for which a Conservation Area has been designated to preserve the integrity of the field barn landscape. The eastern boundary of the Wharfedale region follows the boundary between the National Park and the Nidderdale AONB; the western boundary follows the watershed shared with upper Ribblesdale and Malhamdale.

4.1.4 Malhamdale

The Malhamdale region sits in the centre-south of the National Park and encompasses the most prominent areas of limestone pavement of the Great Scar Limestone. The north of the region comprises the sparsely populated plateau above Malham Cove, incorporating the Malham Tarn landscape and the wide surrounding limestone moorland. The south of the region is more settled and populous, though still home to only small villages and settlements. Gradually dipping towards the Aire Gap, it is more fertile than the isolated or remote upland parts of the National Park. The boundaries of the region are defined by the Littondale and Wharfedale watersheds to the north and east and by the Ribblesdale watershed to the west.

4.1.5 West Craven

Perhaps the most varied of all the regions for this assessment in terms of topography and landscape, the West Craven region incorporates the Craven dales of Ribblesdale and Kingdale, as well as their smaller tributaries, as far north as

Ribble Head. In addition, a substantial portion of the Pennine fringe is included along the southern boundary of the National Park from Settle, running north-west past Ingleton to Kirkby Lonsdale. Finally, a substantial portion of the wide and more fertile mid-Lune Valley forms the western edge of the region. This area includes the villages of Casterton, Barbon, Middleton and Killington, and was brought into the National Park as part of the 2016 boundary extension. It is acknowledged that West Craven is an inaccurate name for this region in some respects, particularly given uncertainty about the boundaries of the historical polity of Craven and the incorporation into this region of part of the Lune Valley – split between Lancashire and historical Westmorland, now Cumbria. Despite these acknowledged problems, it has been adopted only as a convenient shorthand for the purposes of this assessment.

4.1.6 The Cumbrian Dales

The Cumbrian Dales is the name given to the region principally incorporating Garsdale and Dentdale within the centre-west of the National Park. Historically part of the West Riding of Yorkshire prior to their incorporation into Cumbria in 1974, these dales are a coherent part of the upland farmed landscape of the Yorkshire Dales but retain some characteristics that set them apart from other regions. The region also includes the town and parish of Sedbergh at the confluence of the two dales – Sedbergh town is the largest settlement wholly within the National Park – and a sweep of broader and more fertile land on the east side of the River Lune as its valley narrows to the west of the Howgill Fells.

4.1.7 The Orton Fells

The Orton Fells region comprises in its entirety a landscape which was only brought into the YDNP through the 2016 Boundary Extension. It is split between the northern flanks of the rolling but prominent Howgill Fells, the broad basin of the upper Lune Valley, the Orton Fells themselves to the north, and a band of the southern Eden Valley. The underlying limestone geology dictates much of the character, and it has similarities to the limestone scar and pavement landscape of Malhamdale.

4.2 Farmstead Characterisation – An Overview

As integral parts of the rural landscape, mapping the location and character of farmsteads and isolated barns can provide a considerable amount of information – particularly in relation to the rapid nature of characterisation exercises – about the development, planning, scale and landscape context of such sites. At its core, farmstead characterisation comprises the recording of key

information about the physical nature, historical development and landscape relationships of the historic farming resource as part of a desk-based exercise. The method adopted for this project was based almost entirely on that used for other farmstead characterisation projects (e.g. Edwards and Lake 2014; 2015), to ensure concordance across the country.

The characterisation which underpins this project was originally intended to cover a number of representative areas of the YDNP. It became evident during the initial stages of characterisation and mapping that it would be possible to provide a complete coverage of all parts of the National Park, including those areas brought into the YDNP as part of the Boundary Extension in August 2016.

The principal aspect of mapping undertaken for this project comprised the GIS-based characterisation of all farmsteads and isolated barns visible on the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping which, for the Yorkshire Dales, was surveyed in 1907 for Craven, in 1910 for Swaledale and Wensleydale and their tributary dales, and in 1912-1913 for what would become the Cumbrian Dales and Orton Fells. In addition to the standard basic data captured for site records within the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record (YDHER), a suite of project-specific data was also captured, to allow for comparison with similar characterisation studies in other parts of the country. The additional data fields are shown in Table 4.1 below.

Characterisation by its nature has an element of subjectivity, principally in the application of decisions by the person undertaking the characterisation as to the form, nature and level of survival of a farmstead, particularly when undertaken as part of a rapid, desk-based exercise. The subjectivity of characterisation can, however, be curtailed through the implementation of detailed guidance and templates, resulting in as standardised a process as is possible. For the farmstead characterisation, there is necessary variation to account for the peculiarities and distinctive character of a given region or landscape, but the overall standardisation has been set by *Historic Farmsteads: A Manual for Mapping* (Lake and Edwards 2008). The principle reason for the adoption of this methodology was to allow for comparison with other equivalent datasets from counties and regions for which characterisation has already been undertaken.

The following sections, providing an overview of certain key aspects of the farmstead characterisation process, have been reproduced from this manual, alongside additional notes pertinent to the Yorkshire Dales where relevant.

Attribute	Options	Description	
MonType	FARMSTEAD		
	BUILDING		
Classification	FARMSTEAD	Farmstead with house	
Primary Attribute	BARN	Isolated barn	
	OUTFARM	Outfarm	
Plan Type	DISP	Dispersed	
Primary Attribute	LC	Loose Courtyard	
	LIN	Linear	
	LP	L-plan (attached house)	
	PAR	Parallel	
	RC	Regular Courtyard	
	ROW	Row Plan	
	SING	Single building	
	UNC	Uncertain	
Plan Type	1, 2, 3, 4	No. of sides to loose courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings	
Secondary Attribute	L3 or L4	Yard with an L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third and/or fourth side of the yard (may be used with LC or RC dependent on overall character)	
	L	Regular Courtyard L-plan (detached house)	
	u	Regular Courtyard U-plan	
	e	Regular Courtyard E-plan	
	f	Regular Courtyard F-plan	
	h	Regular Courtyard H-plan	
	t	Regular Courtyard T-plan	
	z	Regular Courtyard Z-plan	
	ful	Full Regular Courtyard plan	
	cl	Cluster (Used with DISP)	
	dw	Driftway (Used with DISP)	
	my	Multi-yard (Used with DISP or RC)	
	cov	Covered yard forms an element of farmstead	
	d	Additional detached elements to main plan	
	y	Presence of small second yard with one main yard evident	
Tertiary Attribute		Tables used for primary and secondary repeated as tertiary options to allow greater granularity of characterisation.	
Farmhouse Position	ATT	Attached to agricultural range	
	LONG	Detached, side on to yard	
	GAB	Detached, gable on to yard	
	DET	Farmhouse set away from yard	
	UNC	Uncertain (cannot identify which is farmhouse)	
Location	VILL	Village location	
	Primary Attribute	HAM	Hamlet
		FC	Loose farmstead cluster
	IS	Isolated position (generally more than c.100m from other barns and not part of a definable group)	
	SMV	Shrunken village site	
	HOME	Estate home farm	
	BG	Identifiable barn group (topography, design, group valueetc)	

Table 4.1 Farmstead characterisation data captured as part of a bespoke HBSMR table

Attribute	Options	Description
Location	rpr	Roadside (individual barns by metalled private track/road)
Secondary Attribute	rpu	Roadside (individual barns by public road)
Farmstead Survival	EXT	Extant – no apparent alteration
	ALT	Partial Loss – less than 50% change
	ALTS	Significant Loss – more than 50% alteration
	DEM	Total Change – Farmstead survives but complete alteration to plan
	HOUS	Farmhouse only survives
	LOST	Farmstead/Outfarm/barn no longer extant
Additions (series of check-boxes)	SITE	Large modern sheds on site of historic farmstead – may have destroyed historic buildings or may obscure them
	SIDE	Large modern sheds to side of historic farmstead – suggests farmstead probably still in agricultural use
	OTHER	Large-scale additional modern infrastructure (e.g. extensive concreted yards/silage clamps/slurry tanks etc.)
Farmstead Size	FARM_SIZE	Length in metres across longest diagonal of the farmstead (where identifiable)
Farmstead scale	VERY SMALL	
	SMALL	
	MEDIUM	
	LARGE	
	VERY LARGE	
Dominant Use	AGRIC	Agricultural
	COMM	Commercial
	RET	Retail
	RESID	Residential (inc. holiday cottage/second homes)
	IND	Industrial
	ABAN	Abandoned
Conversion	Yes/no	Note presence of converted building(s)
Confidence	H	High
	M	Medium
	L	Low

4.3 Farmstead Plan Form

4.3.1 Regular Courtyard

The defining characteristics of regular courtyard farmsteads are:

- a planned or regular appearance
- buildings focused around one or more yards
- linked ranges of buildings lining the yard(s) with a number of different configurations and layouts.

Regular courtyard plan farms are those where there are generally linked ranges of buildings around one or more yards or working areas. They can range from large architect-designed model farms of the great estates to much more compact L-plan ranges found on some relatively

small farmsteads. Even where they are more than one phase, regular courtyard farmsteads often display greater consistency in the use of materials and may utilise non-local materials. Indeed, those farmsteads where there is a consistent aesthetic or substantial architectural interest – incorporating elements of polite architecture into the dominant vernacular – are often the larger regular courtyard farms.

4.3.2 Loose Courtyard

The defining characteristics of a loose courtyard farmstead are the presence of an area that can be defined as a yard and the presence of detached farm buildings grouped around the yard. Such farmsteads are often the product of piecemeal development and can range from small farmsteads

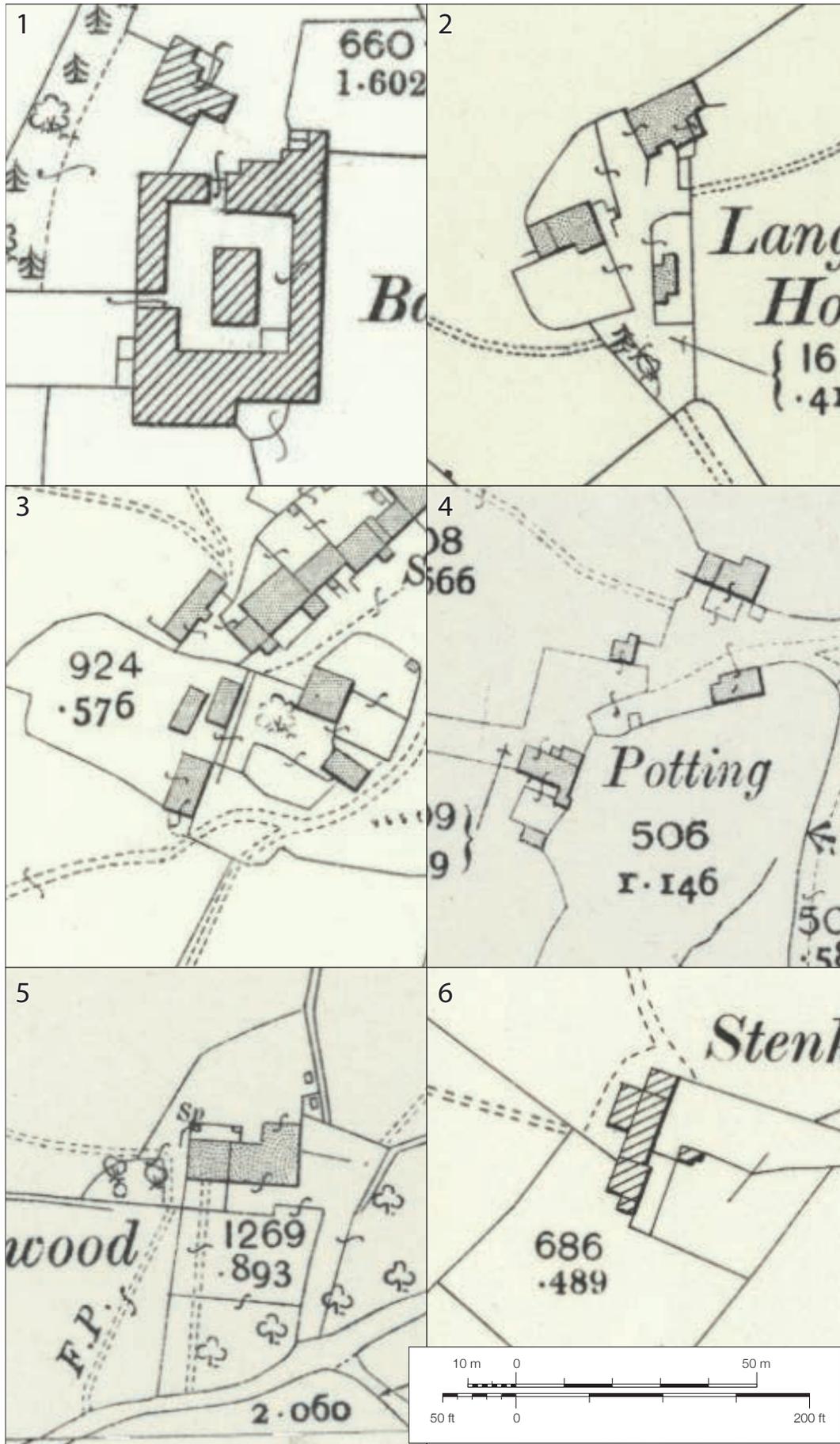


Figure 4.2 Example farmstead plan forms derived from the 25th 2nd edition OS mapping: 1. Regular courtyard – Mansergh parish, West Craven; 2. Loose courtyard – Thorpe parish, Wharfedale; 3. Dispersed multi-yard – Bainbridge parish, Wensleydale; 4. Dispersed driftway – Melbecks parish, Swaledale; 5. Linear/L-plan – Sedbergh parish, Cumbrian Dales; 6. Row plan – Asby parish, Orton Fells

with a single building on one side of the yard and the farmhouse, to a yard defined by working buildings to all four sides. Typically, the buildings around the yard face into the yard and have few, if any openings in the external elevations. The farmhouse may also face into the yard, be set gable end on to the yard or set to one side. Within the more upland areas of the Yorkshire Dales, many small farmsteads combine a linear range with a loose courtyard arrangement, and there is a considerable grey area between a farmstead whose main character is linear but with a detached barn set nearby, and one whose character is that of a loose courtyard with the main working building comprising a linear range of house and attached farm building.

4.3.3 Dispersed

Dispersed farmsteads are the most variable in plan form and can range greatly in size. They are most strongly concentrated in landscapes of ancient enclosure, and in particular where cattle rearing – and the need for separate contained areas for livestock – was historically important. This is particularly apposite in parts of the Yorkshire Dales where such pastoral agriculture has left a distinctive legacy on the historic farmed landscape: most notably the western dales (Cumbrian Dales, Orton Fells and parts of West Craven). Typical features of dispersed farmsteads include:

- buildings or groups of buildings set within a general area, but where there is no principal yard area providing a focus for the whole group
- buildings which present many facets to the surrounding landscape
- dispersed plans are often dissected by routeways which provide access into the heart of the farmstead.

The understanding of dispersed plan farmsteads has developed as a result of the farmstead mapping projects, particularly through the recording of farmsteads in the High Weald of Kent and Sussex where farmsteads that were dispersed in character but with particular elements and features that set them apart were noted. The three dispersed plan types identified through the characterisation mapping are: clusters, multi-yard plans and driftway plans.

Dispersed cluster farmsteads characteristics include:

- a farmstead group where there appears to be little or no attempt at planning in the arrangement of the steading
- typically, there is no defined yard providing a focal point for the group
- where a yard is present there will be a sufficient number of other dispersed buildings to mean that the yard is not the defining element of the group.

Dispersed multi-yard farmstead characteristics include:

- buildings relating to a number of yard areas, often detached from another and spaced over a relatively large area
- often there is no yard that can be clearly identified as the principal working focus.
- Perhaps the most important form of dispersed farmstead within the Yorkshire Dales comprises the organic development of several loose courtyard and irregular plan arrangements. These have been characterised as more compact examples of the dispersed multi-yard form, but are a significant representation of the long history of agricultural development within the National Park.

Dispersed driftway farmstead characteristics include:

- a routeway, often but not necessarily a public right of way that passes through the heart of the farmstead
- detached buildings and/or yards alongside and sometimes within the width of the routeway.

4.3.4 Linear and Small L-Plan

In some parts of the country, mostly but not exclusively in upland areas, it was traditional to link the farmhouse and farm buildings. Linear and L-Plans with the house attached as part of the range display a wide range of forms in scale and social status, from small farmsteads and often part-time farmers (who were also involved in industrial activities such as mining, quarrying or cloth-making) to larger and higher status farms. The medieval longhouse is the classic form of linear plan, but they only survive as easily recognisable longhouses in certain parts of the country, and none are definitively known in the Yorkshire Dales. L-Plans with the house attached may represent incremental development of an earlier linear farmstead, a range built in a single phase or the development of a farmstead on the site of an earlier house (or the re-arrangement of a farmstead where the house was retained).

4.3.5 Parallel and Row Plan

The prevalence of linear plan and organically developed farmsteads in, in particular, the more remote parts of the Yorkshire Dales, means that the presence of parallel and row plan farms is higher than for other parts of the country. A parallel plan consists of the farmhouse and a farm building lying close to and parallel to each other; the key feature is the narrow space between the two which is of a different character to the larger yard area seen in loose courtyard farmsteads. But for this fact, parallel plan farmsteads are similar to loose courtyard forms and are probably most closely associated with small pastoral farms where

the animals were housed in cowhouses. Row plan farmsteads consist of one or more ranges of working buildings attached in-line. Usually they are the result of incremental growth but some examples of particularly long single phase ranges could also be considered to be a row plan.

4.4 Farmstead Location and Arrangement

4.4.1 Location

The broad location of a farmstead has been captured as part of the characterisation, essentially identifying whether the farm is isolated, in a loose cluster of potentially associated farms, or is part of hamlet or village. The difference between a farmstead cluster, hamlet and village was not based on clearly defined boundaries of size as there is a considerable variety of settlement forms within the National Park. A farmstead cluster was characterised as a group of two or more discrete farmsteads separated by no more than c. 300 m defined by open space between the main steadings; some were also characterised as part of a farmstead cluster where they were outlying steadings associated with a larger settlement but demonstrably separated from it. Hamlets were characterised as small named settlements which included some domestic or service buildings as well as farm groups, and were generally under c. 4 hectares in area. Villages were characterised as any named settlement larger than a hamlet.

In addition, for this characterisation a locational attribute was added to allow identification of those isolated barns which are sited as part of an identifiable barn group. A barn within an identifiable barn group is a largely subjective assessment based principally on spatial coherence but also including coherent design or structural elements where it was possible to assess such features.

A key area in which a potential bias in the characterisation process has been identified is the mapping of historical farmsteads within settlements. It has been noted throughout the mapping that there is a demonstrable difficulty in accurately characterising the presence and form of farmsteads amongst other buildings. In smaller or less developed settlements the boundaries and forms of historical farmsteads are more readily identifiable and in many cases are still operating as modern farms. In medium to large villages, however, the movement of farming from the core to the periphery of the settlement over the last c. 200 years has meant that a purely desk-based exercise cannot satisfactorily identify all steadings or be sure that non-agricultural groupings have not been incorrectly mapped as farms. This has meant that smaller or more remote settlements have been mapped with a high degree of confidence in terms of identification of historical

farmsteads, whereas for larger settlements which developed into service centres at an earlier date, only 'village-edge' farmsteads have been mapped with a high degree of confidence. Other historical farms within settlements have generally been identified by the presence of listed farm buildings. Short of site-based characterisation, there is no comprehensive way to address this bias.

4.4.2 Farmhouse Position

The position of the farmhouse in relation to the yard can follow localised patterns. The house may face into the yard (either with its front or rear elevation), be gable end on to the yard, detached from the working area or attached to a working building either forming part of a linear range or a courtyard plan.

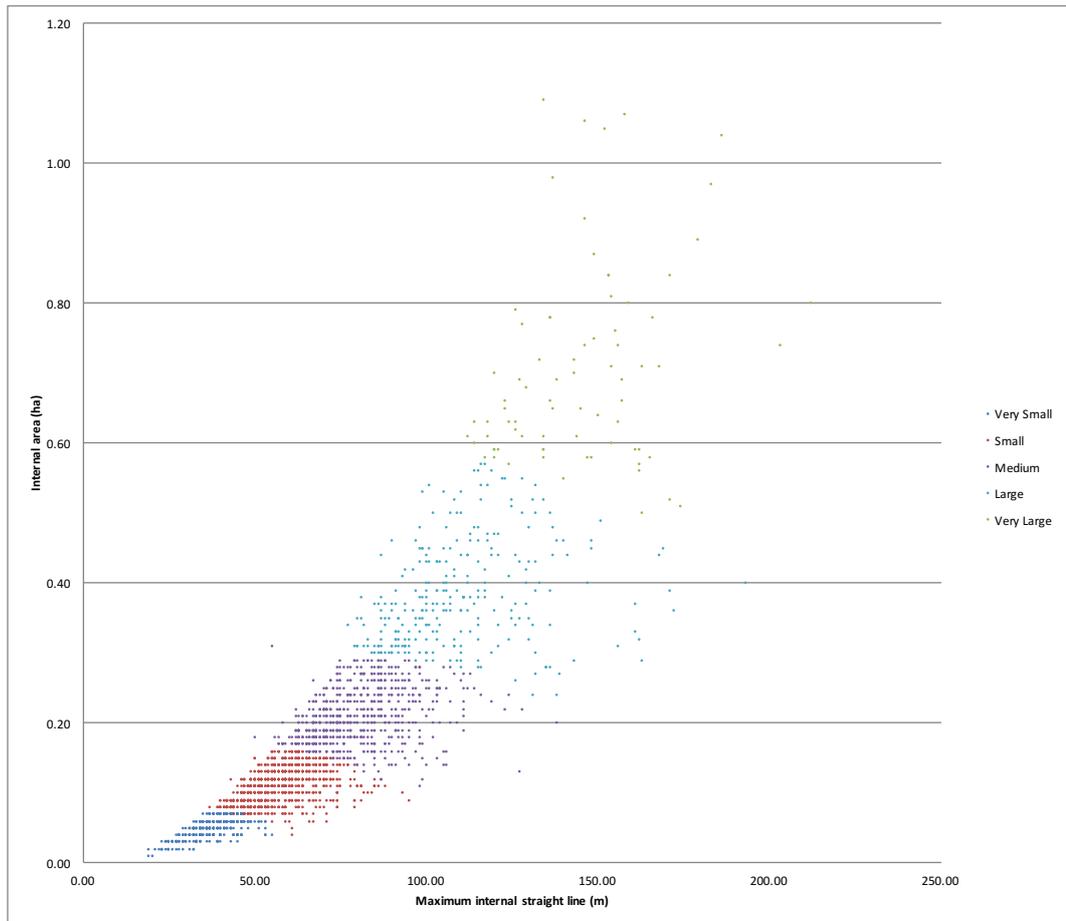
4.4.3 Survival and Additions

The degree of change experienced by farmsteads in the period from the late 19th century to the present has been recorded by comparison between the 2nd edition OS mapping and modern Mastermap/aerial photograph coverage. The extent of change is grouped into one of six categories as is shown in the table above. For isolated barns, the categories have been used to denote those structures which are complete/extant, have suffered less than 50% loss, have suffered more than 50% loss or are entirely lost. In addition to recording the current level of survival of the historical steading, recording the presence of large modern sheds provides information regarding the present-day character of the farmstead and is a good indication as to whether a farmstead is still in agricultural use. A differentiation is made between examples where additional structures stand on the site of the historic farmstead or to the side.

4.5 Farmstead and Barn Date

A number of pieces of data relating to the general character of the structure or farmstead were captured as part of the standard HBSMR (see below) Monuments Table. This included date, which was expressed using standard terminology for periods based on existing evidence, presence of listed buildings, previous fieldwork etc. as appropriate. This was then abstracted to a series of broad centuries to allow for ease of comparison with other farmstead characterisation projects. Where no additional data were available, then farmsteads and individual buildings were assigned a broad 18th- to 19th-century date, based on the predominant period of stone rebuilding for traditional farm buildings within the YDNP.

Figure 4.3 Scatter graph showing all mapped farmsteads with maximum internal distance in metres plotted against internal polygon area in hectares. The colour banding shows the scale of the plotted farmsteads



4.6 Farmstead Scale

Specific to this project, a measure of farmstead scale was captured. This was made possible through the decision to undertake all mapping as polygon rather than point data, accurately reflecting the size and regularity/irregularity of form of farmsteads. It is acknowledged that the polygonisation of historic farmsteads against modern OS Mastermap base mapping requires a measure of subjective judgement as to what constitutes a core farmstead. Generally, where small core enclosures and working areas could be identified, these have been included; larger adjacent paddocks and orchards were not included. Whilst there may be some variability given the baseline sources, the overall dataset is considered to be an accurate indicator of relative farmstead size and scale, and this is discussed in more detail in the discussion chapter below.

Scale was defined as one of five broad categories – very small, small, medium, large and very large – abstracted from the plotting of the longest internal straight line measured across a farmstead polygon against the total internal area of a farmstead polygon in hectares. An initial random sample of farmsteads across the National Park was plotted and assigned one of the five scale categories using subjective judgement and rapid comparison with other similar types of farm.

Based on this, boundaries were drawn within a scatter graph of the two plotted metrics for each farmstead to allow the scale of later farms to be plotted relative to the initial sample. These boundaries were reviewed at regular intervals during the initial mapping to ensure that they still represented an accurate portrayal of farmsteads of differing scale. In broad descriptive terms, the scales are:

- Very small – generally a single linear range or loose courtyard comprising a small linear range and single detached barn, all within a tightly defined boundary or isolated.
- Small – generally loose courtyard forms or slightly large linear plan with a larger working area.
- Medium – Larger loose courtyard farmsteads with buildings to more than two sides of a working area and often with other detached buildings set close by. The smaller dispersed character farmsteads (compact clusters or narrow driftway plans) also can be medium in scale.
- Large – regular planned courtyard farms with additional detached working buildings and farmsteads with more than one yard. Dispersed plan farmsteads or larger row plan farms with a defined wider boundary or a series of small interlinked enclosures. Some examples within remoter areas may have

been formed by the conflation of more than one smaller earlier farmsteads.

- Very Large – rare in the upland regions, though where they do occur they often result from the conflation of several smaller steadings. Many examples are dispersed or are based on a large regular courtyard form with additional subsidiary yards and working buildings. Several large halls or country estate centres are classified as very large, comprising a detached hall set away from regular courtyard farmsteads and stabling.

4.7 Farmstead Use

Given the nature of the project, an assessment of current farmstead use has been almost entirely desk-based, relying on the available mapping and modern digital vertical aerial photography within the YDHER. Where there was ambiguity, Google Streetview information (where available) was also consulted. Where characterisation was undertaken in concert with entry of Traditional Farm Building Census data, this was augmented by a detailed photographic record undertaken by volunteers, and a more confident categorisation of current use was possible. In terms of assessing use of barns, particularly those in more remote locations, there was considerable ambiguity for some sites. Where modern digital vertical aerial photography, the presence of an intact roof was the principal determinant as to whether they were still in agricultural use or were abandoned.

4.8 Outfarms

Prominent in other parts of the country, outfarms are small groups of farm buildings forming a coherent working area away from the home farmstead. Very few outfarms have been identified within the Yorkshire Dales characterisation, due principally to the particular dominant form of historical agricultural practice in the area. The home farm associated with dispersed field barns of varying sizes means that the traditional outfarm is not a characteristic part of the Yorkshire Dales. In general, where field barns cluster near to each other, these have been characterised as isolated barns within a recognisable group other than in the few rare instances of them forming a defined yarded area. Even the presence of a working area is not necessarily a characteristic of outfarms in the Yorkshire Dales, given that many field barns also had a small fold with cobbled yard. Even where the 'field barns' are considerably larger – the Craven 'laithes' or large bank barns more common in the Cumbrian Dales – these still are almost entirely single, isolated structures. Where outfarms have been identified, these have been characterised by form following the criteria used for farmsteads rather than field barns and have been included in the statistics alongside farms. This is a different approach to other farmstead characterisation

exercised but better represents the distinctive agricultural landscape of the Yorkshire Dales.

4.9 Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record

The characterisation has been undertaken within Exegesis HBSMR (Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record), a widely used software solution for implementing local authority Historic Environment Records (HERs). It was decided at an early stage in project planning to undertake the characterisation process directly within HBSMR with a Mapinfo mapping module for a number of reasons:

- All existing digital datasets and mapping within the Yorkshire Dales HER were accessible as a baseline for the characterisation, including: the 2nd edition OS mapping described above, 1st edition OS mapping, high-resolution digital vertical aerial photography to allow direct comparison of historical and present form, modern OS Mastermap to allow detailed mapping of overall form, designated heritage asset records and, perhaps most importantly, the existing HER monuments records incorporating all previous information about a substantial number of the farmsteads and traditional farm buildings within the National Park.
- The characterisation would be directly linked to existing and new monuments records and would become an instant additional layer of data for use by anyone consulting the HER for any purpose.
- A stand-alone characterisation database would require detailed concordance planning and had the potential for a lengthy data transfer exercise at the end of the project, potentially including a second phase of checking and data cleaning.
- The characterisation was facilitated by the creation of a bespoke module within HBSMR into which the specific characterisation fields could be entered, linked directly to each monument record. This was undertaken partially to demonstrate the viability of this approach as a model for future characterisation projects in an HBSMR environment.

Each record within the characterisation dataset comprised a unique HBSMR feature defined by a mapped polygon based on OS Mastermap data. For individual structures (isolated barns), a new record was created where one did not already exist for the building, and all data fields were completed, in addition to the standard minimum fields required for an entry within the YDHER. Where a building already had a unique record within HBSMR, this was amended in light of the sources consulted for the exercise before all characterisation data fields were completed. For farmstead records, a polygon was drawn based

on the extent of the core farmstead, associated structures and linked folds; this polygon reflected the extent of the farmstead at the time of the early 20th-century 2nd edition OS mapping but was corrected in terms of overall position so that it reflected the most accurate version of modern OS Mastermap data. Basic descriptive information was added to the record, making it usable for future consultation of the YDHER, all characterisation data fields were completed, and finally any records relating to historic structures within the farmstead polygon were linked to the farmstead record using the parent-child relationship native to HBSMR.

4.10 Other Assessment Projects

Several recent initiatives have been undertaken by the YDNPA to characterise and help conserve the traditional farm building resource. Where the results of these have already been incorporated into the YDHER, these have formed part of the baseline record upon which the characterisation was based, and this is noted in the relevant sections below.

4.10.1 Conservation Areas Use and Condition Surveys

These projects represented the YDNPA'S first attempt to quantify the general condition and trajectory of change to the stock of farm buildings in the National Park, initially in the two landscape barns and walls conservation areas – Swaledale and Arkengarthdale (Darlington 1993) and Littondale – followed by a survey of Wensleydale and its tributary valleys (there are no extant reports for the second two projects, with the gathered data rather compiled directly into YDHER). The projects were intended for targeting grant aid and quantifying the scale of the resource needed, and the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale project in particular included an assessment of likely failure rate of traditional farm buildings and the need for repair work against banded timescales.

Based on these initial surveys, a National Park-wide project was undertaken in 2006 and 2007, with volunteers following a proscribed assessment methodology, to produce a rapid condition survey of 776 traditional farm buildings selected at random throughout the National Park. Analysis of the results was undertaken by the YDNPA, and indicated that only 25% of Yorkshire Dales traditional farm buildings stand in the farmstead: the remaining 75% being field barns, and that 74% of farmstead buildings were in favourable condition, but only 55% of field barns were in favourable condition. When a correction for potential methodological error is introduced, however, the number of field barns in unfavourable condition could be as high as 58%. The significant observation that as many as 45% of the surveyed field barns were in

unfavourable condition was a key factor in generating the proposal for a detailed census of the National Park's traditional farm building stock.

The results of this survey have been incorporated into HBSMR and now form core data for the YDHER.

4.10.2 Traditional Farm Building Census

The Use and Condition Survey led to a subsequent attempt to produce basic definitive data on all traditional farm buildings (TFBs) in the National Park, the Traditional Farm Building Census. The data was collected by a range of individual volunteers and local groups, working on a parish by parish basis. At present the TFB Census has been completed for 71% of the pre-extension National Park by area and a total of 4091 farm buildings have been identified. The level of survey undertaken by different participant groups varied significantly, but as a minimum, survey work (undertaken only from public Rights of way and access land) produced a photographic and basic text description of TFB's, their location, state of use and condition. Sixty-six of the parishes in the pre-Boundary Extension National Park have been covered through the project, but the remaining nineteen include five which are known to have very high numbers of field barns. As part of the initial characterisation for this project, and following on from work to enter the results of the TFB Census into the YDHER HBSMR system, the Census data was incorporated for a further 13 parishes. As of the completion of this project, a digital version of the TFB Census for 26 parishes has been incorporated into the YDHER, representing records for 2290 individual traditional farm buildings.

Although data collection is not currently active, the YDNPA will continue to incorporate data from the census into the digital HER, a significant and long-term undertaking. Expansion of the census to include the extension areas is currently underway as part of the Westmorland Dales Hidden Landscape Partnership (see below).

4.10.3 Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership

The Ingleborough Dales Landscape Partnership Project, run by the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, and for which the YDNPA is a key stakeholder, received a Stage 1 pass in 2014. As part of the preparation for Stage 2, a selection of traditional farm buildings identified through the TFB Census were subject to more detailed study and the preparation of detailed consolidation specifications by the YDNPA Building Conservation Officer. Initial barn conservation work, project managed by the Millennium Trust, commenced during 2017 with two barns undergoing repair work through this financial year. Up to ten further conservation projects are scheduled for the 2018-2019 financial year. The recording exercise demonstrated con-

siderable deterioration in the condition of some important traditional farm buildings between 2011 and 2014.

4.10.4 Westmorland Dales Hidden Landscape partnership

In late 2016, the Friends of the Lake District and partner organisations successfully secured a first-round Landscape Partnership Scheme grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to enable it to develop a detailed second round application for submission in July 2018. The development stage contains a number of historic environment related projects, including one encompassing traditional farm buildings.

The development phase historic farm building project is based around engaging and training volunteers to understand and record historic farm buildings within the project area, with the intention of undertaking different levels of survey to significantly improve the baseline data on historic buildings for the area. A single consultant (former YDNPA Senior Historic Environment Officer Robert White) is delivering the project content. The results of the project will be useful, as beyond records of listed farm buildings and the newly created farmstead characterisation data, there is very little detailed information available on farm buildings or the built historic environment in general for the area, a marked contrast in relation to the area within the pre-2016 National Park boundary.

The delivery stage of this project will utilise the survey data to target a number of conservation projects. Targets are likely to be decided during 2018.

4.10.5 Every Barn Tells a Story

This is a broad-ranging project, funded by the HLF, with contributions from the YDNPA and YDMT that seeks to engage people within the parish of Muker to record, interpret and share the history and stories of field barns in Upper Swaledale. The project has been designed to run concurrently with a programme of physical restoration and repair for some of the most significant barns in Muker Parish (Muker Barns Project below), and to highlight the significance of the buildings during the current implementation of changes to planning policy, which widens the options for use of some barns. Project components include or have included:

- Historical research relating to the history of barns in Muker Parish. This encompasses both specialist documentary research, and oral histories covering more recent stories associated with field barns.
- The provision of training events for people who are interested in learning more about the architecture, structure and history of barns in the area, and for volunteers to help generate more survey data on field barns in Swaledale.
- Survey, including photogrammetric modeling, of significant field barns.
- A number of public facing events and activities about barns and the barns and walls landscape, including barns guided walks, school resources, leaflets, videos exhibitions, and events.
- Development and provision of interpretative material for use in local businesses

Further details are available via the project blog <http://everybarn.yorkshiredales.org.uk/blog/>

As the project commenced concurrently with this characterisation exercise, the results have not yet been included within the HBSMR. Future consideration of the characterisation dataset will, however, be able to take note of any work undertaken as part of *Every Barn Tells a Story*, helping inform the shape and potential success of future conservation projects.

4.10.6 Muker Barns Project

During 2012, the YDNPA was gifted a substantial legacy on condition that it was to be 'used to conserve barns in Swaledale.' The YDNPA and YDMT have added to the legacy funding in order to develop a project to conserve a small number of field barns in Muker on the basis of 80% grant funding and agreement that the barn will not be subject to change of use over the short-term future. The project has been deliberately timed in order to complement the public facing '*Every Barn Tells a Story*' project.

The project is being managed by the historic environment team at the YDNPA, and has involved assessing candidate barns, developing specifications and agreements with farmers, undertaking wildlife surveys and managing tenders and building contracts to complete the works. Two barns have been completed to date during 2017 with three more projects in development. Several more barns are planned for delivery during 2018/19.

5. SWALEDALE

The following seven chapters present the compiled data from the characterisation exercise region-by-region as outlined in Chapter 4 above, highlighting patterns in distribution and overall differences in dominant character in the farm landscape within each part of the National Park. Each chapter follows the same format, presenting overall summaries about the farmstead and field barns in terms of: distribution and landscape setting, farmstead form, date, and use and survival. All tables and figures for each region are given in

Appendices 2-8 at the end of this document, with only tables and figures directly referenced in the text reproduced in the main body chapters below.

A total of 1409 records were made for the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale area, comprising 389 farmsteads, 1016 isolated barns and 4 definable outfarms. For the purposes of this assessment, the outfarms have been included with the farmsteads for the majority of characteristics.

Figure 5.1 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Swaledale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

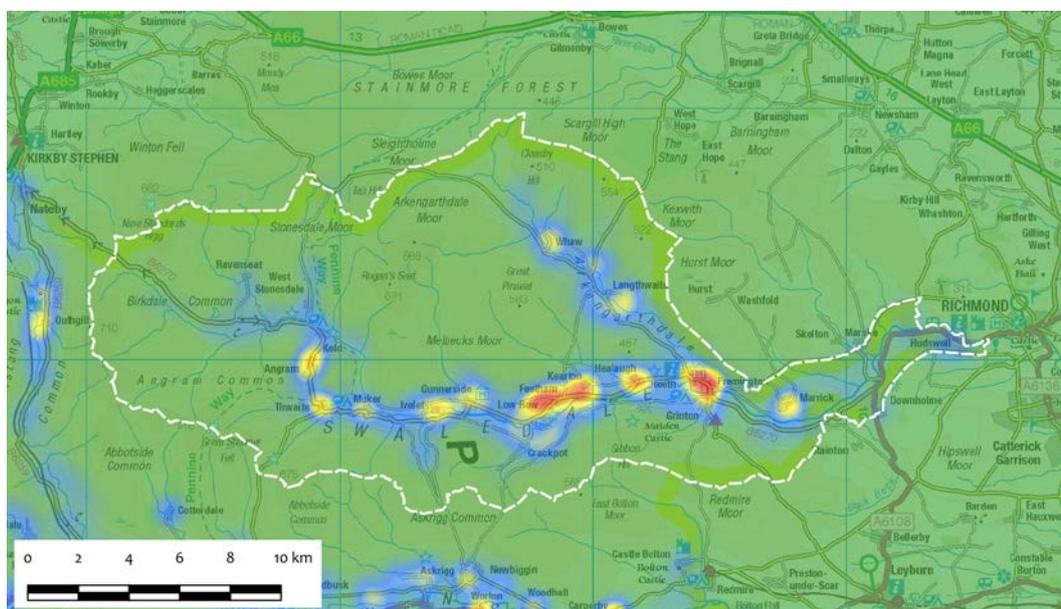
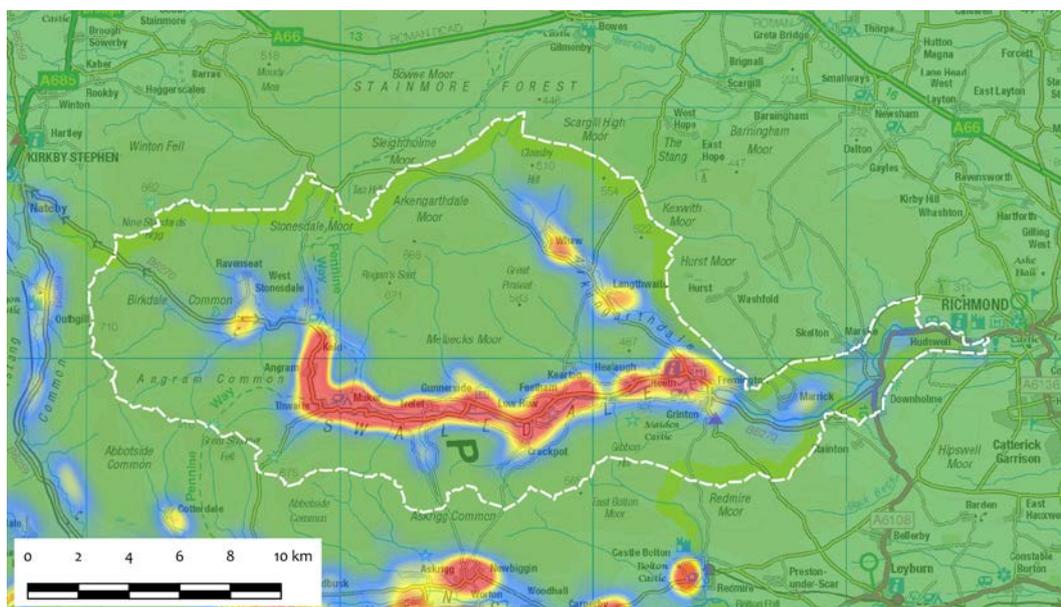


Figure 5.2 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Swaledale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	391	27.71	34.25	-6.54
Isolated Barns	1016	72.01	65.59	6.42
Outfarms	4	0.28	0.16	0.12
Total	1411	100.00		

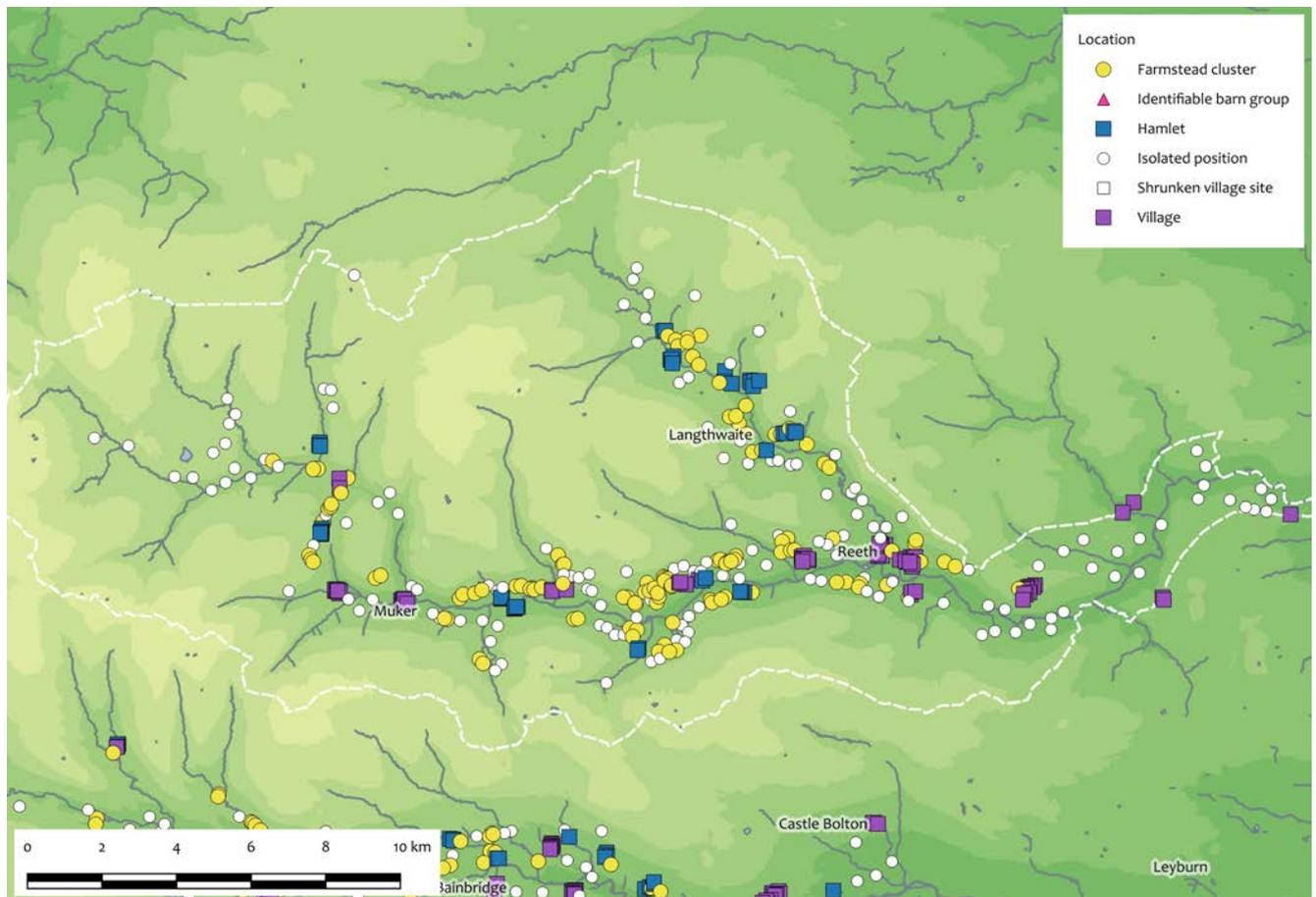
Table 5.1 Total number of mapped features in the Swaledale region

5.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- Within the Swaledale region, the overall distribution of mapped sites is notably dense, particularly so in regard to the distribution of field barns in the upper reaches of Swaledale between Muker and Thwaite (Figure 5.2), an area which epitomises the special agricultural quality of the field barn landscape of the national park.
- The density of all mapped sites within the Swaledale region is 4.82 per sq. km, with field barns accounting for 3.47 per sq. km of that metric. This is in contrast to Park-wide average densities of 3.46 and 2.27 per sq. km respectively. The Swaledale and Wensleydale regions together represent the highest densities of field barns and overall sites within the National Park.

- The majority of farmsteads are either in isolated positions or loosely clustered with other farmsteads, as illustrated in Figure 5.1 below. When viewed against maps from other regions of the YDNP, the density of farmsteads is more diffuse, spreading out into the hinterlands of the main settlements (cf. Wharfedale - Figure 7.1).
- In terms of general distribution, there is also a demonstrable difference between the high density of both smaller farmsteads (Figure 5.3) and field barns (Figure 5.4) towards central and upper Swaledale, and the more open and dispersed character of the landscape towards the Pennine fringe in lower Swaledale. This character is also displayed through the farmstead forms and sizes, and is discussed further below.
- Over 50% of field barns within the region are characterised as being part of an identifiable barn group, nearly 15% higher than the aver-

Figure 5.3 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by location character



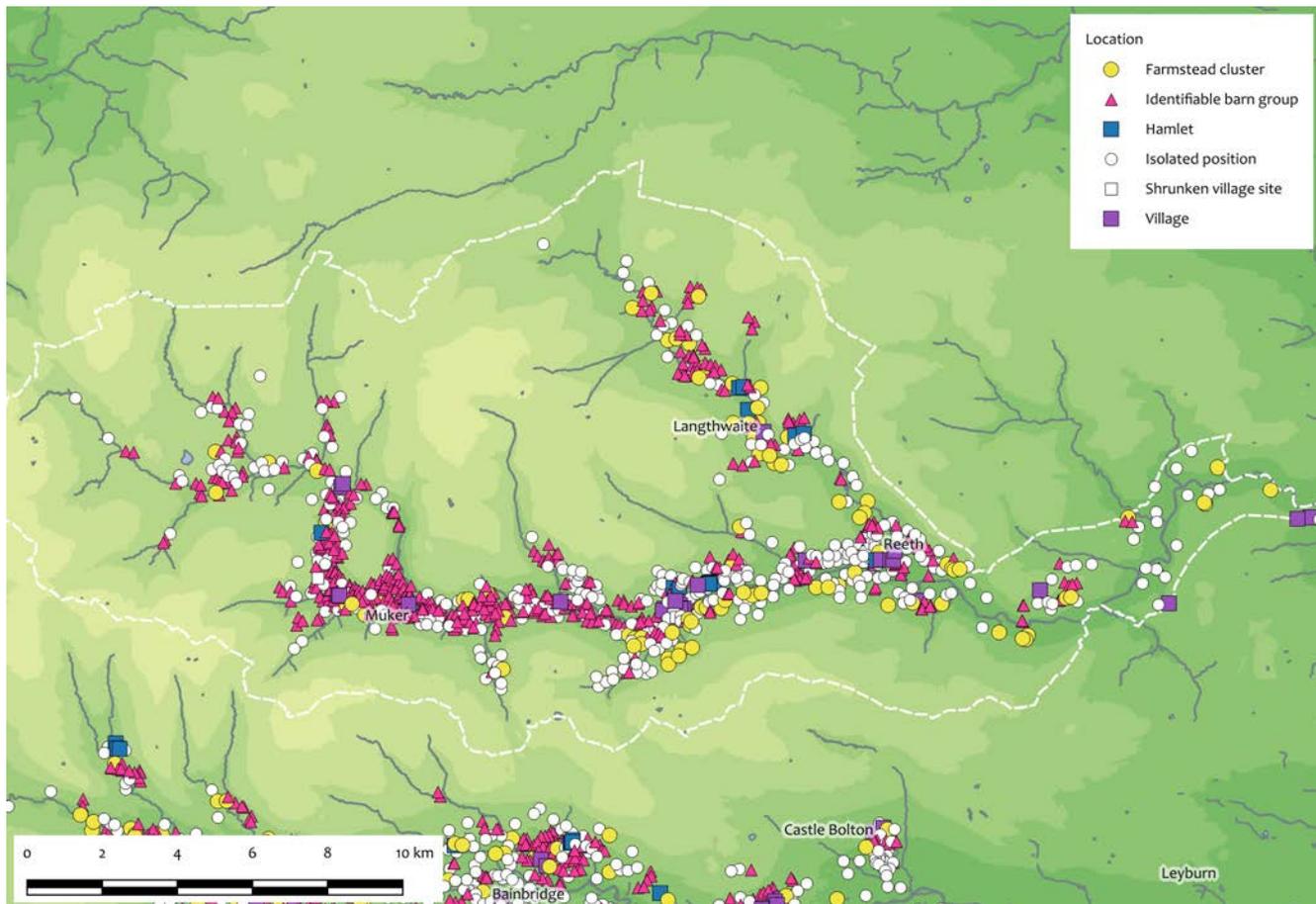


Figure 5.4 Distribution of field barns in the Swaledale region by location character

age for the YDNP as a whole. This is primarily a result of the coherent surviving landscape of field barns in central and upper Swaledale, but a similarly coherent set of field barn groups in upper Arkengarthdale is also a contributory factor.

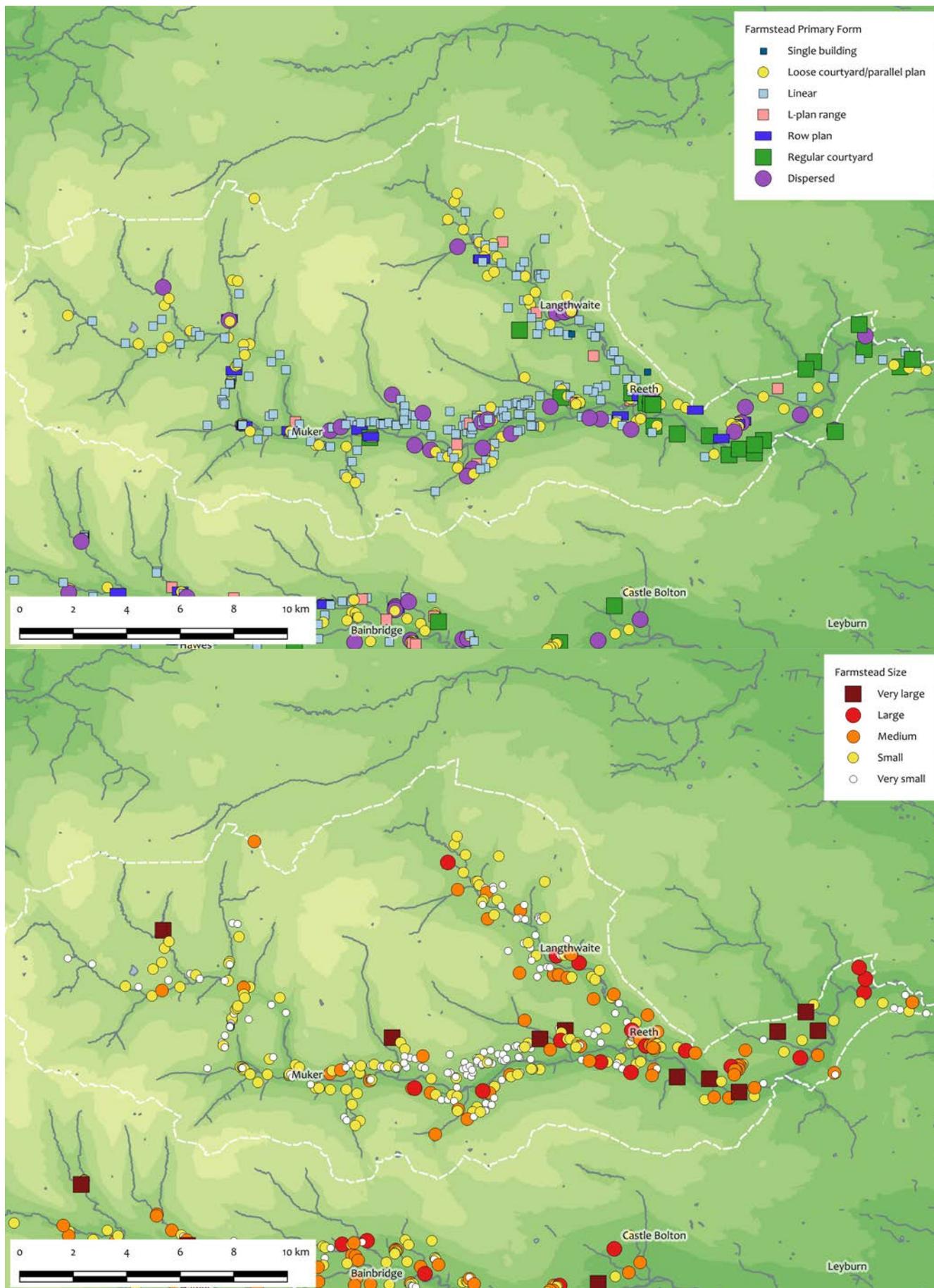
- The distinctive farming regime of small farmsteads served by many dispersed field barns is particularly evident in Swaledale and Arkengarthdale, with just under 46% of farmsteads characterised as very small, over 27% higher than the average for the YDNP.

5.2 Farmstead Forms

- There is a relatively clear split between lower Swaledale, at a lower altitude and closer to the Pennine fringe, and central and upper Swaledale.
- Although there are exceptions, west and north of Reeth, the character of farmsteads is dominated by small and very small farmsteads comprising a single linear range, a single L-plan range or a loose courtyard plan commonly based on a linear range with a detached barn. Together, these three broad primary forms account for over 80% of mapped farmsteads, and the percentage of linear farmsteads in Swaledale is over 18% higher than the average for the YDNP overall.
- To the east of Reeth, the character changes to include more medium and large farmsteads (Figure 5.6), and almost all of the regular courtyard plan arrangements (Figure 5.5).

5.3 Date

- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th- century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.
- There is a notable concentration of farmsteads with 17th-century structures west of Healaugh, and, in particular, including a relatively coherent group along the southern flanks of Swaledale below Whitaside and a matching group on the northern flanks above Low Row and Feetham (Figure 5.7).
- Small clusters of farmsteads with a probable 17th-century origin have also been recorded at Booze in Arkengarthdale and Oxnop Beck in upper Swaledale.



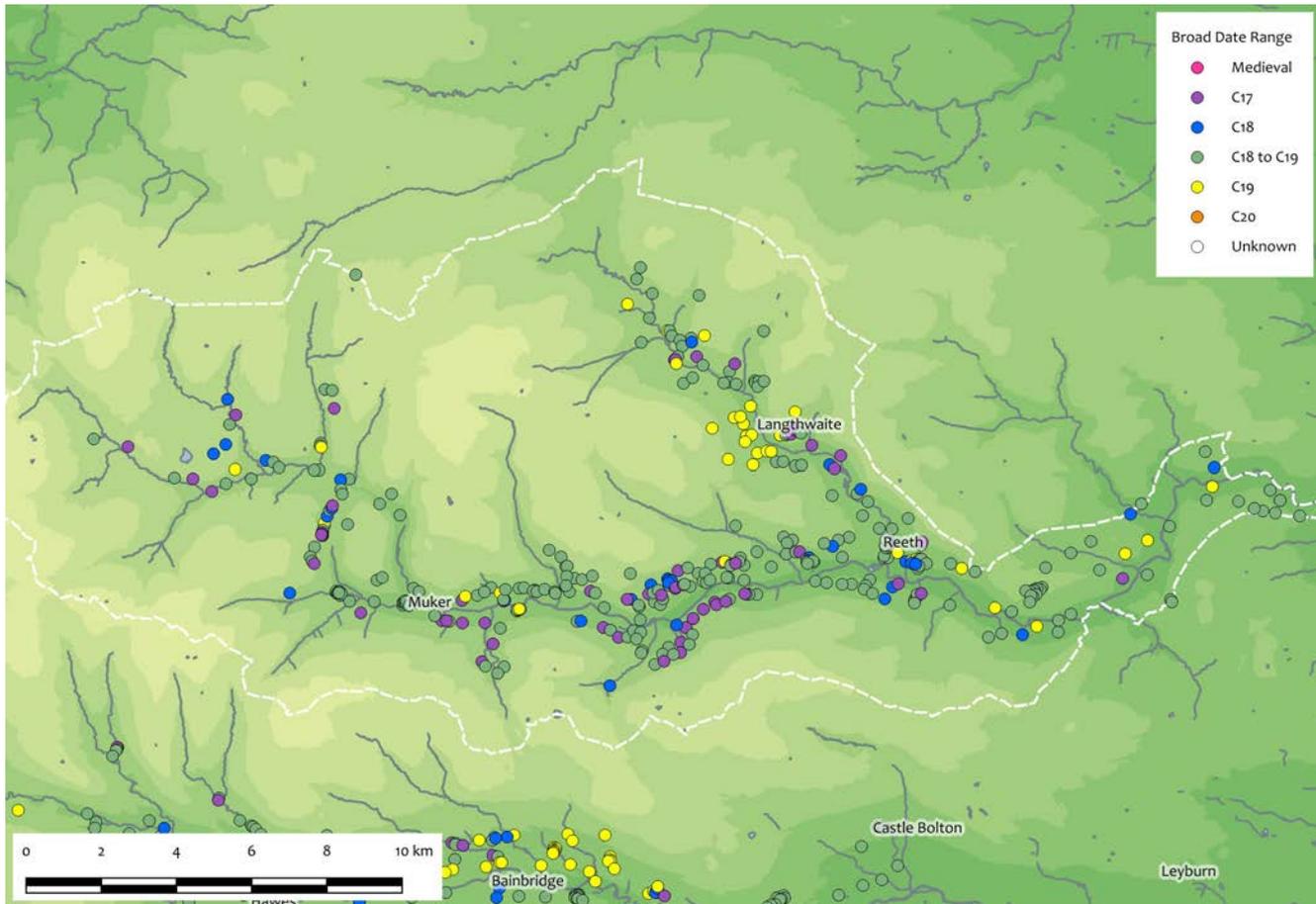


Figure 5.5 (top left) Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by primary form

Figure 5.6 (bottom left) Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by size

Figure 5.7 (top right) Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by broad date

5.4 Use and Survival

The level of survival of farmsteads through the course of the 20th century is relatively consistent with the picture of the YDNP overall. Over 72% of farmsteads have lost no structures, slightly lower than the YDNP average of 77%.

The distribution of farmsteads with similar levels of survival is relatively uniform across the region. Those farmsteads which have experienced partial or substantial loss include sites both in the valley bottom and on the dale side.

Small clusters of farmsteads that have experienced some loss generally focus on existing settlements, largely illustrating the remodeling of historical steadings due to the pressures of more modern settlement forms and layouts.

Farmsteads now completely lost include examples on the southern dale side opposite Marrick Priory, on the eastern fringes of the village of Feetham and high on the northern dale side above Gunner-side.

The level of survival of field barns within Swaledale and Arkengarthdale is slightly better than for the YDNP as a whole, with 30% classified as abandoned (anywhere from partially derelict through

to no longer extant) in comparison to an average for the whole Park of 34%. Of those barns characterised as abandoned, 131 are no longer extant (43%) and 170 (56%) have suffered either partial or substantial loss.

Nearly 68% of field barns within Swaledale and Arkengarthdale were characterised as still being in agricultural use in comparison to under 63% for the YDNP as a whole. It is likely that this is due to a combination of factors including the uniqueness of the field barn and meadow landscape in upper Swaledale, the presence of the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area, a number of projects focusing on the assessment and conservation of field barns in this area, and the uptake of agri-environment schemes. This is discussed in more detail below.

Despite this, there has still been a diminution of the field barn resource of c. 30% through the course of the 20th century. Unlike the contraction or alteration of farmsteads noted above, there is a general trend in terms of location for field barn loss, with a greater loss to those barns further away from the valley bottoms and centres of occupation. This is shown on Figure 5.8 as a gradual contraction of the 'hot spots' towards the villages and the major concentration around Muker parish rather than in a total shift from one part of the area to another.

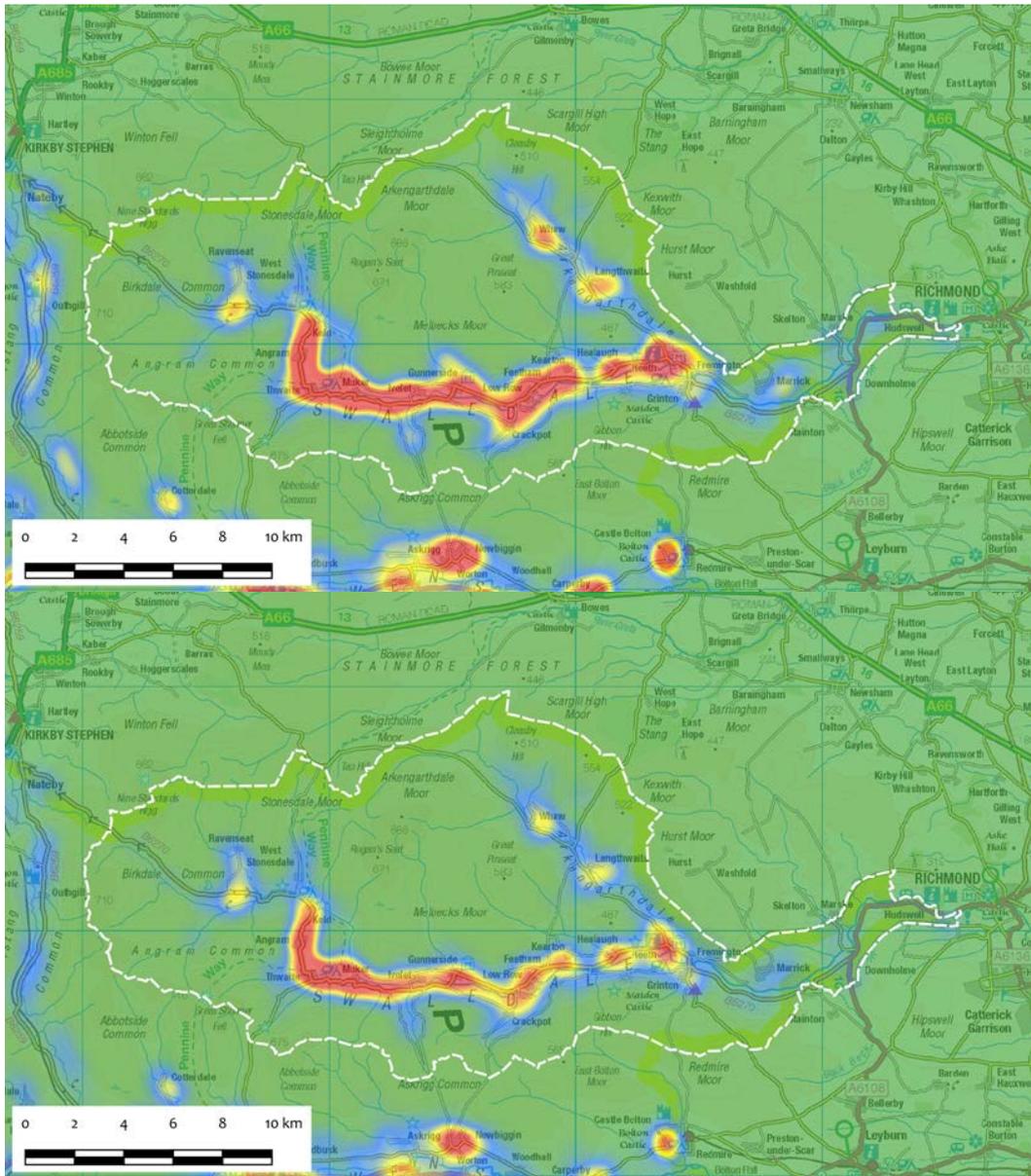


Figure 5.8 Pair of heat-map distributions of field barns within the Swaledale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (top) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (bottom) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS Open-data and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

6. WENSLEYDALE

A total of 2124 records were made for the Wensleydale area, comprising 485 farmsteads, 1638 isolated barns and 1 definable outfarm. For the purposes of this assessment, the outfarm has been included with the farmsteads for the majority of characteristics.

6.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- Very dense overall distribution very similar to Swaledale, similar to the Cumbrian Dales of

Garsdale and Dentdale to the west but notably different to Craven to the south. Indeed, the percentage split of mapped sites between farmstead and isolated barns (23/77) is even more pronounced in its difference from the YDNP average (34/66) than that for the Swaledale region.

- The density of all mapped sites within the Wensleydale region is 4.67 per sq. km, with field barns accounting for 3.60 per sq. km of that metric. This is in contrast to Park-wide

Figure 6.1 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Wensleydale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

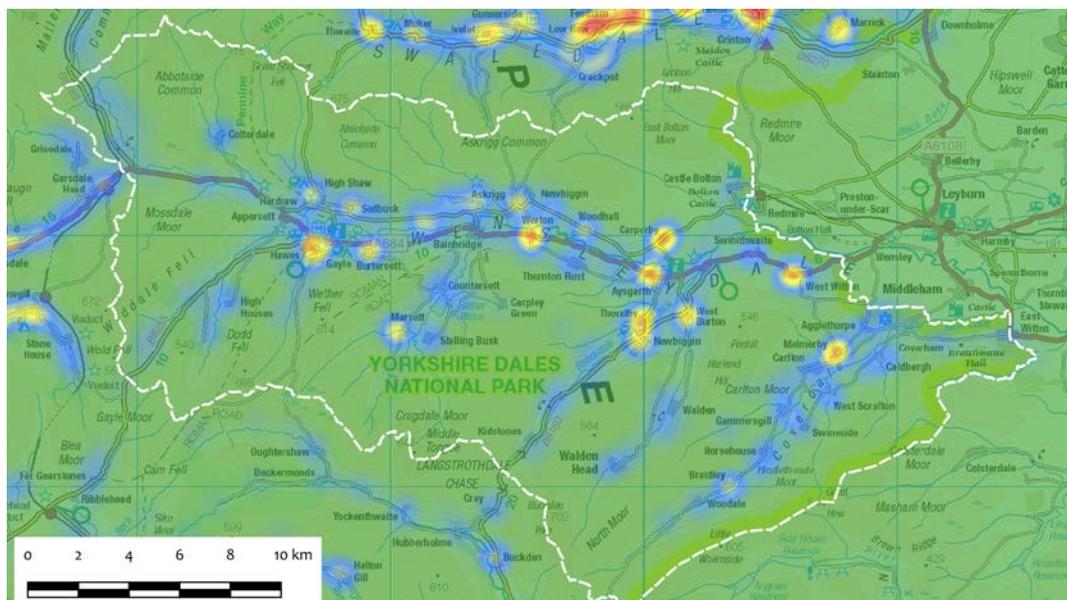
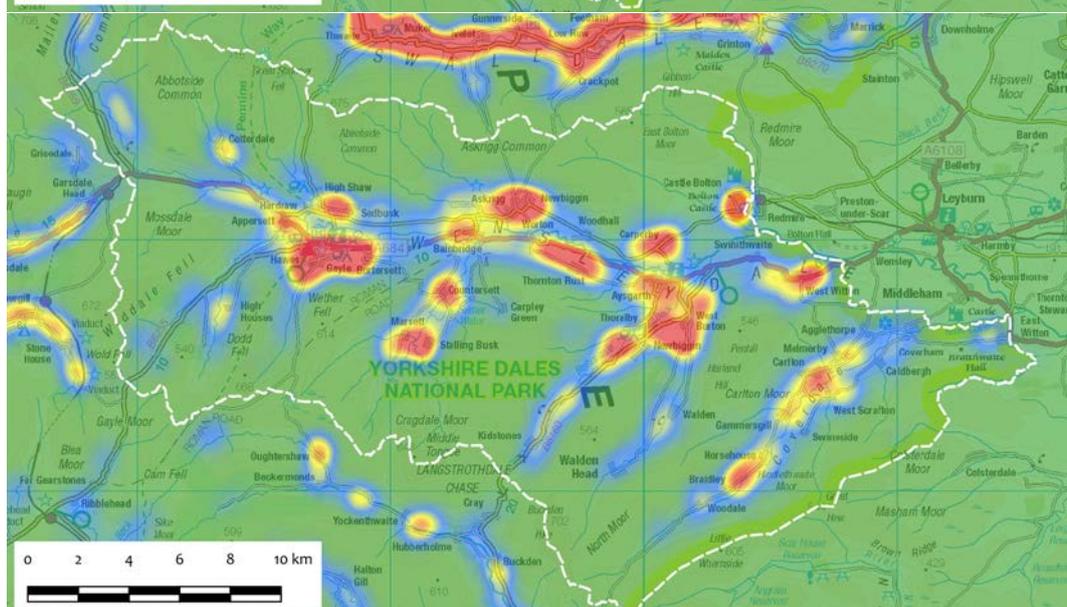


Figure 6.2 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Wensleydale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	485	22.83	34.25	-11.42
Isolated Barns	1638	77.12	65.59	11.53
Outfarms	1	0.05	0.16	-0.11
Total	2124	100.00		

Table 6.1 Total number of mapped features in the Wensleydale region

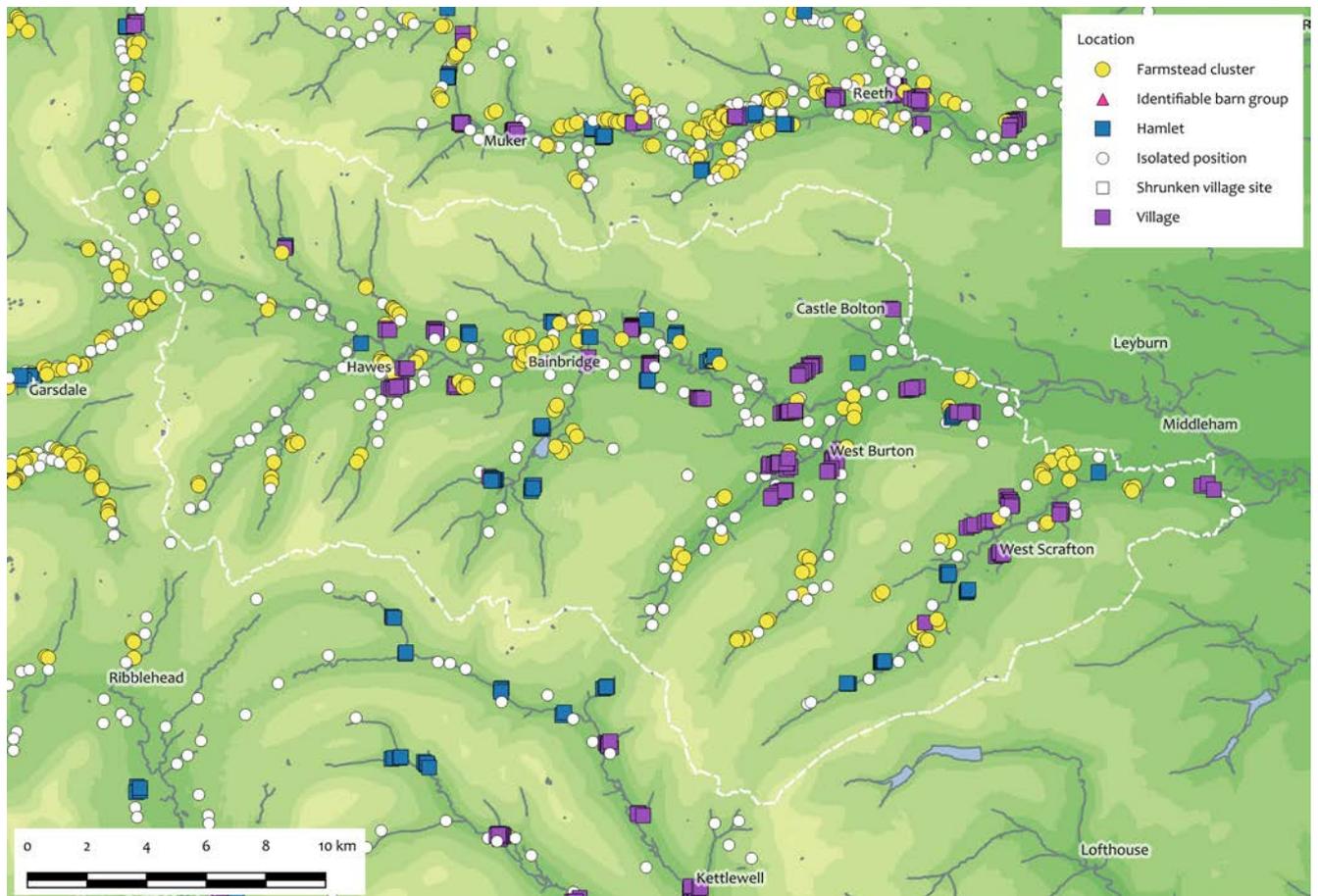
average densities of 3.46 and 2.27 per sq. km respectively. The Swaledale and Wensleydale regions together represent the highest densities of field barns and overall sites within the National Park, with the Wensleydale region having the highest overall density of field barns.

- Distribution of farmsteads focuses on established settlements (Figure 6.1, Figure 6.3), with a few slightly more diffuse areas including the grouping of small villages and isolated farms around Thoraby and Newbiggin in lower Bishopdale, and a few concentrations shown between Askrigg and Sedbusk in upper Wensleydale due to the presence of dispersed clusters of farms.
- This character is also reflected in the characterisation of farmstead by broad location. The percentage of farmsteads in village (31%) and farmstead locations (14%) are both

higher than the YDNP averages (22% and 13% respectively) and for the Swaledale region (19% and 11% respectively). Conversely, the percentages of farmsteads in isolated positions (29%) and in loose clusters (25%), whilst still representing a considerable proportion of the resource, are both lower than the averages for the Park as a whole (33% and 32% respectively).

- Field barn distribution, whilst still very high, is overall more nucleated than in the Swaledale region (Figure 6.2). Other than around individual settlements, hotspots of particularly dense distribution occur:
 - » south of Aysgarth and into lower Bishopdale (West Burton, Thoraby, Newbiggin)
 - » In two associated concentrations in upper Wensleydale: the first focusing on the settlement grouping of Hawes,

Figure 6.3 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by location character



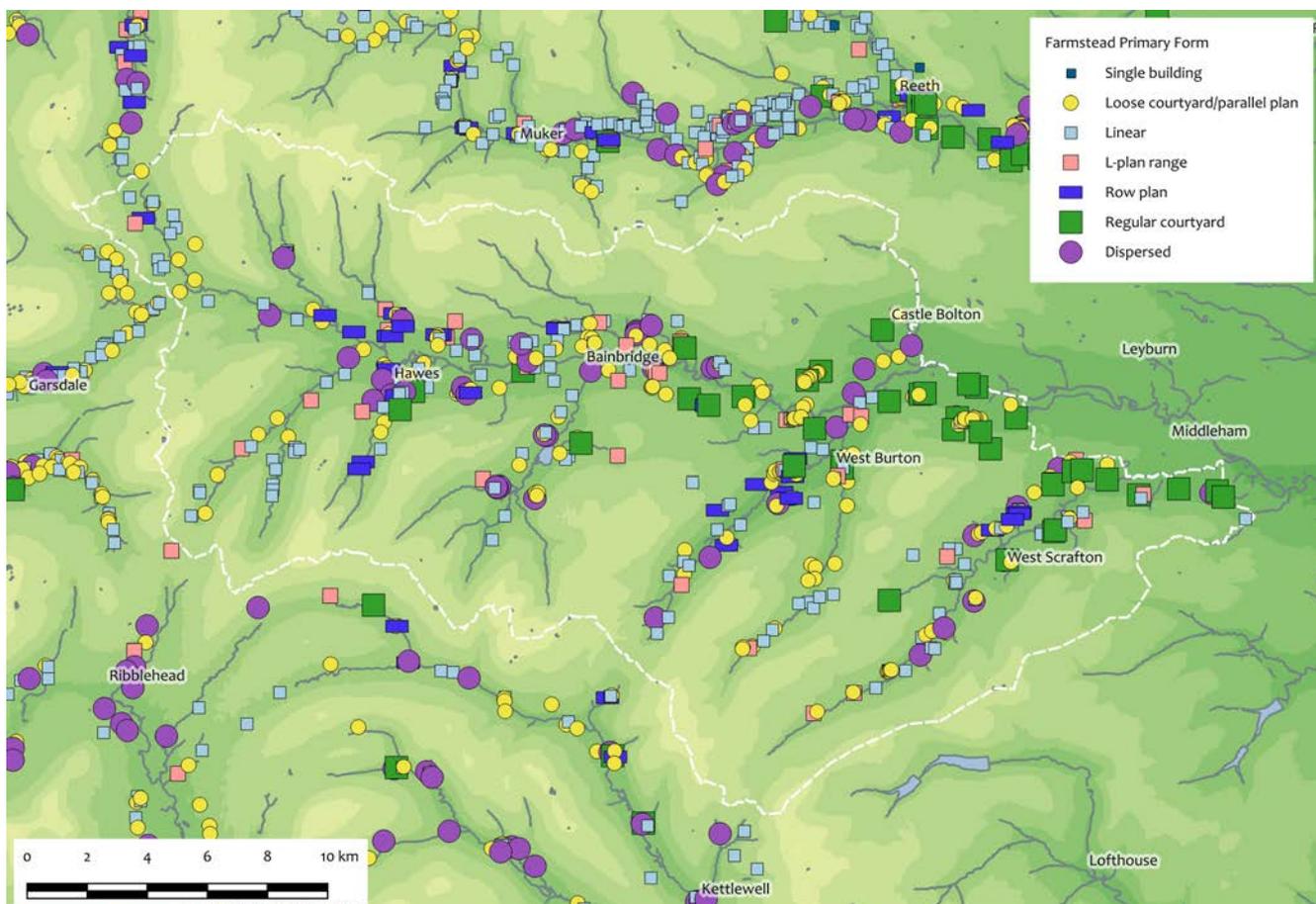
Gayle and Burtersett, and the second immediately north of the Ure encompassing Hardraw and Sedbusk

- » Along the southern dale side east and west of Thornton Rust.

6.2 Farmstead Forms

- The majority of farmsteads have either a linear or loose courtyard form, with an almost even split of both around 35%. Many of the loose courtyard farmsteads are small arrangements based on a principal linear range with one or two detached barns. Indeed, of the 486 mapped farms or outfarms in the Wensleydale region, 260 had 'linear' recorded as either a primary or tertiary characteristic (54%).
- The relative percentages of farmsteads by primary plan form accords in general with the percentages for the YDNP as a whole. The greatest difference is in a lower representation of dispersed farmsteads in the Wensleydale region.
- Distribution of loose courtyard, linear, L-plan and row plan farmsteads is relatively even across the region (Figure 6.4). There appears to be a slightly higher occurrence of linear farmsteads on the dale side than on the valley floor, but there is no clear division.
- As with Swaledale, there is a general trend for regular courtyard farmsteads to be sited in the lower-lying parts of Wensleydale and its tributary dales (Figure 6.4). It is notable, however, that the occurrence of regular courtyard farms extends further up Wensleydale than it does in Swaledale. This is perhaps influenced by the differing topography of the two Dales, with Wensleydale having a broader general character than Swaledale, particularly in the upper reaches, and also by the association of larger regular farmsteads with the better quality agricultural land.
- The concentrations of regular courtyard, and therefore seemingly planned, farmsteads in lower and mid-Wensleydale may also be influenced by the presence of larger estates and land holdings.
- The differentiation in distribution between the smaller and larger farmsteads notable in the Swaledale region is less well defined in Wensleydale. There are notably more farms classified as small and substantially fewer classified as very small than in Swaledale, but the percentages of the size categories within Wensleydale accord well with the equivalent percentages for the YDNP as a whole.
- There is a preference for very large farmsteads to be sited in the lower dale valley bottom, including several of the regular, planned 'estate' farms.

Figure 6.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by primary form



6.3 Date

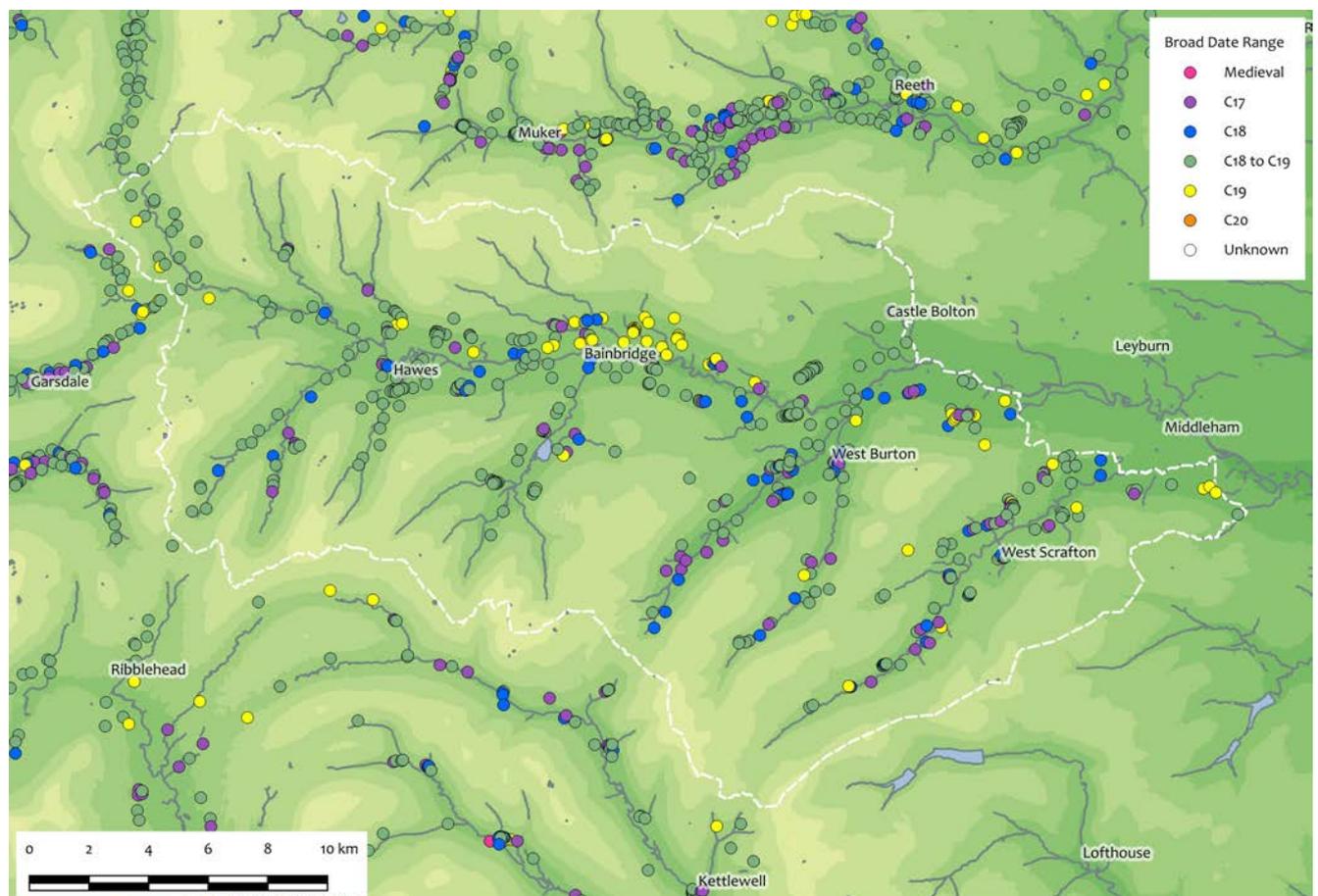
- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th- century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.
- Although no farmsteads have been ascribed a medieval date based on the HBSMR records, at least one example is sited on the location of a medieval site: Coverham Abbey. The farm structures themselves are of a post-medieval date but incorporate much re-used stone and several in situ pieces of standing medieval architecture.
- Farms recorded as having a 17th-century structure surviving are relatively well distributed through the dale, though tending to focus on settlements ranging from larger villages down to the smaller hamlets in Coverdale, Bishopdale, Walden. A small concentration was noted around the head of Bishopdale close to Kidstones Pass (Figure 6.5).
- For both farmsteads and field barns there is a higher percentage of sites to which an 18th-century date has been ascribed than for

the YDNP overall (11% and 10% in comparison to 10% and 5% respectively).

6.4 Use and Survival

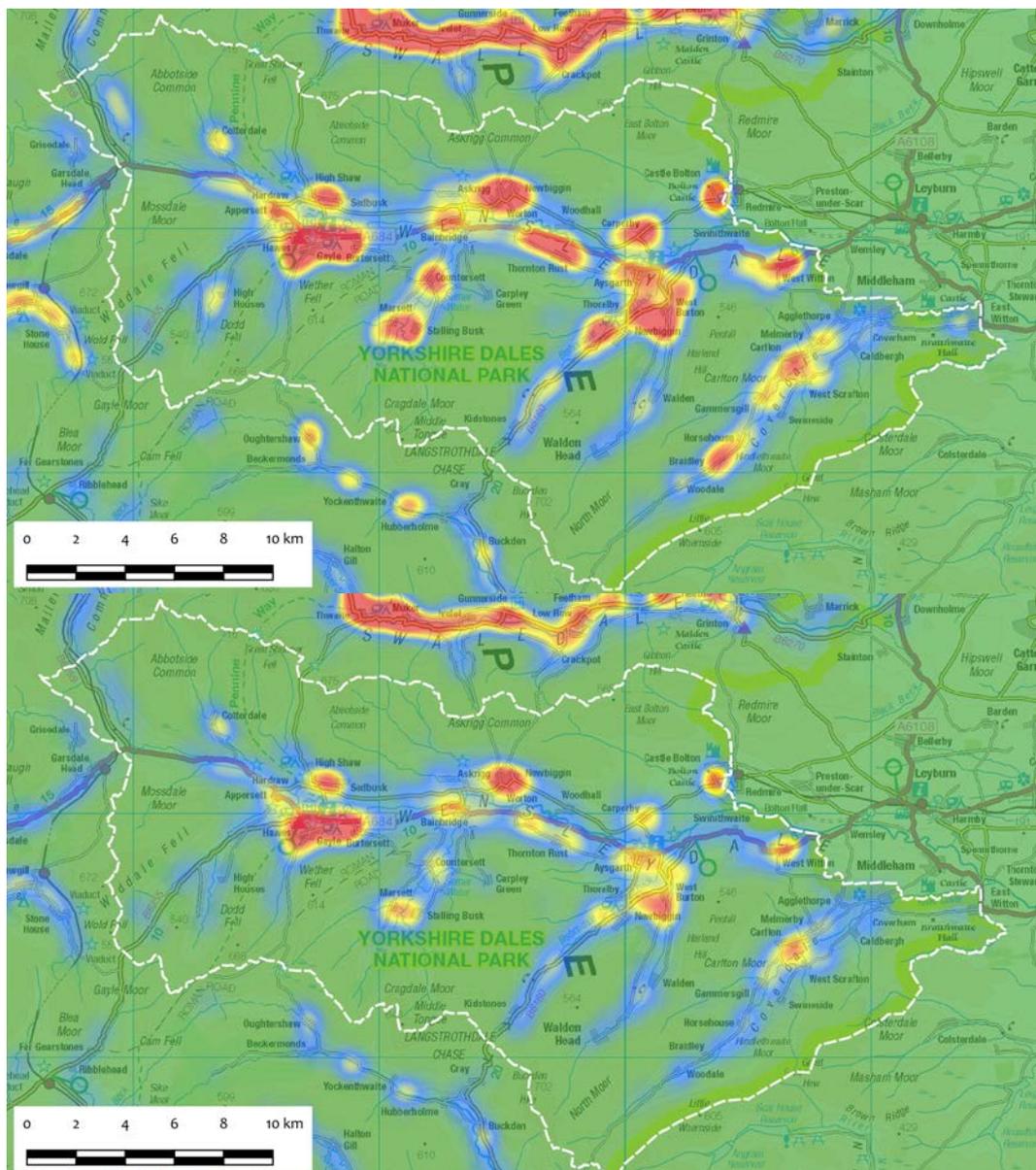
- As across the National Park more widely, the overall level of survival of the early 20th-century farmstead form is very good. Of the sites characterised, just under 75% are extant and just over 22% have lost less than 50% of their structures.
- This picture of continued use of farmsteads is reinforced by the number of farms with additional modern structures: 59% of farmsteads have some form of additional structures (compared to 55% YDNP average), and 28% were characterised as having 'large-scale additional infrastructure; this second figure is in comparison to a YDNP average of 26% and is over 13% higher than the equivalent measure for the Swaledale region, perhaps suggesting a greater level of farmstead expansion in Wensleydale through the 20th century.
- For all categories of survival, the distribution is relatively uniform across Wensleydale and its tributary dales. There is a slight trend towards the upper dales for those farmsteads characterised as suffering substantial loss or being no longer extant, which perhaps

Figure 6.5 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by broad date



- represents the slightly more marginal nature of farmland in these locations.
- The level of survival of field barns is slightly higher in Wensleydale than in the National Park overall (31% abandoned or derelict in comparison to 34% YDNP average). Of those barns characterised as abandoned, 258 (50%) are no longer extant and 250 (49%) have suffered either partial or substantial loss.
 - The percentage of field barns characterised as still being in agricultural use is also higher (67% compared to 63% YDNP average). When considered alongside the high survival rates for farmsteads and the greater presence of additional modern farm structures, this suggests an overall better level of survival of the integrity of farmsteads and farming in Wensleydale through the course of the 20th century than is perhaps the case in other regions.
 - In terms of the distribution of surviving field barns, the highest densities are in two notable clusters: around Hawes, Gayle and Burtersett, and around Askrigg and Newbiggin further down the dale (Figure 6.6).
 - Whilst there are still a considerable number of extant field barns in other areas, there is a notable drop off in the density in certain areas, representing a loss in the barn resource greater than the average for the region overall. These areas principally include Raydale, Bishopdale and Coverdale, though there are still smaller surviving concentrations around Thoralby and Newbiggin in lower Bishopdale and Carlton in Coverdale (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Pair of heat-map distributions of field barns within the Wensleydale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (top) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25" OS mapping; and (bottom) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS Open-data and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



7. WHARFEDALE

A total of 1058 records were made for the Wharfedale area, comprising 379 farmsteads, 674 isolated barns and 5 definable outfarms. For the purposes of this assessment, the outfarms have been included with the farmsteads for the majority of characteristics.

7.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- The division between mapped sites accords well with the overall YDNP average, with roughly 36% of sites being farmsteads or outfarms, and c. 64% isolated field barns.
- The overall density of mapped sites within the Wharfedale region is notably lower than the average for the National Park overall (2.6 sites per sq. km compared to 3.46).
- The distribution of farmsteads is heavily weighted towards settlements. The most obvious hot spots (Figure 7.1) focus on Hetton

and Rylstone, Cracoe, Burnsall and Kettlewell in Wharfedale, and on Litton and Arncliffe in Littondale. For the central and upper dales, this is considered to be an accurate representation. For the lower dale, however, there is considered to be a bias in the data due to the fact that the historical farmstead forms are considerably more identifiable in the smaller settlements of Hetton, Rylstone and Cracoe than they are in Grassington.

- This overall picture is reinforced by the characterisation of farmsteads by broad location. The movement away from dispersed and isolated locations through to nucleation of farms in villages and hamlets is even more pronounced than in Wensleydale. Just under 50% of farmsteads in the Wharfedale region are characterised as being in villages or hamlets in comparison to just under 35% for the YDNP as a whole.
- The locus of settlement around Grassington is visible in the location of field barns (Figure

Figure 7.1 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms (left) and field barns (right) within the Wharfedale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

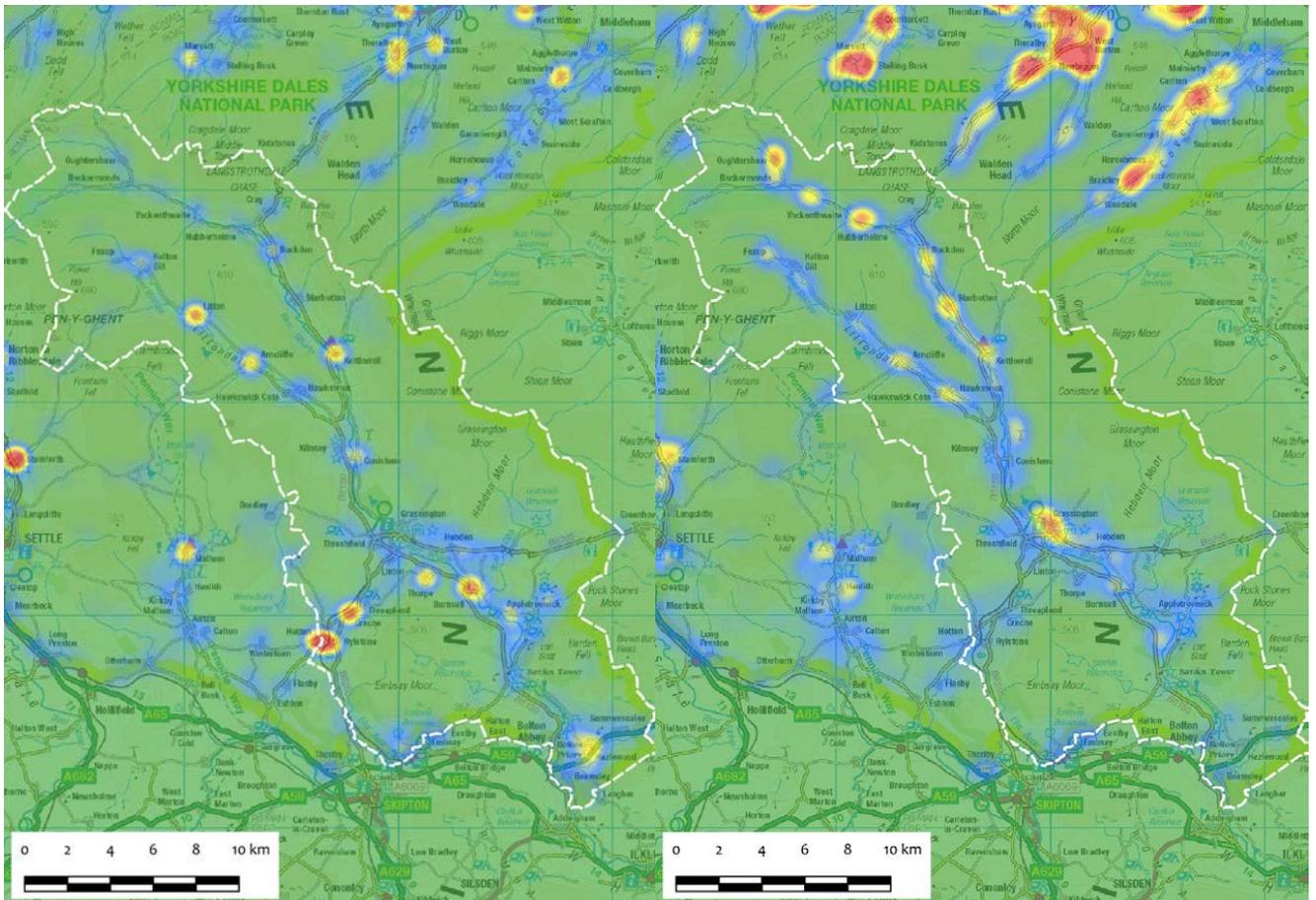


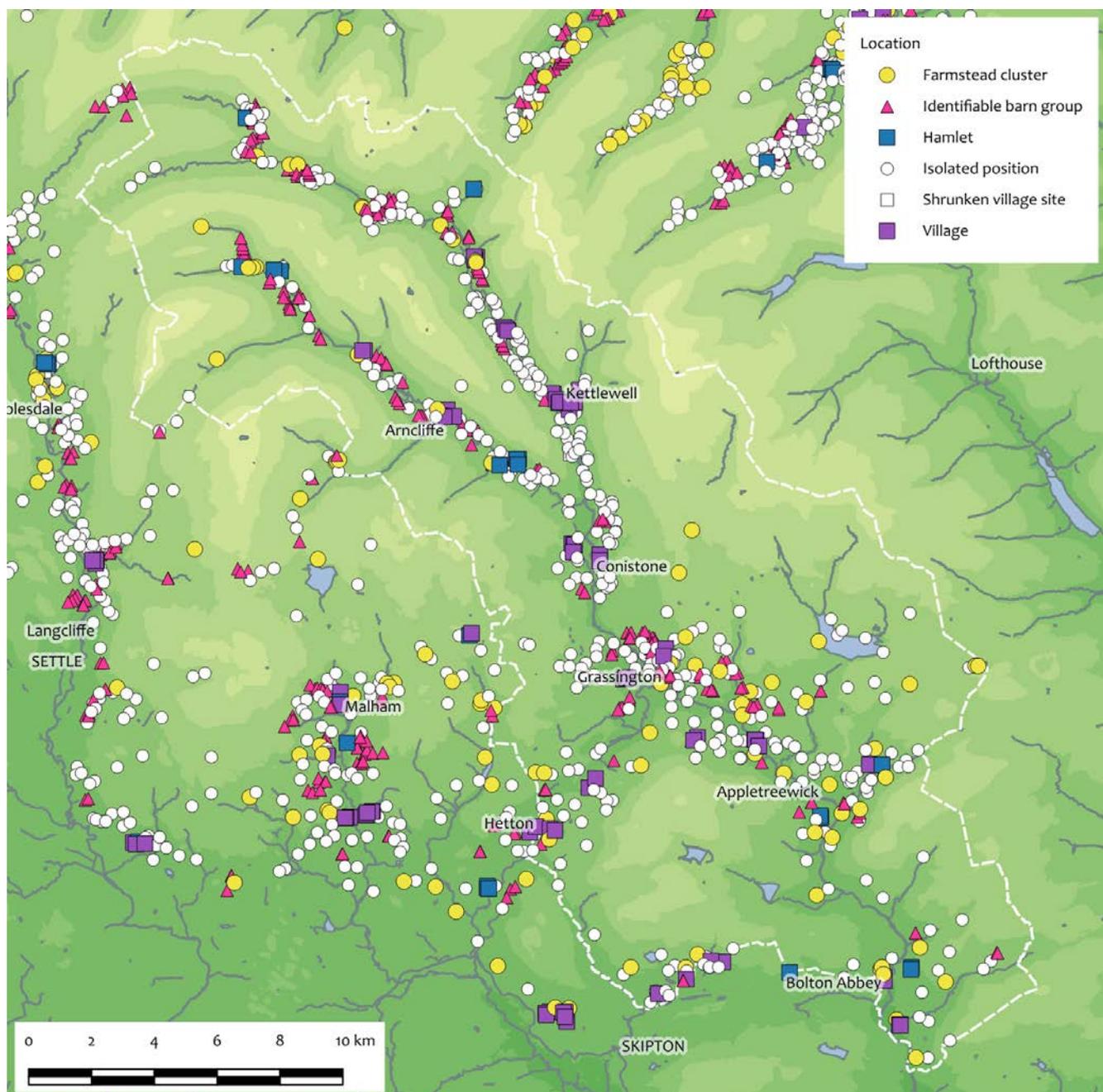
Table 7.1 Total number of mapped features in the Wharfedale region

Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	379	35.82	34.25	1.57
Isolated Barns	674	63.71	65.59	-1.88
Outfarms	5	0.47	0.16	0.31
Total	1058	100.00		

Figure 7.2 Distribution of field barns in the Wharfedale region by location character

7.1). The field barn distribution broadly reflects that of farmsteads in focusing on settlements, though there are also more notable concentrations of field barns in Langstrothdale - between Hubberholme and Yockenthwaite, west of Yockenthwaite, and around Beckermonds and Oughtershaw

- than in many other parts of the region.
- Characterisation of field barns by broad location shows a relatively lower amount of field barns within the Wharfedale region as belonging to a loose farmstead cluster or identifiable barn group (Figure 7.2). This is perhaps illustrative of the overall lower



number of field barns (larger 'laithes') in the Craven dales than in the more densely packed field barn landscapes of Swaledale and Wensleydale.

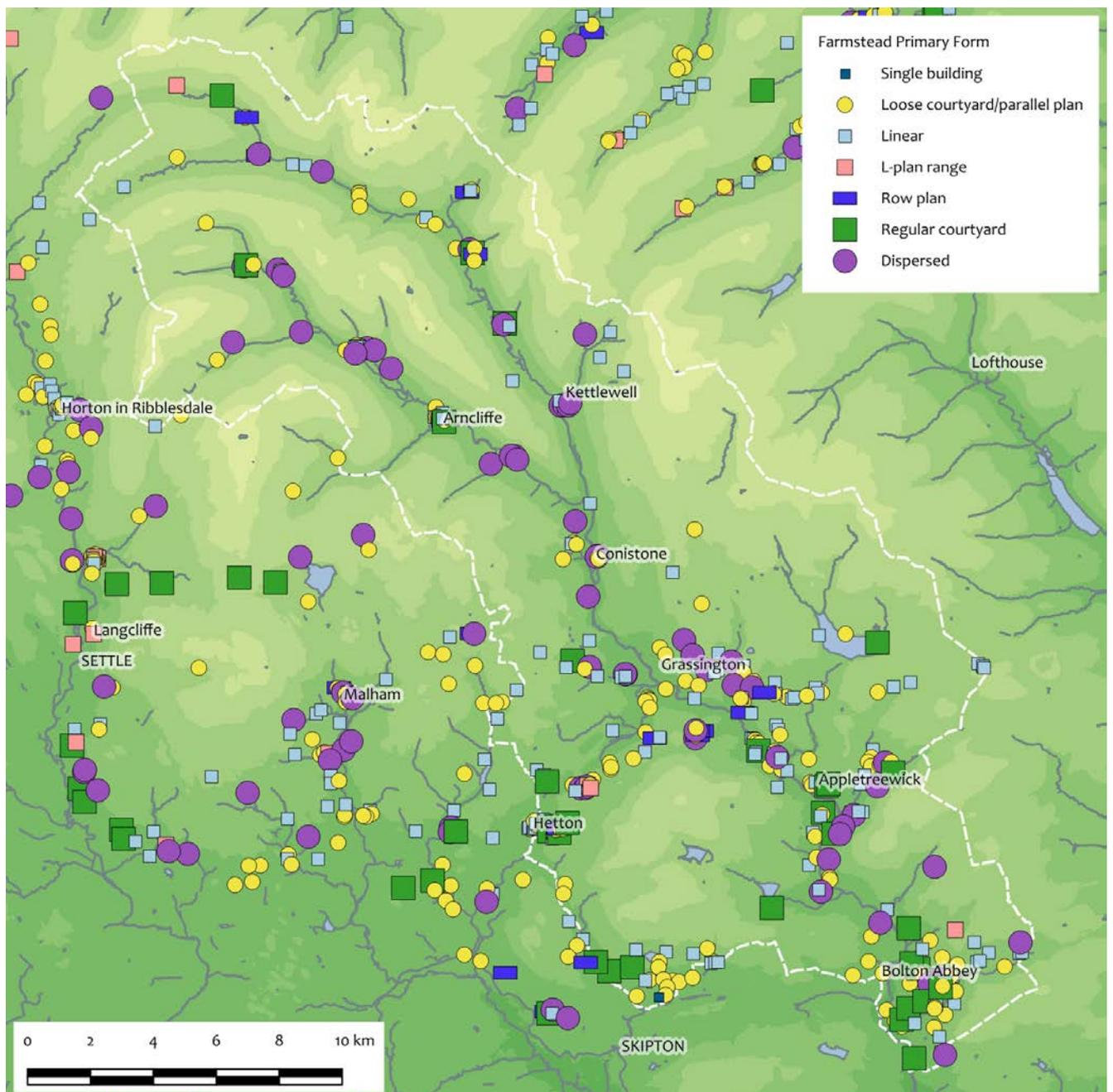
7.2 Farmstead Forms

- Despite differences in farmstead location from the averages for the National Park overall, the primary form of farms within the Wharfedale accords relatively well with the wider YDNP picture.
- Similarly, the characterisation of farms by size also accords well with the YDNP averages.
- The overall picture shows the typical farm-

stead character to be predominantly linear (35%) or loose courtyard (37%) in form, with a slightly higher representation of dispersed form farmsteads than is the case for the Park overall (14% compared to 11%).

- As is the case with other regions, there is a general trend for regular courtyard farmsteads to be larger and more associated with the lower lying reaches of the dales (Figure 7.3). Within the Wharfedale region, the majority of regular courtyard farms are found south of Grassington, with clusters around Rylstone, Appletreewick and, in particular, around the Bolton Abbey estate including Hazlewood, Storiths and Beamsley.
- There is a slight increase in the average farm

Figure 7.3 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by primary form



size for the Wharfedale region (11% characterised as large) in comparison to the Wensleydale region to the north (8%), though this again brings the average close to that for the YDNP as a whole (11%).

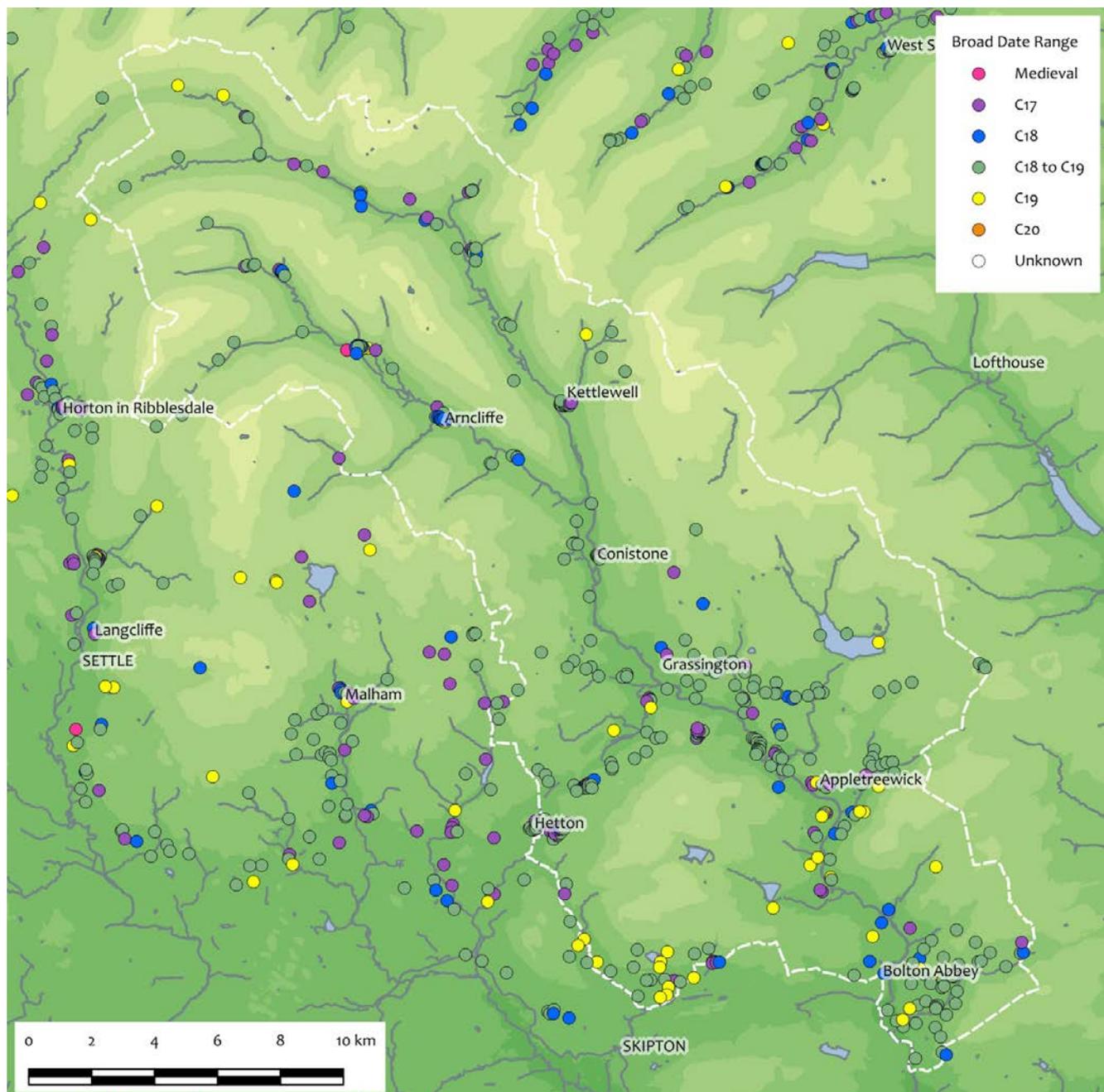
7.3 Date

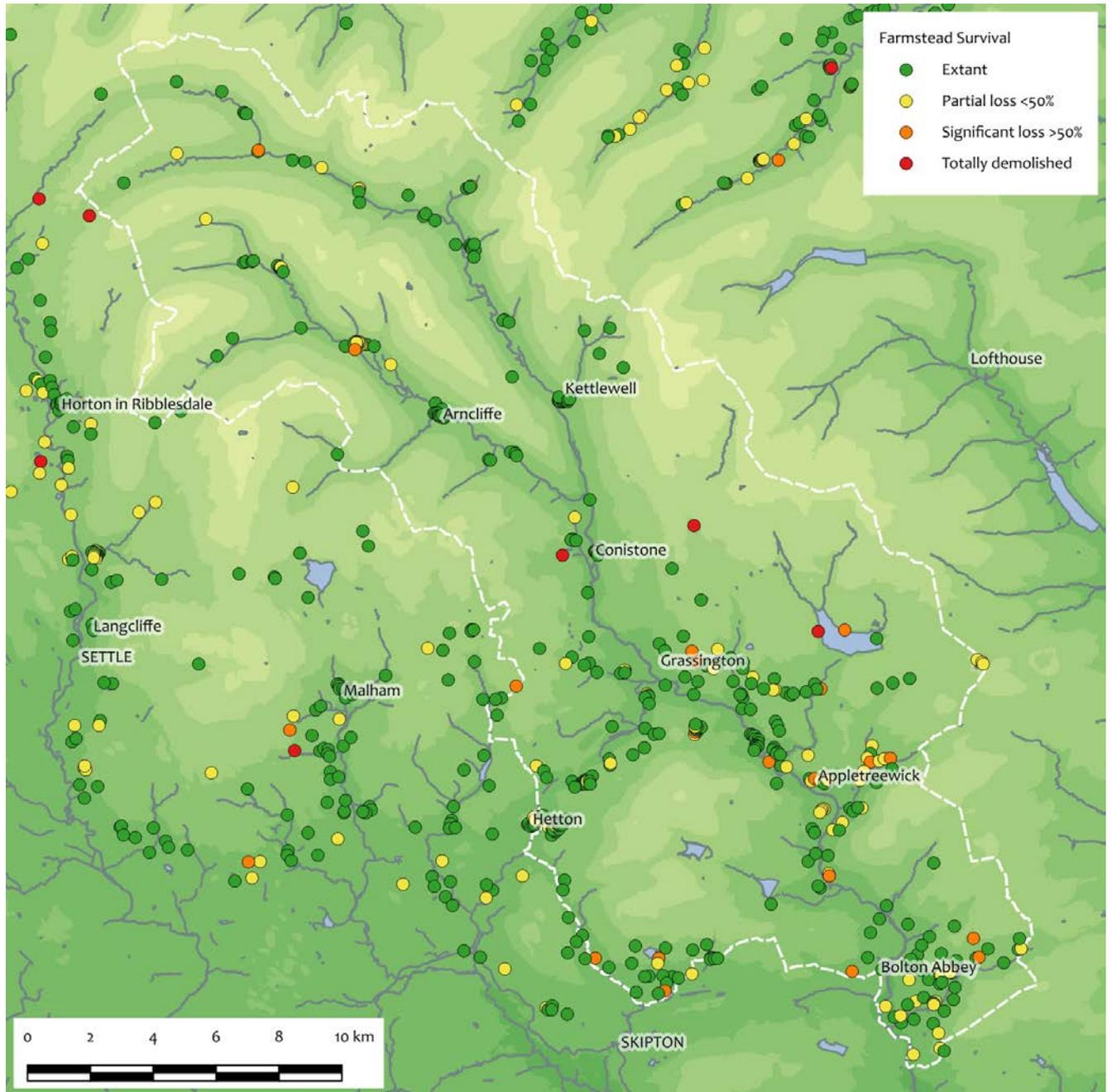
- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th- century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the

late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.

- There is a generally even distribution of sites for each of the date periods. Slight clusters of farms ascribed a 17th-century date occur in settlements in lower Wharfedale: Appletreewick, Thorpe and Rylstone (Figure 7.4).
- For those farms positively ascribed a 18th-century date, there are considerable foci in Litton and Arncliffe. This distribution is so stark, however, that it may represent a data collection bias rather than an actual discrete focus of 18th-century building activity in Littondale.
- The overall distribution by date of field barns adds little to the overall picture given the

Figure 7.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by broad date





predominance of barns dated to the 18th and 19th centuries through presence on historical mapping.

7.4 Use and Survival

- The overall percentage of farmsteads which have maintained their core historical integrity is as high as in other areas of the National Park; 94% of farms have lost less than 50% of their structures through the course of the 20th century.
- Generally, the distribution of farms with different levels of survival is relatively consistent across the region. There is a slight trend towards the southern, lower part of the dale

for those farmsteads which have lost over 50% of the historical structures (Figure 7.5).

- The farmsteads which have been completely lost through the course of the 20th century include sites near Kilnsey, a remote location of Grassington Moor and a farm removed to make way for Grimwith Reservoir.
- The rate of survival of isolated barns in the Wharfedale region is, overall, very good, with only 28% of barns characterised as abandoned/derelict in comparison to 34% for the YDNP overall. This is perhaps at least partially accounted for by the notably higher level of residential use of isolated barns (7% in comparison to a Park-wide average of 3%). Of those barns characterised as abandoned, 98

Figure 7.5 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by current condition and level of survival

- (52%) are no longer extant and 90 (47%) have suffered either partial or substantial loss.
- The percentage of barns outside of core farmsteads in residential use is the highest for any region of the YDNP in this assessment and almost certainly reflects the typically larger laithes of the Craven area representing a more attractive possibility

for conversion than the smaller field barns more typical in other parts of the Yorkshire Dales. Additionally, Wharfedale and other parts of the southern National Park are the most accessible from the West Yorkshire conurbation, suggesting a possible market or economic driver to the greater rates of conversion of traditional farm buildings.

8. MALHAMDALE

A total of 346 records were made for the Malhamdale area, comprising 119 farmsteads and 227 isolated barns.

8.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- The overall density of mapped sites for the Malhamdale region is the lowest of all regions within the National Park. There are 0.8 farmsteads and 1.52 isolated barns per

sq. km in the Malhamdale region, compared to average densities for the overall National Park of 1.19 and 2.27 respectively.

- The broad distribution of both farms and field barns tends, unsurprisingly, towards the lower altitudes from Malham village southwards towards the fringes of the National Park and the Aire Gap. The northern half of the Malhamdale region is considerably poorer in terms of agricultural potential, with significant swathes of limestone pavement and high moorland. More specifically, the

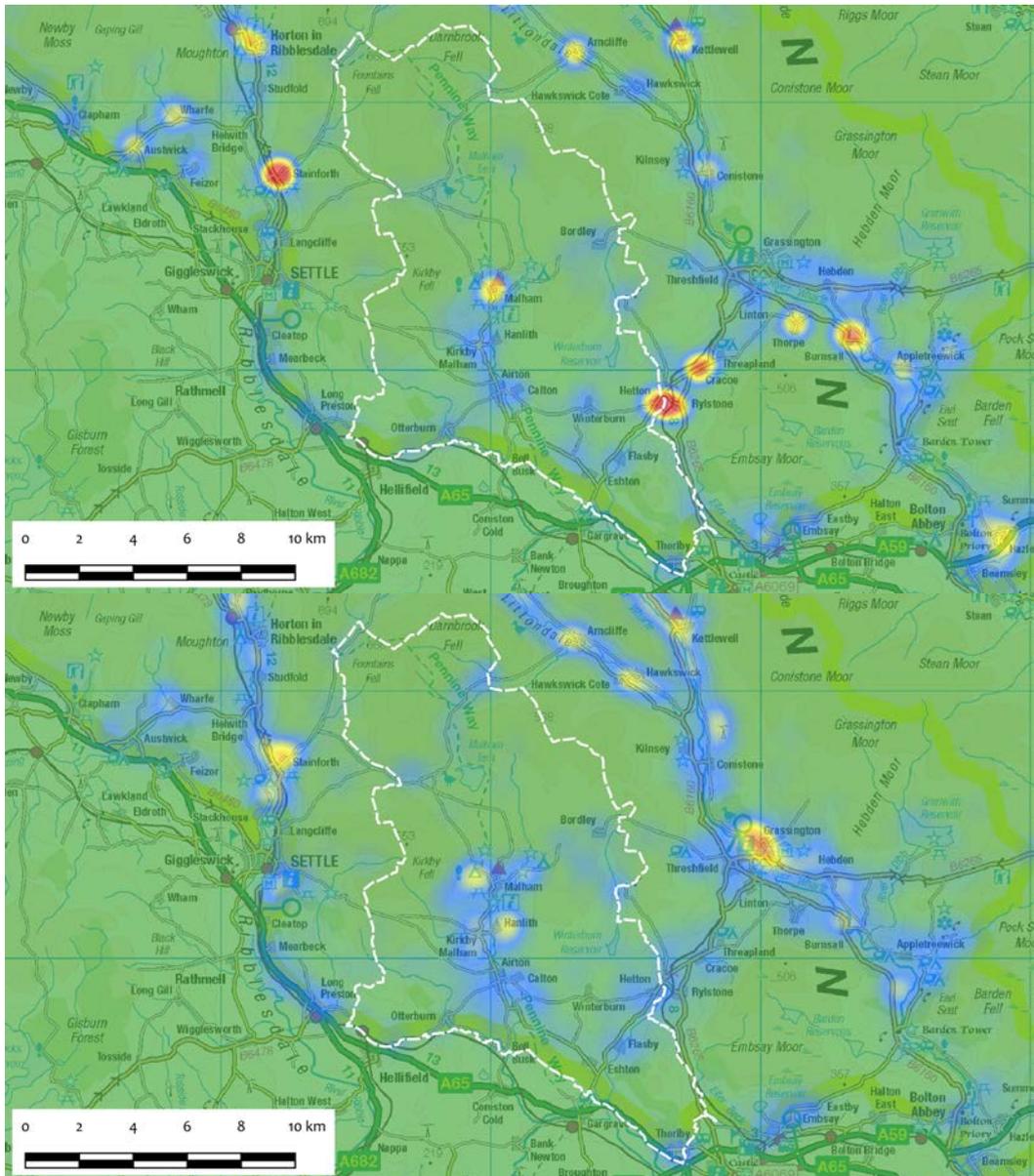


Figure 8.1 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Malhamdale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Figure 8.2 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Malhamdale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Table 8.1 Total number of mapped features in the Malhamdale region

Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	119	34.39	34.25	0.14
Isolated Barns	227	65.61	65.59	0.02
Outfarms	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
Total	346	100.00		

heat map distributions in Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2 illustrate the clear focus of farms in the immediate vicinity of Malham and barns to the south of Malham around the villages of Hanlith, Kirkby Malham and Airton.

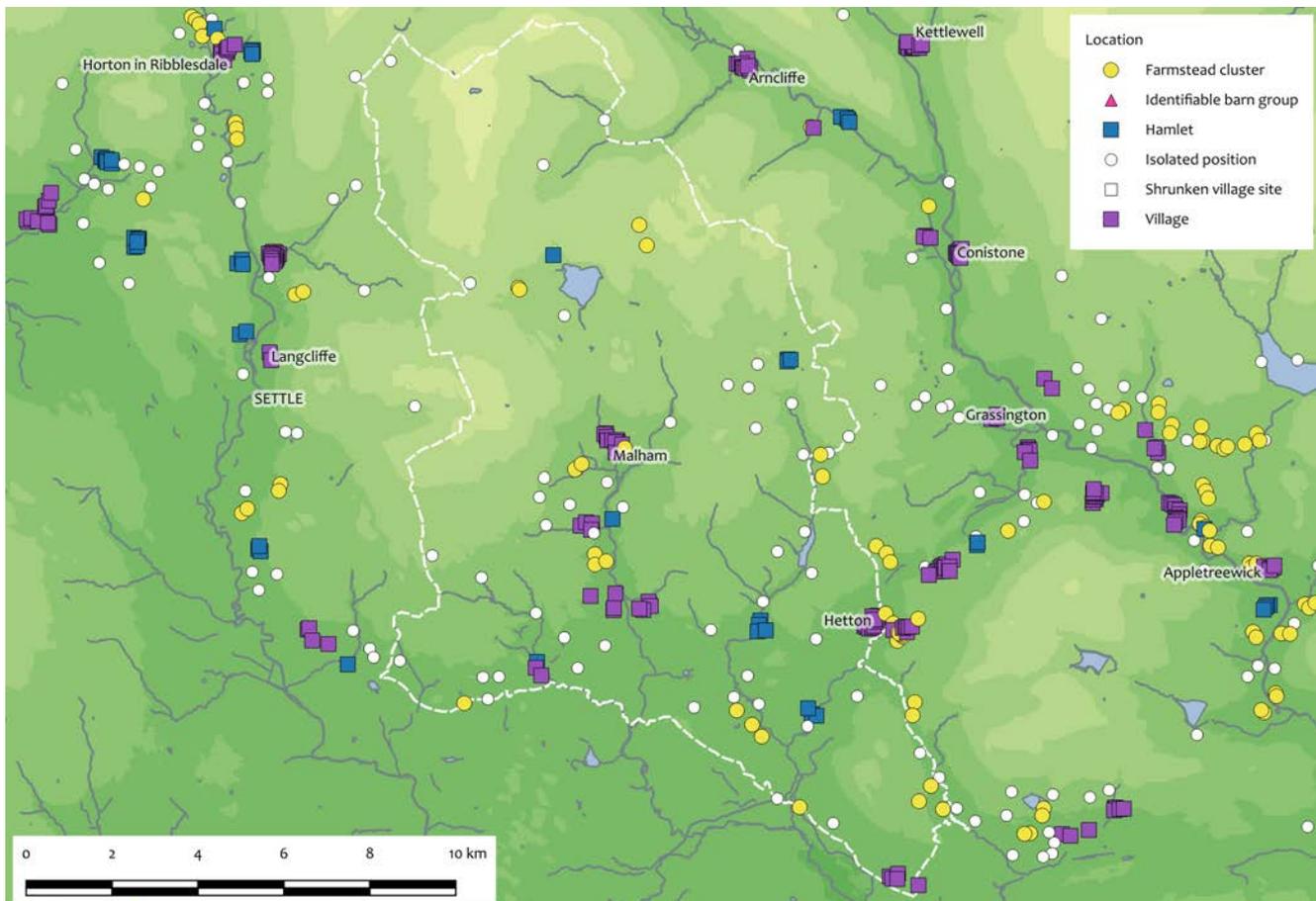
- The pronounced preference for village-based farmsteads in the Malhamdale region is reinforced in the characterisation by broad location type (Figure 8.3). Of the mapped farms, 36% are within a village setting compared to 22% within the overall National Park. Conversely, only 15% of farms were characterised as part of a loose farmstead cluster in comparison to 32% for the wider YDNP.
- The location of field barns shows less deviation from the averages for the whole National Park than is the case with farmsteads in Malhamdale. The exceptions to this are the lower number of barns sited in identifiable groups (27% in comparison to 36%) and the higher number of village-based barns (10%

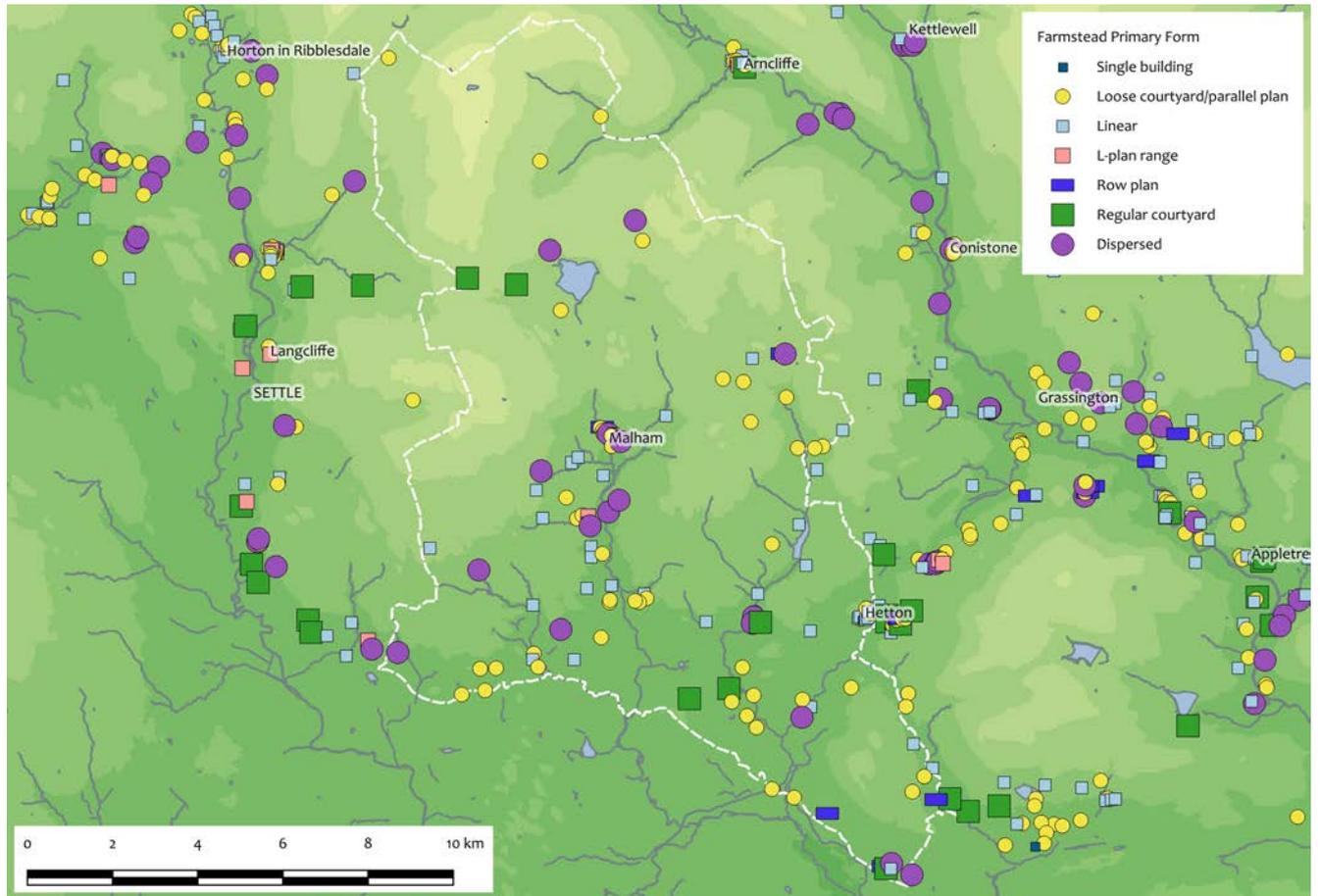
in comparison to 3%). It is likely that this overall picture, as with the other Craven regions, represents the general character of fewer, larger laithes in comparison to the more densely sited smaller field barns of the northern dales.

8.2 Farmstead Forms

- There is a trend within Malhamdale towards fewer, larger farmsteads. In terms of primary form this is represented by a higher percentage of loose courtyard and dispersed farmsteads than the YDNP average (14% and 45% in comparison to 11% and 37% respectively).
- Linear farmsteads, a dominant form in Swaledale and common in Wensleydale, Wharfedale, the Cumbrian Dales and Orton Fells, are less well represented in the Malhamdale region.

Figure 8.3 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by location character





- The relatively large size of farms is a notable feature of the Malhamdale region, with the highest percentage of farmsteads characterised as 'very large' of all regions within the study (9% compared to the YDNP average of 3%).
- The overall pattern of different farmstead forms and types is one of relatively even distribution across the region, with even the more unusual regular courtyard plan forms present in both the lower lying south and the more remote areas near Malham Tarn (Figure 8.4). The presence of larger regular farmsteads in parts of Malhamdale may reflect the influence of the Malham Tarn estate on historic farm buildings and some aspects of local vernacular architecture.

8.3 Date

- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th- century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.

- In comparison to most of the other regions, there is a notably higher proportion of farmsteads within Malhamdale which have been ascribed a broadly 17th-century date (27% in comparison to the YDNP average of 14%). Reflecting the overall distribution, these farms are focused on settlements in the south of the region (Malham, Hanlith, Calton, Winterburn and Flasby), and most likely represent where prominent farmhouse buildings have been the focus of study or have been listed (Figure 8.5). This, itself, may be a reflection of early significant rebuilding associated with the supply of meat and cheese to the burgeoning industrial towns of the West Riding.

8.4 Use and Survival

- The level of survival of farmsteads, in terms of the integrity of their historical structures, is even higher in Malhamdale than for the National Park overall; a total of 97% of mapped farms retain at least 50% of their original structures.
- This continuity of farming and occupation at historical steadings is reinforced by the considerable amount of additional 20th-century structures recorded for farms within the Malhamdale region. Over two-thirds of farms have some form of additional structures,

Figure 8.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by primary form

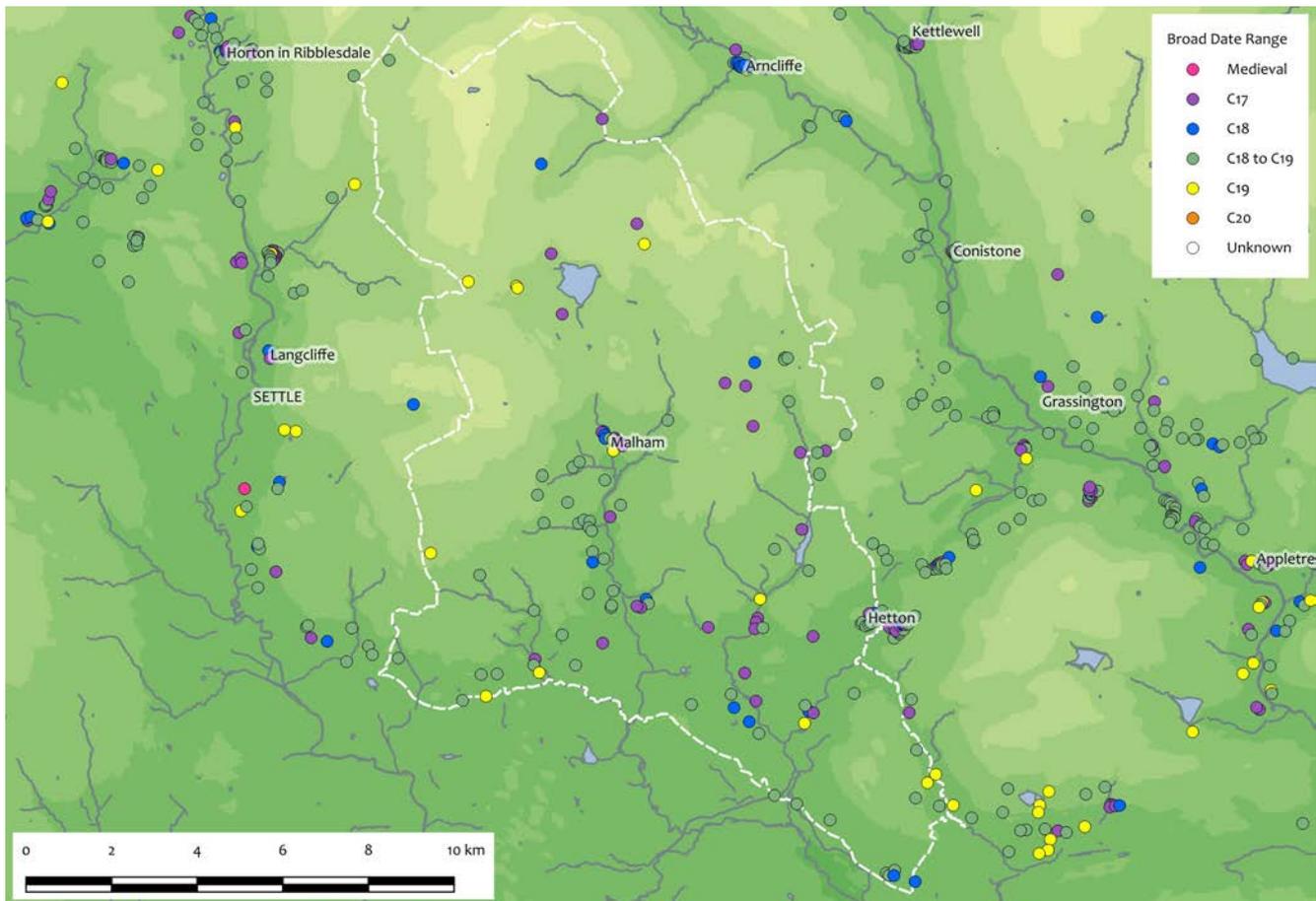


Figure 8.5 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by broad date

with 43% characterised as having large-scale modern infrastructure.

- In common with the other Craven regions in this assessment, the rate of survival of isolated barns in the Malhamdale region is very good, representing the lowest percentage of abandoned/derelict isolated barns for any region in the National Park (22% in comparison to the YDNP average of 34%). As with Wharfedale and, to a lesser degree, West Craven, this level of survival is perhaps partially accounted for by the higher level of residential use of isolated barns (5% in comparison to a Park-wide average of 3%). Of those barns characterised as abandoned, 29 (59%) are no longer extant and 19 (39%) have

suffered either partial or substantial loss.

- Whilst slightly lower than for the Wharfedale region, the percentage of Malhamdale region barns outside of core farmsteads in residential use is still notably higher than the YDNP average. This is likely to reflect the typically larger laithes of the Craven area representing a more attractive possibility for conversion than the smaller field barns more usual in other parts of the Yorkshire Dales. The Malhamdale region is still within the ambit of the West Yorkshire conurbation though further away than Wharfedale, perhaps representing part of the difference in rates of conversions between the two.

9. WEST CRAVEN

A total of 771 records were made for the West Craven area, comprising 359 farmsteads, 410 isolated barns and 2 definable outfarms. For the purposes of this assessment, the outfarms have been included with the farmsteads for the majority of characteristics.

9.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- The West Craven region has the lowest density of isolated barns and the lowest overall density of mapped sites of any region within the National Park (1.14 barns and 2.14 total sites per sq. km in comparison to 2.27 and 3.46 respectively). This is likely to result from both the considerable amount of unimproved and unfarmed moorland in the region and also the dispersed landscape of larger farms in the Lune Valley.
- In terms of general distribution, farmsteads

tend to cluster in and around the main settlements, though with less defined clarity than in other regions. The clearest density of mapped farms exists in and around Stainforth, lower Ribblesdale (Figure 9.1), with additional more-diffuse foci around Horton in Ribblesdale, Wharfe and Austwick, Westhouse near Ingleton, and Barbon at the western edge of the National Park.

- The slightly more diffuse focus of farms around settlements is also captured in the characterisation of broad location character. Whilst still comprising 47% of the farms mapped in the West Craven region, those positioned in villages or loose clusters represent a lower percentage in comparison to the metrics for the National Park as a whole (54%).
- There is a relatively clear divide in the distribution of farms characterised as being part of a loose cluster (Figure 9.2). The majority are found towards the western edge of the

Figure 9.1 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms (left) and field barns (right) within the West Craven region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red) for farmsteads and outfarms and 20+ for field barns. Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

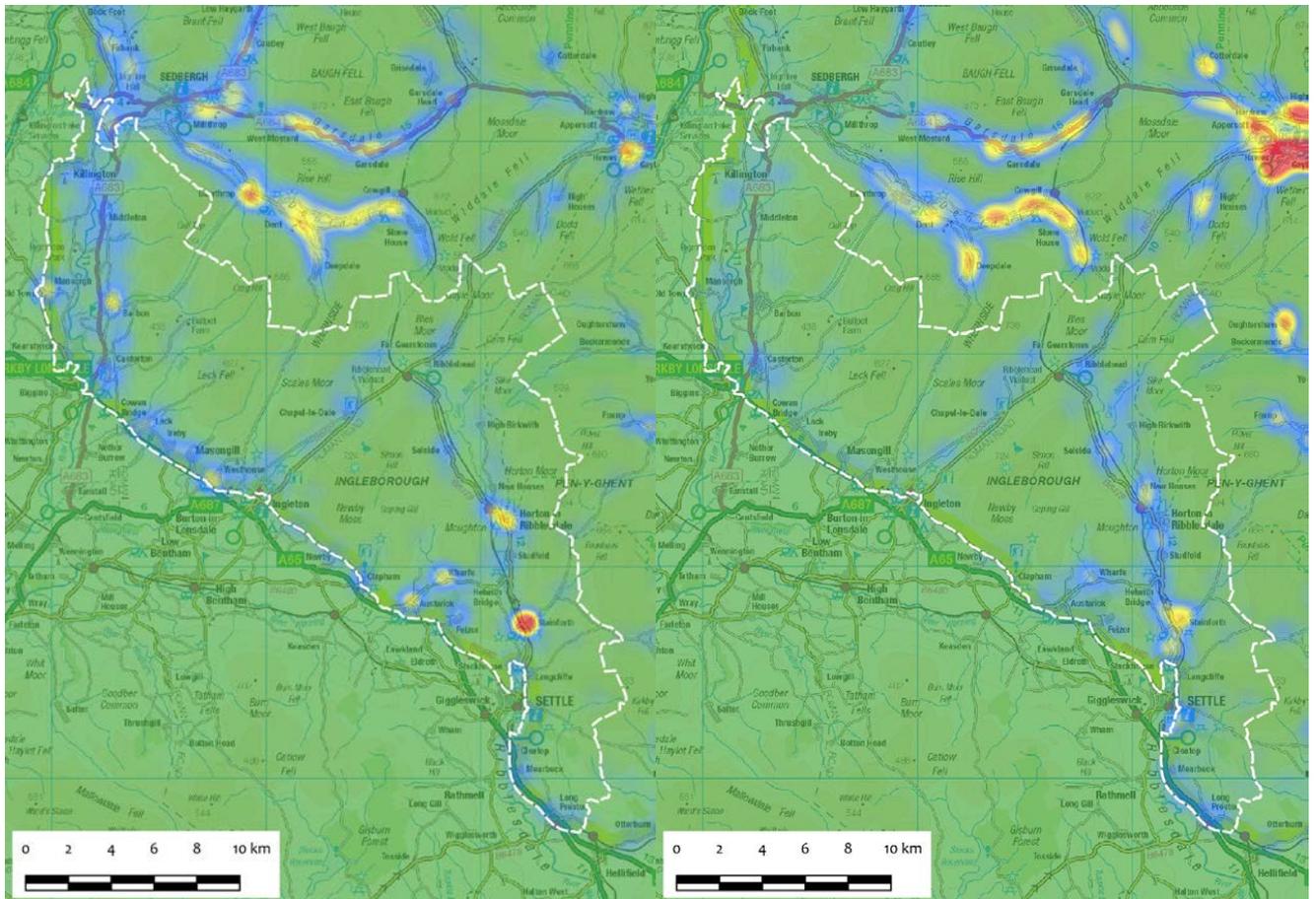


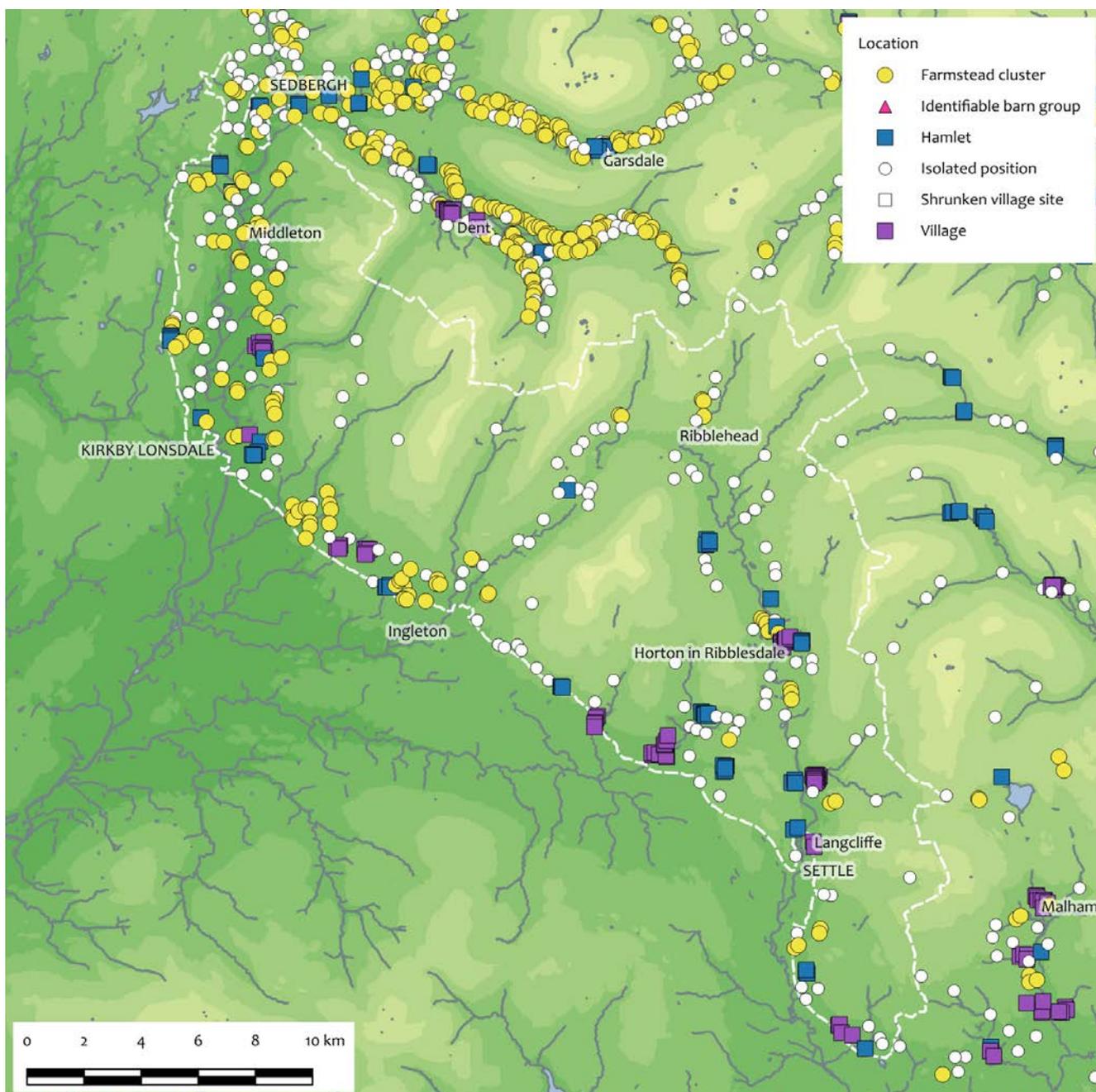
Table 9.1 Total number of mapped features in the West Craven region

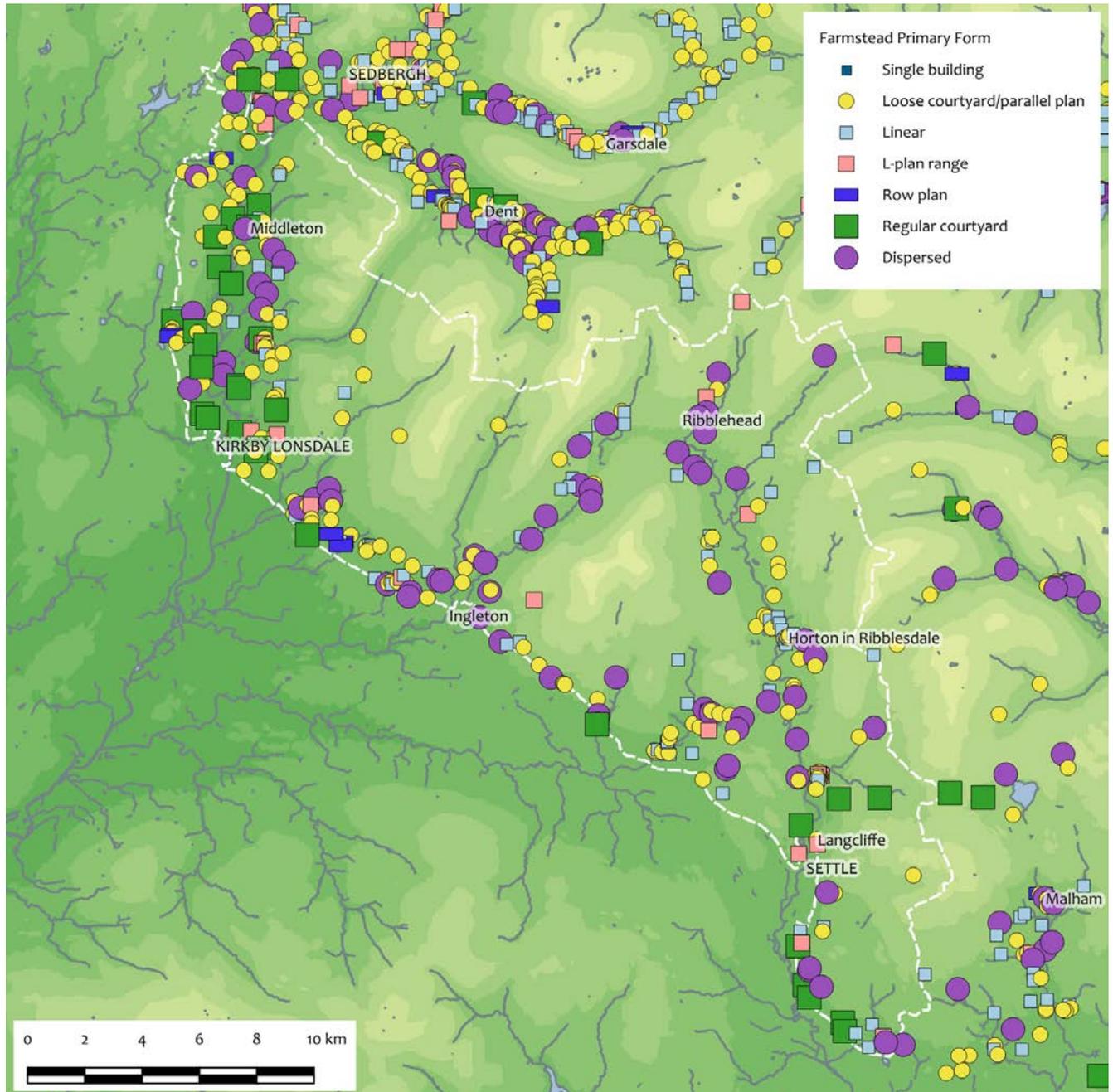
Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	359	46.56	34.25	12.31
Isolated Barns	410	53.18	65.59	-12.41
Outfarms	2	0.26	0.16	0.10
Total	771	100.00		

Figure 9.2 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by location character

region, within the broad Lunesdale landscape, with a considerable move towards either settlement-based or isolated positions in the eastern parts of the regions centred on Ribblesdale and Kingdale.

- The opposite trend is broadly the case for the distribution of isolated barns, with the main foci being along Ribblesdale and Kingdale, and significantly fewer present in Lunesdale, with the exception of concentrations around some settlements.





9.2 Farmstead Forms

- As with the other southern regions of the National Park, there is a notably lower prevalence of small linear farmsteads than in the northern dales. Although still comprising 22% of mapped farmsteads in the West Craven region, this is markedly lower than the average of the YDNP as a whole (35%) and considerably lower than the equivalent metric in the Swaledale region (53%).
- The coincidence of larger regular courtyard farmsteads with the lower lying fertile land away from the upland areas of the National Park is perhaps most marked in this region, in particular in Lunesdale north of Kirkby Lonsdale (Figure 9.3).
- The region has a higher-than-average proportion of dispersed farmsteads, though the distribution is relatively even.
- Overall, the farmsteads in the West Craven region are significantly larger than the average for the National Park overall. Just under 64% of farmsteads are characterised as medium, large or very large in comparison to 43% for the wider YDNP.
- Although there are a scattering of 'large' and 'very large' farmsteads up Ribblesdale and around Ribble Head, the majority are to be found along the fringes of the National Park on the edge of the lower-lying more fertile ground or along the north-south line of the broad Lune Valley (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.3 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by primary form

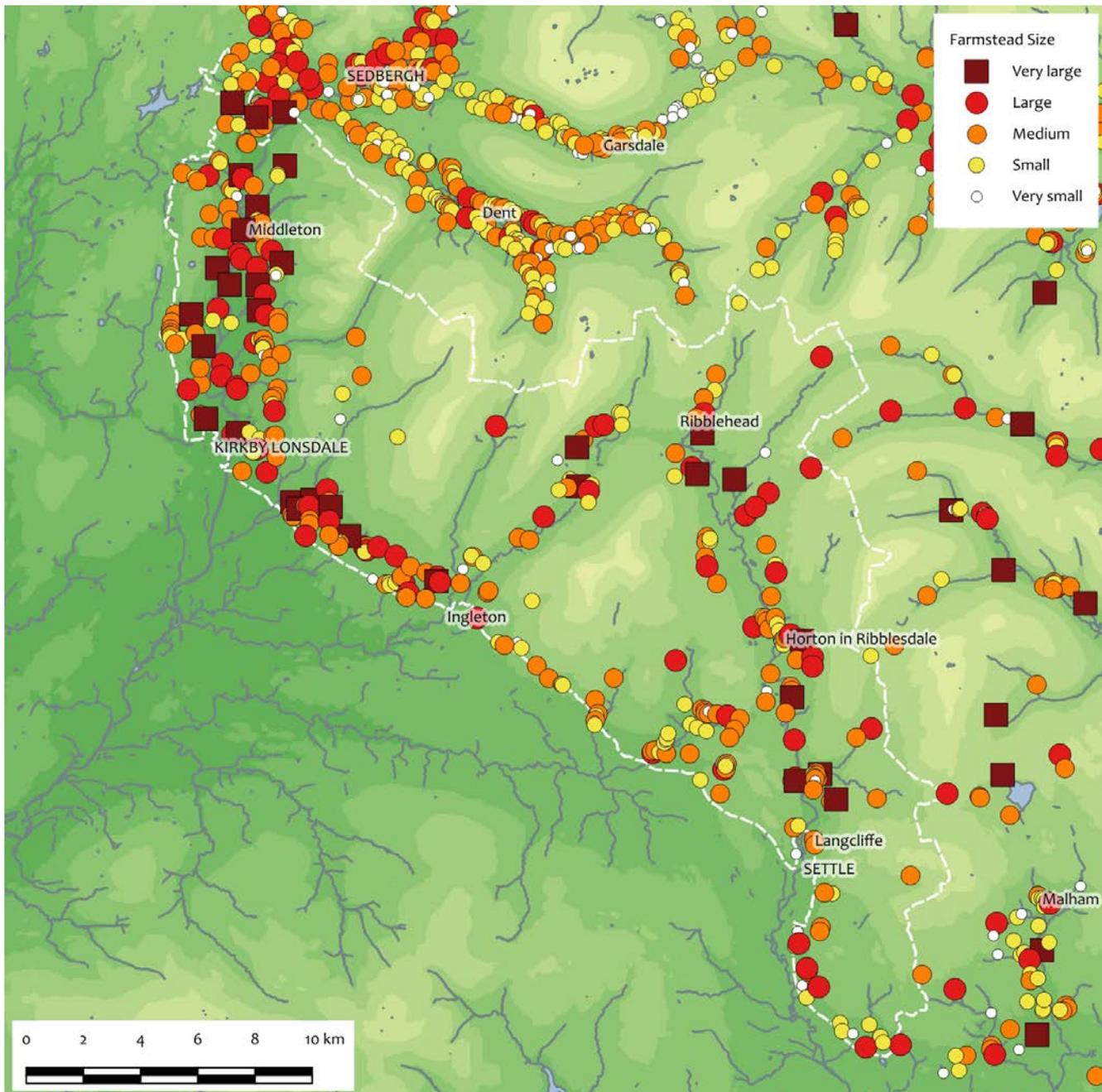


Figure 9.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by size

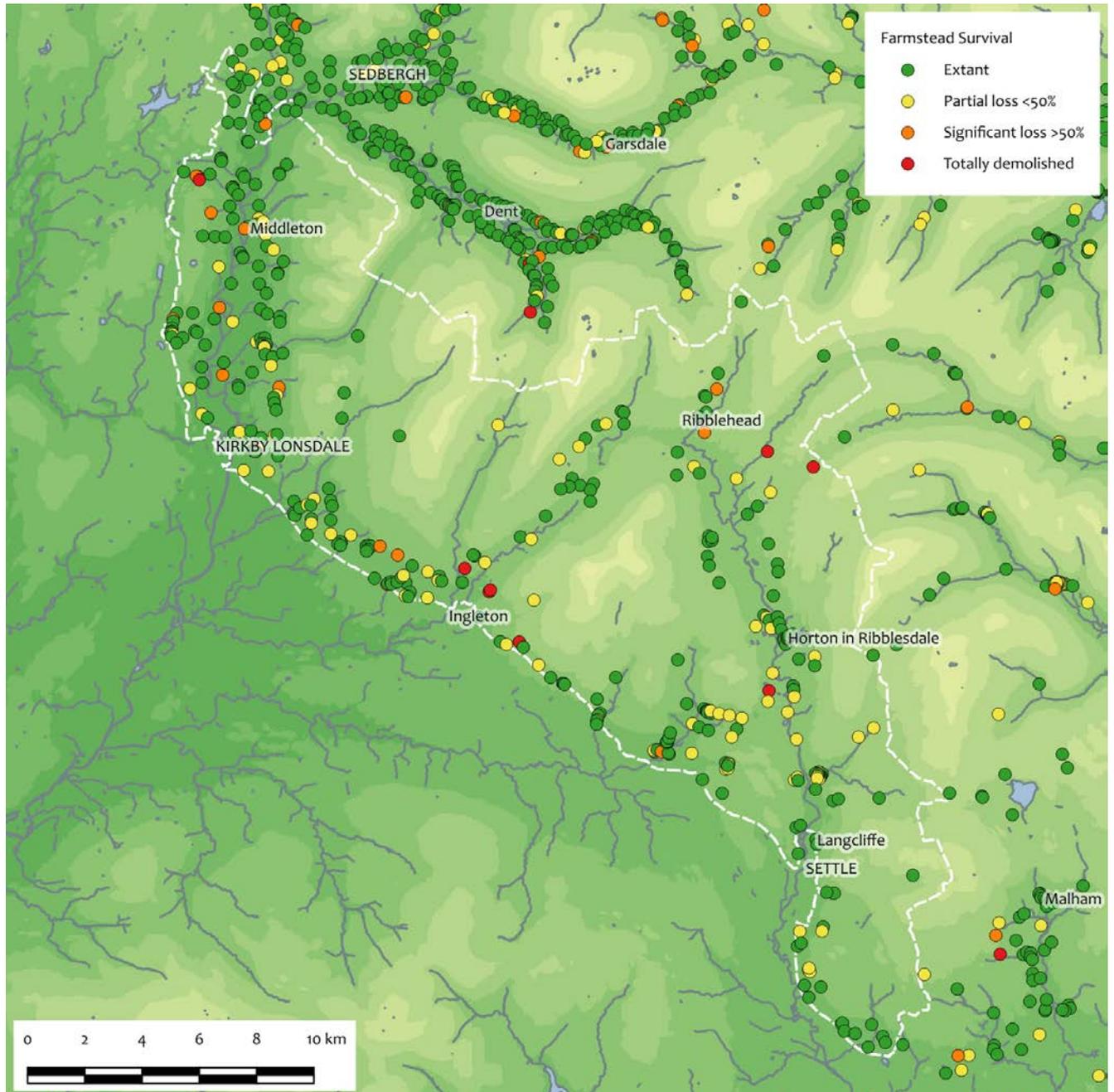
9.3 Date

- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th-century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.
- The distribution of farmstead and field barns of different dates broadly follows the overall distribution of sites.
- There is a trend for field barns assigned an 18th-century date to be in Ribblesdale, though

it is unclear if this is an identification bias reflecting the relative lack of assessment for equivalent buildings in Lunesdale and the western extent of the region.

9.4 Use and Survival

- The significant majority of farmsteads recorded are still fully extant in terms of their historical structures (72%), though this measure is still lower than for the National Park overall (76%).
- The distribution of extant farmsteads and those which have suffered less than 50% loss of historical structures follows the overall distribution of farmsteads. In terms of those



farmsteads characterised as experiencing 'substantial loss' however, there is a trend towards the west of the region, with the majority in Lunesdale (Figure 9.5).

- This loss is likely to represent the consolidation and modernisation of farmsteads. This is supported by the percentages of farms which have additional modern structures (61% compared to the YDNP average of 55%), all but five of which have been characterised as having 'large-scale' additional infrastructure (60% compared to the YDNP average of 53%).

- A greater number of field barns in the West Craven region have been characterised as abandoned or derelict, and fewer are still in agricultural use, than in the YDNP more widely. The principal concentration of those barns still in agricultural use is more to the east of the region in Ribblesdale, reinforcing the picture of more focused agricultural consolidation on larger steading-centred farms in the west of the region through the 20th century. Of those barns characterised as abandoned, 68 (45%) are no longer extant and 82 (54%) have suffered either partial or substantial loss.

Figure 9.5 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by current condition and level of survival

10. THE CUMBRIAN DALES

A total of 857 records were made for the Cumbrian Dales area, comprising 404 farmsteads and 453 isolated barns.

10.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- This split shows a relatively higher density of farmsteads to field barns than is the case for the YDNP more widely. Indeed, the farmstead density of 1.84 per sq. km

is the highest for any of the regions in this assessment. Both the density of isolated barns (2.07 per sq. km) and overall combined density of all mapped sites (3.91 per sq. km) is higher than all other regions except for Swaledale and Wensleydale.

- The distribution of farmsteads within the Cumbrian Dales region is one of the more distinct patterns within the National Park. Whereas for the majority of regions, heat maps show that settlements are the principal

Figure 10.1 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Cumbrian Dales region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

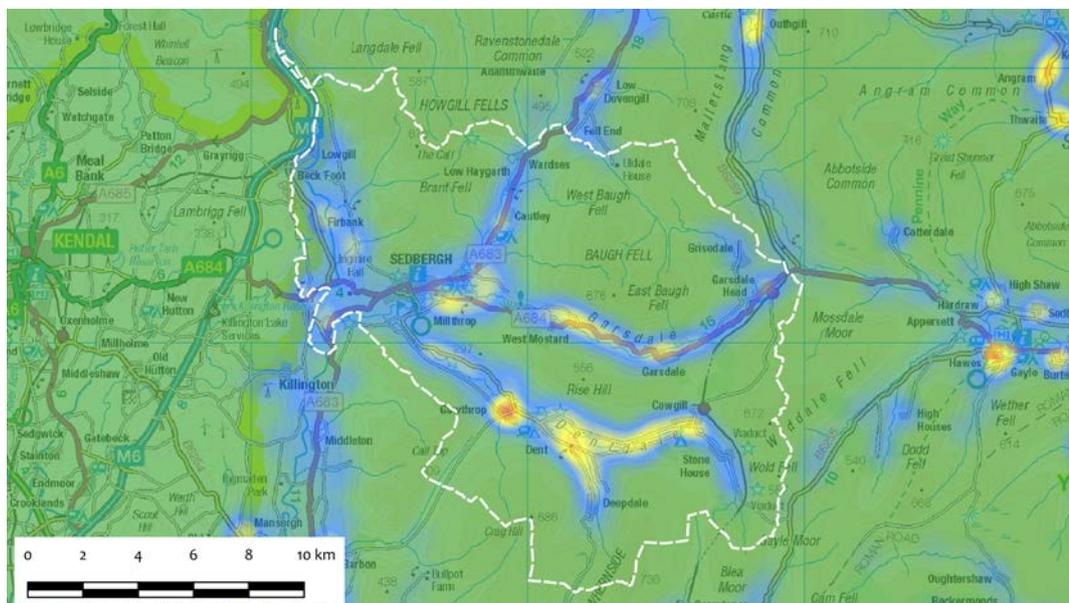
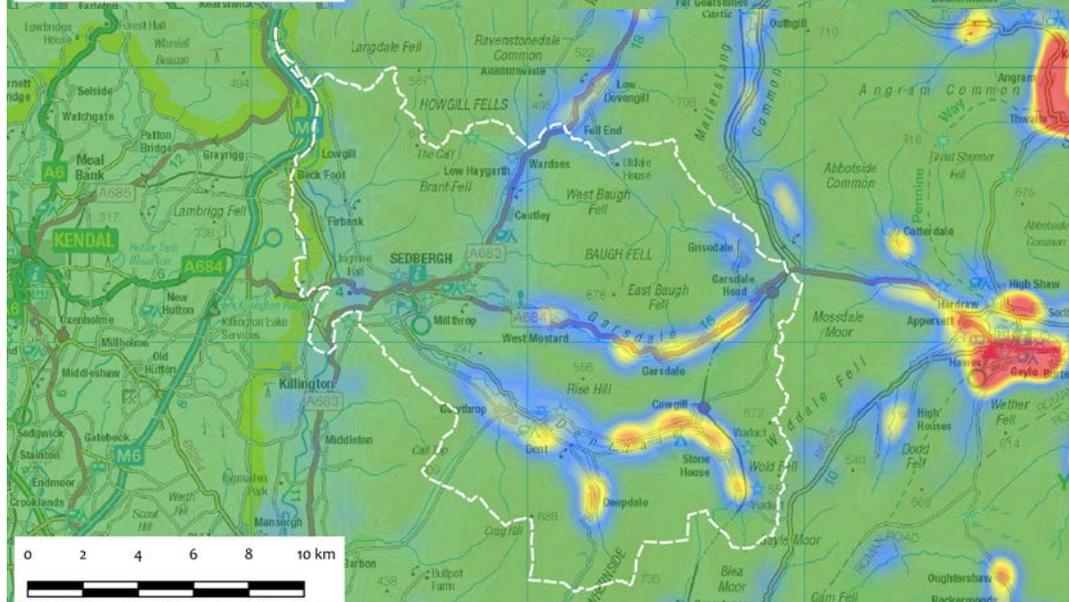


Figure 10.2 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Cumbrian Dales region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	404	47.14	34.25	12.89
Isolated Barns	453	52.86	65.59	-12.73
Outfarms	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
Total	857	100.00		

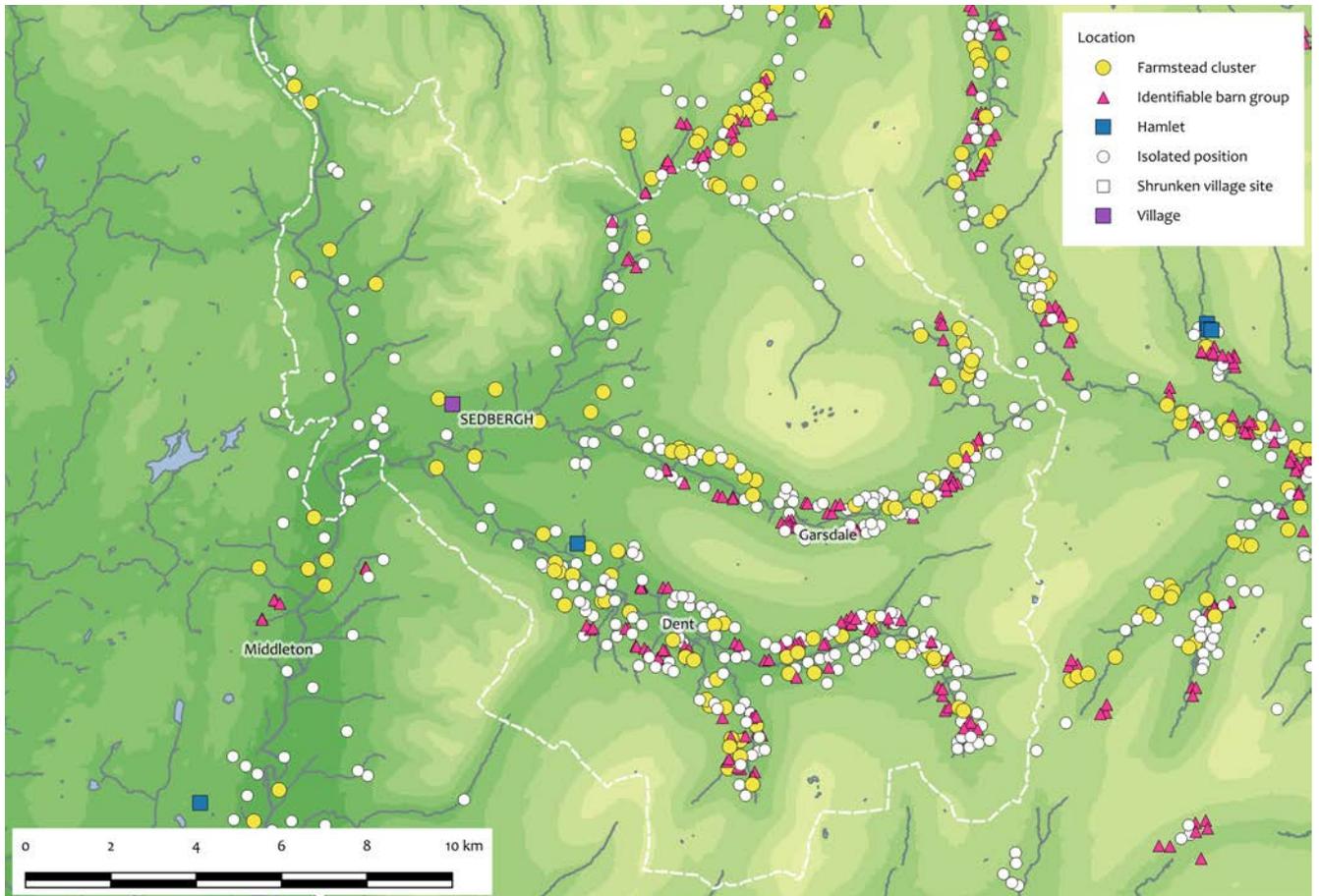
Table 10.1 Total number of mapped features in the Cumbrian Dales region

foci for the most concentrated areas of farms – a situation repeated for the western portion of the Cumbrian Dales region – the central and eastern reaches of Garsdale and Dentdale host a notably dispersed arrangement of farmsteads. There is a slightly greater nucleation in Garsdale than in Dentdale, though the overall dispersal in the two dales is particular to this part of the National Park (Figure 10.1).

- Characterisation of farmsteads by broad location reinforces this, with 56% in loose clusters (compared to the YDNPA average of 32%) and only 8% in villages or hamlets (compared to the YDNPA average of 35%).
- The dispersed nature is also evident in the distribution of field barns, though slightly more nucleated than for farmsteads with a slight focus on some of the small hamlets and farm clusters in Garsdale and Dentdale (Figure 10.2).

- The location of isolated barns also illustrates an east-west split in terms of farming tradition, discussed further below. Broadly, field barns are to be found east of Sedbergh in the more upland areas alongside small dispersed farms; west of Sedbergh, the Lune Valley is dominated by larger nucleated farms with fewer isolated barns (Figure 10.3).
- Characterisation of field barns by broad location reflects both a prevalence of slightly larger field barns in isolated locations than is the case with Swaledale and Wensleydale (55% in an isolated position compared to a Park-wide average of 47%), and also the more dispersed nature of smaller farmsteads, with 18% characterised as being part of a loose farmstead cluster (YDNPA average of 12%).

Figure 10.3 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by location character



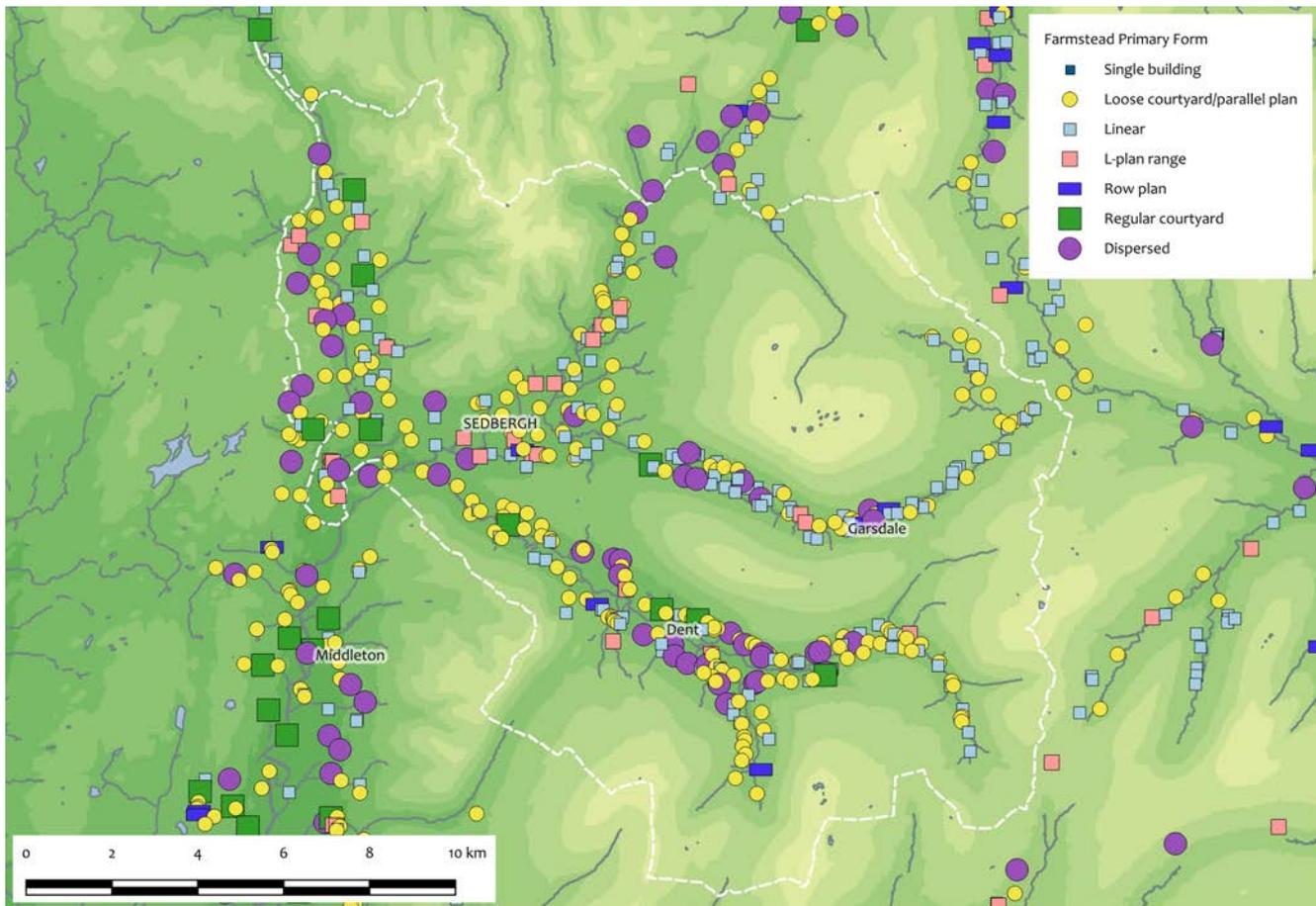


Figure 10.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by primary form

10.2 Farmstead Forms

- Loose courtyard plan farmsteads are well represented in the Cumbrian Dales region. There is, however, a broad distinction in size, with those characterised as ‘very small’ or ‘small’ tending to be east of Sedbergh in the narrower upland dales, and those characterised as ‘large’ or ‘very large’ more prevalent in the broader Lune Valley to the west (Figure 10.5).
- Dispersed plan farmsteads are relatively evenly distributed across the region, though with a slight but notable concentration set on both the north and south dale sides east of the village of Dent (Figure 10.4).

10.3 Date

- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th- century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.
- A relatively high proportion of farmsteads

have been ascribed a 17th-century date (18% compared to 14% YDNP average), with particularly notable concentrations in upper Garsdale along the line of the main road in the valley bottom, and along both sides of Dentdale (Figure 10.6). A similar though slightly less clear pattern is also visible in the distribution of 18th-century farmsteads, suggesting a potentially genuine survival of earlier structures in this area. It is tempting to see this as a reflection of the independence of land-ownership and ‘self-governance’ in Dentdale epitomised by the ‘Statesmen of Dent’, though this speculative.

10.4 Use and Survival

- There is a notably higher level of farmsteads within the Cumbrian Dales region for which there is no loss of historical structures. The distribution of the extant farmsteads largely mirrors the overall distribution, with the greatest concentrations spread along Garsdale and, in particular, Dentdale.
- There is an additional hint as to the preserved integrity of the historical steadings in that, whilst still representing a majority of sites, there are fewer farmsteads in this area associated with additional modern structures (53%) than for the YDNP overall (55%).

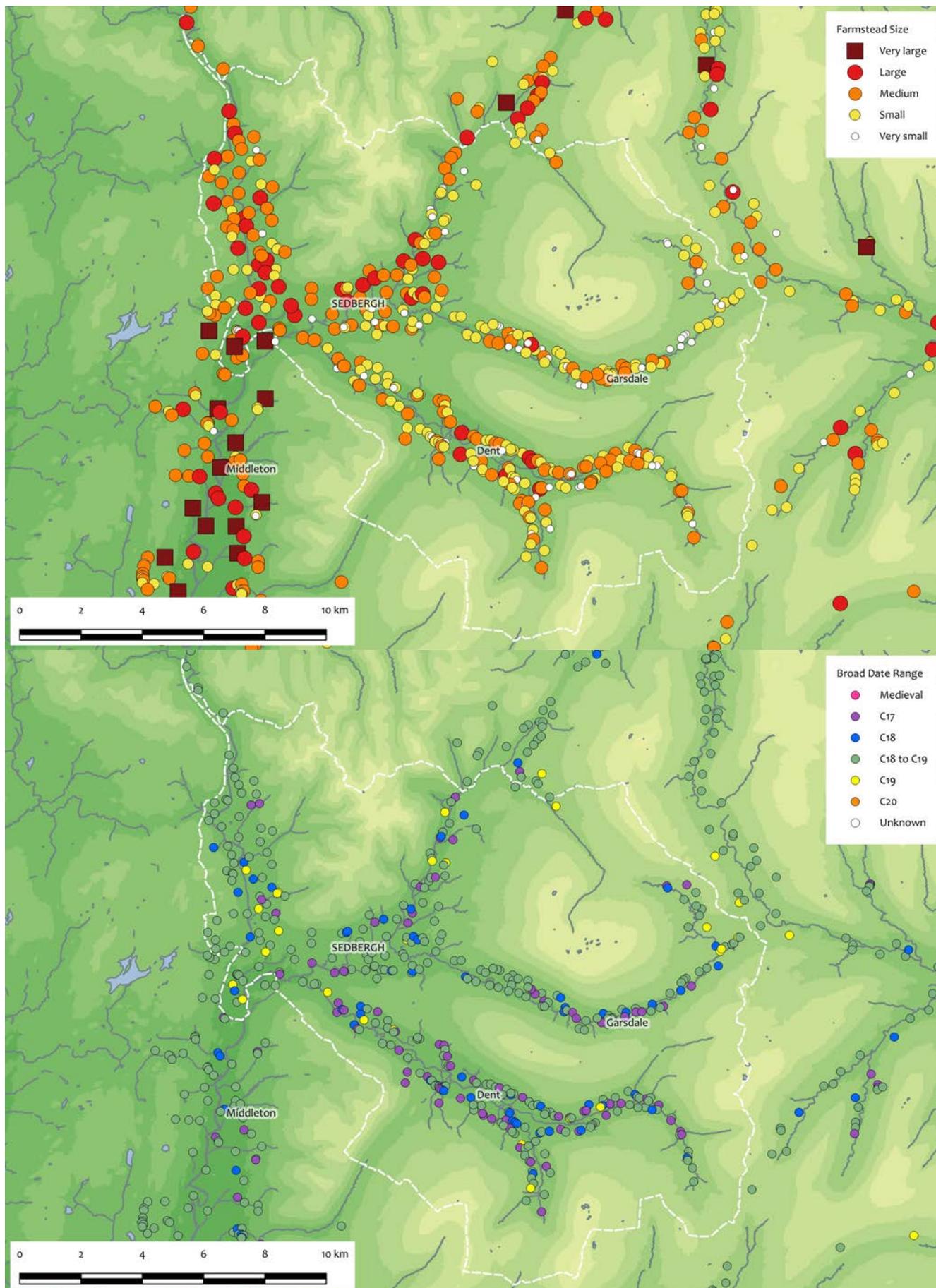
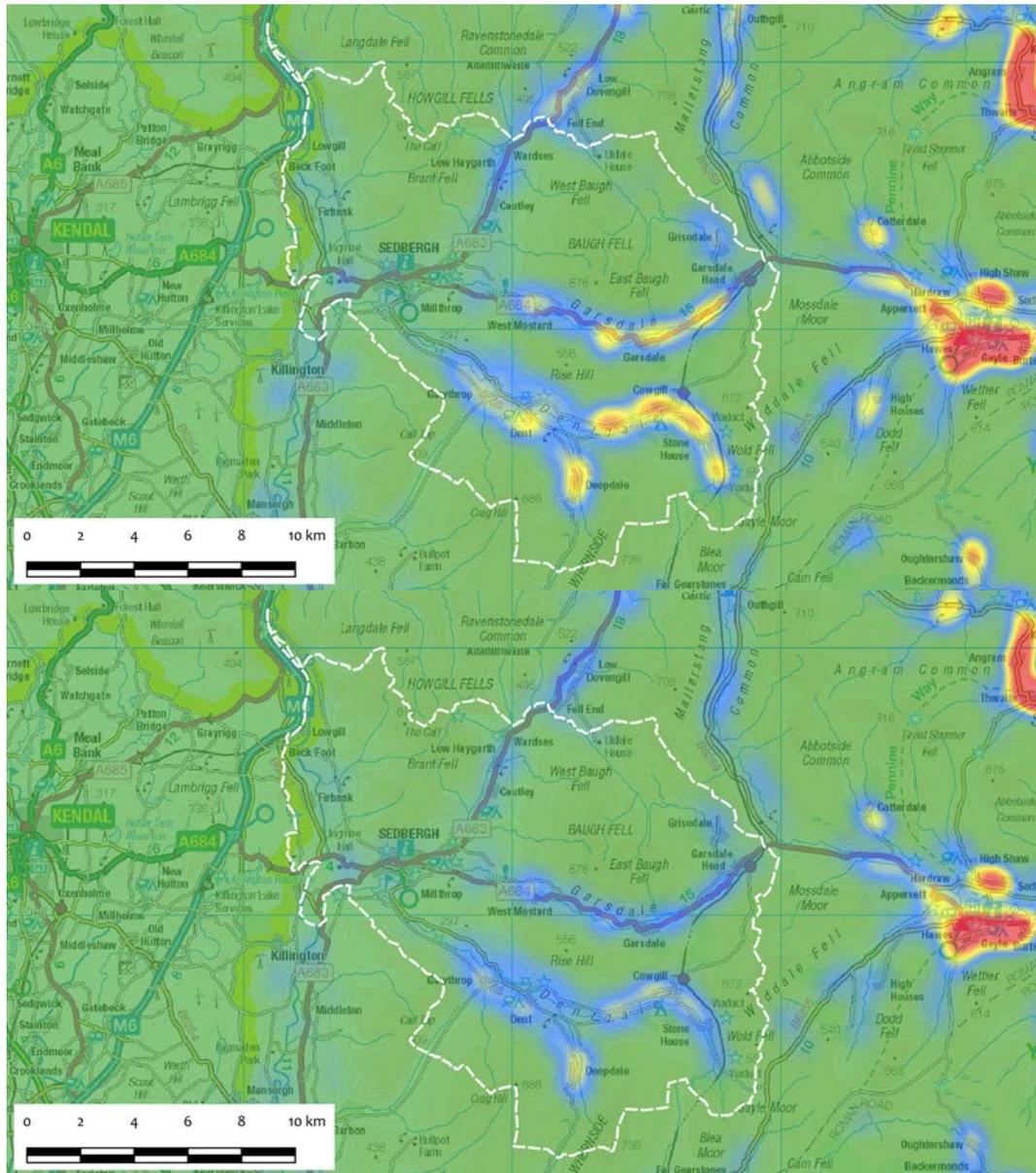


Figure 10.5 (top left)
Distribution of farmsteads
and outfarms in the Cum-
brian Dales region by size

Figure 10.6 (bottom left)
Distribution of farmsteads
and outfarms in the
Cumbrian Dales region by
broad date

Figure 10.7 (top right) Pair
of heat map distributions
of field barns within the
Cumbrian Dales region
showing number within
1 km of a given point
ranging from 0 (green)
through to 20+ (red). The
illustrations show: (top)
distribution of field barns
as extant in the early 20th
century and mapped from
the 2nd edition 25" OS
mapping; and (bottom)
distribution of field barns
extant and in use in the
present day. Underlying
data is derived from OS
Opendata and is © Crown
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reserved



- There is a notably high proportion of isolated barns in the Cumbrian Dales region characterised as abandoned or derelict (40%). The distribution of field barns lost or abandoned through the 20th century which shows the greatest loss is, perhaps unsurprisingly, in those areas of greatest concentration to start with: upper Garsdale and Dentdale (Figure 10.7); these are also the areas which are most marginal for farming, with substantial areas of formerly improved pasture reverted to rough grazing.
- Of those barns characterised as abandoned, 54 (30%) are no longer extant and 119 (65%) have suffered either partial or substantial loss. This is a substantially more positive picture than in other parts of the National Park, where the rate of total loss is considerably higher. It represents a potential for existing, partially ruined structures to be brought back into use should the funding be available.

11. THE ORTON FELLS

A total of 997 records were made for the Orton Fells area, comprising 454 farmsteads and 543 isolated barns.

11.1 Distribution and Landscape Setting

- The overall distribution illustrates the varied topography of the region; dominated by the substantial massif of the Howgill Fells in the south and split by the limestone edges and pavements of the Orton Fells proper, the main concentrations can be roughly divided into the Upper Lune Valley to the south, the southern side of the broad Eden Valley to the north, and Mallerstang to the east (Figure 11.1).
- The higher ratio of farmsteads to fewer isolated barns noted for the West Craven and Cumbrian Dales regions continues into the Orton Fells.

- The distribution of farmsteads shows a clear preference towards nucleation, though with a slightly more diffuse distribution of farms around Outhgill in Mallerstang (Figure 11.2).
- Isolated barns are more rare than in other regions of the National Park. Where present, the distribution shows that field barns are more prevalent in the more upland areas to the east of the region: upper Lune Valley around and to the east of Ravenstonedale, Fell End at the head of the High Pass to Garsdale, and in Mallerstang (Figure 11.3).
- A picture of fewer, large field barns in the area surrounding farmsteads, themselves more nucleated, is borne out in the characterisation of sites by broad location.

11.2 Farmstead Forms

- Whilst linear plan and loose courtyard farmsteads still represent the two best-represented farmstead forms in the Orton Fells region,

Figure 11.1 Overall distribution of mapped features in the Orton Fells region

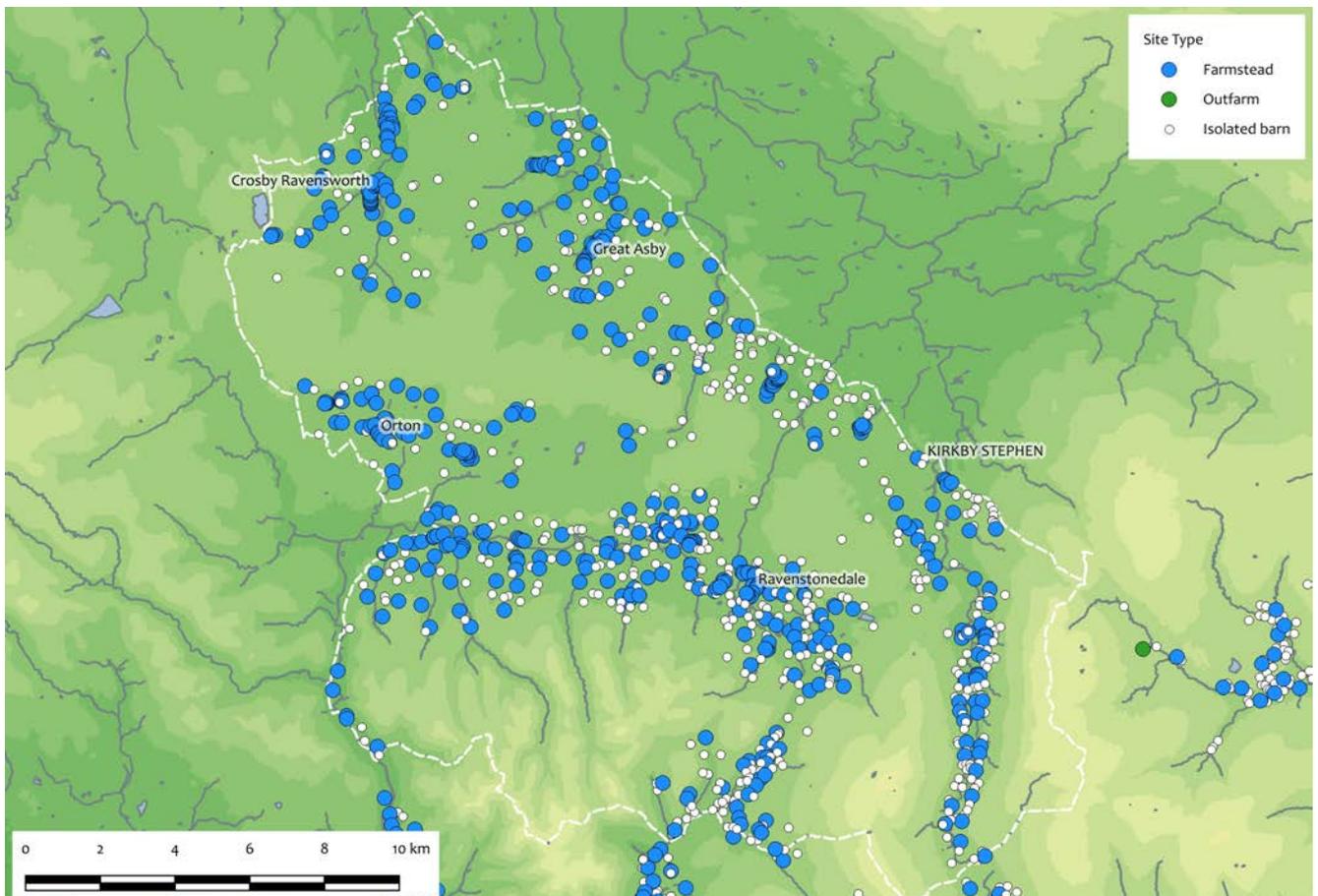


Table 11.1 Total number of mapped features in the Orton Fells region

Site Type	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Farmsteads	454	45.54	34.25	11.28
Isolated Barns	543	54.46	65.59	-11.12
Outfarms	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
Total	997	100.00		

both categories are less prevalent than for the National Park more widely.

- A notable increase in the percentage of row plan farmsteads (11% in comparison to the YDNP average of 5%) is suggestive of the organic development of historical farms, perhaps along roads or other tracks and routeways.
- A slight increase in the prevalence of regular courtyard farmsteads in an area which is generally more low-lying and sits on the fringe of

the National Park reflects the wider picture identified in other regions (Figure 11.4).

- As with other regions which extend towards the more fertile Pennine fringes, there is also an increase in the overall average size of farmsteads within the Orton Fells region. This is reflected in a lower percentage of farmsteads characterised as ‘very small’ and an increase in those characterised as ‘medium’ or ‘large’ in comparison the YDNP average.

Figure 11.2 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Orton Fells region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

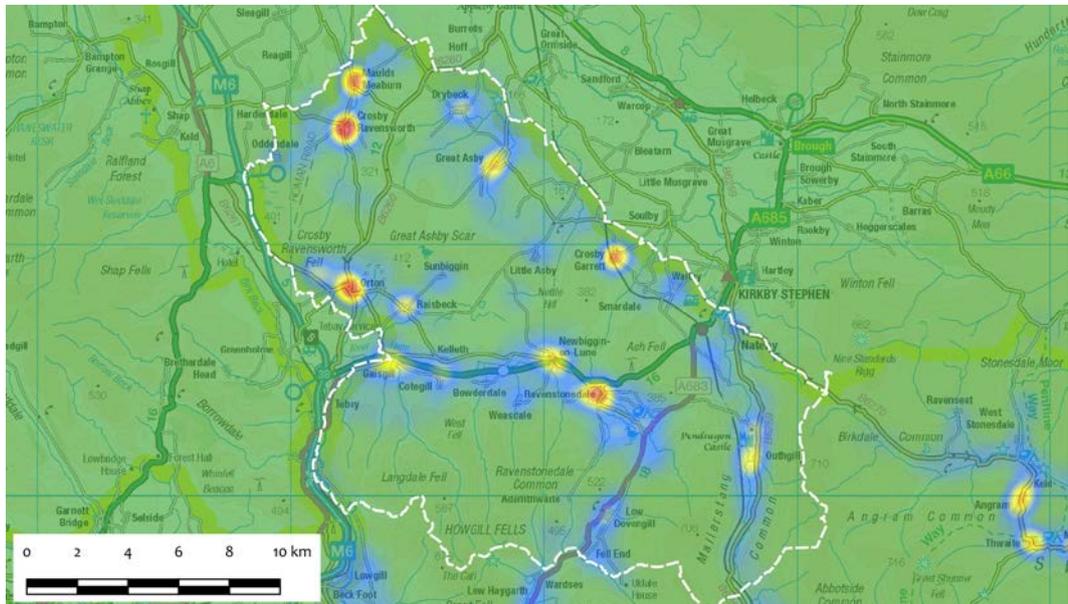
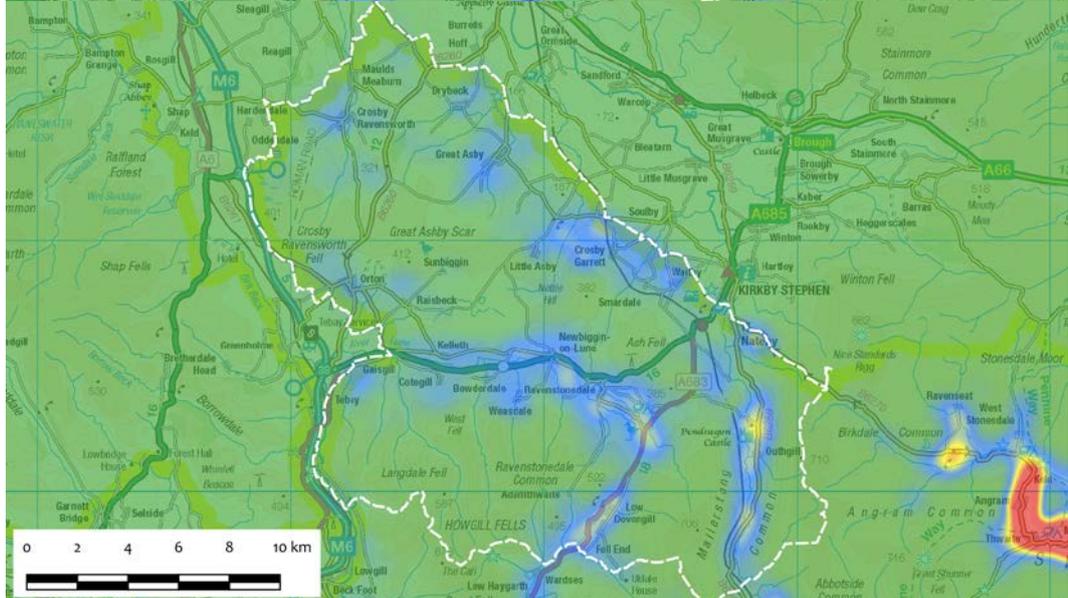
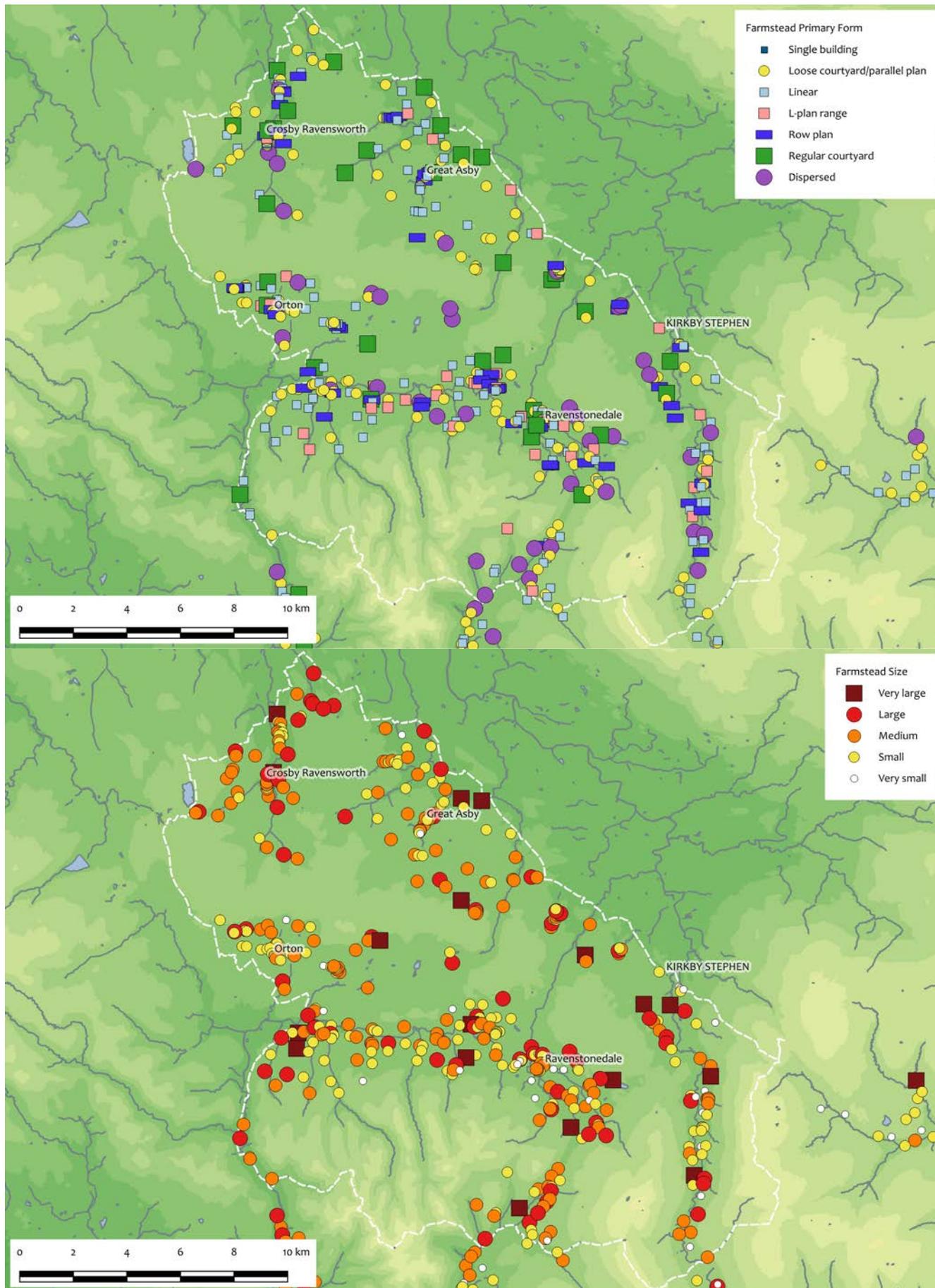


Figure 11.3 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Orton Fells region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved





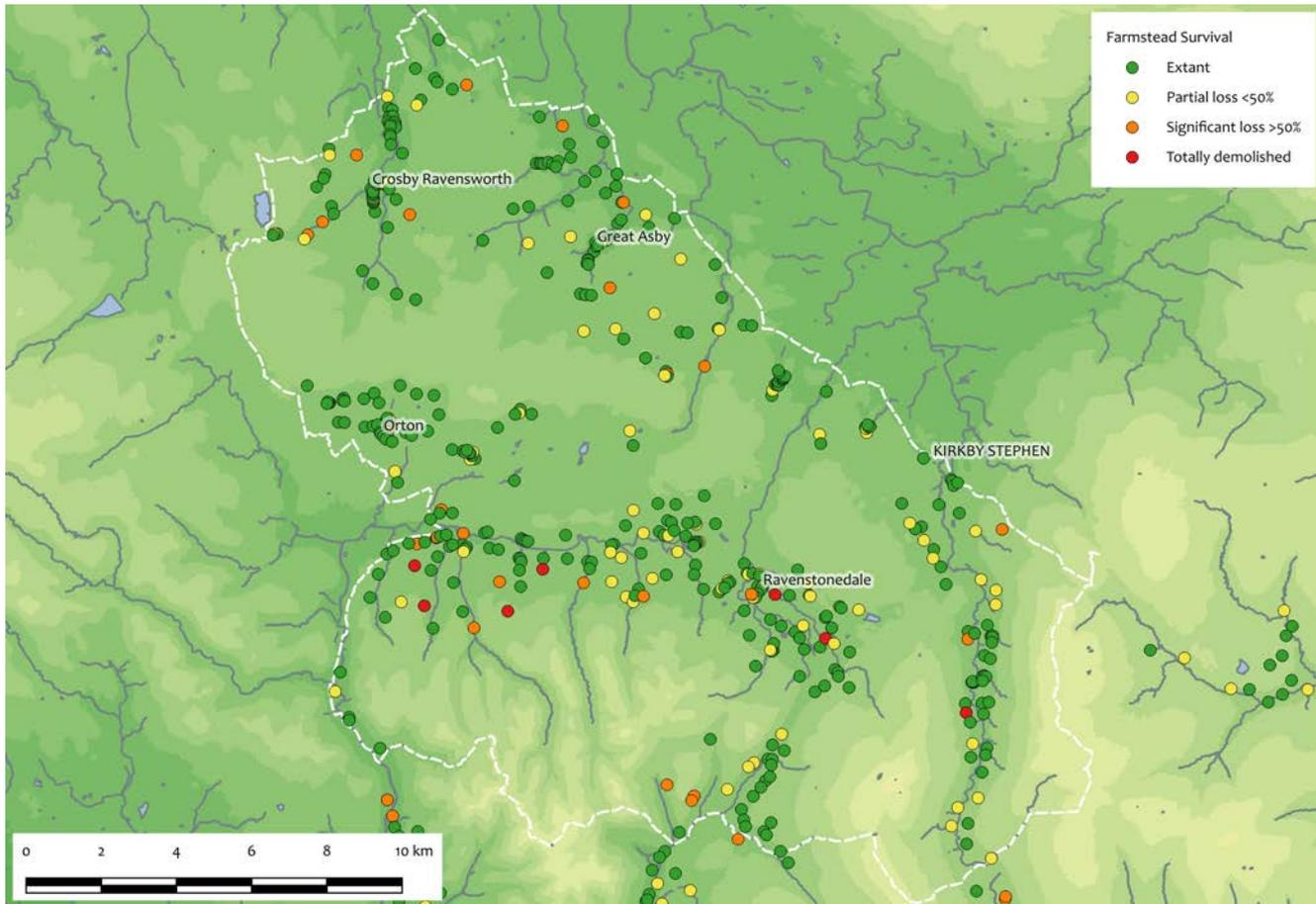


Figure 11.4 (top left)
Distribution of farmsteads
and outfarms in the Orton
Fells region by primary
form

Figure 11.5 (bottom left)
Distribution of farmsteads
and outfarms in the Orton
Fells region by size

Figure 11.6 (top right)
Distribution of farmsteads
and outfarms in the Orton
Fells region by current
condition and level of
survival

- In terms of general distribution, very small and small farms are more prevalent in the Lune Valley and into the more 'upland' parts of the region on the northern flanks of the Howgill Fells (Figure 11.5).

11.3 Date

- In common with a considerable amount of the YDNP, the majority of farmsteads and field barns have been ascribed either an 18th- or 19th-century date. This partially represents a default dating of structures for which detailed fieldwork has not been undertaken, but is also indicative of a considerable period of stone rebuilding which spanned from the late 17th century, but was most active up until the mid- to late 19th century.
- Within the Orton Fells region – an area only incorporated into the YDNP in the 2016 Boundary Extension – the notably high percentage of farms ascribed a broad 18th- to 19th-century date, and isolated barns ascribed a 19th-century date, is most likely representative of the lack of earlier detailed field-based assessment common in other parts of the National Park.

11.4 Use and Survival

- The overall level of survival of farmsteads, in

terms of the integrity of their historical form and structures, accords very well with the average percentages for the wider YDNP.

- There is a slight trend in distribution for those farmsteads that have lost over 50% of their historic structures; in broad terms, they are clustered in the more remote and upland gills and small tributary dales on the north side of the Howgill Fells, and in upper Lunesdale towards Ravenstonedale (Figure 11.6).
- In common with other regions which include Pennine fringe landscapes – in this case the southern edges of the Eden Valley – there is a higher-than-average number of farmsteads with additional modern structures and a greater percentage of farms characterised as having large-scale modern infrastructure.
- The Orton Fells is the only region in this assessment where over 50% of isolated barns present in the early 20th century are now either derelict or no longer extant. It is possible that this is, at least partially, accounted for by this area not having the levels of protection afforded by National Park status until 2016 and by its exclusion from the Pennines Dales ESA.
- Of those barns characterised as abandoned in terms of use, 177 (64%) are no longer extant and 101 (36%) have suffered either partial or substantial loss.

12. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Farmsteads and the Farmed Landscape

12.1.1 Agricultural Land Classification

As has been noted above for a number of the regions, there is a split in farming character and the resultant extant landscapes between the central/upper Dales – a dispersed farming regime of small farmsteads and field barns – and the lower Dales and lowland fringe – larger, nucleated farmsteads with fewer separated barns. One means of illustrating and providing a broad assessment of this overall picture is through Natural England’s Agricultural Land Classification system (ALC) (Figure 12.1). This provides broad-scale mapping of agricultural land by a grading scale of 1 to 5, Grade 1 being excellent quality agricultural land and Grade 5 being classified as very poor. In terms of the YDNP, the highest Grade of agricultural land is Grade 3, and the breakdown of classification is given in Table 12.1.

Despite the fact that over 70% of the National Park is classified as Grade 5 agricultural land, the differences between the three grades of land within the valley bottoms – particularly in areas such as lower Wensleydale and Lunesdale – can be seen in the distribution of the types, locations and sizes of farmstead and field barns. For the most marginal land, classified as Grade 5, over 31% of farmsteads are classified as very small (Park-wide average of 19%), 58% occupy an isolated position (Park-wide average of 33%) and nearly 50% comprise a single linear range (Park-wide average of 35%).

Although the majority of land within the National Park is Grade 5, a considerable amount of the ‘farmed’ land along the valley bottoms is classified as Grade 4 (poor). As such, this land displays a more mixed character in terms of farmsteads: the majority of farms are characterised as linear or loose courtyard in farm (combined 72%, almost exactly equivalent to the Park-wide average), typically small to medium in size (combined 69% in comparison to a Park-wide average of 66%) and with a relatively even spread across village locations, dispersed farm cluster and isolated sites, again broadly similar to the overall picture for the whole YDNP.

For the highest quality (Grade 3) agricultural land, however, there is a clear change from the dispersed and marginal farming landscape of the Grade 5 land. Regular courtyard plan farmstead account for 17% of farms in Grade 3 land, as op-

Farm Location	Sq. km	%
Category 3 Land	64.99	2.97
Category 4 Land	534.09	24.45
Category 5 Land	1564.43	71.60
Non-agricultural land	20.89	0.96
Urban Land	0.43	0.02
Total	2184.83	100.00

Table 12.1 Coverage of Agricultural Land Classification within the YDNP

posed to only 6.5% across the Park as a whole. The spread of sizes also shows a demonstrable move towards larger farms on Grade 3 land, with those categorised as very small down 8% from the Park average, those categorised as large up 6% and those categorised as very large up 4%. In terms of location, the Grade 3 land farmsteads also demonstrate the greater nucleation of settlement in the farmed landscape in the lower dales and Pennine fringe, with 37% of farmsteads being in a village location (15% higher than the YDNP average) and only just over 20% characterised as having an isolated location (down 13% from the YDNP average).

In terms of field barn locations, the majority (69%) are found on the Grade 4 agricultural land with an average density of 6.43 per sq. km across this land type. This reflects well the generally understood picture of field barns serving the dispersed farms in the valley bottoms and flanks in the central and upper dales, and as a response to a predominantly pastoral agriculture on poorer land.

12.1.2 Farmstead Type

As has been referred to in the preceding chapters, the overall breakdown of farmsteads by type in the National Park shows a clear dominance for linear plan forms (35%) and loose courtyard or parallel plan forms (37%). The broad picture suggests that the number of linear farmsteads is representative of a distinctive type of small, remote, upland farm. Whilst the overall distribution of loose courtyard farms broadly mirrors the distribution of farmsteads overall for the National Park, the distribution of those which have also been assigned a tertiary plan form attribute of ‘linear’ shows a trend towards the upland areas with foci in Swaledale, Dentdale and Garsdale.

The third most common primary form of farmstead within the National Park is the dispersed form, accounting for 11% of the total. Of the 294 dispersed farmsteads, 50 (17%) were character-

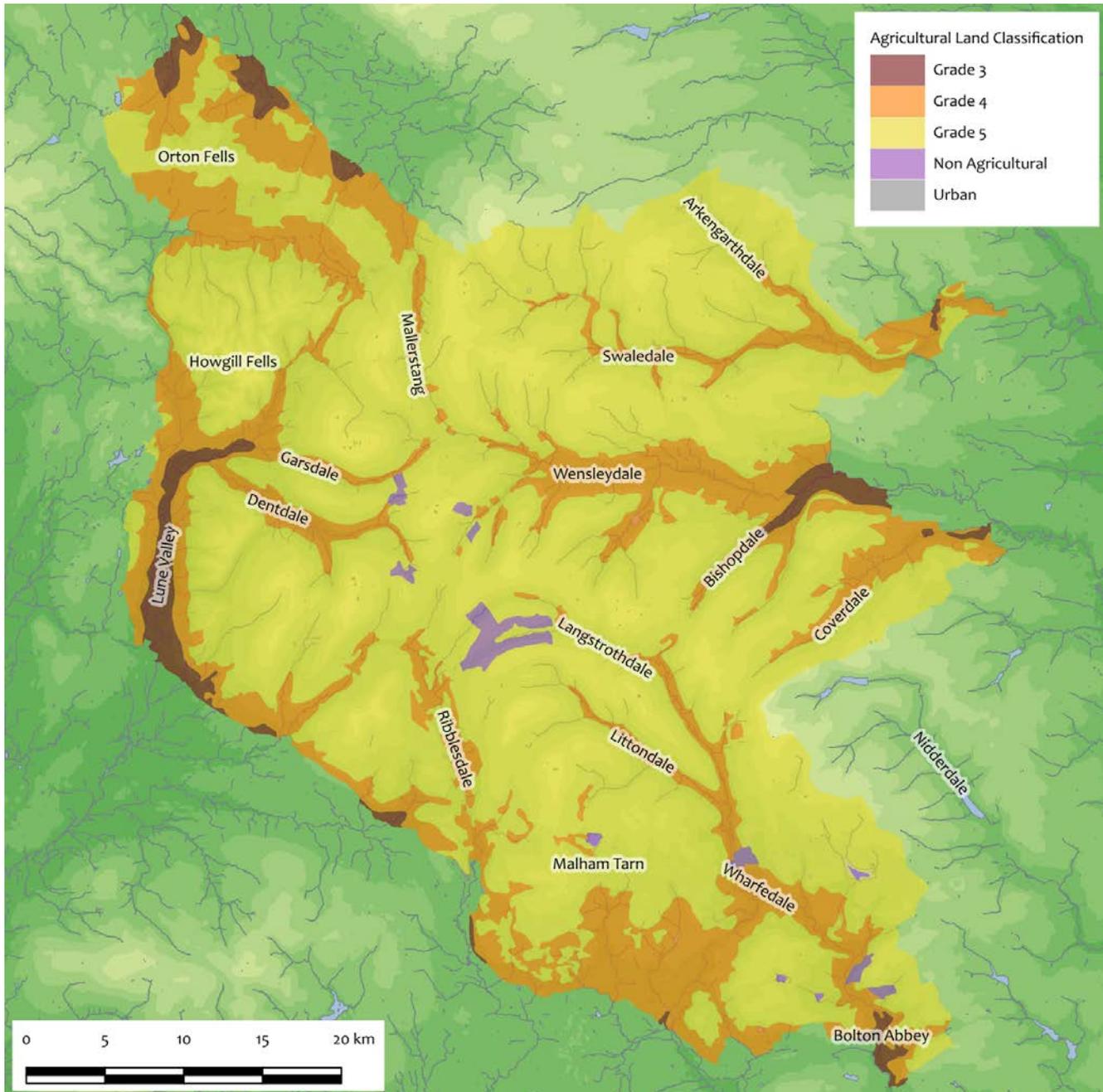


Figure 12.1 Coverage of Agricultural Land Classification within the YDNP

ised as being a dispersed cluster form, 85 (29%) were characterised as dispersed driftway form, and 156 (53%) were characterised as a dispersed multiyard form; the remaining three farmsteads were categorised solely as ‘dispersed’. The overall distribution of all three subtypes of dispersed farm is relatively well spread across the National Park, though with a few notable concentrations, perhaps representing the survival of older enclosure forms:

- Dentdale (the largest concentration)
- Garsdale
- mid-Wensleydale near Askrigg
- Raydale around and south of Semer Water
- around Cracoe between Wharfedale and Malhamdale

- around Wharfe Gill Sike between Austwick and Helwith Bridge in Ribblesdale
- between Middleton and Killington in the Lune Valley
- between Crosby Ravensworth and Orton in the Orton Fells.

As has been noted in several of the regional discussion chapters, there is a distinctive distribution to those farmsteads characterised as regular courtyard farm. Although only 6.5% of all mapped farms were of a regular courtyard form, their distribution is perhaps the most clearly defined of any of the primary types. In broad terms, regular courtyard farms are significantly more likely to be found in the lower-lying parts of the National Park in the broad, fertile valleys of the Pennine fringe;

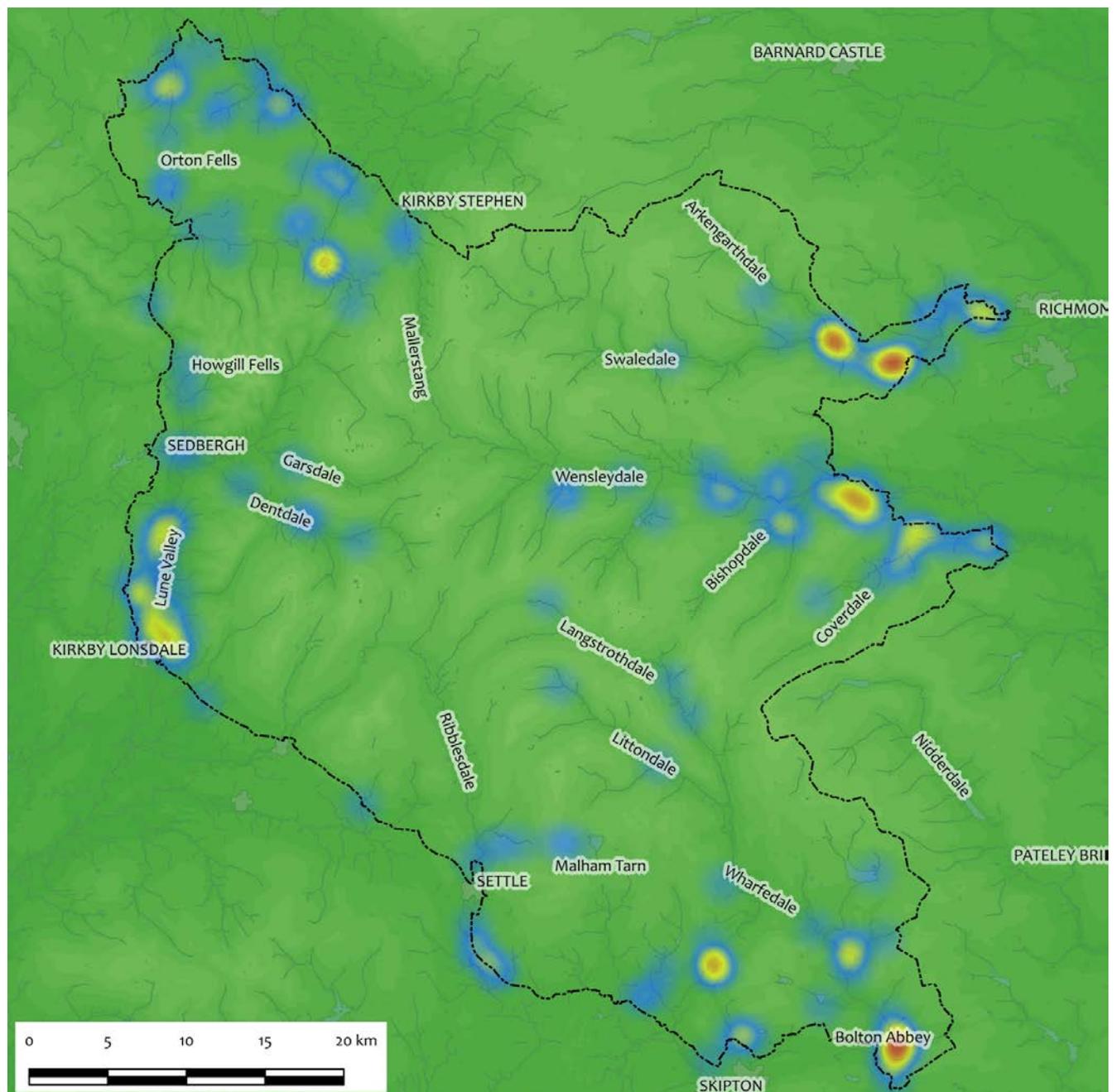
this is perhaps most visible in the lower reaches of Swaledale and Wensleydale and in the mid- to lower Lune Valley. There are, however, a number of key 'hotspots', with a notable number representing continuity of use from medieval sites or focusing on large estates:

- In lower Swaledale, the two concentrations are focused on Fremington east of Reeth and around Marrick Priory and Ellerton Abbey – a group of farmsteads based on medieval foundations or the large halls which replaced them.
- In lower Wensleydale, the principal focus of regular courtyard farms is between Swinithwaite and West Witton, and is dominated by the Swinithwaite estate. The secondary

cluster sits around the mouth of Coverdale and includes the Tugill Park Estate and also the farms on and around the former Coverham Abbey.

- Bolton Abbey Estate in lower Wharfedale.
- The settlements of Hetton and Rylstone between lower Wharfedale and Malhamdale.
- A diffuse landscape of large regular courtyard farms along the Lune Valley north of Kirkby Lonsdale, representative of a more lowland form of agriculture unlike much of the rest of the National Park.
- A slightly incongruous focus around Ravenstonedale representing the identification of a series of regular planned farms within the broadly linear village.

Figure 12.2 Heat map distribution of regular courtyard farmsteads within the whole YDNP showing number within 2 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 5+ (red)



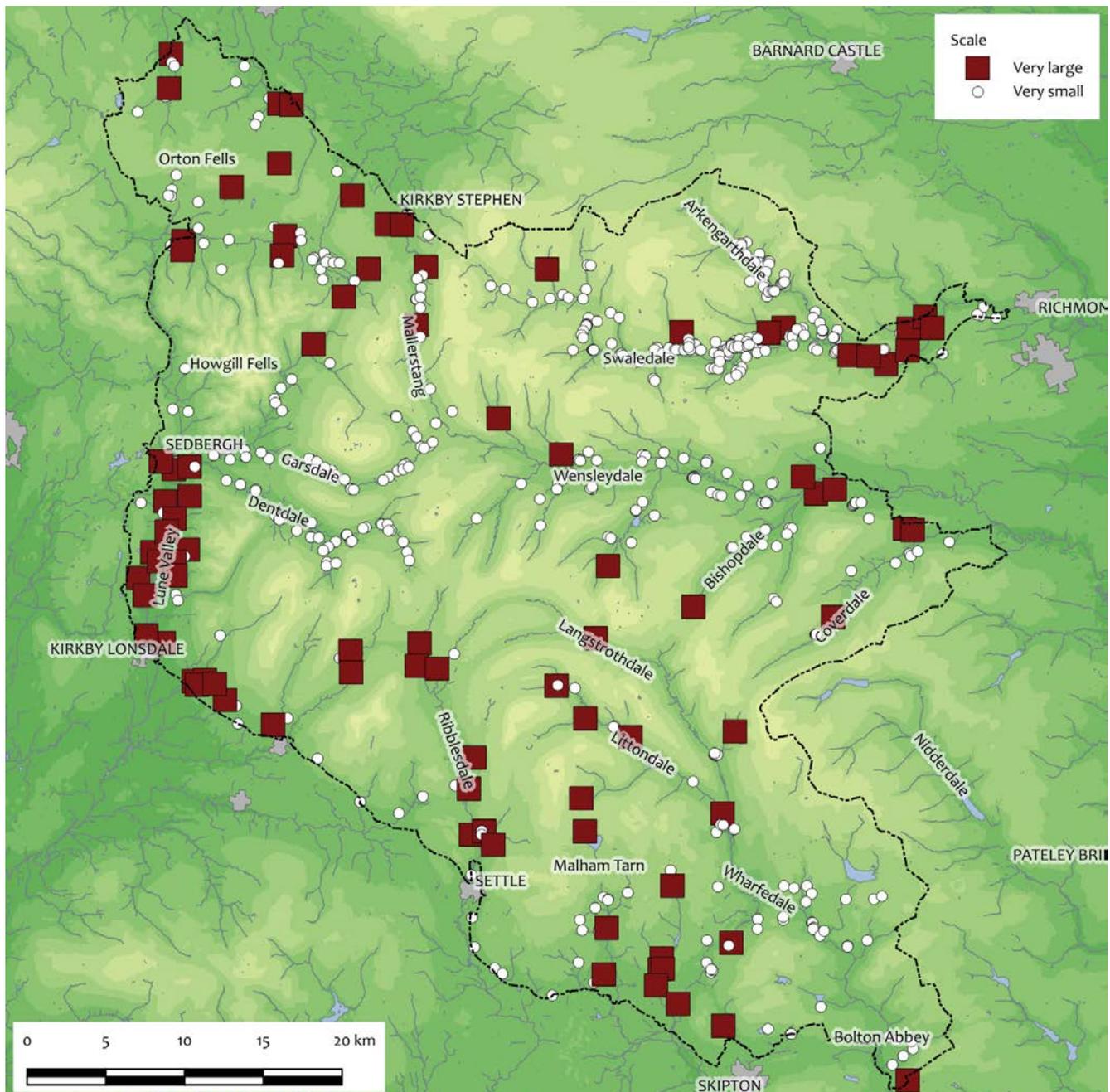
12.1.3 Farmstead Scale

As with the breakdown of farmsteads by overall plan form, there are also relatively clear divisions in the distributions of farms by overall scale. The overall percentages of mapped farmsteads show a clear bias towards a smaller size, with 58% characterised as either very small or small. The distribution of small, medium and large farmsteads is relatively well spread across the overall National Park, though with a slight trend for the smaller farmsteads to be in the more remote areas or tightly set together in settlements. There is, however, a clearer difference between the distributions of the very small and very large farmsteads, as might be anticipated. Broadly speaking, the very small farmsteads are clustered in those

areas where there is a higher density of field barns, ably demonstrating the presence in these areas – principally Swaledale and Wensleydale but also to a lesser degree Garsdale and Dentdale – of the mixed and dispersed pastoral agricultural regime which is often seen as typical of the Pennine uplands. The farmsteads characterised as ‘very large’, however, occur in two different landscape settings:

In the lower-lying Pennine fringe parts of areas such as Swaledale and Wensleydale, often displaying a strong similarity with the distribution of regular courtyard plan forms discussed above. This represents the large centralised farms more common to fertile, lower lying areas with arable or mixed arable and pastoral regimes.

Figure 12.3 Distribution of farmsteads characterised as either very large or very small in scale



In addition, the distribution of very large farmsteads is also relatively well dispersed across the limestone areas of Malhamdale in the south and the Orton Fells in the north-west, perhaps representing the agglomeration of smaller steadings, the survival of earlier sprawling dispersed farmstead forms, or simply more dispersed and sparsely populated pastoral farming landscapes than in the narrow east-west-aligned dales of the central portion of the National Park.

12.1.4 Survival and Use

The overall level of survival of farmsteads – in terms of the integrity of their original component structures – through the course of the 20th century is exceptionally good for the YDNP overall. This is likely to be a product of both the recognition that farming is a fundamental part of the past and present landscape, gaining a passive and real protection as one of the special attributes of the Yorkshire Dales, and also the effects of various grant-aided mechanisms for certain areas within the YDNPA as noted above. The level of survival represents a continuity of the farm infrastructure, but the measure of those farms which have additional modern structures (55%) and those with ‘large-scale additional infrastructure’ (26%), illustrates a continuity of farming itself and its importance to the modern rural economy in the Park. This is also reflected in the percentage of farmsteads recorded as having a predominantly agricultural character (63%), though the percentage of those which are now more residential or domestic in character (31%) also demonstrates the considerable survival of historic farmsteads through their alteration and diversification.

Farm Survival	No.	%
Extant	1988	76.43
Partial loss <50%	461	17.72
Substantial loss >50%	120	4.61
Total change	3	0.12
House only survives	1	0.04
Total removal	28	1.08
Total	2601	100.00

Additional Structures (Farms)	No.	%
Total	2601	
No Additional Structures	1178	45.29
Structures on site	151	5.81
Structures adjacent/nearby	1384	53.21
Large-scale	671	25.80

12.2 Field Barns across the National Park

Building on the region-by-region distributions described in the preceding chapters, Figure 12.4 below shows the overall distribution of isolated barns extant at the start of the 20th century as mapped from the 2nd edition OS mapping. The exceptionally high density of field barns within the Swaledale, Wensleydale and, to a certain degree, their subsidiary dales is very clear, though the other areas of slighter concentration – Garsdale and Dentdale, parts of Mallerstang, settlement foci in upper and mid-Wharfedale – also show up well.

In terms of current use, and therefore relative levels of survival, of isolated barns across the National Park as a whole, 34% have been characterised as abandoned, ranging from those which have lost their roof structure but are still extant in the landscape, to those for which no trace remains. Of the barns characterised as abandoned, 815 (49%) are no longer extant and are therefore lost from the landscape; only 87 (5%) have been identified as suffering partial loss and 753 (45%) substantial loss. There is a positive aspect to this statistic; even though a third of the barn resource appears no longer use, half of that number still have some surviving fabric and are therefore theoretically salvageable as monuments, though whether this is practicable or desirable is a different issue. Most of the regions have similar overall percentages to the National Park overall of survival in terms of barns characterised as abandoned, but there are a few notable differences: both Malhamdale and the Orton Fells have a greater percentage of no longer extant barns (59% and 64% respectively), whilst the Westmorland Dales region has a much higher percentage of barns with some extant fabric (substantial loss – 65%) and a considerably lower percentage of no longer extant barns (30%).

It is considered that the number of isolated barns for which a commercial or industrial use could be definitively ascribed is probably lower than the actual count given the desk-based nature of the characterisation. Where a barn was demonstrably extant and in use, the default characterisation was ‘agricultural’. Drilling down a little deeper, of those barns which are abandoned, derelict or no

Barns Use	No.	%
Abandoned	1667	33.60
Agricultural	3125	62.99
Commercial	25	0.50
Industrial	4	0.08
Residential	140	2.82
Total	4961	100.00

Table 12.2 (far left top) Farmsteads and outfarms across the YDNP by level of survival through the 20th century

Table 12.3 (far left bottom) Number of farmsteads and outfarms across the YDNP which include additional 20th-century structures

Table 12.4 (left) Current use of isolated barns across the YDNP

longer extant, 885 (53%) are in an isolated or remote position, whilst only 175 (11%) are within the loose vicinity of a farmstead and only 41 (2.5%) are within a hamlet or village. As might be expected, the figures show a clear trend that those barns closer to settlements and farmsteads, and potentially therefore easier to maintain or find alternate uses for, are those which are considerably more likely to survive.

The percentage of isolated barns which have been definitively characterised as being residential conversions is, at first glance, surprisingly low (3%), even given the previous planning approach to restricting conversions in open countryside. This figure must be considered alongside two significant caveats however. Firstly, the method of characterisation identifies farmsteads as discrete blocks, and so does not normally allow for differentiation where one barn within a farmstead may have been converted to residential use whilst the main steading retains a strong agricultural character. What it has been possible to characterise is where a farmstead has become demonstrably residential in character, perhaps including subdivision into separate properties. Across the whole National Park, 810 of the 2603 farmsteads (31%) have been characterised as predominantly or entirely residential or domestic in character. Secondly, the difficulties in accurately discriminating former farmsteads and isolated farm buildings within well-developed larger settlements as part of a desk-based exercise means that the number of residential conversion of settlement-based barns is probably significantly under-represented. Indeed, the concentration of farmsteads now in residential use within settlements of farm groups supports the fact that this has, understandably, been the focus for residential conversion through the latter 20th century: of the 810 'residential' farmsteads, only 134 (17%) are in an isolated location in comparison to 33% of the whole farmstead resource.

In terms of the overall distribution of surviving isolated barns, there is a relatively uniform loss across the whole National Park in all areas, though still with notable concentrations in Swaledale and Wensleydale and, to a lesser degree, Dentdale and mid-Wharfedale. As was noted in discussion of the Swaledale region, the distribution of field barns in mid- and upper Swaledale is relatively uniform in comparison to the settlement-focused distributions in all other parts of the National Park. It is tempting to see this as, at least partially, the product of the protections afforded by the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area, though this will only have had an effect since its designation in the 1990s, and there is no way to test this hypothesis from the current dataset. As outlined in the introductory chapters, the recognised integrity of the upper Swaledale field barn landscape means it has attracted a number of projects to examine, assess and conserve the

traditional farm buildings in this area, and perhaps we are also seeing the effects of this focus.

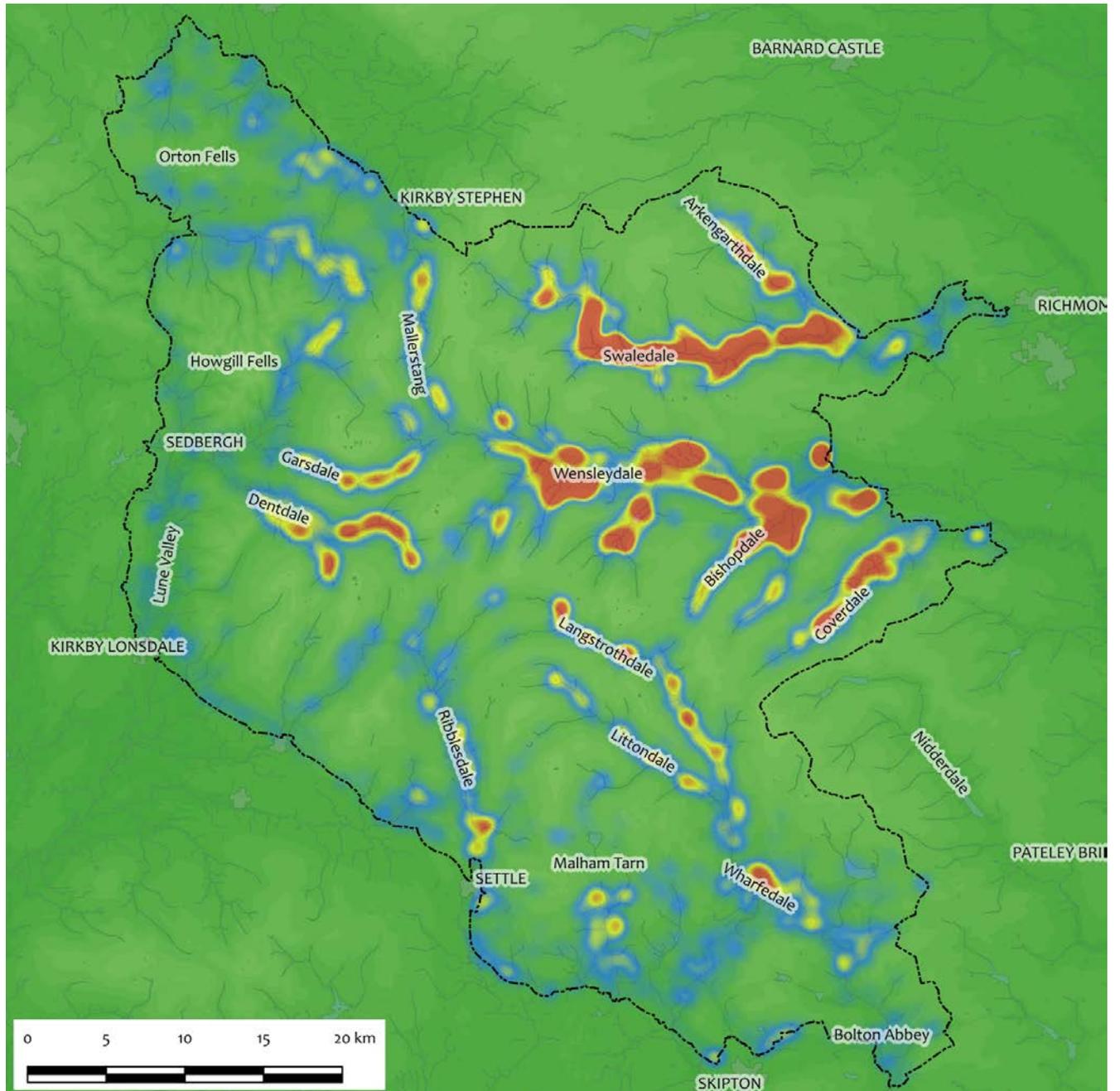
The wider protections afforded by landscape designation is clearly an important factor in the survival of isolated barns through the 20th century. At the broadest scale, National Park status is the most overarching protection afforded, and this is demonstrated by the relative rates of survival between the historic YDNP and those areas brought into the National Park as part of the 2016 boundary extension. For isolated barns identified on the 2nd edition OS mapping, just over 50% of those within the boundary extensions areas are now characterised as abandoned, derelict or no longer extant; the equivalent metric for those barns within the historical YDNP boundaries is 31%.

12.3 Research Framework

A considerable amount of work has already been done in previous projects to assess the significance of the farming heritage, and in particular the distinctive field barn landscape, of the Yorkshire Dales. This has, in turn, led on to a number of general and specific priorities being set out for both the research and future management and conservation of this heritage resource. This concluding chapter brings together the recommendations from several of these previous works, as well as introducing amendments and new priorities resulting from this characterisation exercise.

It is worth reiterating that this project has been a – considerable – first step to fully understanding the historic farming assets of the newly extended YDNP. The baseline provided by the characterisation dataset represents a resource within which extensive further analysis can be undertaken. As a direct consequence of this project, the following broad recommendations can be made:

- Broad figures generated from the characterisation data have demonstrated a considerably lower level of survival of isolated field barns in those areas which have only been incorporated into the National Park in 2016. This is to be expected given the differences in protection for such buildings inside and outside a National Park, but it highlights the necessity to rapidly gain a detailed understanding of this resource so as to best understand how to manage it. This is already underway in terms of Heritage at Risk surveys and the use of volunteer surveys in landscape projects such as the Westmorland Dales Hidden Landscape Project, but it should be considered a priority for future field-based research, assessment and characterisation.
- Further analysis can and should be undertaken using the characterisation dataset; it is envisaged that this could take at least two forms. Firstly, deeper analysis of the current dataset, for example looking in more detail



on a parish-by-parish breakdown to attempt to discern underlying reasons for hotspots of survival/loss or particular farmstead forms and developments. The rapid assessment of two parishes through the planning records has demonstrated the viability of this resource for a deeper analysis of historic planning records, photographs and potentially building regulations plans held in other repositories. If such work is undertaken in the future, then the viability of linking planning records to the relevant HBSMR records could be explored.

- The second level of further analysis is to ensure that there is a legacy and continued use of the characterisation dataset as 'live'.

In order for the full value of this characterisation to be realised, it is recommended that the following process, or something similar, be instigated:

- » A set process of producing key metrics from the characterisation data be set up. This should be relatively straightforward given that it is fully integrated within HBSMR.
- » A set of protocols be instigated to ensure that farmstead characterisation data is amended any time new information about a farmstead or field barn is gathered, particularly in relation to development proposals and applications.

Figure 12.4 Heat map distribution of field barns within the whole YDNP showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). The illustration shows the distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25" OS mapping.

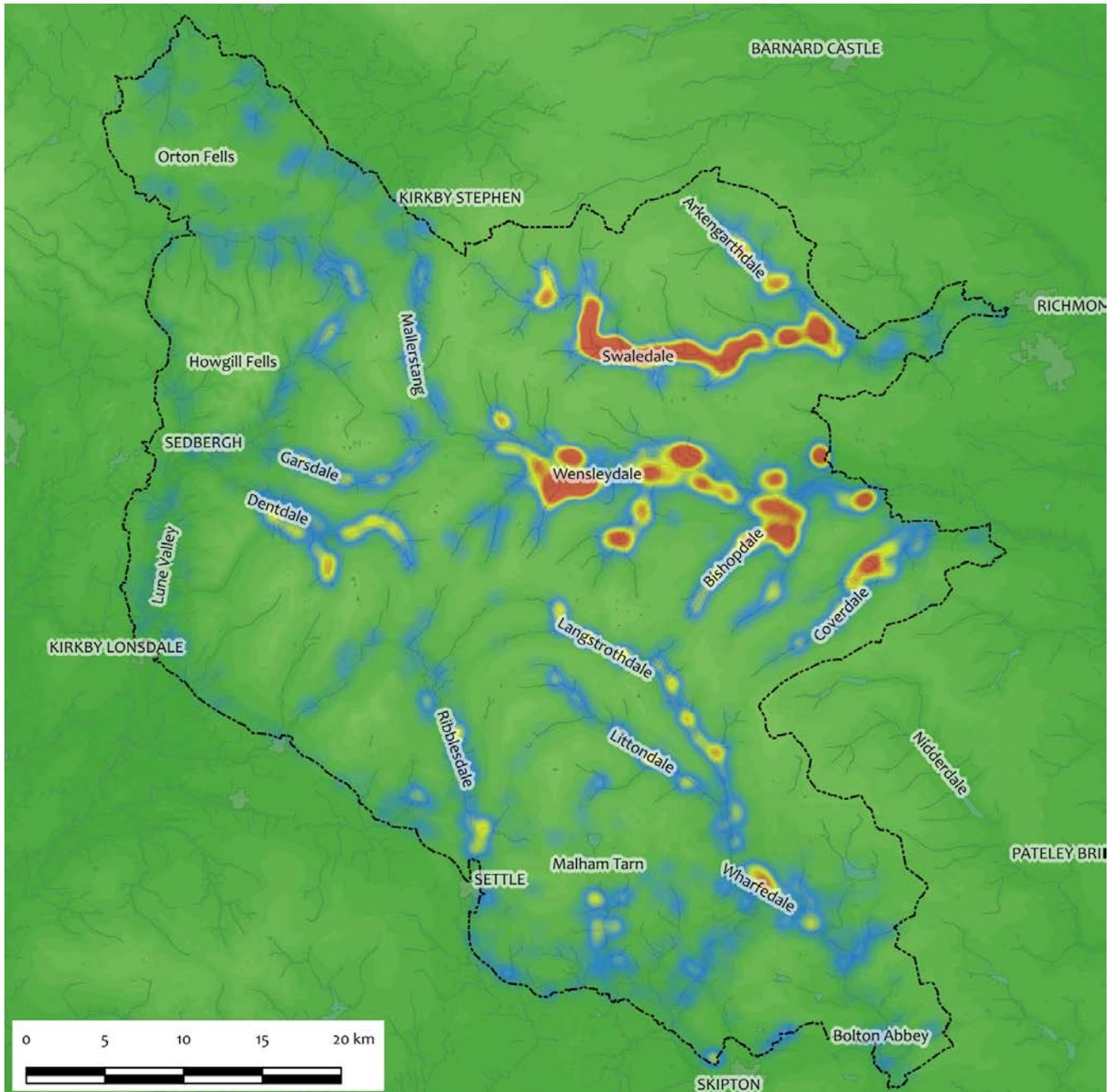


Figure 12.5 Heat map distribution of surviving field barns within the whole YDNP showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). The illustration shows the distribution of field barns recorded as not abandoned, derelict or no longer extant

- » A regular schedule is set, ideally annually but potentially every 2-3 years, where a full output of all the agreed key metrics from the characterisation data is made, and a rapid report is made presenting it in a set form. This will result in regular snapshots of the farming heritage of the Yorkshire Dales, gradually being refined as more data is fed into the HER, and charting the impact of continued development and conservation decisions.
- There is an exceptional, and exceptionally surviving, field barn landscape in upper Swaledale. This has formed the focus for several specific projects and conservation efforts, but it is possible that this may have been to the detriment of other areas where loss has been greater. It is acknowledged that resources dictate the limit of intervention and conservation, but there are other areas which this assessment has suggested have distinctive farming landscapes worthy of preservation or conservation drives, and also of consideration to highlight in future spatial planning policies; these areas include but are not restricted to:
 - » Upper Wensleydale, where the density of field barns in certain parts matches that of upper Swaledale. This area was originally considered as a third Barns and Walls Conservation Area but was

- not taken forward.
- » The Cumbrian Dales of Garsdale and Dentdale which have a particularly high density of dispersed farmsteads distinct from what is often viewed as the 'typical' Dales landscape epitomised by upper Swaledale.
 - » The regular dispersed large farms of the lower-lying Pennine fringe areas, in particular the Lune Valley in the western extent of the National Park. Again, this represents a form of farmed landscape which is very different to that of the 'traditional' image of the Dales.
 - » The older and more isolated traditional farm buildings of the Craven Dales.
- Other areas of potential future research flagged up through this characterisation include:
 - » Detailed field-based survey and characterisation of former farmsteads subsumed into settlements. This would address the identification bias noted in the introductory chapters. Such work would benefit from including, or being preceded by, historical research – particularly the maps, field books and notes of the 1910 valuation survey which will identify holdings and thus enable farmsteads to be identified, and also the 1942 National Farm Survey.
 - » Examination of dispersed character farmsteads with irregular overall enclosures, particularly in more remote locations where they may represent the survival of pre-medieval land divisions.
 - » More detailed examination of 'very large' farmsteads where they are in more-remote positions or are part of a landscape more commonly characterised by small farmsteads with dispersed field barns. It has been noted that such farms may comprise the agglomeration of several small earlier steadings, and research into such sites may illustrate much about the development and settlement of the upland landscape.
 - » Conducting a pilot exercise, perhaps based on a single parish, to test the potential for tying field barns to specific farms through archival records and historical mapping sources. This would be relatively straightforward by using the 1910 valuation survey which will identify holdings – using 25" OS mapping where they exist – and the National Farm Survey.
 - » A more fine-grained analysis of the rates of survival and dereliction of field barns. The characterisation mapping

allows for detailed GIS to assess survival in relation to metrics such as elevation, proximity to farms, proximity to routeways and roads, proximity to settlements, and in relation to more qualitative factors. It may be possible to identify more specifically those extant barns most at risk of dereliction and prioritise conservation efforts and resources more effectively.

Specific conservation priorities and the recommended approach to development management of traditional farm buildings within the National Park is dictated by the extant Local Plan 2015-2030 (see above). The process is now supported by the *Traditional Farm Building Toolkit*, into the final production of which this project fed, and a detailed *Design Guide*. The information and conservation/development management approach outlined in these documents is not reproduced here.

What follows now is a summary of identified priorities in relation to conservation and research of traditional farm buildings and the historic farmed landscape from a number of previous sources, all of which are supported by the findings of this characterisation:

Recommendations derived from *A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building and Drystone Wall Repairs in the Yorkshire Dales National Park* (Courtney et al. 2007):

- Grant schemes are evidently crucial to ensuring that traditional farm buildings and field boundaries are restored and maintained and continue to benefit the social, cultural and economic landscape of National Parks. The research found that in the absence of grant-aid most of the restoration work would not have been undertaken. The contribution of grant funding is therefore vital. Previous grant schemes have typically conserved TFBs in their traditional form, and often in a state of marginal or very light agricultural use. To give, in particular, field barns greater future function (and therefore longevity), future grant schemes should consider the scope for adaptive reuses where they have a minimal or relatively minor impact on the historic fabric and setting of the buildings.
- The value of repaired drystone walls and traditional farm buildings should continue to be seen for their wider socio-economic value to the local economy. This should be strongly recognised when directing funding schemes in the future and establishing spatial planning policies.
- The impacts of maintaining and repairing these features are likely to trickle out beyond the immediate local economy; indeed, further income and employment effects of the schemes in the wider economy of the YDNP

were calculated to have been substantial. The study of social and economic impacts (Courtney *et al.* 2007) was to Treasury standards, and the multiplier figures produced perhaps undersell the add-on impact of maintenance and conservation. This added value in terms of rural development should be recognised when devising funding strategies for National Parks.

- Walling schemes are likely to underpin employment in this part of the construction sector, and the demise of such schemes may mean that traditional rural skills, which are integral to National Parks, come under threat.
- There is clearly a public value to maintaining these landscape features which has benefits for the tourism economy of National Parks. The ‘halo effects’ arising from the role of maintained farm buildings and drystone walls in attracting visitors to National Parks must not be underestimated and should form a research priority.
- Likewise, the contribution of heritage assets in providing an attractive place for people to live and work should not be overlooked. The added value of conserving landscape features such as farm buildings and walls should also be considered in terms of how they benefit local residents and communities.
- A greater understanding is required of the value placed by the general public on specific landscape features within the YDNP and other National Parks. In turn, this could aid in the targeting of landscape features and areas for funding.

Within the extant *National Character Statement* for the Yorkshire Dales, issues and priorities for recording and research were identified including the following:

- There is a great diversity of floor plans and arrangements to agricultural buildings, reflecting developments over time and local differences. These require further investigation before this evidence is lost.
- Some farmhouses may retain possible evidence of their origin as former longhouses dating from 16th century or earlier. This evidence comprises hearth-passage plans (where the stack backs onto a through-passage) and rebuilt lower ends (now serving as outbuildings or integrated into the domestic plan) which could have served as cattle housing.
- Evidence (in lintels and roof carpentry) for reused structural carpentry including cruck blades and beams with mortices from former timber-framed buildings.
- The accurate dating of field barns, including the analysis of reused timber in lintels and roof carpentry, can reveal much about the post-medieval enclosure of the Dales. Field

barns are documented from the early 17th century, and there is evidence that their construction is associated with the enclosure and emerging importance of cattle as the ‘backbone’ of the Dales economy by the late 17th century.

- The relationship between the archaeological evidence from the medieval period for elevated stack stands and the platforms of timber, cruck-built field barns often built across the slopes and the development of field barns.
- The evidence for field barns that retain the steep roof pitches, footings and padstones of earlier stone-built and heather-thatched barns. These could be contemporary with the rebuilding of formerly single-storey heather-thatched farmhouses in stone and slate, which commenced in earnest – as elsewhere in the northern uplands – in the late 17th century.
- The evidence for early farmstead barns, their historical context (whether they are associated with owner occupiers or gentry farms, for example) and their internal arrangements.

12.4 Conclusion

The principal output of this project has been the characterisation dataset, the worth of which is already being demonstrated by feeding into the determination of planning applications relevant to the traditional farm building resource of the National Park. Indeed, the decision to undertake the characterisation directly within HBSMR meant that the dataset was ‘live’ even during its compilation. By extending the characterisation exercise to encompass the entirety of the YDNP following the 2016 boundary extension, it represents the first comprehensive mapping of the historic farming resource in those areas. This is of considerable value as the YDNPA looks to the future management of the historic environment in landscapes which have not previously enjoyed the protections inherent to a National Park.

As a first-stage compilation of a truly substantial dataset, the true worth of this project will increase over time, as the strategies outlined above are implemented, and the living dataset produced is constantly augmented through the daily use of the YDHER. Periodic compilation of the metrics outlined above and deeper analysis of the characterisation data, supplemented by the invaluable contribution of ground-based survey by volunteers, will ultimately feed into the strategic decisions of the YDNPA. Whether through broad-scale changes to spatial planning policy, targeting of areas for research and engagement projects and agri-environment scheme uptake, or in allocation of funding to specific farmsteads or structures, the work undertaken for this project will ultimately deliver protection, conservation and enhancement of the unique farming landscape of the Yorkshire Dales.

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APPENDIX 1. PLANNING APPLICATION SUMMARIES IN RELATION TO TRADITIONAL FARM BUILDINGS FOR LITTON AND BAINBRIDGE PARISHES

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD5/51/1	Old Barn, Nether, Hesleden, Litton	reconstruction and conversion of barn to form dwelling	Refused	18-Jul-74
YD5/51/3	Nether Old Barn Hesleden, Litton, Skipton	outline - alteration of barn to use as dwelling-house for agricultural worker	Approval in principle	22-Sep-75
YD5/51/4/LB	Barn adjoining Elbeck, Litton	Application of change of use of top floor of barn for pottery/sculpture workshop	Approved - Conditional	01-Dec-75
YD5/51/3A	Old Barn, Nether Hesleden, Litton, Skipton	alteration of barn to use as dwellinghouse for agricultural worker	Approved - Conditional	16-Dec-75
YD5/51/6	Hartley Barn, Litton, Skipton	outline application for conversion of barn to one dwellinghouse or two flats	Approved - Conditional	22-Dec-75
YD5/51/7	Hill Top Barn, Litton, Nr Skipton	approval of details of alterations to barn (being matters reserved under permission granted 4.9.72 Ref: YD/SE/1113, to use barn as dwellinghouse)	Approved - Conditional	19-Feb-76
YD5/51/10	Armisteads Farm, Litton, Littondale	outline - conversion of barn into dwelling-house and development of site as riding school and riding centre (residential) and stud farm	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	26-Apr-76
YD5/51/11	Fields 258,239,222,223,228 & 231 Litton, Littondale	outline - conversion of barn into dwelling-house and development of site as riding school, riding centre (residential) and stud farm	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	29-Apr-76
YD5/51/14	East Garth Barn, Litton	outline - alteration of barn and use with adjoining land as dwellinghouse and curtilage	Refused	19-Jul-78
YD5/51/16A	Stonelands, Litton	alteration of barn and use as dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	11-Oct-79
YD5/51/16	Stonelands, Litton	outline - application to alter barn and use as a dwellinghouse in accordance with details of such matters which were granted planning permission on 18 October 1974 under reference YD.SE.1279	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	22-Oct-79
YD5/51/4A/LB	Elbeck barn, Litton	Full planning application for altering former barn and use as dwellinghouse(including listed building consent)	Approved - Conditional	30-Jun-80
YD5/51/6A	Hartley Barn, Litton	altering extending former barn and using as a dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	28-Oct-80
YD5/51/22	The Barn, Manor Cottage Litton, Littondale	outline - conversion of existing redundant barn to dwellinghouse	Refused	10-Feb-83

Table Appendix 1.1 Summary of planning applications and decisions relating to conversion of traditional farm buildings in Litton parish

Table Appendix 1.1 (continued)

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD5/51/24	Barn Adjacent to Litton Hall, Litton	converting barn into single dwelling	Approved - Conditional	11-Nov-83
YD5/51/25A	Croft House Barn, Litton, Nr Skipton	alteration and change of use of barn to form artist's studio	Approved - Conditional	14-Oct-86
YD5/51/25B/LB	Croft House, Litton, Nr Skipton	to alter and change the use of barn to form artist's studio including forming new window openings and roof lights to the north east (rear) elevation and one window in the west gable elevation	Approved - Conditional	14-Oct-86
YD5/61/26	Armistead Farm, Litton	outline - conversion of 2 no existing redundant barns to form a specialist barn theatre, school and associated accommodation	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	28-Jan-87
YD5/51/26A	Armistead Farm Barns, Litton, Nr Skipton	full planning permission to alter and use two agricultural buildings and extend one of these buildings and use as theatre and ancillary accommodation for theatre school pupils (15 no sleeping places), creation of new vehicular access and car parking areas	Approved - Conditional	01-Mar-88
YD5/51/26C/LB	Armistead Farm Barns, Litton, Skipton	listed building consent to alter and use two redundant barns as four dwellings including extension of the largest building	Approved - Conditional	01-Jul-91
YD5/51/26E/LB	Armistead Farm Barns, Litton, Skipton	listed building consent to alter and use two redundant barns as five dwellings, including extension of the largest building	Approved - Conditional	13-Dec-91
YD5/51/30A	Croft Cottage Barn, Litton	full planning permission to alter and use existing barn and garage as one dwelling, provision of associated residential curtilage and installation of new septic tank	Approved - Conditional	16-Apr-92
YD5/51/26D	Armistead Farm Barns, Litton, Skipton	full planning permission to alter and use two redundant barns as five dwellings (including extension of the largest building), creation of residential curtilages, creation of new vehicular access and parking areas and installation of new septic tank	Approved - Conditional	27-Jul-92
YD5/51/26B	Armistead Farm Barns, Litton, Skipton	full planning permission to alter and use two redundant barns as four dwellings (including extension of the largest building) creation of residential curtilages, creation of new vehicular access and parking areas and installation of new septic tank	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	28-Sep-92
YD5/51/33	Stonelands Farm, Litton	Change of use of agricultural building into 7 holiday units with swimming pool and games room	Approved - Conditional	04-Aug-93
YD5/51/14A	Barn Next To East Garth, Litton	full planning permission to alter and use redundant agricultural building as dwelling and creation of residential curtilage	Refused	15-Nov-93
YD5/51/22A	The Barn opposite The Queens Arms, Litton	full planning permission for conversion of Barn to form dwellinghouse and installation of septic tank	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	09-May-94
C/51/14B	Barn adjacent to East Garth, Litton	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form dwellinghouse and photo gallery	Refused	12-Jan-95
C/51/22B	The Barn Opposite The Queens Arms, Litton	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form dwellinghouse and installation of septic tank	Refused	17-Feb-95

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
C/51/24A	Litton Hall Barn, Litton	full planning permission for sub-division of part of former approved barn conversion (Ref:YD/5/51/24) into two dwellings	Refused	12-May-95
C/51/22C	barn opposite the Queens Arms, Litton	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form dwellinghouse and installation of septic tank	Refused	12-Jul-95
C/51/22D	Barn opposite Queens Arms, Litton	full planning permission for change of use of barn to form office/workshop (class B1), improvement of vehicular access, creation of car parking area and installation of sewage treatment plant.	Approved - Conditional	14-Feb-02
C/51/40C/LB	The Green, Litton	listed building consent for alterations to part of existing barn to form bedroom, library and garden room	Approved - Conditional	12-Mar-04
C/51/22E	Barn opposite Queens Arms, Litton	full planning permission for conversion of barn to holiday cottage and creation of car parking area	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	25-Feb-04
C/51/40B	The Green, Litton	full planning permission for alterations to part of existing barn to form ground floor bedroom and first floor library	Approved - Conditional	12-Mar-04
C/51/19B	Barn Garth, Litton	full planning permission for change of use of attached barn to form additional living accommodation	Approved - Conditional	22-Jun-04
C/51/22F	Barn opposite Queen's Arms, Litton	full planning permission for partial rebuilding of barn to holiday cottage and creation of car parking area	Approved - Section 106	01-Sep-04
C/51/26G	Armistead Barns, Litton	application for variation of Section 106 Agreement dated 7th July 1992 to vary Clause 7 to include; The area outside the 10 mile boundary but still in the National Park area, The area outside the National Park area but parishes near to Litton and tThe Craven District area	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	30-Apr-12
C/51/46	Parker Barn, Litton	full planning permission for change of use and conversion of existing barn to form agricultural worker's dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	27-Feb-14

Table Appendix 1.1 (continued)

Table Appendix 1.2 Summary of planning applications and decisions relating to conversion of traditional farm buildings in Bainbridge parish

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD1/52/19/LB	Raydale House Farm, Near Marsett	erecting cow house and dutch barn and for the change of use and alterations to an existing field barn to form a dwelling unit for an agricultural worker	Approved-Conditional	30-Jun-75
YD1/52/21	The Boar, Countersett	convert existing byre to utility room	Approved - Conditional	15-Sep-75
YD1/52/22	OS Plot 624, Countersett	outline - change of use and alterations to existing agricultural barn to form one dwellinghouse	Refused	13-Nov-75
YD1/52/26	School House, Countersett, Bainbridge, Leyburn	alteration to and change of use of disused barn to form extension to existing adjoining cottage	Approved-Conditional	15-Jan-76
YD1/52/25	Chapel house, Countersett, Bainbridge	alteration and change of use of existing agricultural building to form domestic garage, as amended by plans received in the National Park office on 17th February 1976	Approved-Conditional	02-Mar-76
YD1/52/19B/LB	Raydale House, Marsett, Bainbridge	application for full planning permission and for listed building consent for alterations to and change of use part of Raydale House and attached outbuildings to form two self contained holiday flats	Approved-Conditional	15-Dec-76
YD1/52/30	East Borwins, Bainbridge, Leyburn	outline - application for planning permission for change of use of and alterations to existing farm buildings to form two dwelling houses	Approved - No Objection (GPDO/GDO)	22-Nov-76
YD1/52/33	Home Farm, Stalling Busk, Bainbridge	renewal of planning permission for change of use of and alterations to existing agricultural barn to form one dwellinghouse	Approved - No Objection (GPDO/GDO)	13-Jun-77
YD1/52/45	Longstrothe, Marsett, Askrigg	alternations to existing house and change of use of adjoining storage buildings to form additional living accommodation	Approved-Conditional	22-Jun-78
YD1/52/47	Part OS Field 925, Stalling Busk, Bainbridge	change of use of and alteration to existing barn and loose boxes to form two residential dwelling units	Approval in principle	20-Sep-78
YD1/52/19C/LB	Adjoining Raydale House, Marsett, Bainbridge	application for full planning permission and listed building consent for change of use and alterations to existing agricultural building to form a first floor flat as supplemented by plans received in National Park office on 5th February 1979.	Approved - Conditional	15-Mar-79
YD1/52/51	Adjoining Temperance Hall, Bainbridge	application for full planning permission for conversion of existing barn and garage to form self-contained flat and garage.	Approved - Conditional	15-Mar-79
YD1/52/53	Adjoining Addleborough House, Bainbridge	application for full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to existing storage building (former barn) to form one dwellinghouse, and formation of vehicular access	Approved	01-Nov-79
YD1/52/53A	Addleborough House, Bainbridge	conversion of barn into two self contained flats	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	25-Sep-79
YD1/52/58	Adjoining Skye House, Back Syke, Bainbridge	application for alterations and change of use of disused agricultural building to form a dwellinghouse	Approved in Principle	13-Nov-79

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD1/52/19D	Raydale House Farm, Near Marsett	application for the change of use, alteration to and extension of existing agricultural barn to form a dwelling for an agricultural worker	Approved - Conditional	14-Dec-79
YD1/52/60	Part OS Field No.611, Countersett, Near Bainbridge	change of use of, alterations and extensions to existing agricultural building to form one dwelling	Refused	07-Feb-80
YD1/52/53C	Adjoining Addleborough House, Bainbridge	application for change of use of and alterations to existing storage building to form one dwelling house including the formation of vehicular access as supplemented by plans received in the National Park office	Approved - Conditional	07-Feb-80
YD1/52/62	Barn Adjoining Gill Edge Farm, Bainbridge	application for change of use of existing disused agricultural building to form dwelling	Approved in Principle	18-Mar-80
YD1/52/64	On East Side of Friends Meeting House, Bainbridge	for change of use of agricultural barn to form dwelling	Approved - Conditional	13-May-80
YD1/52/71	High Blea Raydaleside, Askrigg, Leyburn	application for change of use of existing workshop, bulk tank store, stable, garage and annexe to form one dwelling and garage	Approved - Conditional	03-Jun-82
YD1/52/62A	Gill Edge, Bainbridge	change of use of agricultural barn now disused to light industrial use for production of general wooden craft work	Approved - Conditional	20-May-82
YD1/52/62B	Gill Edge, Bainbridge	change of use of, alterations and extension to one dwelling and workshop to form guest house.	Approved - Conditional	05-Jul-83
YD1/52/62C	Gill Edge Farm, Bainbridge	change of use of alterations to existing light industrial building to form two dwellings adjoining Gill Edge Farm house	Approved - Conditional	11-Aug-83
YD1/52/73	East Of Methodist Chapel, Marsett	change of use of and alteration to storage building (formerly a cottage) to form one dwelling and change of use of existing adjoining agricultural land to form curtilage as supplemented	Approved - Conditional	09-Feb-84
YD1/52/22A	OS 624, Countersett	outline - conversion of disused agricultural building to form one dwellinghouse	Refused	17-Jul-84
YD1/52/64A	Barn, North East Of Friends Meeting House, Bainbridge	application for renewal of permission for change of use of and alteration to barn to form dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	11-Feb-85
YD1/52/8B	Adjacent to Riverside Cottage, Newkin, Bainbridge	application for full planning permission for change of use of alterations and extensions to existing garage/store to form one dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	13-May-85
YD1/52/62D	Gill Edge Farm, Bainbridge	change of use of and alteration to existing barn to form two dwellings	Approved - Conditional	10-Dec-85
YD1/52/81	OS 928, Stalling Busk, Bainbridge	application for full planning permission for the conversion of a barn into a dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	26-Feb-86
YD1/52/41B	Brough Hill Farm, Bainbridge	conversion of a barn to form a dwelling and double garage	Approved - Conditional	23-Sep-86
YD1/52/83	Noble Farm, Cuckbeck, Askrigg	change of use of and alterations and extensions to farm building to form two dwellings	Refused	22-Jul-86

Table Appendix 1.2 (continued)

Table Appendix 1.2 (continued)

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD1/52/85	West End Farm, Marsett	application for full planning for alterations to and change of use of agricultural building to form one dwellinghouse and access to highway	Approved - Conditional	15-Sep-86
YD1/52/83A	Noble Farm, Cubeck	application for full planning permission for change of use of alterations and extensions to farm building to form two dwellings	Approved - Conditional	14-Jan-87
YD1/52/71A	High Blean Cottage, Semerwater	application for full planning permission for the change of use of workshop and store to dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	15-May-87
YD1/52/71B	High Blean Cottage, Semerwater	lbc for change of use of farm workshop and store to dwellinghouse including replacement windows	Approved - Conditional	15-May-87
YD1/52/89	West End Farm, Marsett	application for full planning permission for the change of use of two agricultural buildings to form two dwellings	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	13-Oct-87
YD1/52/89A	West End, Marsett	conversion of two redundant agricultural buildings to form two dwellings	Approved - Conditional	05-Jan-88
YD1/52/89B	West End Farm, Marsett	full planning permission for change of use of land alterations to agricultural building to form dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	16-May-88
YD1/52/71C	High Blean Cottage, Semerwater	alterations including conversion of store to kitchen & insertion of new doors & windows	Approved - Conditional	12-Jul-88
YD1/52/94	land Adjacent To The Rose and Crown, Bainbridge	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to agricultural buildings to form two dwelling houses and erection of three domestic garages	Refused	13-Jun-88
YD1/52/33B	Home Farm, Stalling Busk	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to former agricultural buildings to form one dwellinghouse, Home Farm, Stalling Busk	Approved - Conditional	15-Nov-88
YD1/52/25A	Chapel House, Countersett, Leyburn	conversion of garage store dairy & hay barn into dwelling Countersett	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	14-Nov-88
YD1/52/97D/LB	Dale Farm, Worton	conversion of agricultural building to form two dwellings	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	23-Jan-89
YD1/52/97C	Dale Farm, Worton	planning and listed building consent for conversion of agricultural buildings to form 2 no dwellings	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	23-Jan-89
YD1/52/99	Carr End Farm, Countersett	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to agricultural building to form dwelling	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	10-Mar-89
YD1/52/94A	land adjacent to Rose and Crown	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to agricultural buildings to form two dwellinghouses	Approved - Conditional	26-May-89
YD1/52/100	Barn North East of White House Farm, Countersett	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to agricultural building to form dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	25-Aug-89
YD1/52/97F	Dale Farm, Worton	full planning permission for change of use and alterations to agricultural building to form one dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	25-Aug-89
YD1/52/97E/LB	Dale Farm, Worton	alteration to agricultural building to effect change of use to form dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	25-Aug-89

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD1/52/101	High Hall Bank, Bainbridge	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to barn to form agricultural worker's dwellinghouse	Refused	14-Jun-89
YD1/52/97G	Barn Adjoining Dale Farm, Worton	full planning permission for change of use of and alterations to agricultural building to form one dwelling	Approved - Conditional	25-Aug-89
YD1/52/28A	Carr End Farm, Countersett	application for change of use of and alteration to agricultural building to form dwellinghouse	Refused	16-Jun-89
YD1/52/102	Worton, Near Leyburn	full planning permission to convert and extend redundant farm building to form dwelling	Refused	24-Aug-89
YD1/52/64B	East Side of Friends Meeting House, Brainbridge	conversion of barn to dwelling house, barn to east side of the friends' meeting house	Approved - Conditional	19-Feb-90
YD1/52/102A	Worton, Nr Leyburn	full planning permission for conversion and extension of redundant farm building to form dwelling	Approved - Conditional	07-Jan-91
YD1/52/28B	Carr End Farm, Countersett	full planning permission for conversion and extension of barn to form dwelling	Approved - Conditional	24-Oct-90
YD1/52/89F	West End Farm, Marsett, Bainbridge	full planning permission for conversion and extension of barn to form a dwelling	Approved - Conditional	27-Feb-92
YD1/52/97J/LB	Stoney End, Worton	listed building consent for conversion of unused barn to form extension to existing dwelling	Approved - Conditional	01-Jul-92
YD1/52/97H	Stoney End, Worton	full planning permission for conversion of unused barn to form extension to existing dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	01-Jul-92
YD1/52/101B	High Hall Barn, Bainbridge	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form one agricultural workers dwelling	Refused	21-Jun-93
YD1/52/30J	East Borwins Farm, Bainbridge	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form one dwelling	Approved - Conditional	15-Dec-93
YD1/52/117	Fieldgate Farm, Bainbridge	full planning permission for extension and change of use of existing agricultural building, to form one agricultural worker's dwelling.	Approved - Conditional	14-Oct-93
YD1/52/119	South View, Marsett, Askrigg, Leyburn	conversion of agricultural buildings to form one dwellinghouse	Approved - Conditional	21-Dec-93
YD1/52/119A/LB	South View, Marsett, Askrigg, Leyburn	listed building consent for conversion and alteration of agricultural buildings to form one dwelling house	Approved - Conditional	21-Dec-93
YD1/52/121	Single Storey Barn, West End Farm, Marsett	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form holiday cottage	Approved - Conditional	13-Jan-94
YD1/52/28C	Carr End Farm, Countersett	full planning permission for conversion and extension of existing barn to form dwelling house and installation of septic tank	Approved - Conditional	16-Mar-94
YD1/52/94E	Land adjoining, The Rose and Crown, Bainbridge	renewal of planning consent for change of use of and alterations to agricultural buildings to form two dwellinghouses	Approved - Conditional	15-Apr-94

Table Appendix 1.2 (continued)

Table Appendix 1.2 (continued)

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
YD1/52/100B	Barn at White House Farm, Countersett	conversion and extension of building to form dwelling	Refused	20-Apr-94
R/52/100C	Barn at White House Farm, Countersett	full planning permission for conversion and extension of existing barn to form single dwelling and installation of septic tank	Approved - Conditional	27-Jul-94
R/52/64C	Barn to East side of Friends Meeting House, Bainbridge	renewal of consent for change of use of barn to form a dwelling	Approved - Conditional	15-Mar-95
R/52/94H	Barn adjacent Manor House, Land to West of Rose & Crown Bainbridge	full planning permission for 1.change of use of, and alterations to, existing barn to form dwelling house; 2.change of use of agricultural land to form access and curtilage to one existing dwelling and two proposed dwelling	Approved - Conditional	14-Oct-98
R/52/142A	Chapel Farmhouse, Countersett	listed building consent for the renovation of existing barn and alteration to rear entrance, to form extension to existing dwelling	Approved - Conditional	13-Oct-98
R/52/142	Chapel Farmhouse, Countersett	full planning permission for the reconstruction of existing barn and alteration to rear entrance, to form extension to existing dwelling	Approved - Conditional	14-Jun-98
R/52/30K	East Borwins Farm, Bainbridge	full planning permission for change of use from stable to form slaughterhouse (retrospective)	Approved - Conditional	16-Nov-98
R/52/145	The Barn, Marsett	full planning permission for the conversion of barn to form camping barn	Approved - Conditional	01-Mar-00
R/52/142C	Chapel Farmhouse, Countersett	listed building consent for the reconstruction of existing barn and alteration to rear entrance to form extension to existing dwelling (revised scheme), previous application Ref. R/52/142A/LB	Approved - Conditional	23-Feb-99
R/52/151	Lilac Cottage, Back Syke, Bainbridge	full planning permission for conversion of attached barn to provide additional living accommodation and garden room	Approved - Conditional	07-Jun-99
R/52/119B	South View, Marsett	full planning permission for change of use of west barn from former agricultural building to study and bedroom; change of use of ground floor of east barn from dining room previously approved under Ref: R/52/119 to form tea room and creation of parking area	Approved - Conditional	06-Apr-00
R/52/47A	School House Farm, Stalling Busk	full planning permission for the change of use of barn to form work area for production and storage of preserves, and shop	Approved - Conditional	16-May-00
R/52/64D	Barn to East Side of Friends Meeting House, Bainbridge	renewal of consent for the change of use of barn to form a dwelling	Approved - Conditional	12-Apr-00
R/52/100D/LDC	Barn adjacent to White House Farm, Countersett	lawful development certificate for the change of use and conversion of agricultural building to form dwellinghouse and installation of septic tank	Approved	05-Oct-00
R/52/159	Barn at Worton	full planning permission for conversion of redundant barn to dwelling	Approved - Conditional	10-Jan-01
R/52/64E/LDC	Barn adjacent Bainbridge Quaker Meeting House	Certificate of Lawfulness for provision of accommodation for arts-related activities	Refused	28-Feb-03

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
R/52/37A	Farm Buildings at Chapel Farmhouse, Countersett	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form dwelling house and alterations to agricultural building	Approved - Section 106	02-Dec-03
R/52/64F/LB	Barn, Bainbridge Meeting House, Bainbridge	listed building consent for conversion of barn to form studio	Approved - Conditional	24-Mar-03
R/52/182	Old School House Farm, Stalling Busk	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form historical display, tasting/tea room and shop for jam factory with store above	Approved - Conditional	04-Mar-04
R/52/185	Barn Adj Old School House Farm, Stalling Busk	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form two holiday cottages	Refused	09-Aug-04
R/52/58A	Syke House, Bainbridge	full planning permission for erection of one detached dwelling and conversion of adjoining barn to form dining room to existing dwelling	Allowed on Appeal (barn conversion only)	24-Mar-06
R/52/185A	Barn adjacent Old School House Farm, Stalling Busk	full planning permission for conversion of barn to form two local occupancy dwellings	Approved - Section 106	14-Jun-07
R/52/30T	East Borwins, Bainbridge	full planning permission for conversion of building to form 4 bedroom extension for workers accommodation	Approved - Conditional	10-Jan-06
R/52/65A	East Hill Top, Countersett	full planning permission for alteration to barn for use as an annexe to existing house	Refused	18-May-06
R/52/118E/LB	High Blean, Raydale-side, Askrigg	listed building consent for internal alterations, conversion of stores and barn loft to form additional living accommodation and extension to rear to form sun lounge	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	16-Nov-07
R/52/118D	High Blean, Raydale-side, Askrigg	full planning permission for conversion of stores and barn loft to form additional living accommodation and extension to rear to form sun lounge	Withdrawn/Final Disposal	16-Nov-07
R/52/118G/LB	High Blean, Raydale-side, Askrigg	listed building consent for conversion of linked barn to form accommodation, erection of extension to form sun lounge and change of use to B & B business	Approved - Conditional	13-Feb-08
R/52/118F	High Blean, Raydale-side, Askrigg	full planning permission for conversion of linked barn to form accommodation, erection of extension to form sun lounge and change of use to B & B business	Approved - Conditional	13-Feb-08
R/52/64J	Barn at Bainbridge Meeting House, Bainbridge	full planning permission for change of use of existing art tuition building to 1 no. two bedroomed local occupancy dwellinghouse, erection of porch to North elevation and single storey extension to south elevation	Refused	12-Mar-09
R/52/64K	Barn at Bainbridge Meeting House, Bainbridge	listed building consent for alterations	Refused	12-Mar-09

Table Appendix 1.2 (continued)

Table Appendix 1.2 (continued)

Reference	Location	Summary	Decision	Decision Date
R/52/65B	East Hill Top, Countersett	full planning permission for change of use of barn to allow domestic storage with ancillary agricultural element and associated alterations to tracks and barn	Approved - Conditional	09-Jun-10
R/52/118J/LB	High Blean, Raydalside	listed building consent for conversion of linked barn to form part of the habitable accommodation, extension to form new sun lounge (retrospective) and change of use to B&B Business	Approved - Conditional	08-Jun-12
R/52/118H	High Blean, Raydalside	full planning permission for conversion of linked barn to form part of the habitable accommodation, extension to form new sun lounge (retrospective) and change of use to B&B Business	Approved - Conditional	08-Jun-12
R/52/145A	Marsett Bunk Barn, Busk Lane, Marsett	removal of Condition 3 of planning permission R/52/145 relating to use of barn by Low Mill Residential Young Peoples Centre only	Refused	14-Apr-15
R/52/8C	Barn adjacent to Riverside Cottage, Newkin, Bainbridge	variation of Conditions 1 & 3 of application ref: YD1/52/8B to amend design and materials (part retrospective)	Approved - Conditional	15-Jul-15
R/52/139B	Wood End, Countersett	outline planning permission for conversion of barn to form self-contained holiday accommodation	Refused	04-Sep-15

APPENDIX 2. SWALEDALE REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

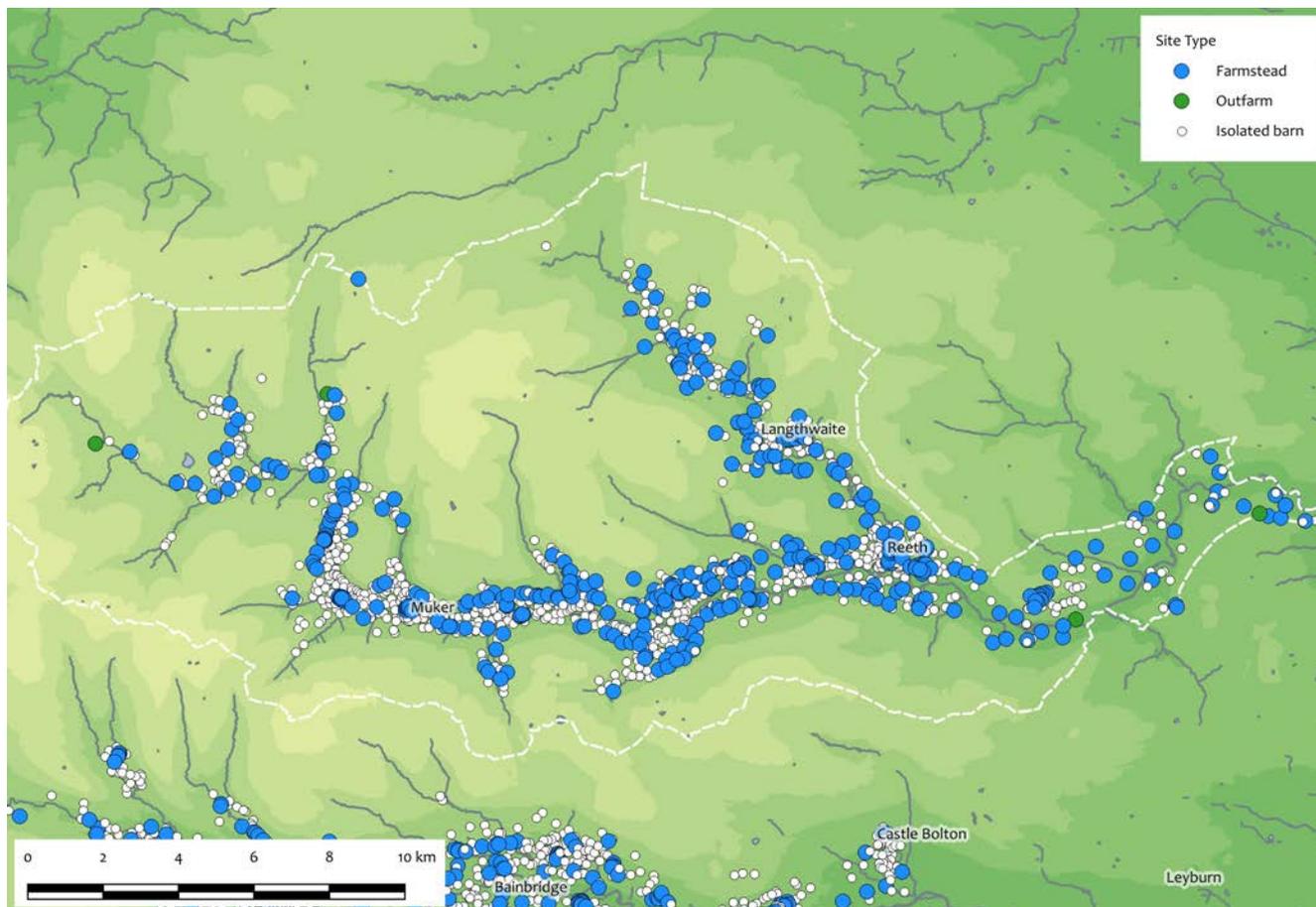


Figure Appendix 2.1 Overall distribution of mapped features in the Swaledale region

Figure Appendix 2.2 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Swaledale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

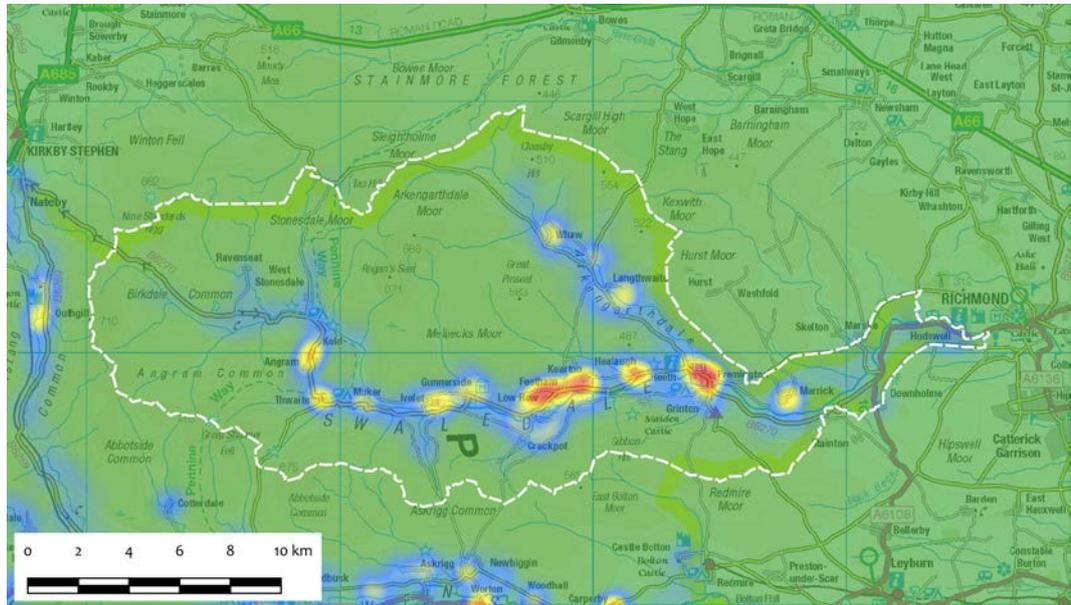
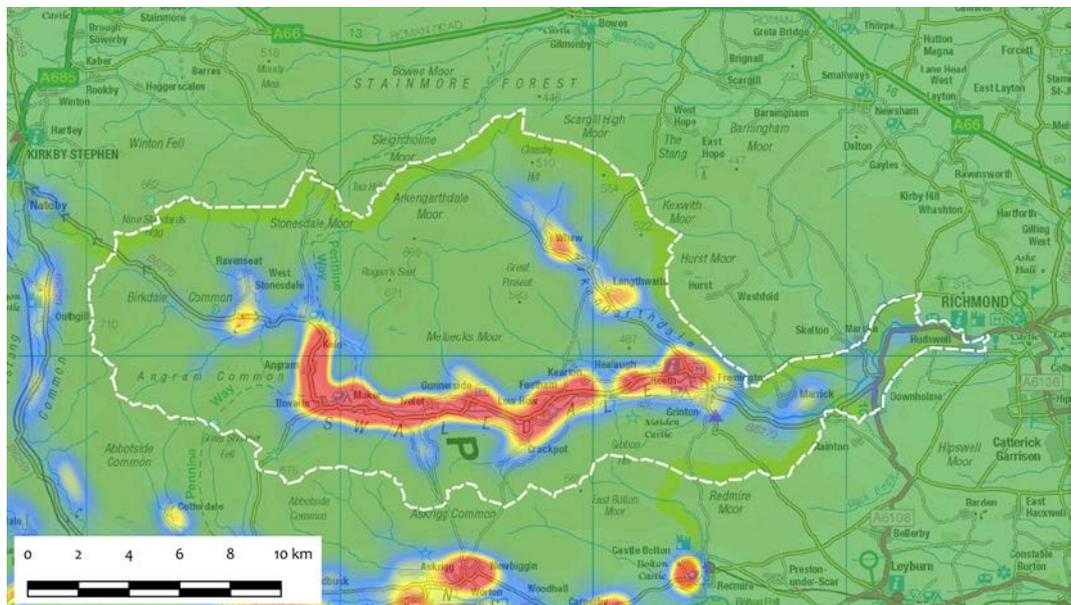


Figure Appendix 2.3 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Swaledale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



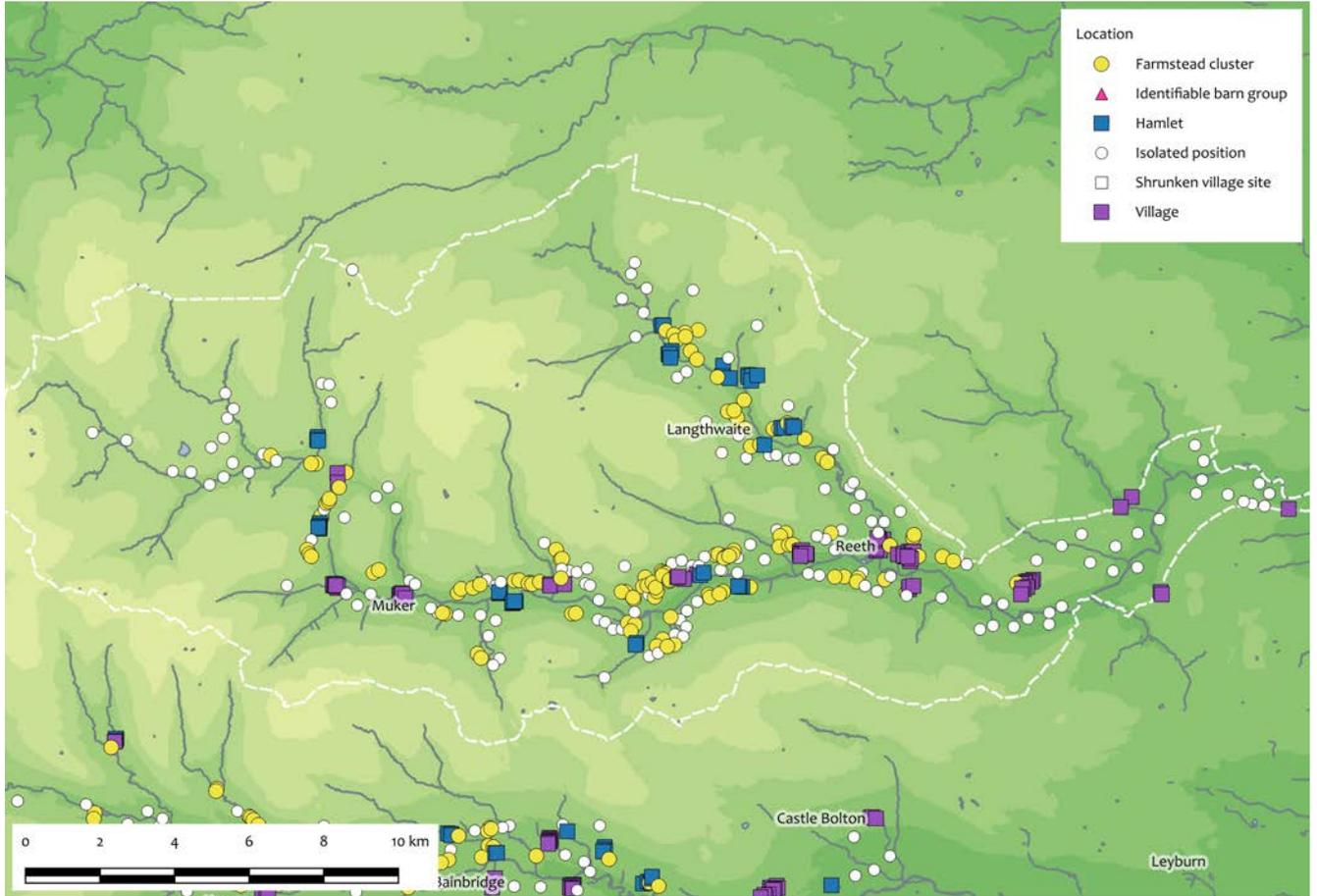


Figure Appendix 2.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Farmstead Cluster	124	31.39	31.89	-0.49
Hamlet	44	11.14	12.72	-1.58
Isolated	153	38.73	33.27	5.46
Village	74	18.73	22.09	-3.36
Total	395	100.00		

Table Appendix 2.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by location character

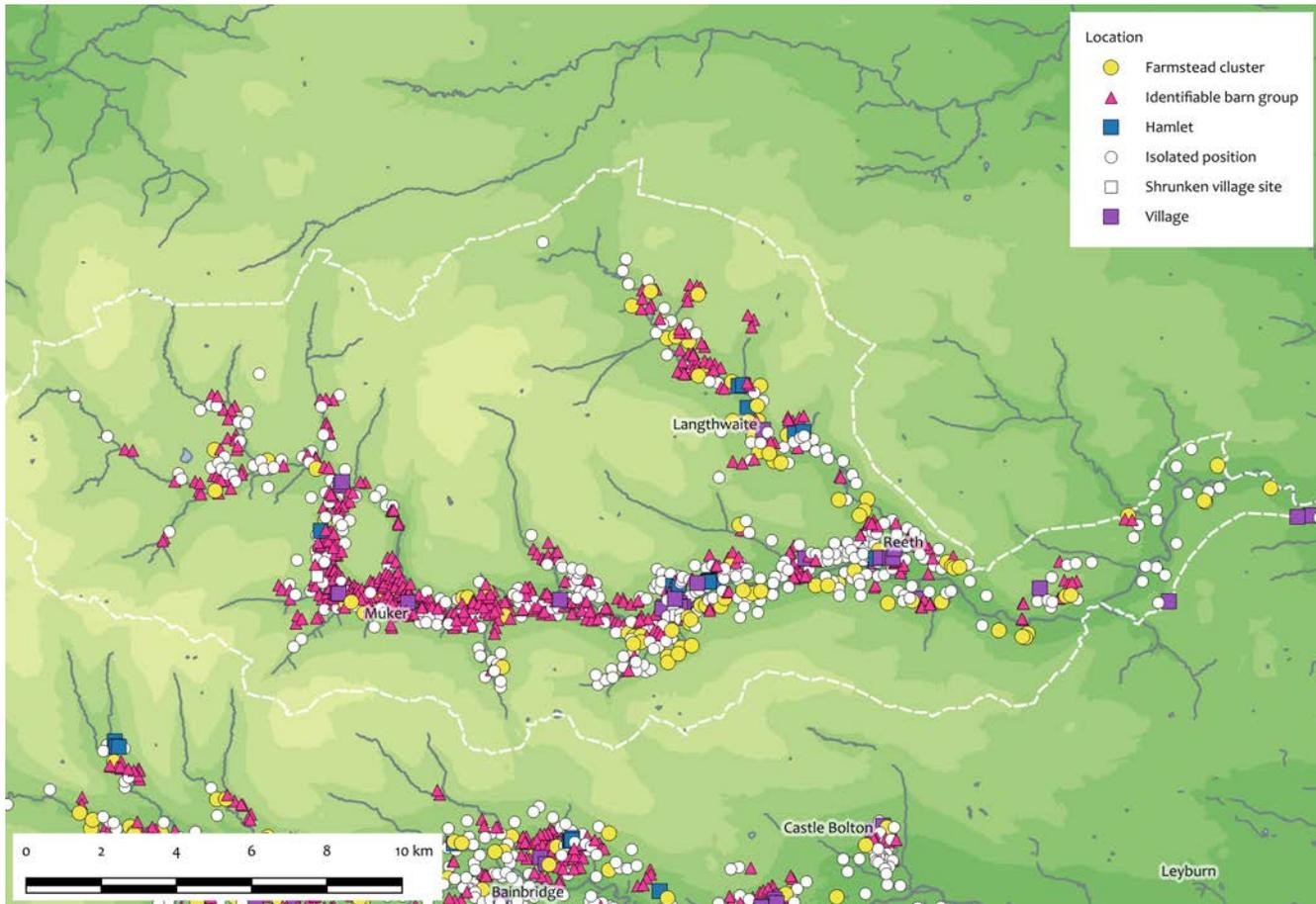


Figure Appendix 2.5 Distribution of field barns in the Swaledale region by location character

Table Appendix 2.2 Field barns in the Swaledale region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	512	50.39	35.64	14.76
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Farmstead Cluster	90	8.86	12.13	-3.28
Hamlet	15	1.48	1.57	-0.10
Isolated	370	36.42	47.09	-10.67
Shrunken Village Site	2	0.20	0.08	0.12
Village	27	2.66	3.47	-0.81
Total	1016	100.00		

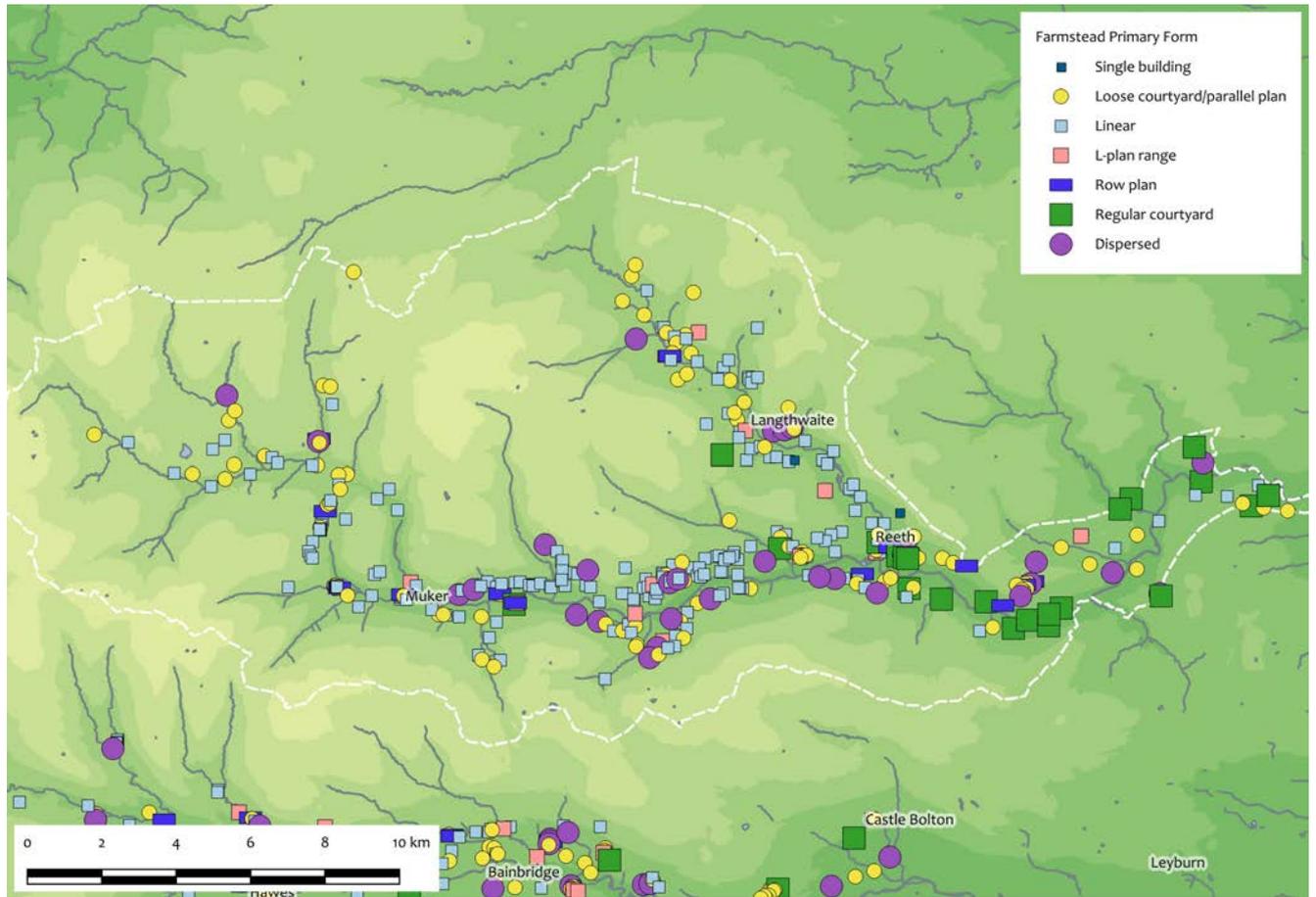


Figure Appendix 2.6 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	30	7.59	11.29	-3.70
L-plan range	15	3.80	5.26	-1.47
Linear	209	52.91	34.69	18.22
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	100	25.32	37.11	-11.79
Regular courtyard	24	6.08	6.53	-0.45
Row plan	14	3.54	4.88	-1.33
Single building	3	0.76	0.23	0.53
Total	395	100.00		

Table Appendix 2.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by primary form

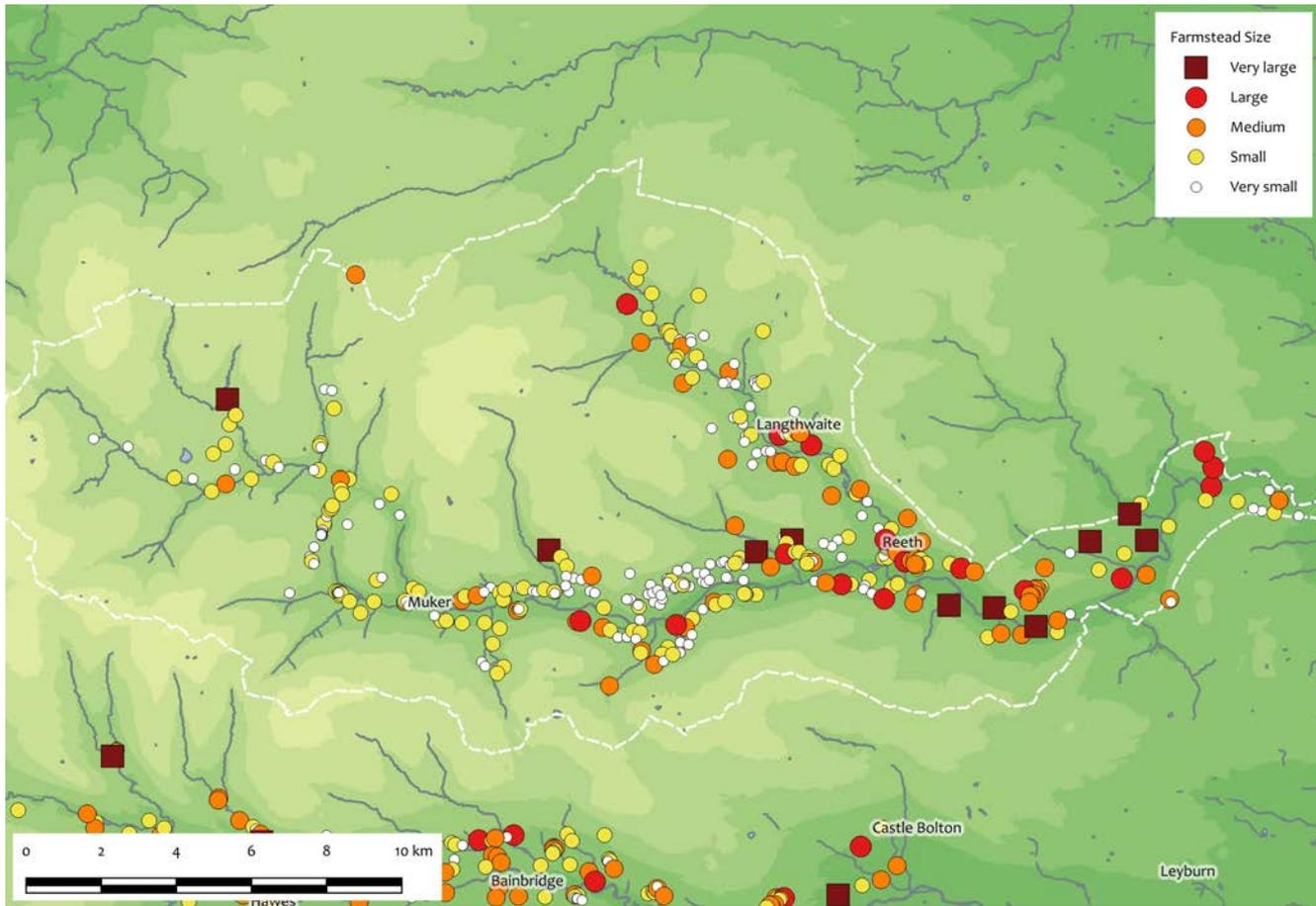


Figure Appendix 2.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by size

Table Appendix 2.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	181	45.82	19.48	26.35
Small	132	33.42	37.99	-4.58
Medium	54	13.67	28.35	-14.68
Large	17	4.30	10.72	-6.41
Very large	11	2.78	3.46	-0.67
Total	395	100.00		

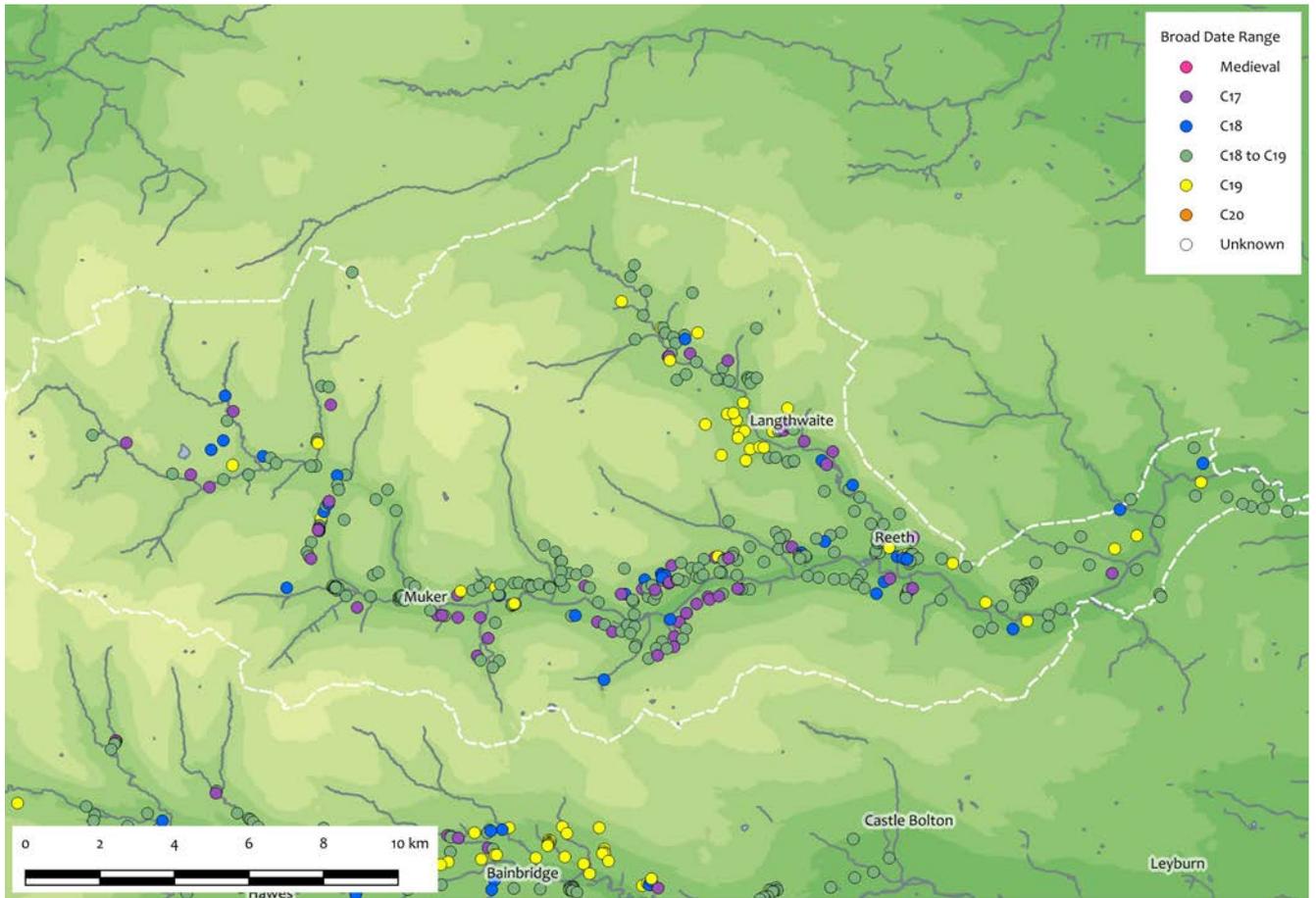


Figure Appendix 2.8 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
C17	58	14.68	13.91	0.78
C18	35	8.86	9.60	-0.74
C18 to C19	263	66.58	68.38	-1.80
C19	39	9.87	8.03	1.84
Total	395	100.00		

Table Appendix 2.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by broad date

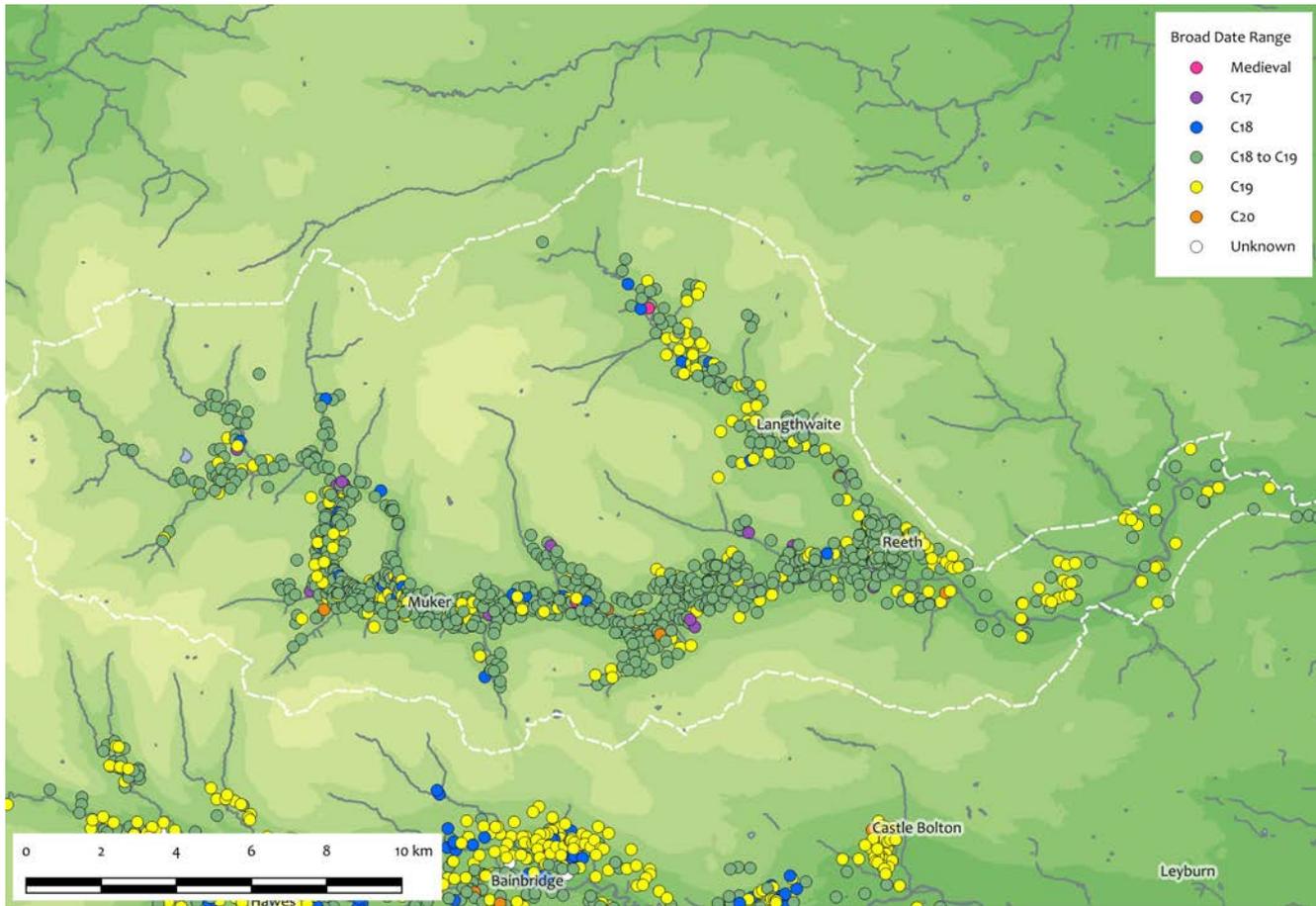


Figure Appendix 2.9 Distribution of field barns in the Swaledale region by broad date

Table Appendix 2.6 Field barns in the Swaledale region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	2	0.20	0.16	0.04
C17	14	1.38	1.19	0.19
C18	27	2.66	4.78	-2.12
C18 to C19	771	75.89	48.90	26.98
C19	195	19.19	44.27	-25.07
C20	7	0.69	0.42	0.27
Unknown	0	0.00	0.28	-0.28
Total	1016	100.00		

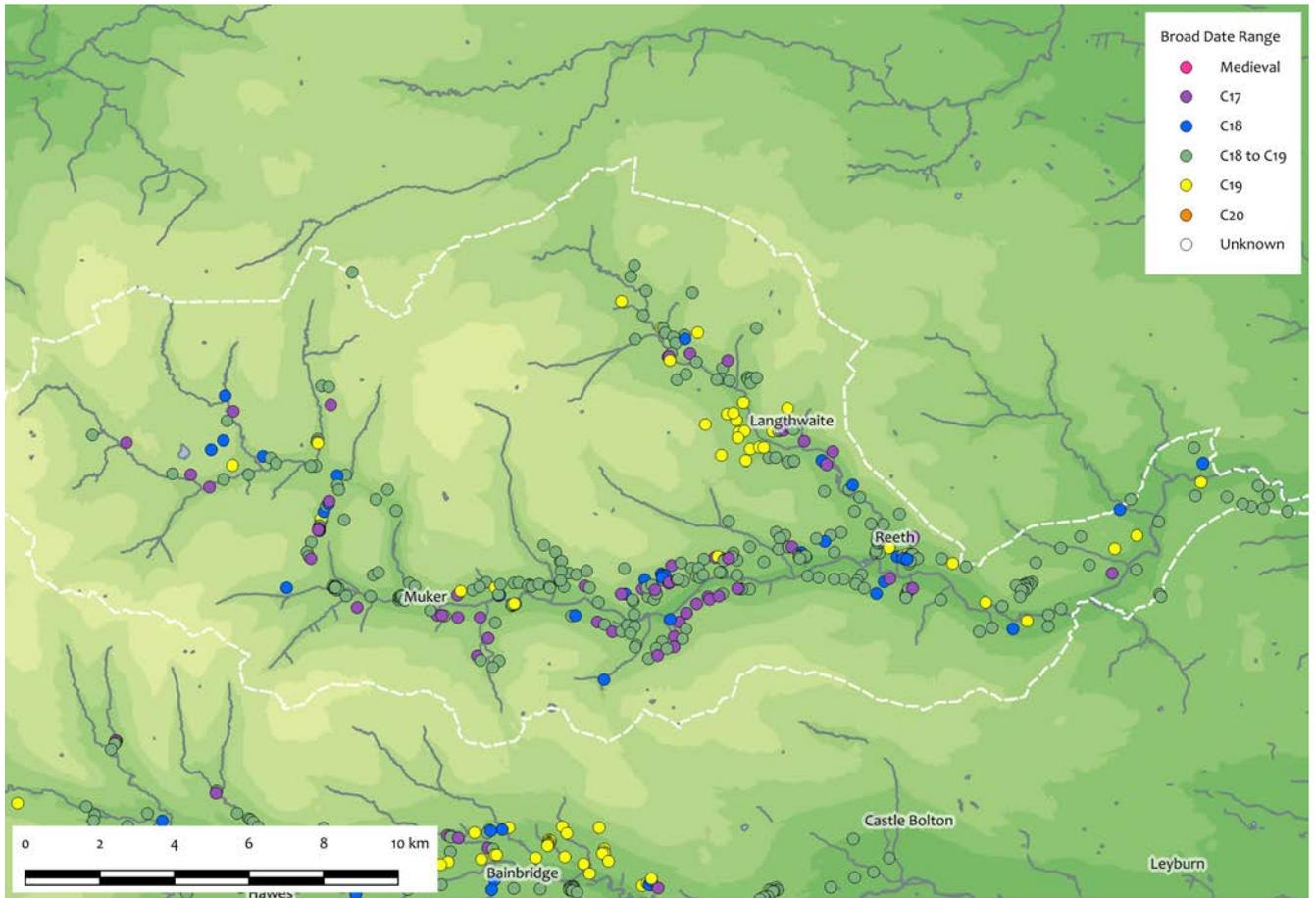


Figure Appendix 2.10 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by current condition and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	288	72.91	76.45	-3.54
Partial loss <50%	74	18.73	17.71	1.02
Substantial loss >50%	30	7.59	4.61	2.98
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	3	0.76	1.08	-0.32
Total	395	100.00		

Table Appendix 2.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Swaledale region by level of survival through the 20th century

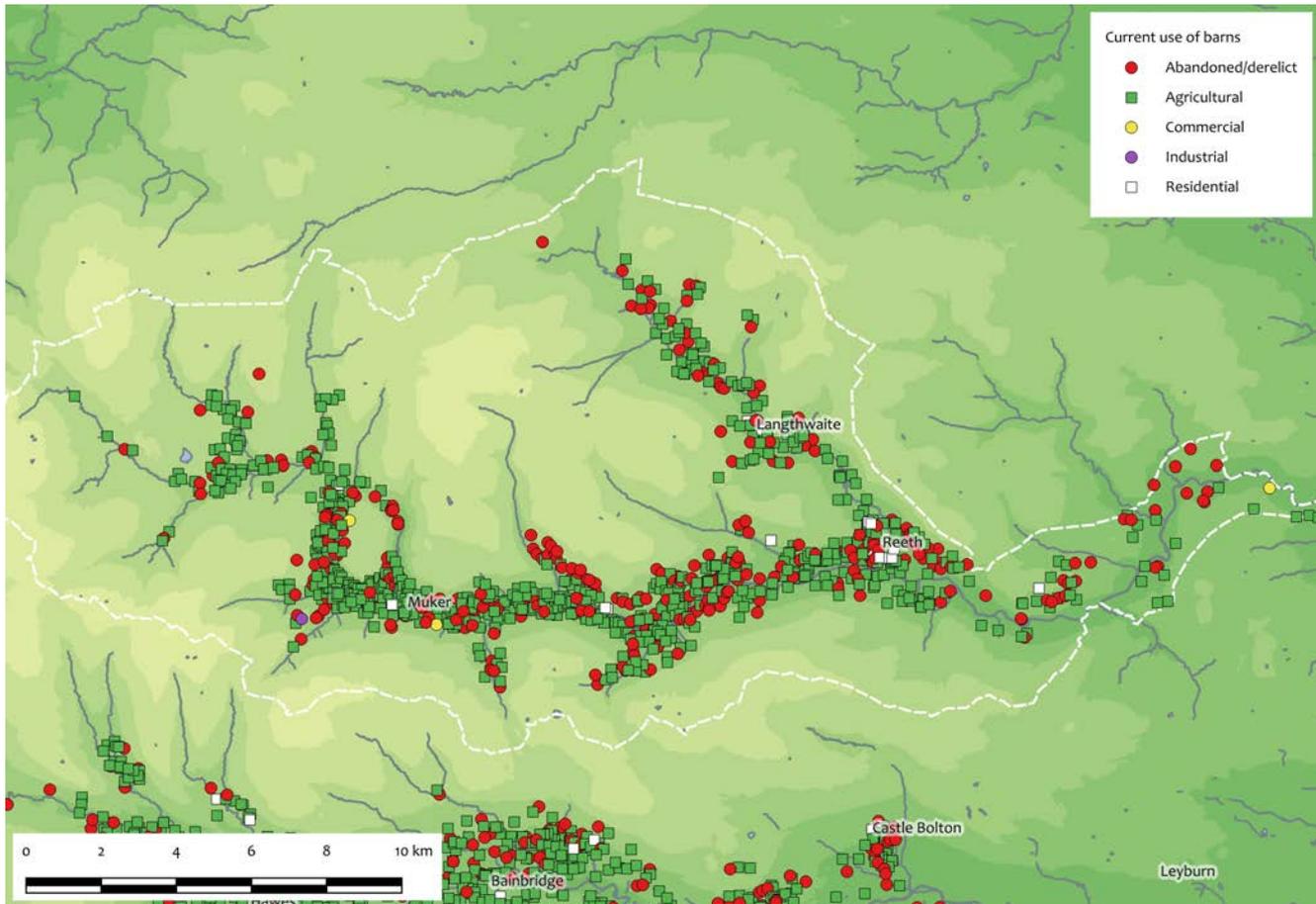


Figure Appendix 2.11 Distribution of field barns in the Swaledale region by current use

Table Appendix 2.8 Presence of additional modern structures on farmsteads in the Swaledale region

	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Total	393			
No Additional Structures	236	60.05	45.29	14.76
Structures on site	29	7.38	5.81	1.57
Structures adjacent/nearby	156	39.69	53.21	-13.52
Large-scale	58	14.76	25.80	-11.04

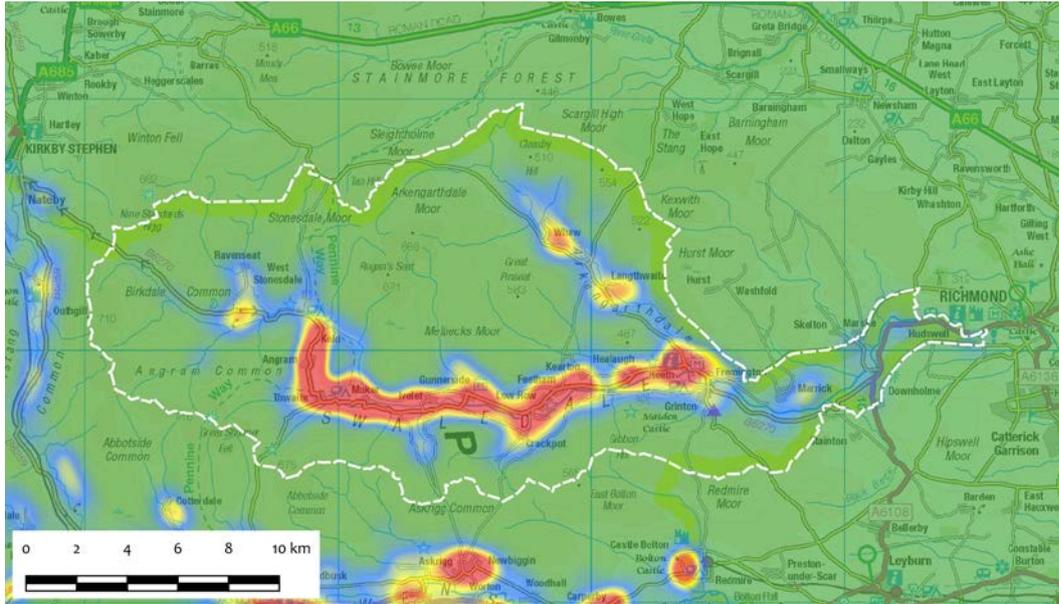
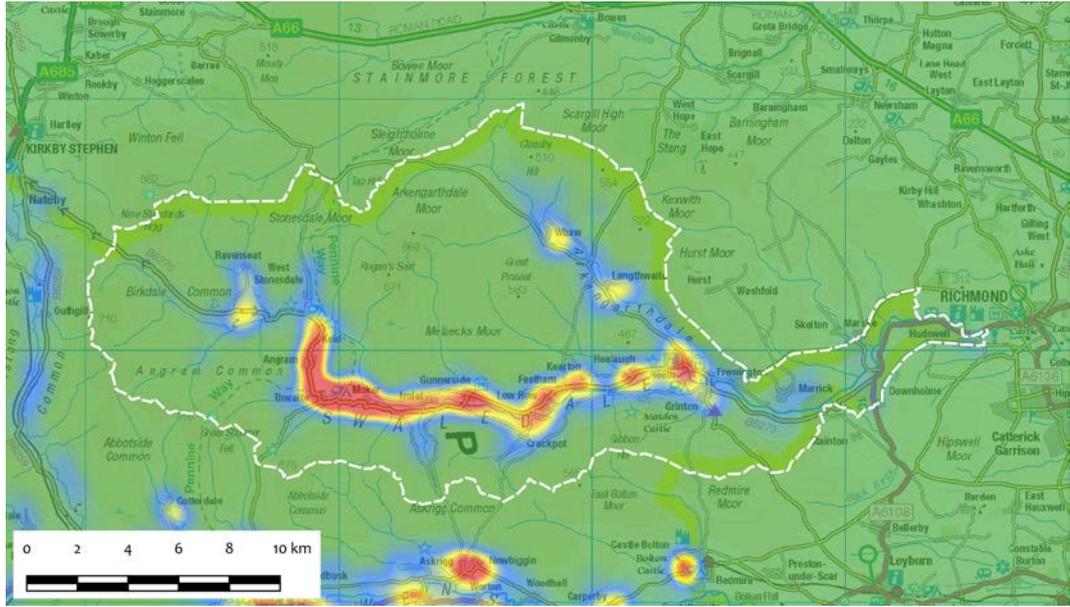


Figure Appendix 2.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the Swaledale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	303	29.82	33.60	-3.78
Agricultural	690	67.91	62.99	4.92
Commercial	4	0.39	0.50	-0.11
Industrial	1	0.10	0.08	0.02
Residential	18	1.77	2.82	-1.05
Total	1016	100.00		

Table Appendix 2.9 Field barns in the Swaledale region by current use



APPENDIX 3. WENSLEYDALE REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

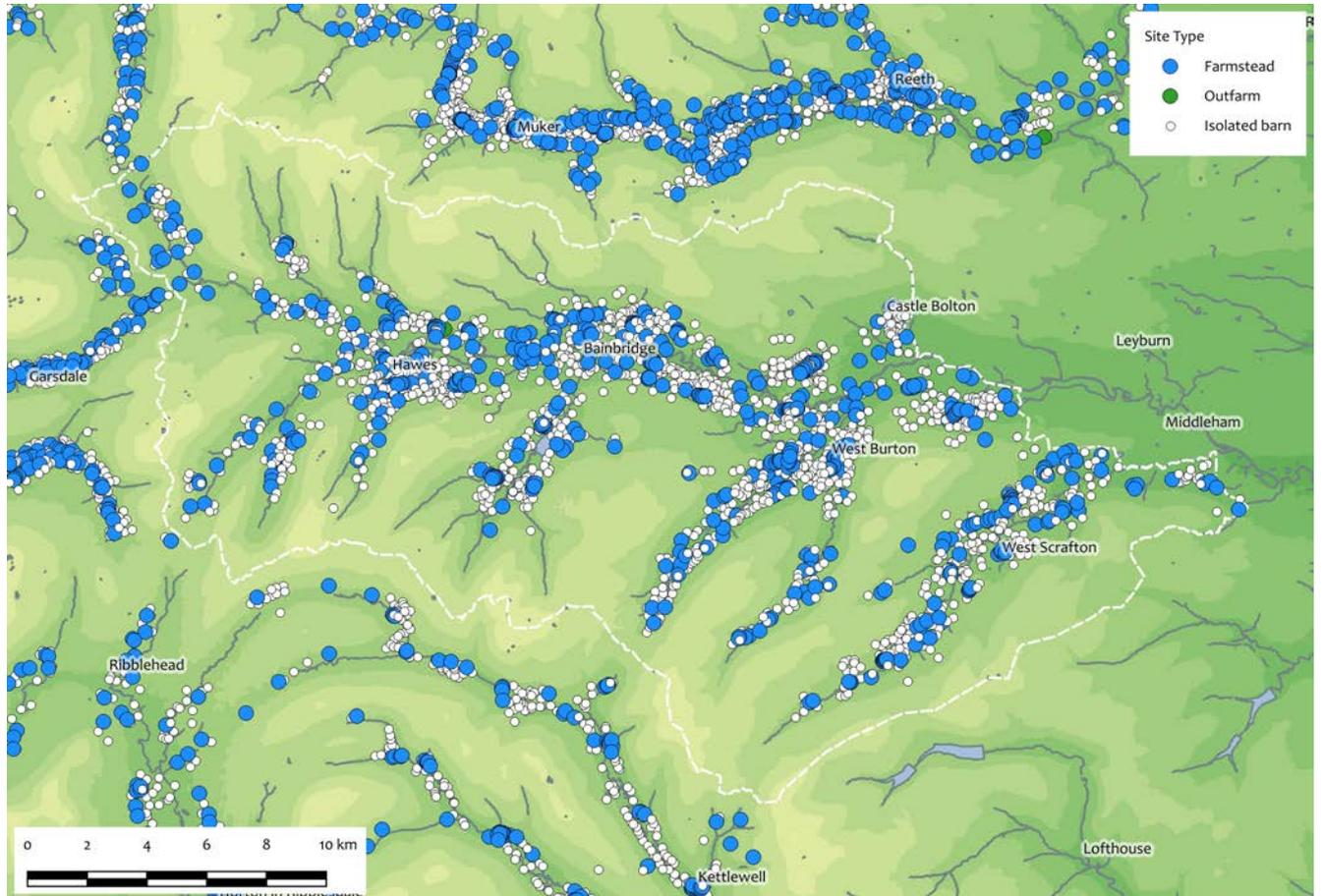


Figure Appendix 3.1
Overall distribution of mapped features in the Wensleydale region

Figure Appendix 3.2 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Wensleydale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

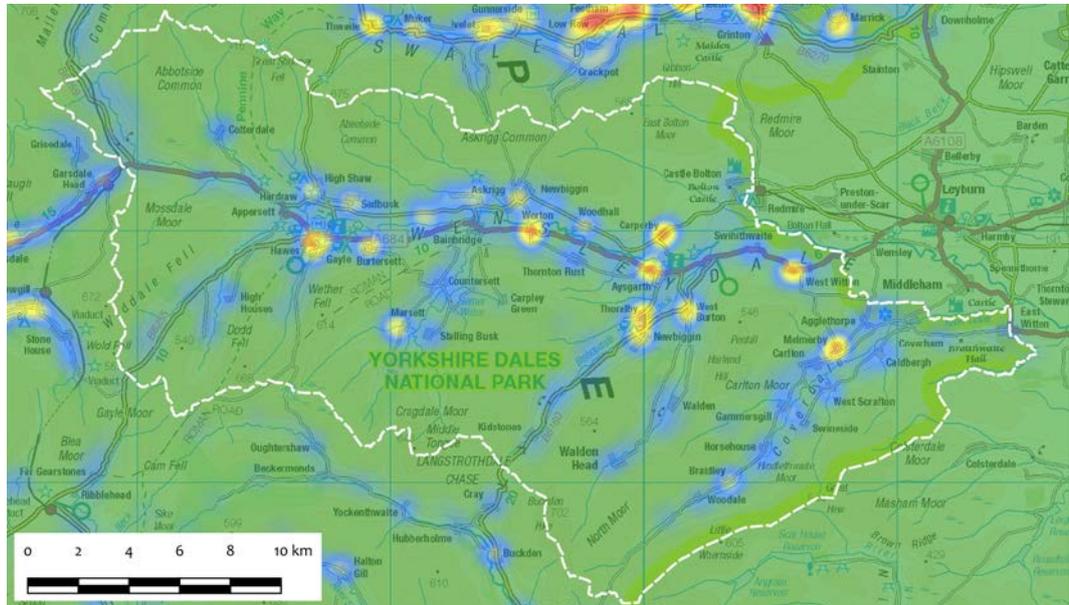
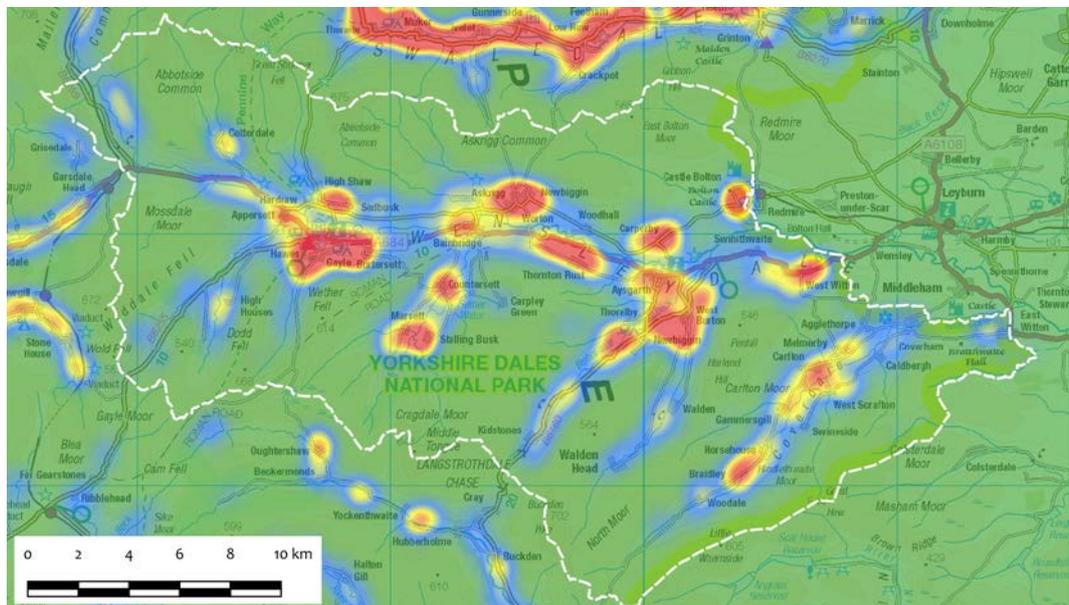


Figure Appendix 3.3 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Wensleydale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



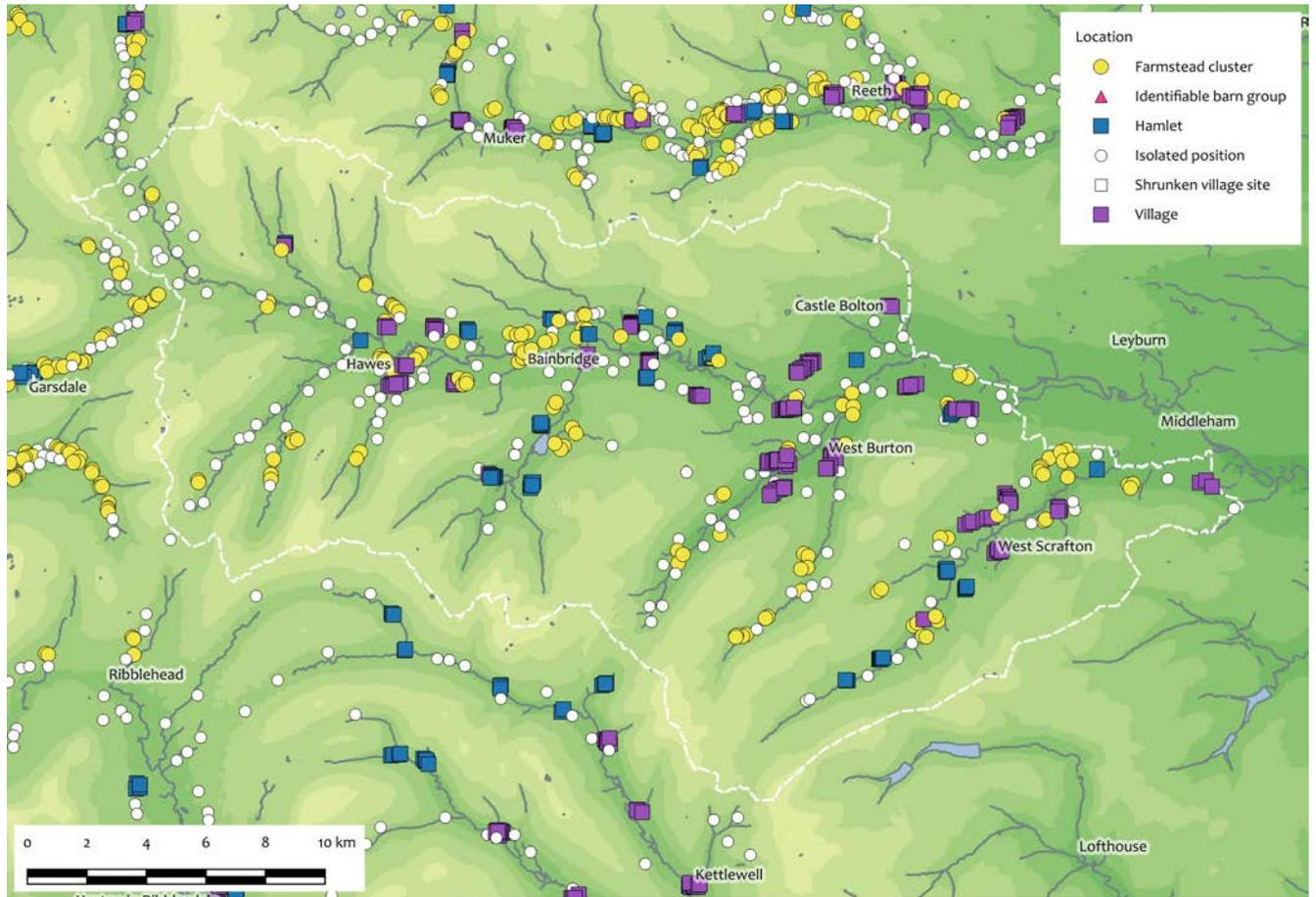


Figure Appendix 3.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Farmstead Cluster	123	25.31	31.89	-6.58
Hamlet	67	13.79	12.72	1.07
Isolated	143	29.42	33.27	-3.85
Village	153	31.48	22.09	9.39
Total	486	100.00		

Table Appendix 3.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by location character

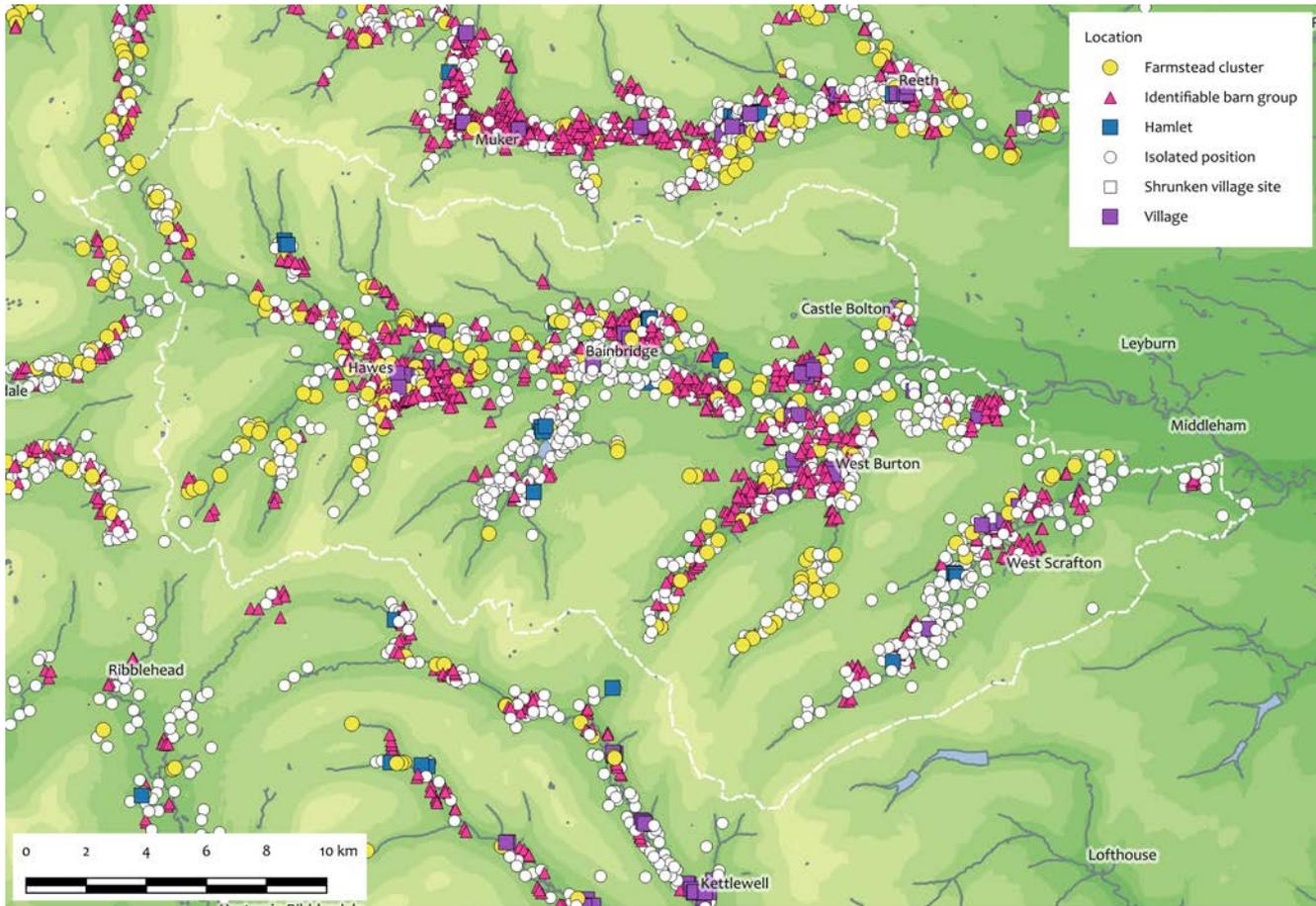


Figure Appendix 3.5
Distribution of field barns
in the Wensleydale region
by location character

Table Appendix 3.2 Field
barns in the Wensley-
dale region by location
character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	662	40.42	35.64	4.78
Estate Home Farm	1	0.06	0.02	0.04
Farmstead Cluster	175	10.68	12.13	-1.45
Hamlet	19	1.16	1.57	-0.41
Isolated	745	45.48	47.09	-1.60
Shrunken Village Site	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Village	36	2.20	3.47	-1.27
Total	1638	100.00		

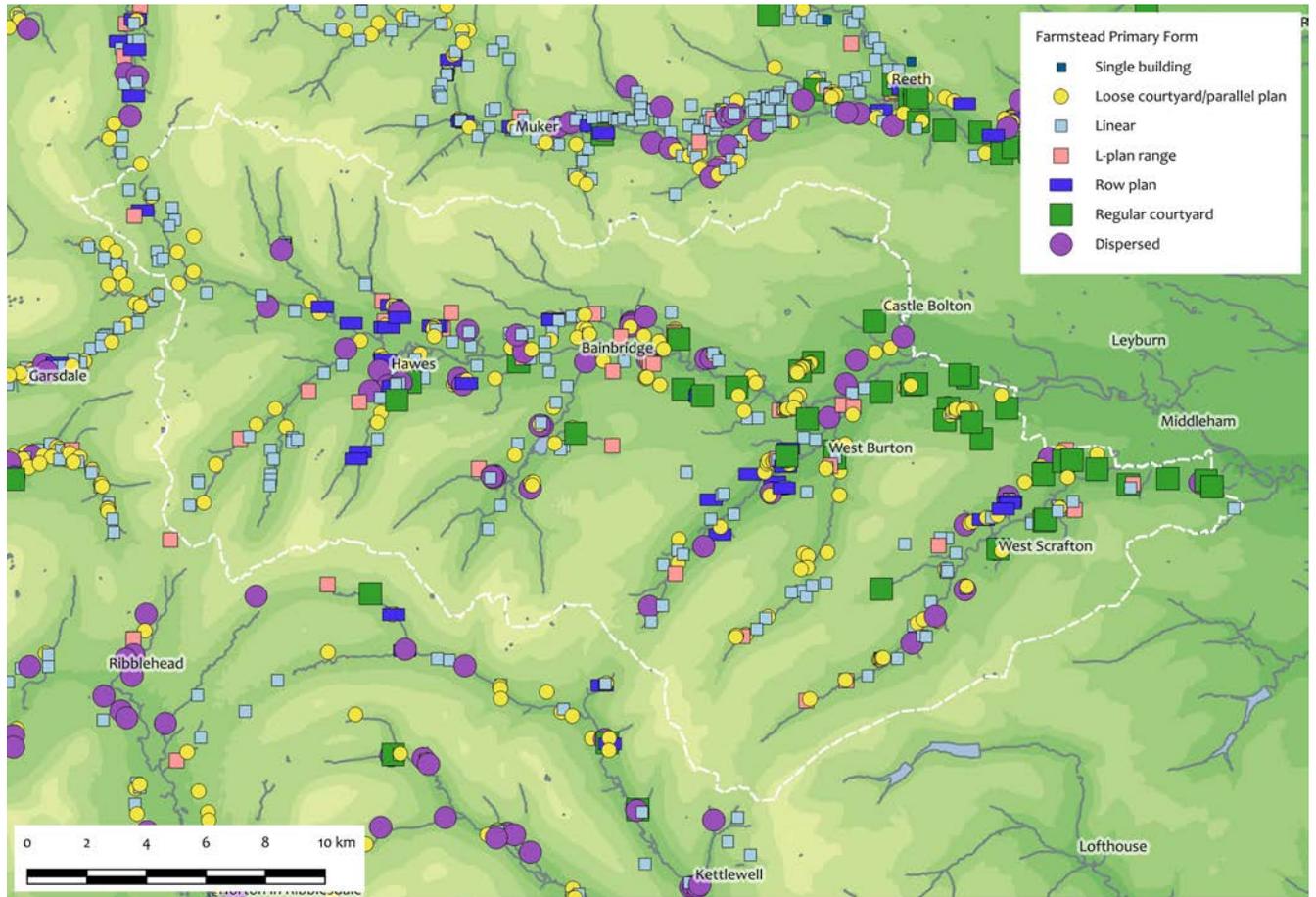


Figure Appendix 3.6 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	41	8.44	11.29	-2.86
L-plan range	33	6.79	5.26	1.53
Linear	171	35.19	34.69	0.49
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	172	35.39	37.11	-1.72
Regular courtyard	37	7.61	6.53	1.08
Row plan	32	6.58	4.88	1.71
Single building	0	0.00	0.23	-0.23
Total	486	100.00		

Table Appendix 3.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by primary form

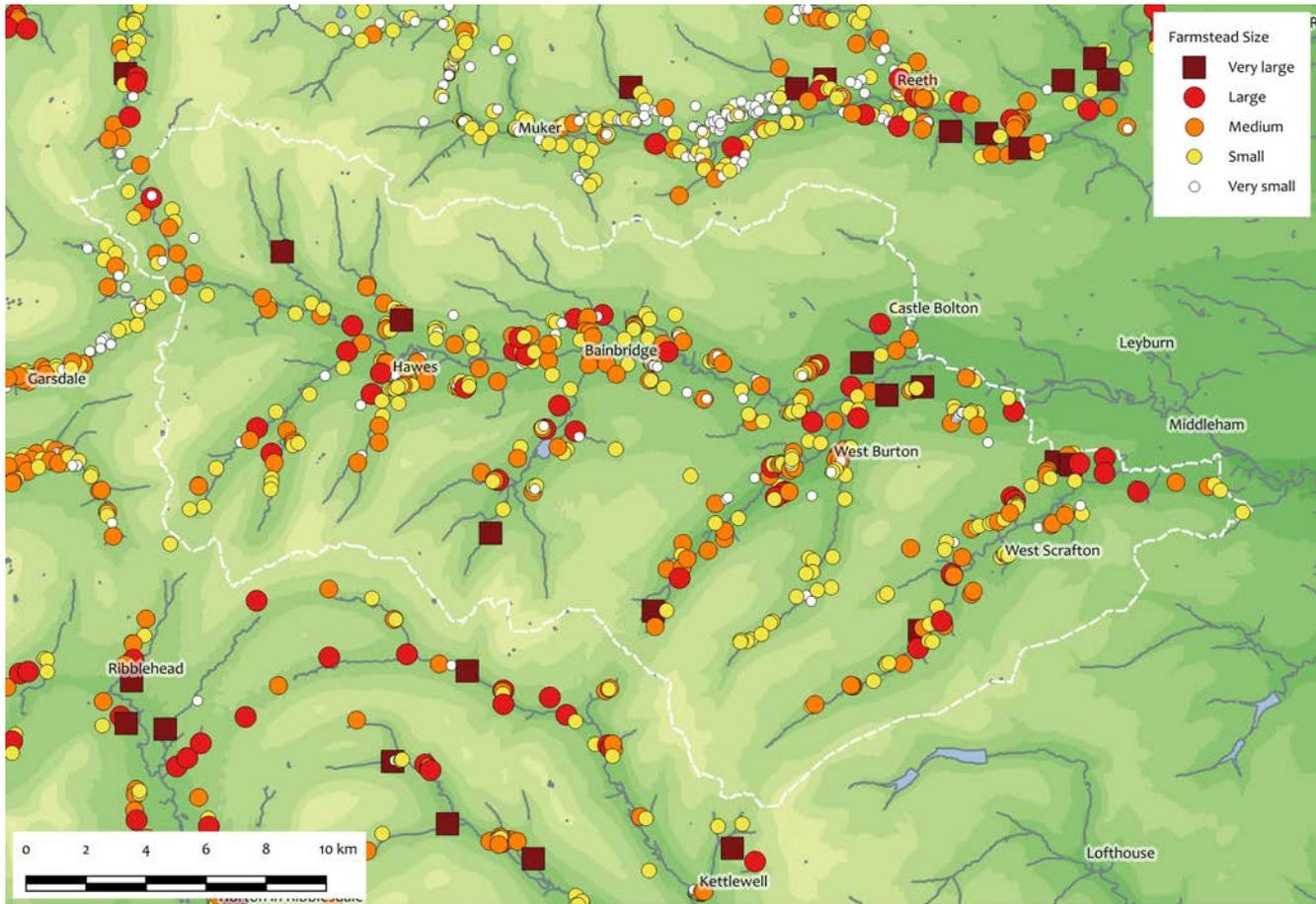


Figure Appendix 3.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by size

Table Appendix 3.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	91	18.72	19.48	-0.75
Small	220	45.27	37.99	7.27
Medium	125	25.72	28.35	-2.63
Large	40	8.23	10.72	-2.49
Very large	10	2.06	3.46	-1.40
Total	486	100.00		

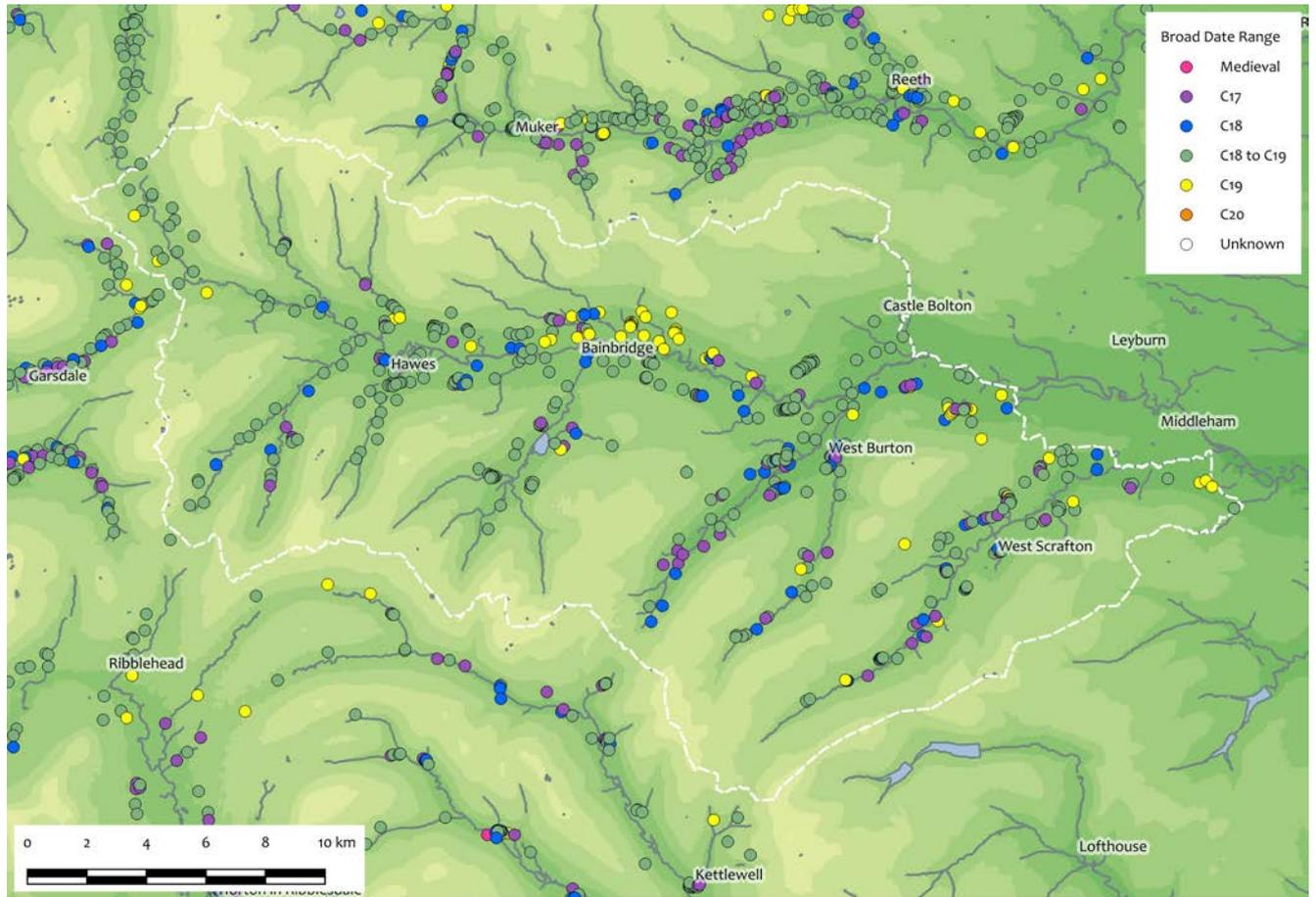


Figure Appendix 3.8 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
C17	65	13.37	13.91	-0.53
C18	54	11.11	9.60	1.51
C18 to C19	305	62.76	68.38	-5.63
C19	62	12.76	8.03	4.73
Total	486	100.00		

Table Appendix 3.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by broad date

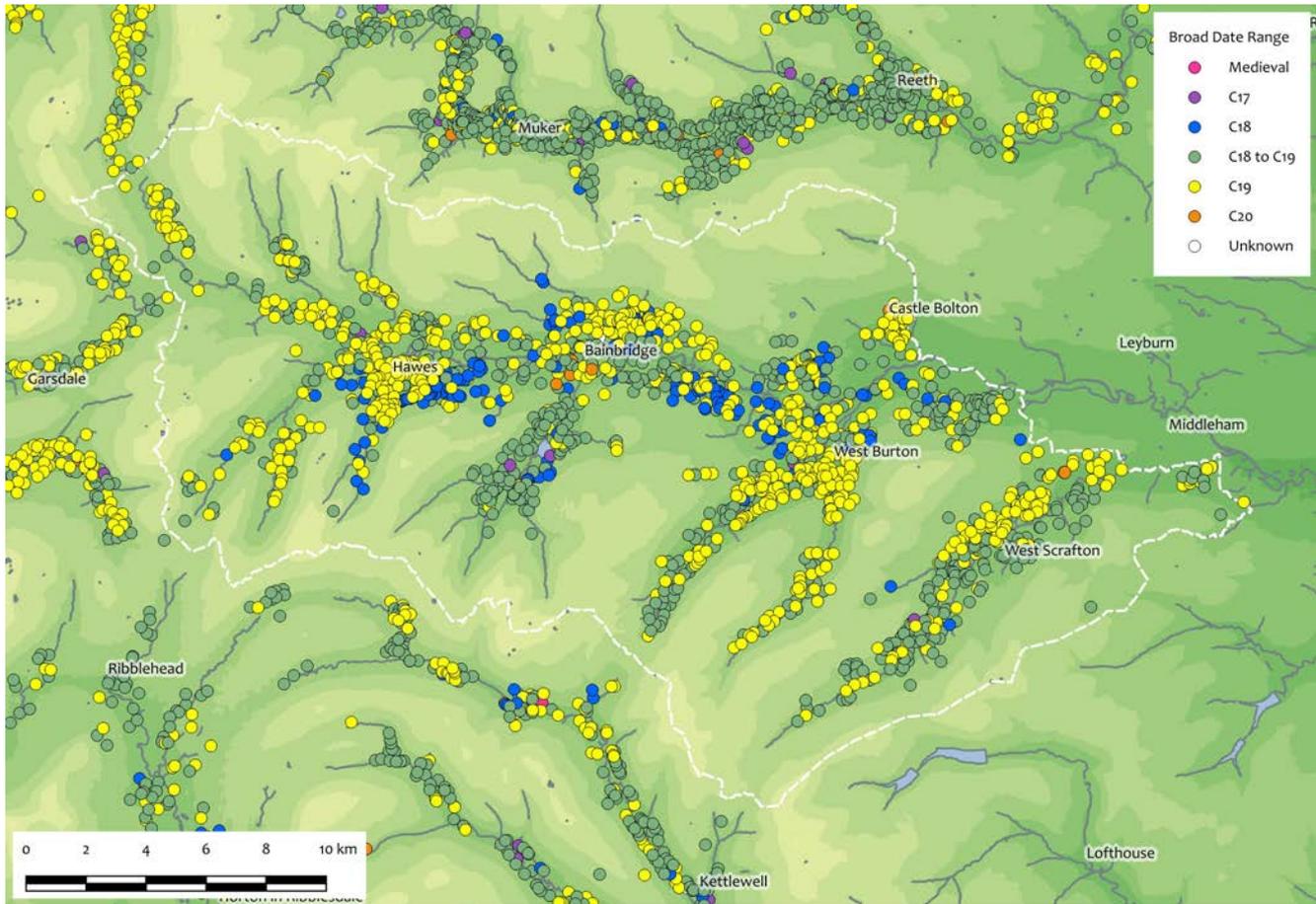


Figure Appendix 3.9
Distribution of field barns
in the Wensleydale region
by broad date

Table Appendix 3.6 Field
barns in the Wensleydale
region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	1	0.06	0.16	-0.10
C17	6	0.37	1.19	-0.82
C18	158	9.65	4.78	4.87
C18 to C19	703	42.92	48.90	-5.98
C19	759	46.34	44.27	2.07
C20	7	0.43	0.42	0.00
Unknown	4	0.24	0.28	-0.04
Total	1638	100.00		

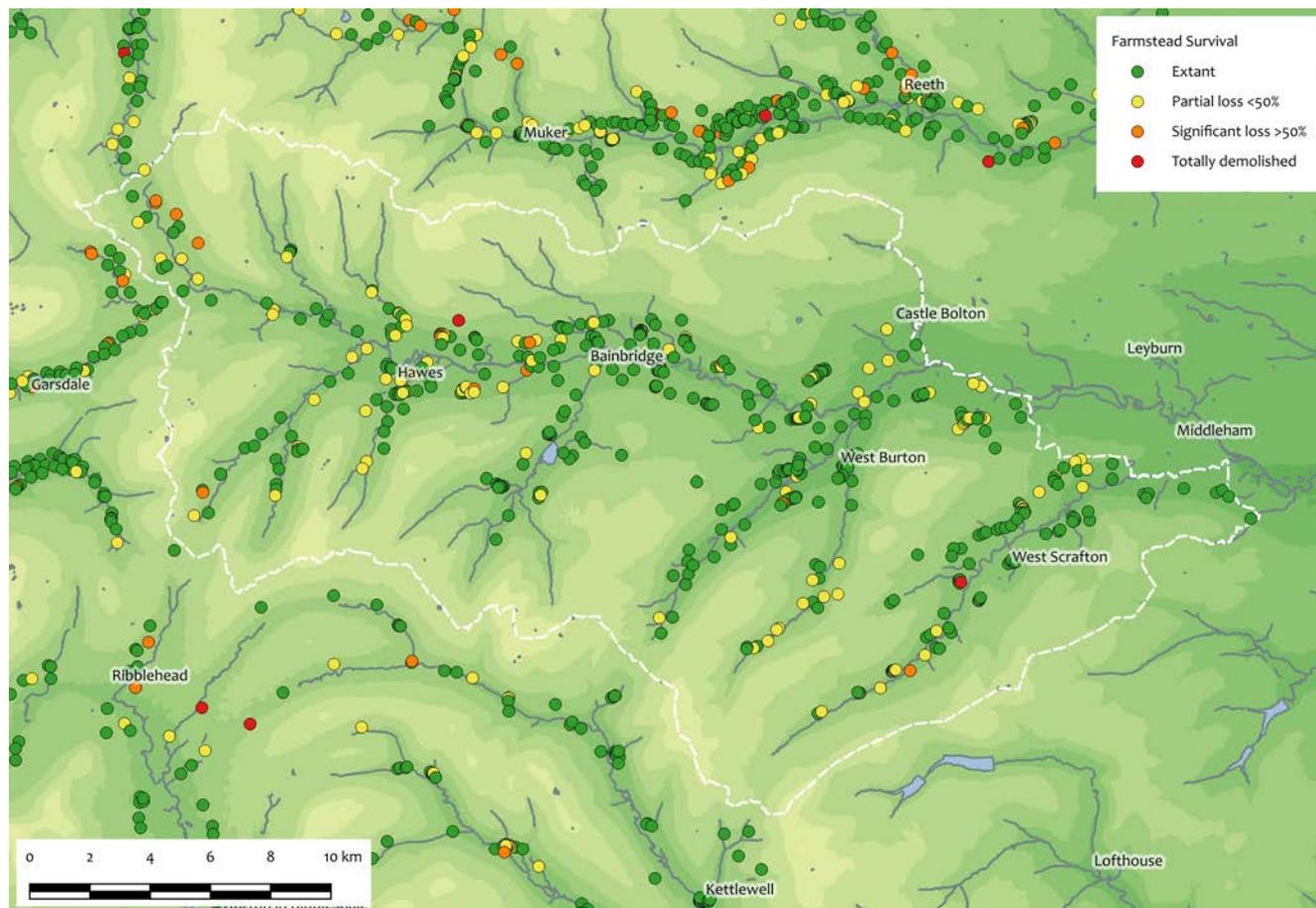


Figure Appendix 3.10
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by current condition and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	364	74.90	76.45	-1.55
Partial loss <50%	107	22.02	17.71	4.31
Substantial loss >50%	13	2.67	4.61	-1.94
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	2	0.41	1.08	-0.67
Total	486	100.00		

Table Appendix 3.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wensleydale region by level of survival through the 20th century

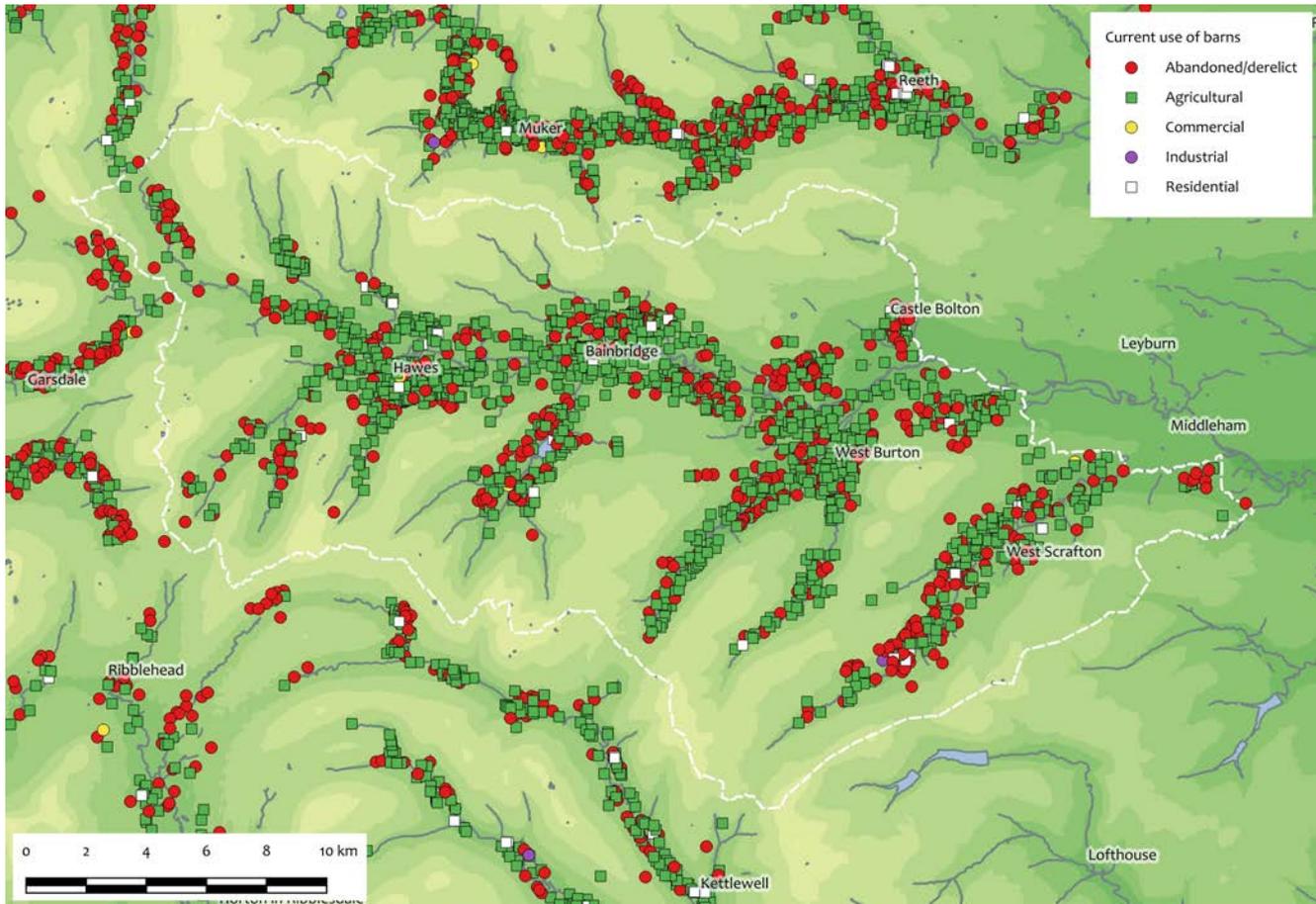


Figure Appendix 3.11
Distribution of field barns
in the Wensleydale region
by current use

Table Appendix 3.8 Pres-
ence of additional
modern structures on
farmsteads in the Wens-
leydale region

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	364	74.90	76.45	-1.55
Partial loss <50%	107	22.02	17.71	4.31
Substantial loss >50%	13	2.67	4.61	-1.94
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	2	0.41	1.08	-0.67
Total	486	100.00		

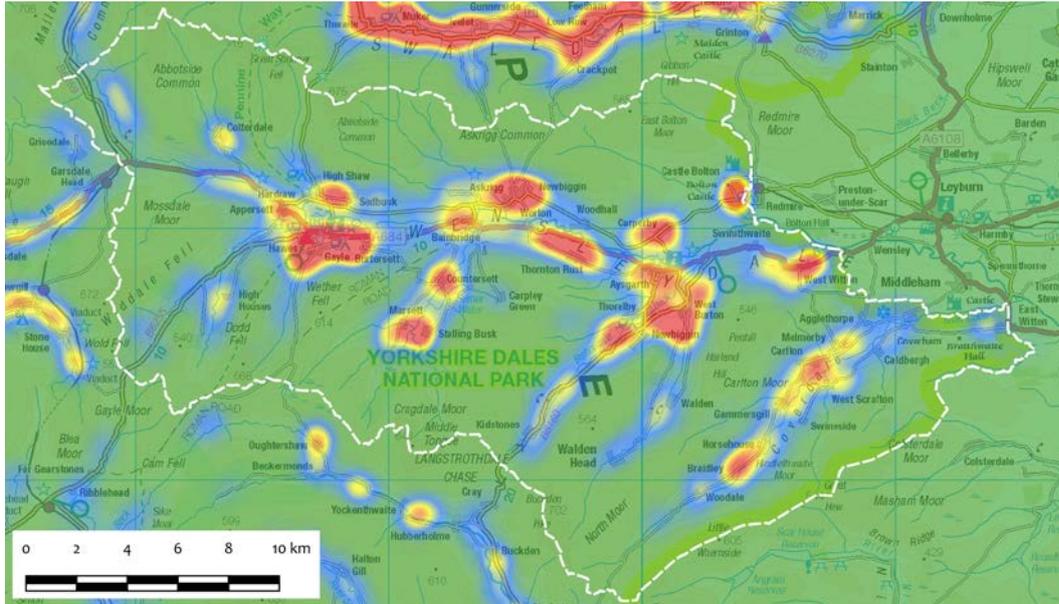
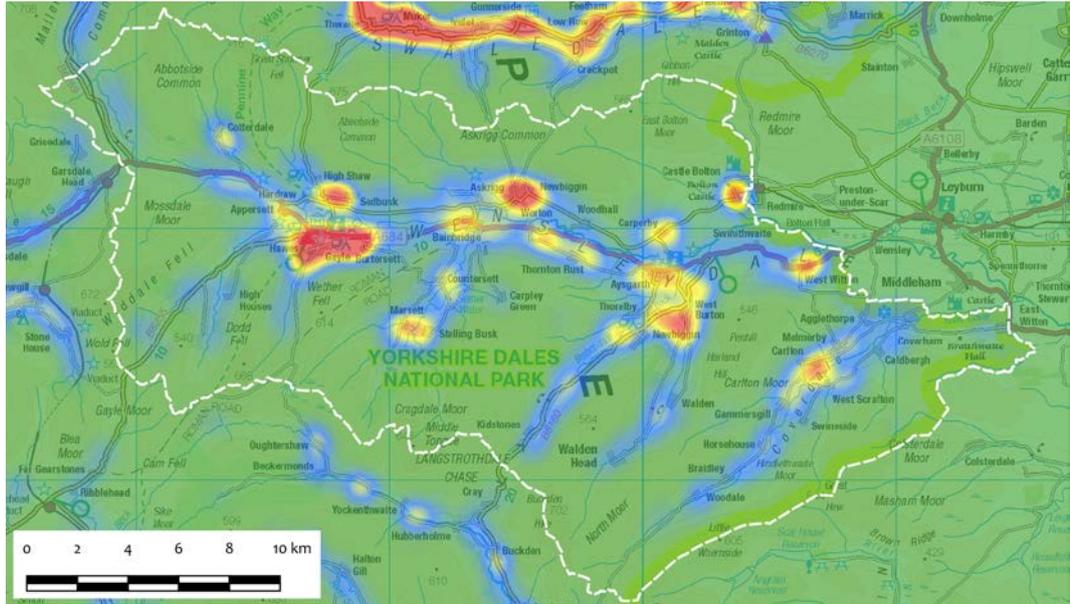


Figure Appendix 3.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the Wensleydale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS Openda and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	512	31.26	33.60	-2.34
Agricultural	1095	66.85	62.99	3.86
Commercial	4	0.24	0.50	-0.26
Industrial	1	0.06	0.08	-0.02
Residential	26	1.59	2.82	-1.23
Total	1638	100.00		

Table Appendix 3.9 Field barns in the Wensleydale region by current use



APPENDIX 4. WHARFEDALE REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

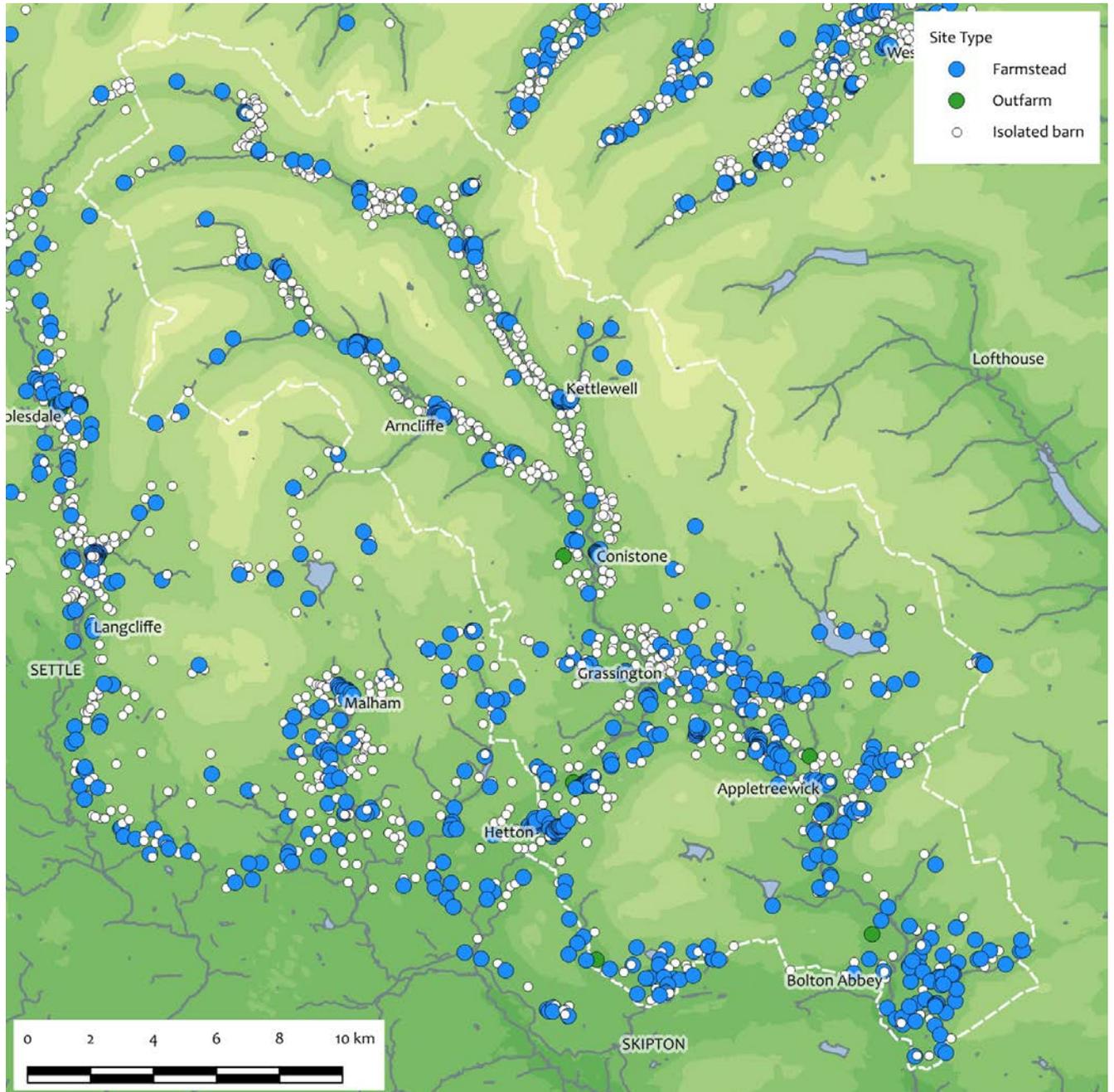


Figure Appendix 4.1
Overall distribution of
mapped features in the
Wharfedale region

Figure Appendix 4.2 (left) Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Wharfedale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

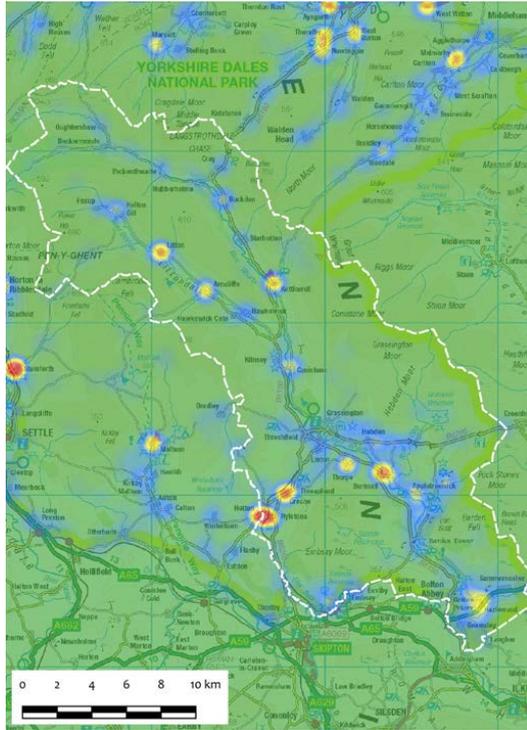
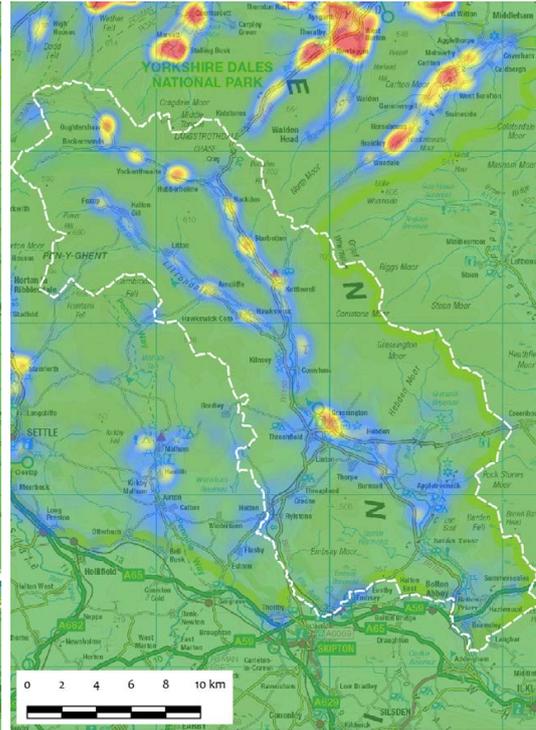


Figure Appendix 4.3 (right) Heat map distribution of field barns within the Wharfedale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



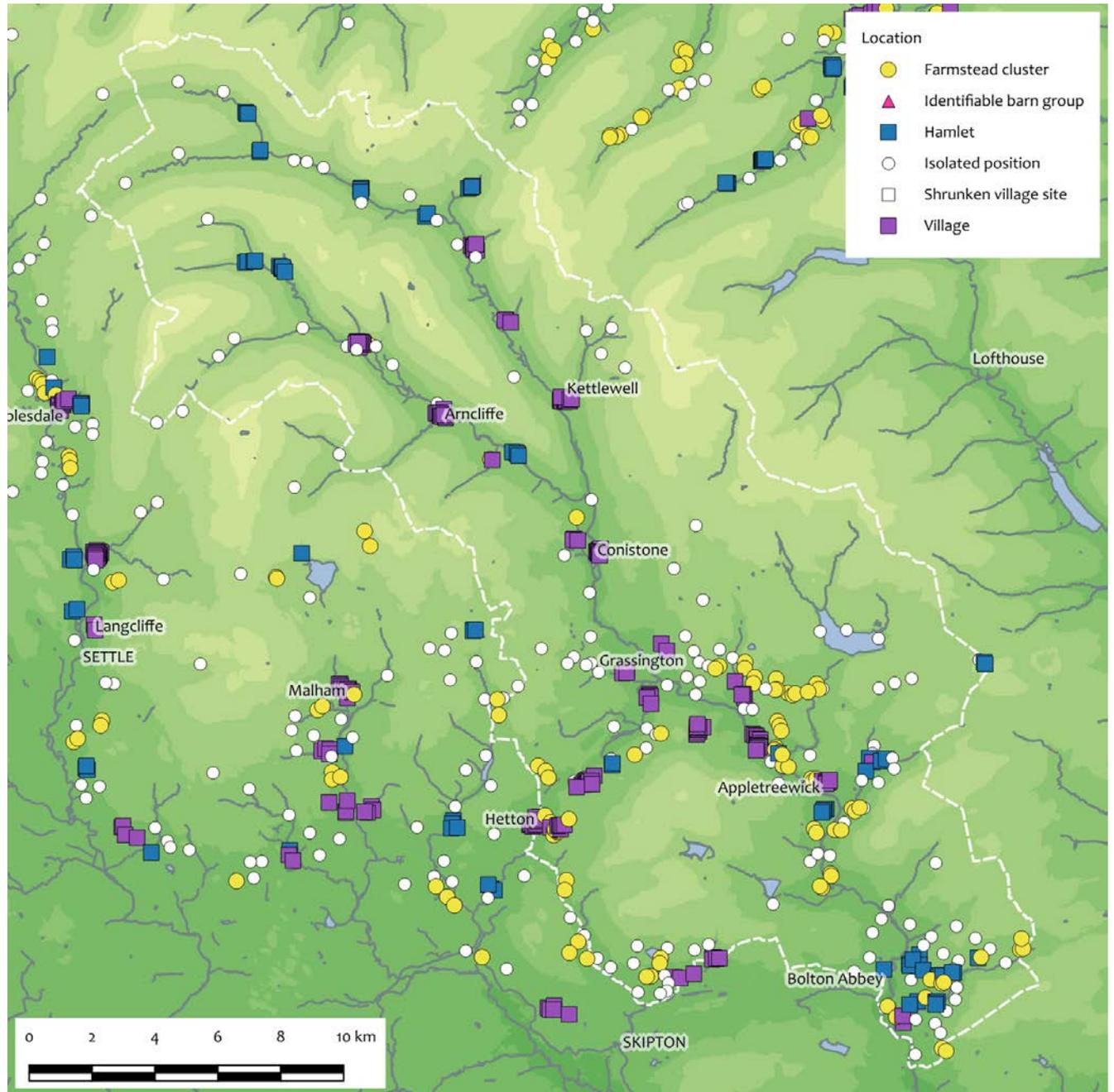


Figure Appendix 4.4
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Farmstead Cluster	75	19.53	31.89	-12.36
Hamlet	63	16.41	12.72	3.69
Isolated	119	30.99	33.27	-2.28
Village	127	33.07	22.09	10.98
Total	384	100.00		

Table Appendix 4.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by location character

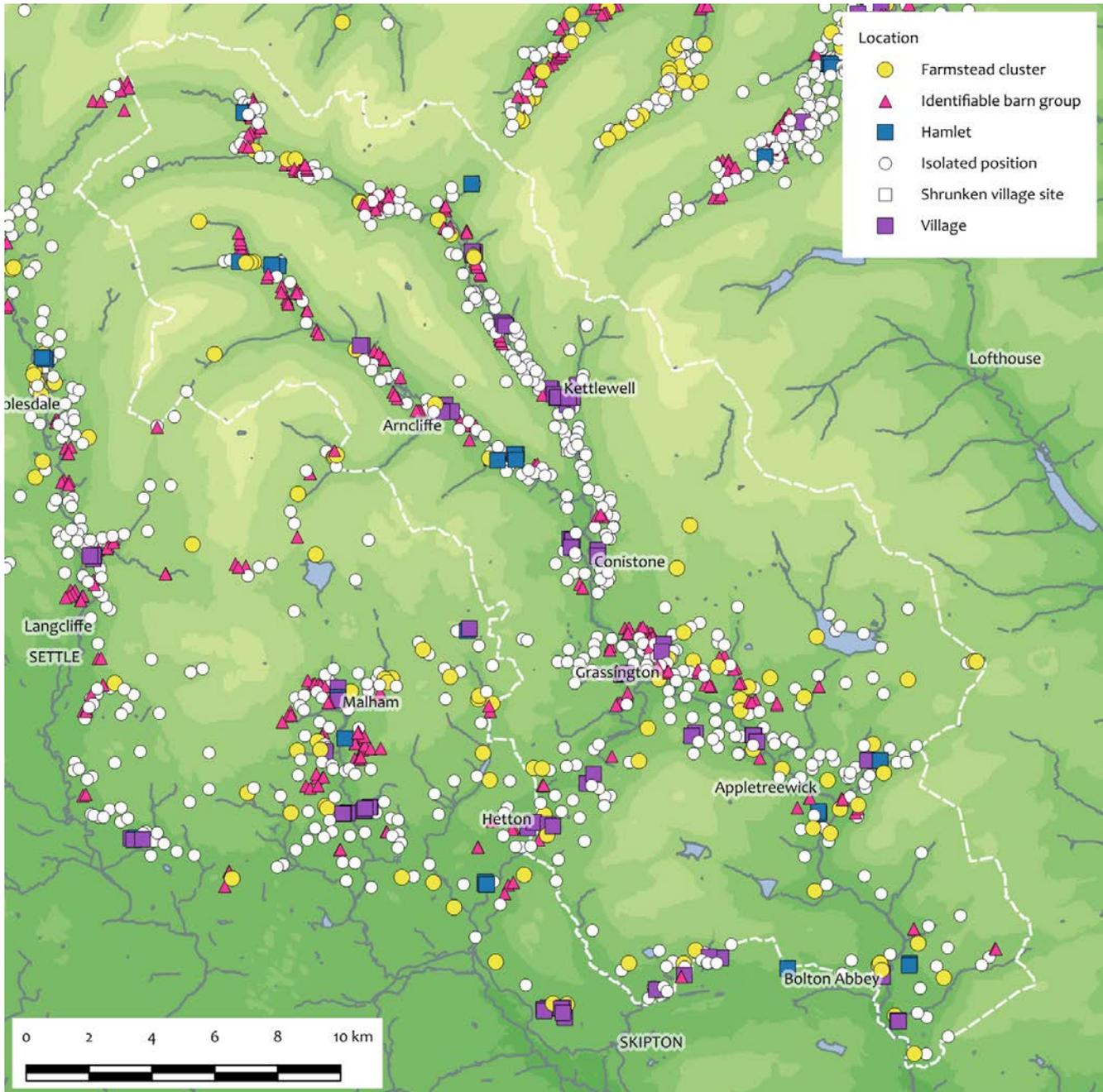


Figure Appendix 4.5
Distribution of field barns
in the Wharfedale region
by location character

Table Appendix 4.2 Field
barns in the Wharfedale
region by location
character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	178	26.41	35.64	-9.23
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Farmstead Cluster	61	9.05	12.13	-3.08
Hamlet	16	2.37	1.57	0.80
Isolated	356	52.82	47.09	5.73
Shrunken Village Site	1	0.15	0.08	0.07
Village	62	9.20	3.47	5.73
Total	674	100.00		

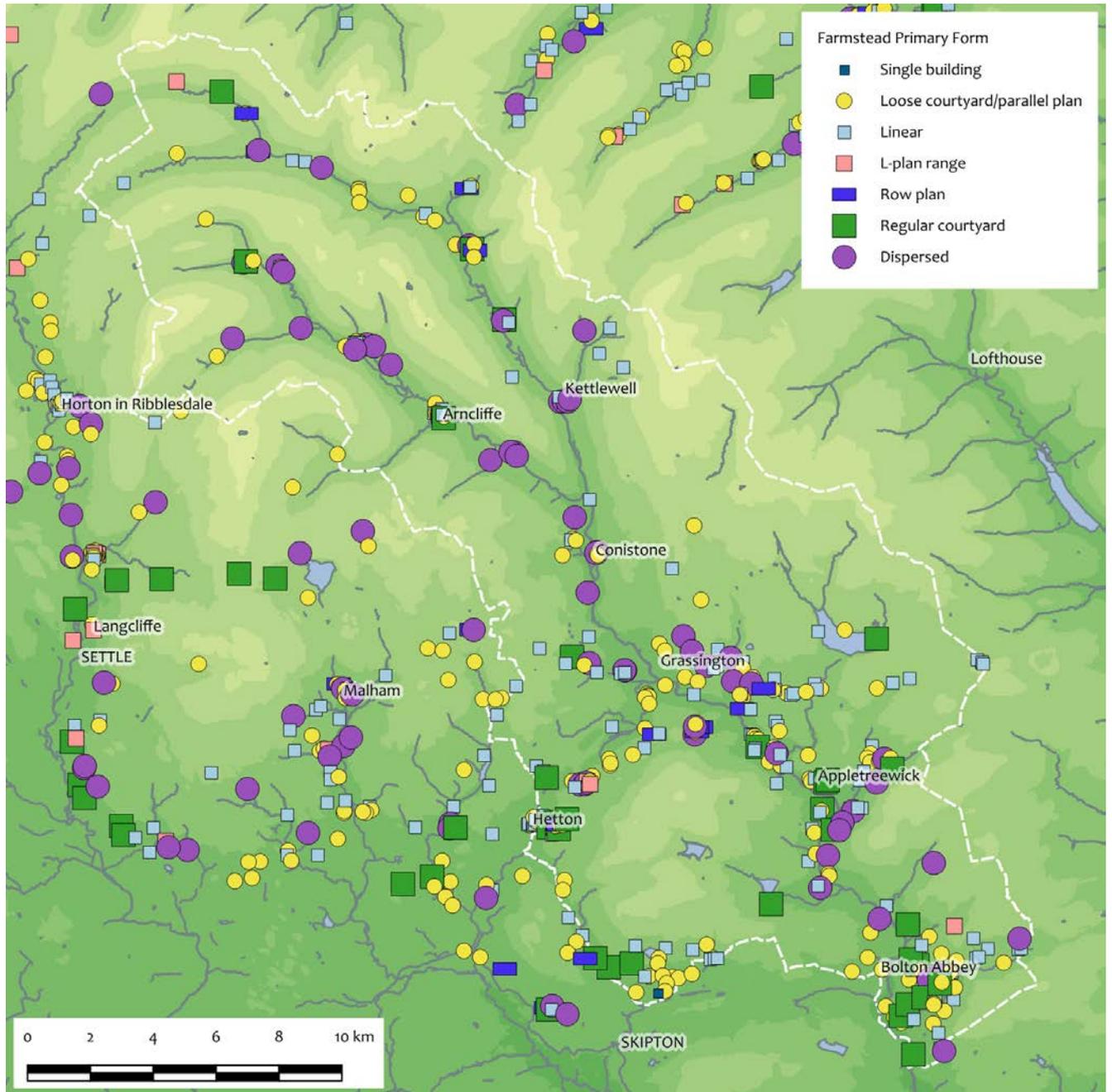


Figure Appendix 4.6
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	55	14.32	11.29	3.03
L-plan range	6	1.56	5.26	-3.70
Linear	135	35.16	34.69	0.47
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	143	37.24	37.11	0.13
Regular courtyard	31	8.07	6.53	1.54
Row plan	13	3.39	4.88	-1.49
Single building	1	0.26	0.23	0.03
Total	384	100.00		

Table Appendix 4.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by primary form

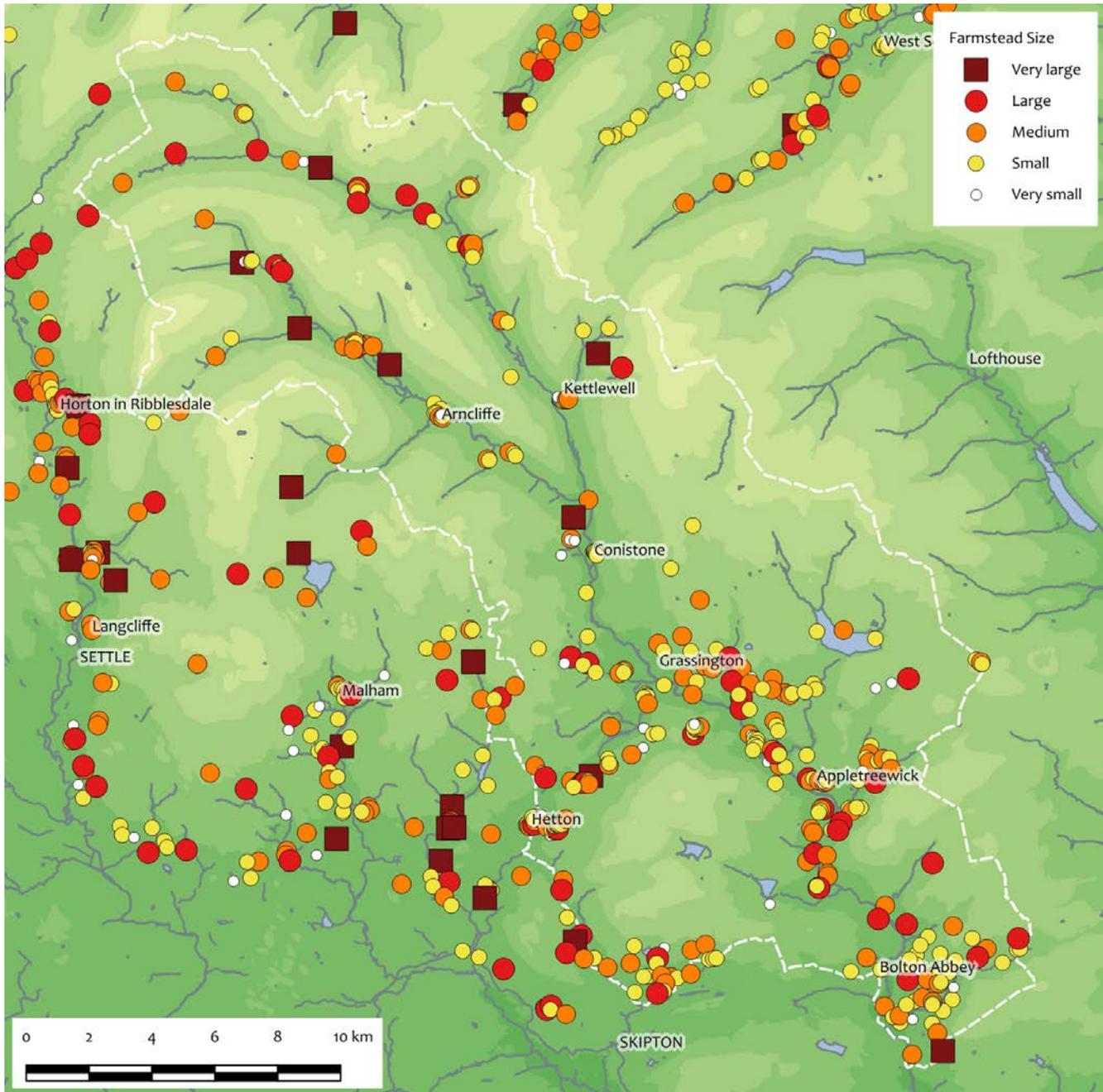


Figure Appendix 4.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by size

Table Appendix 4.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	62	16.15	19.48	-3.33
Small	167	43.49	37.99	5.49
Medium	106	27.60	28.35	-0.75
Large	41	10.68	10.72	-0.04
Very large	8	2.08	3.46	-1.37
Total	384	100.00		

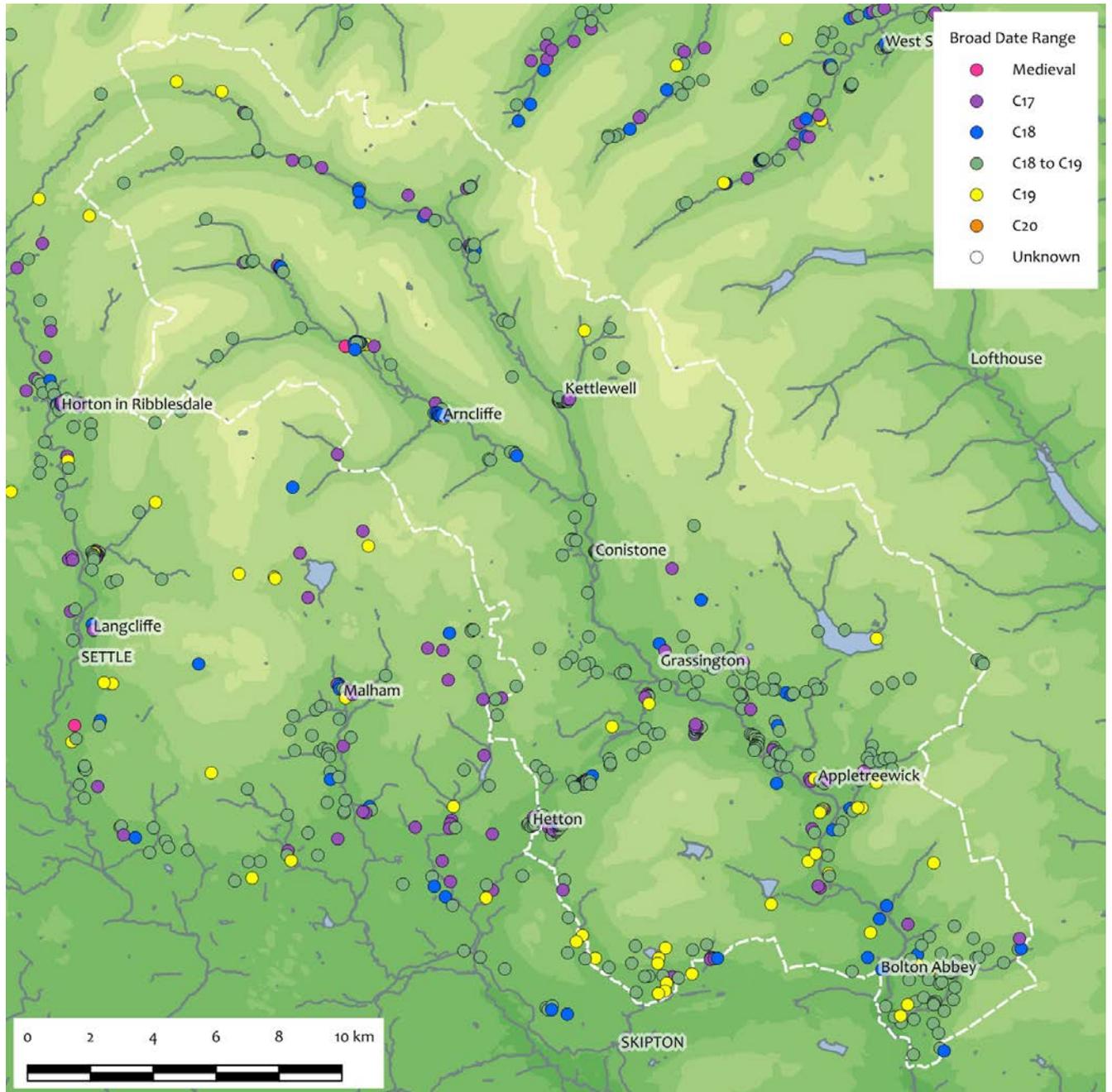


Figure Appendix 4.8
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	1	0.26	0.08	0.18
C17	53	13.80	13.91	-0.10
C18	43	11.20	9.60	1.59
C18 to C19	252	65.63	68.38	-2.76
C19	35	9.11	8.03	1.09
Total	384	100.00		

Table Appendix 4.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by broad date

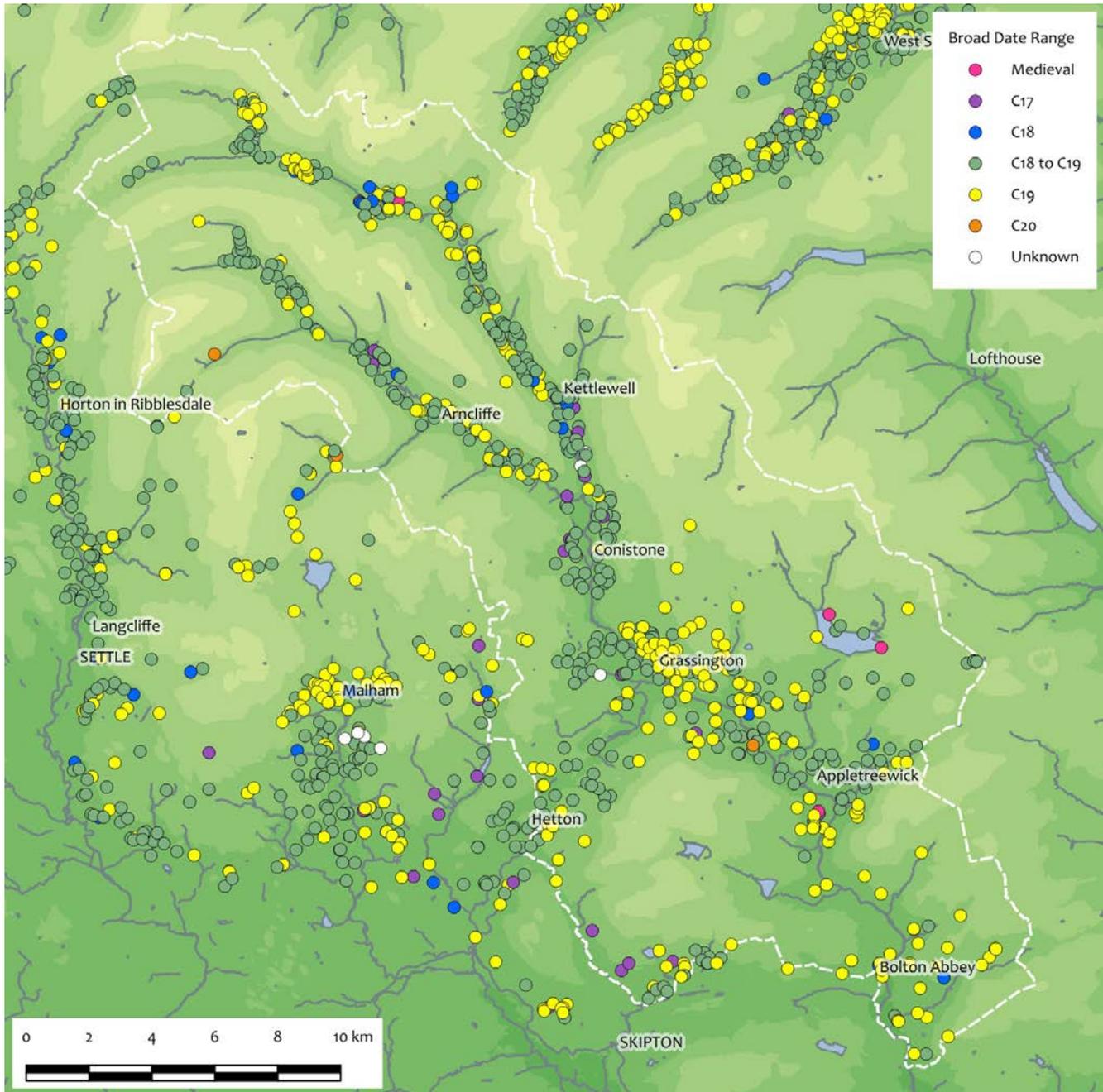


Figure Appendix 4.9
Distribution of field barns
in the Wharfedale region
by broad date

Table Appendix 4.6 Field
barns in the Wharfedale
region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	4	0.59	0.16	0.43
C17	17	2.52	1.19	1.33
C18	18	2.67	4.78	-2.11
C18 to C19	378	56.08	48.90	7.18
C19	249	36.94	44.27	-7.32
C20	3	0.45	0.42	0.02
Unknown	5	0.74	0.28	0.46
Total	674	100.00		

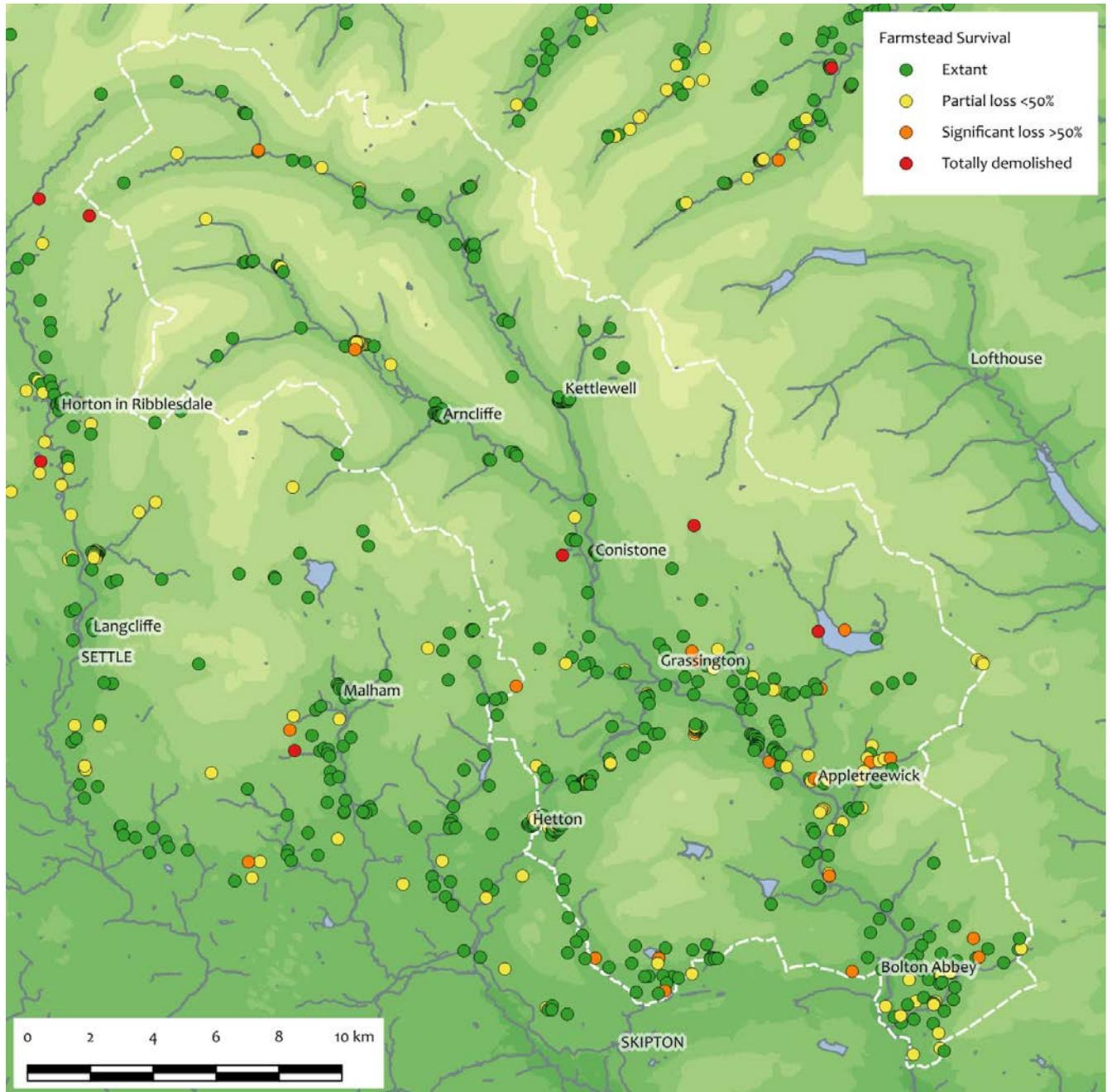


Figure Appendix 4.10
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by current condition and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	290	75.52	76.45	-0.93
Partial loss <50%	72	18.75	17.71	1.04
Substantial loss >50%	19	4.95	4.61	0.34
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	3	0.78	1.08	-0.30
Total	384	100.00		

Table Appendix 4.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Wharfedale region by level of survival through the 20th century

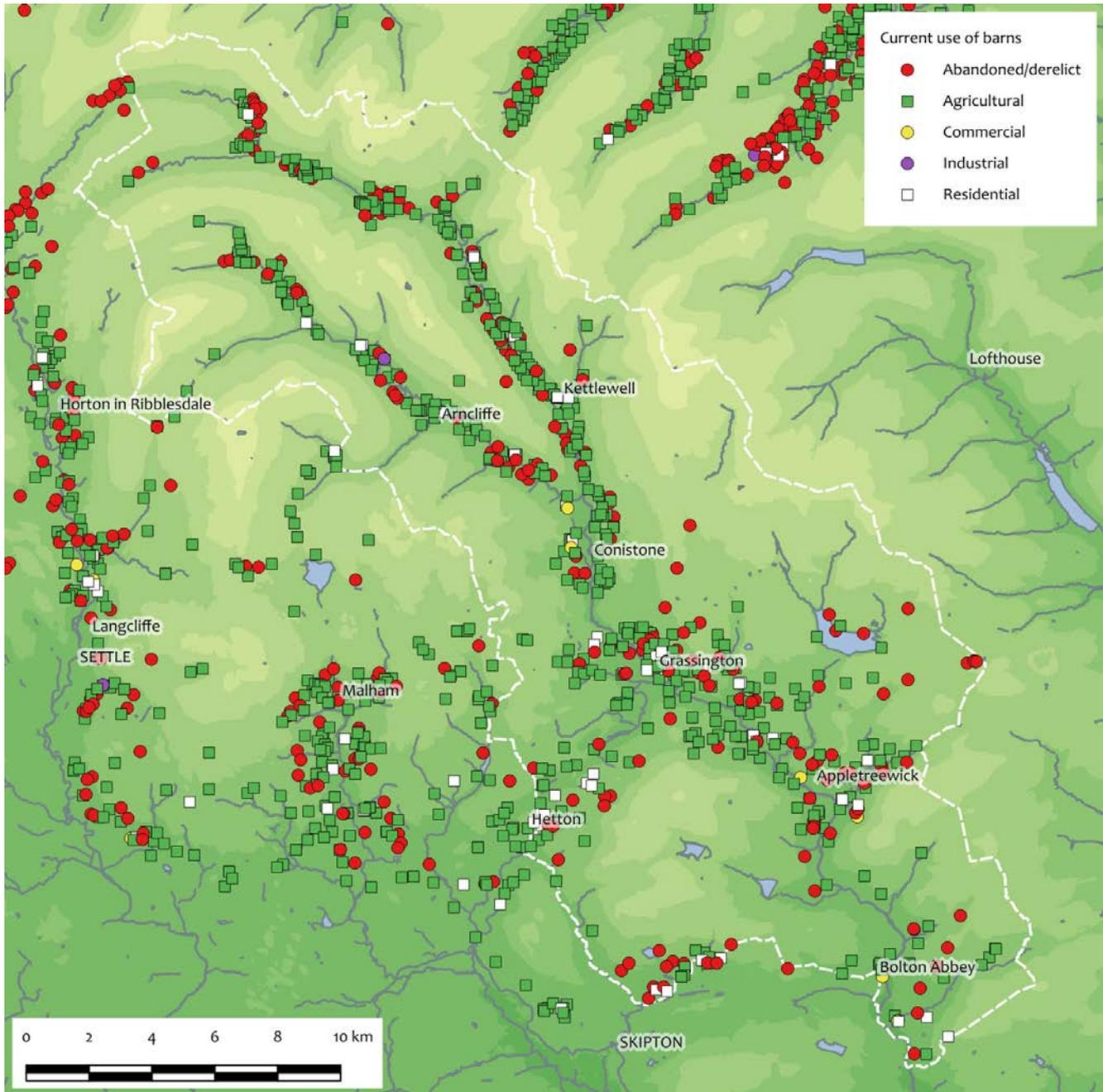


Figure Appendix 4.11
Distribution of field barns
in the Wharfedale region
by current use

Table Appendix 4.8 Pres-
ence of additional
modern structures
on farmsteads in the
Wharfedale region

	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Total	384			
No Additional Structures	184	47.92	45.29	2.63
Structures on site	30	7.81	5.81	2.01
Structures adjacent/nearby	193	50.26	53.21	-2.95
Large-scale	79	20.57	25.80	-5.22

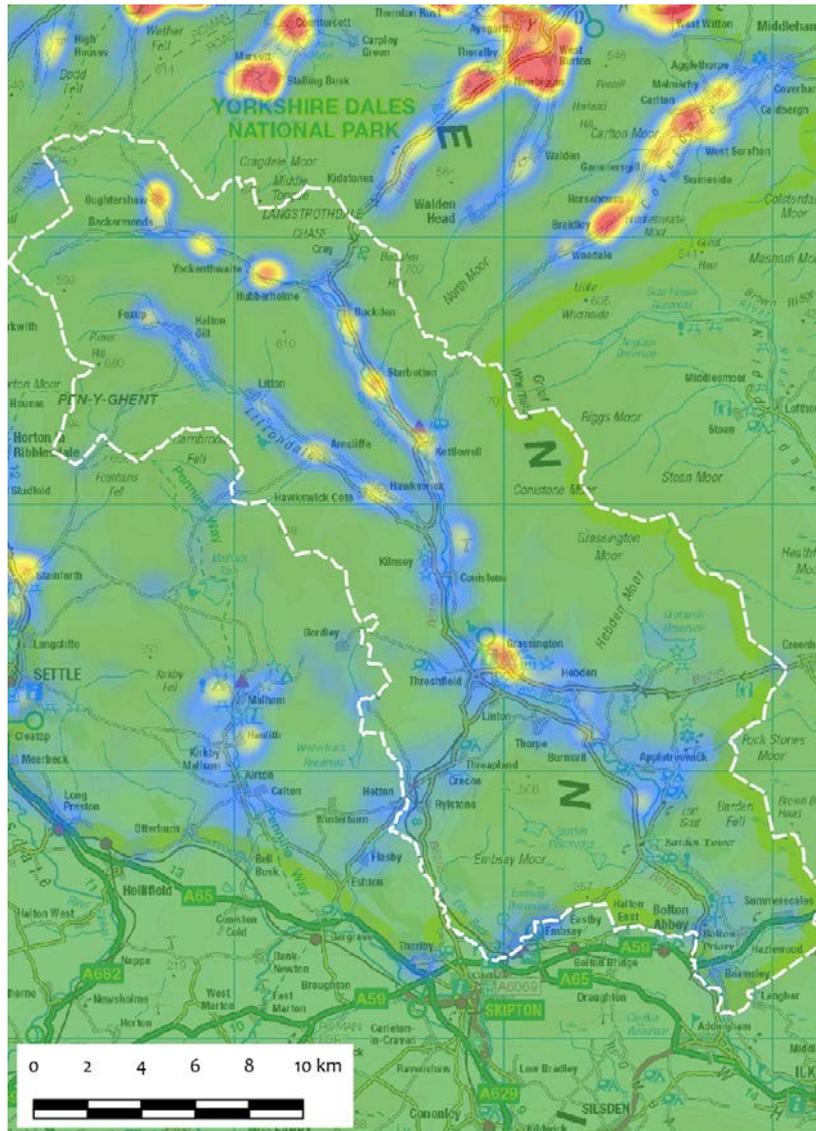
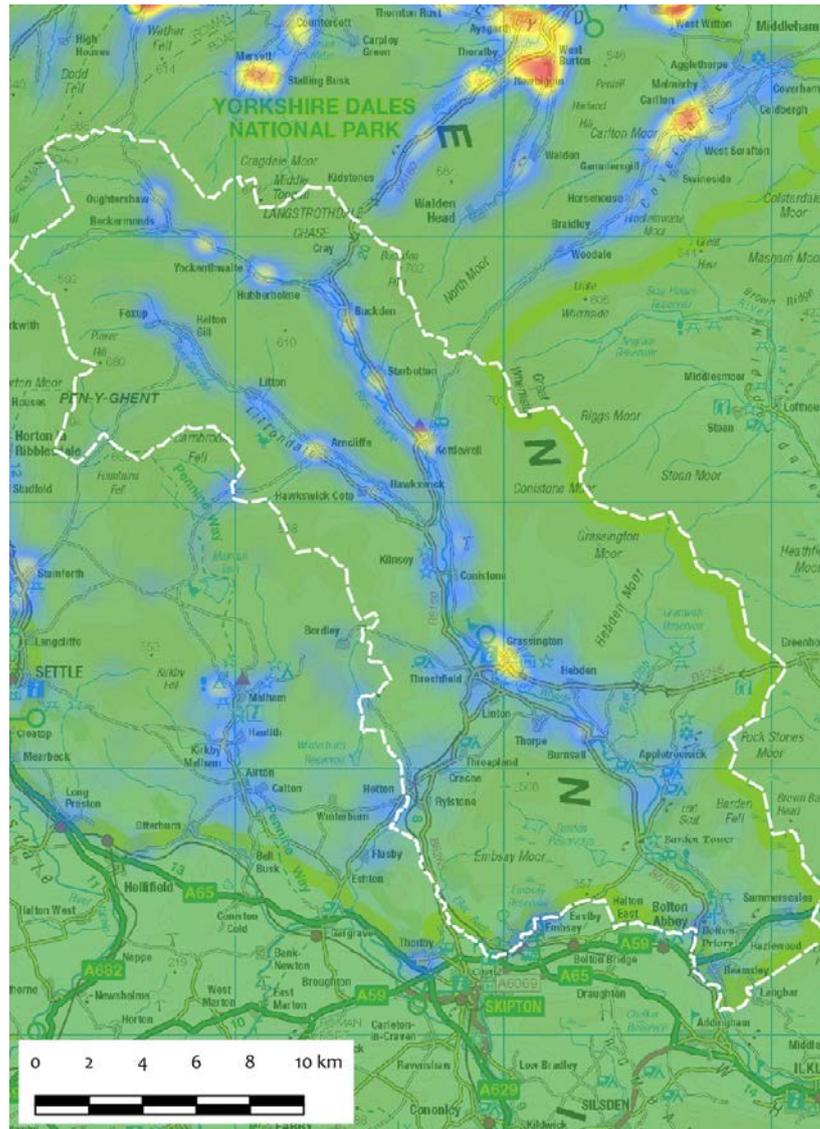


Figure Appendix 4.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the Wharfedale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS OpenData and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	190	28.19	33.60	-5.41
Agricultural	427	63.35	62.99	0.36
Commercial	9	1.34	0.50	0.83
Industrial	1	0.15	0.08	0.07
Residential	47	6.97	2.82	4.15
Total	674	100.00		

Table Appendix 4.9 Field barns in the Wharfedale region by current use



APPENDIX 5. MALHAMDALE REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

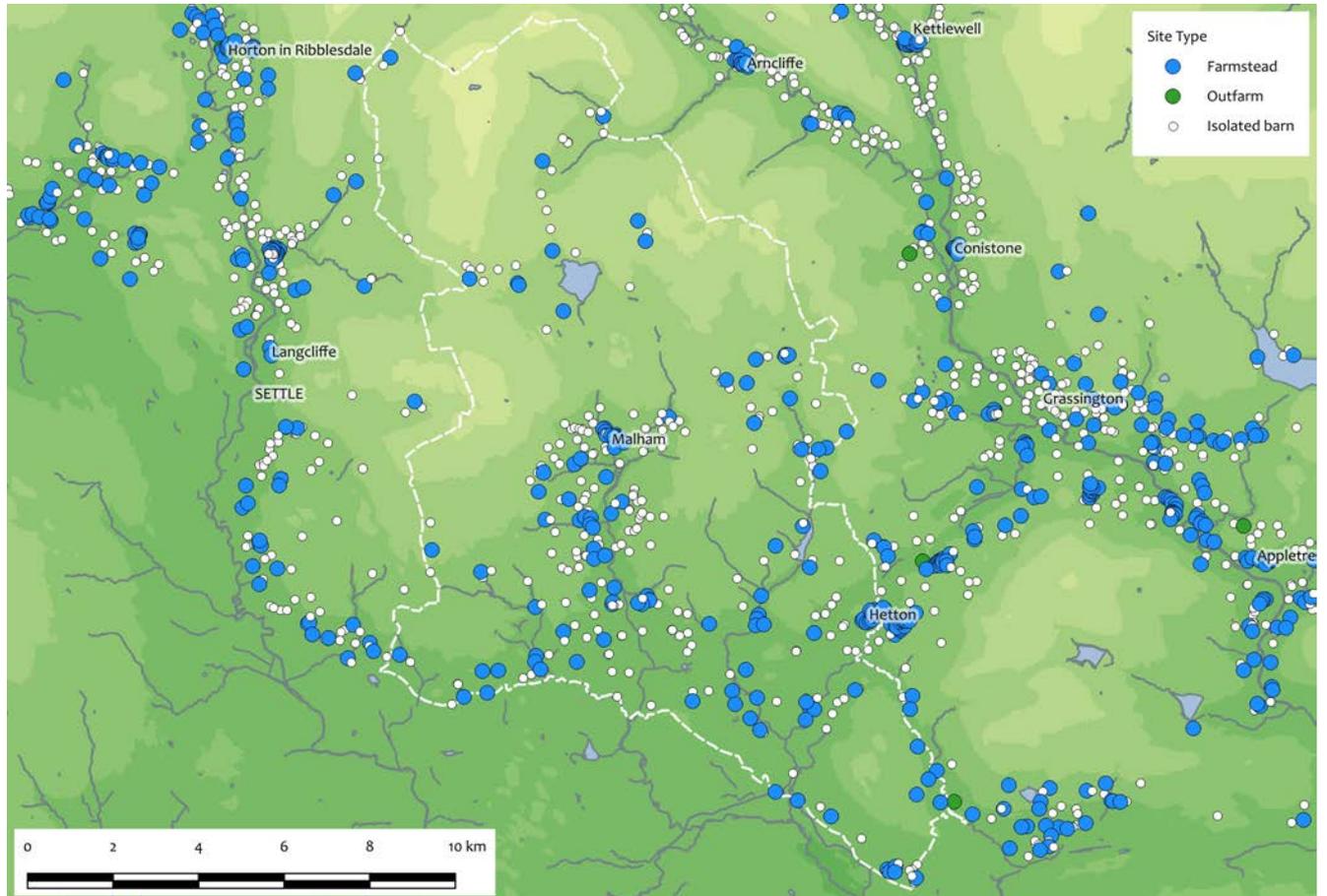


Figure Appendix 5.1
Overall distribution of
mapped features in the
Malhamdale region

Figure Appendix 5.2 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Malhamdale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

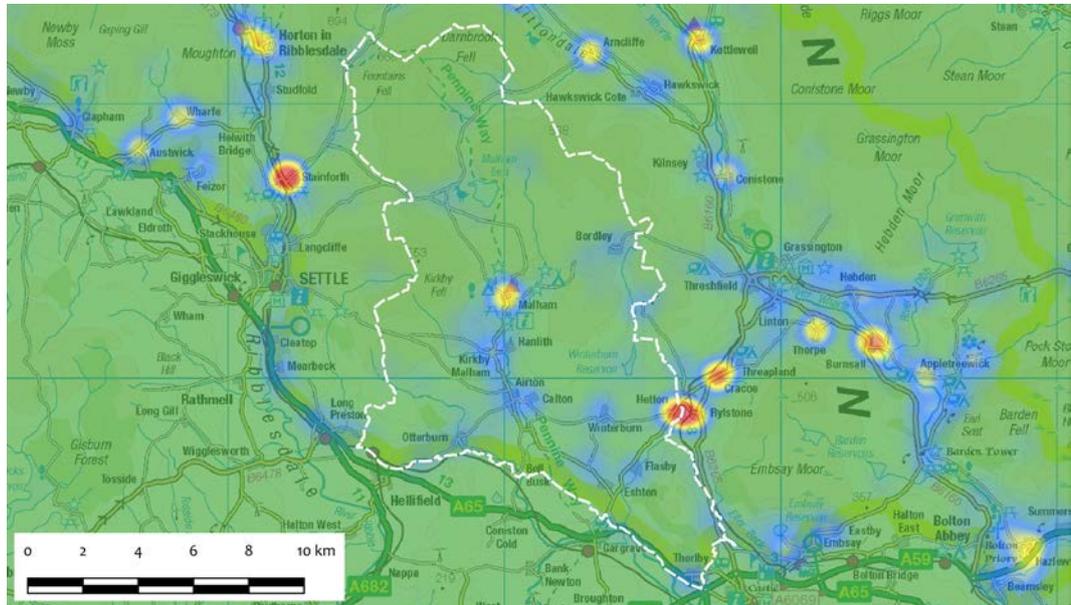
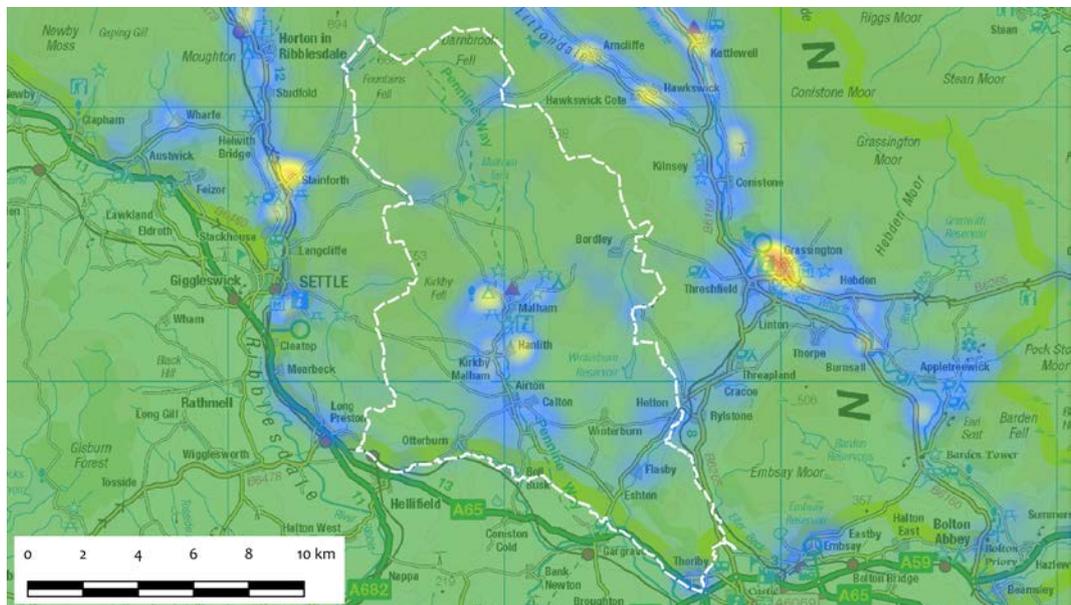


Figure Appendix 5.3 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Malhamdale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



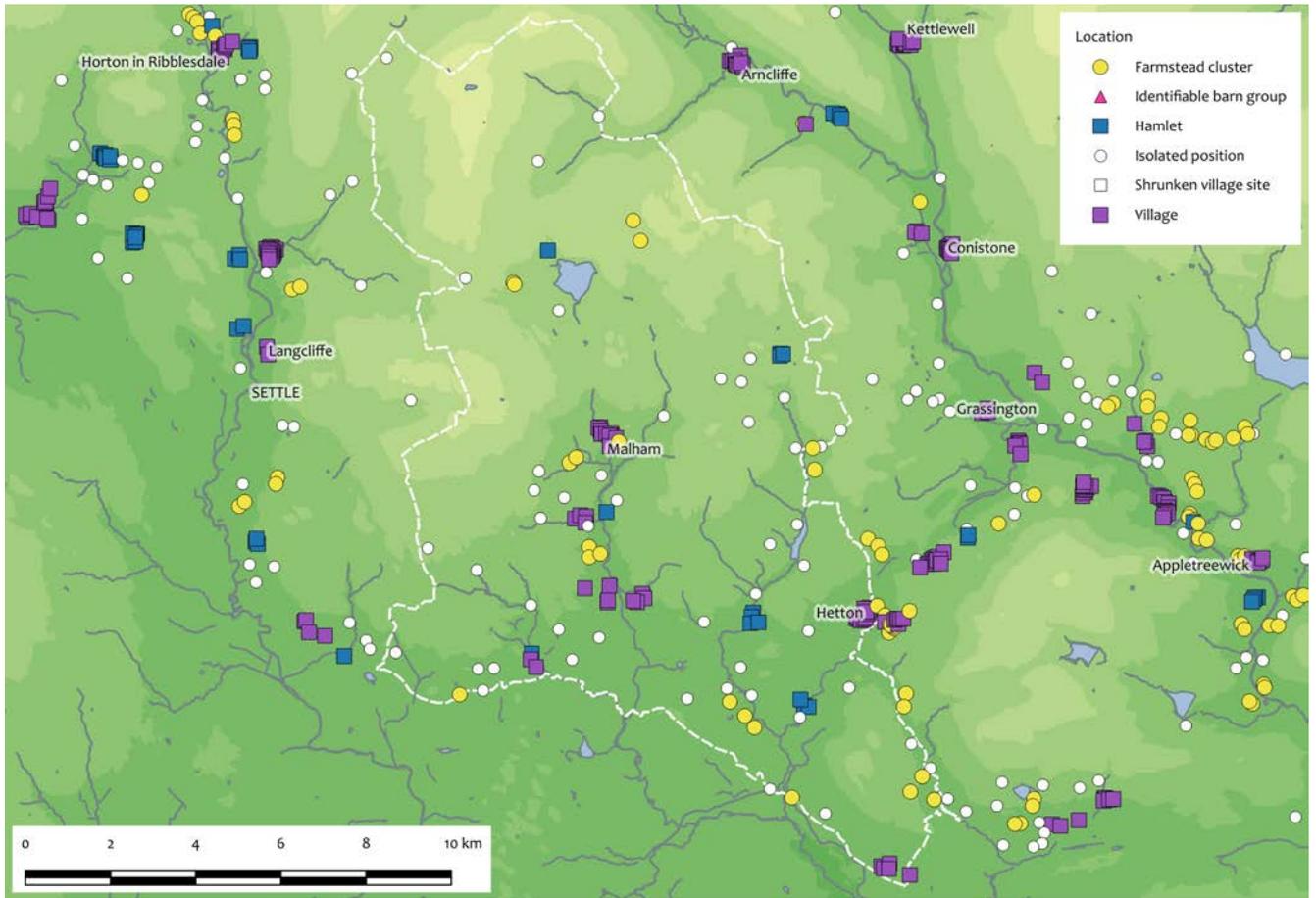


Figure Appendix 5.4
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Farmstead Cluster	18	15.13	31.89	-16.76
Hamlet	13	10.92	12.72	-1.79
Isolated	45	37.82	33.27	4.55
Village	43	36.13	22.09	14.04
Total	119	100.00		

Table Appendix 5.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by location character

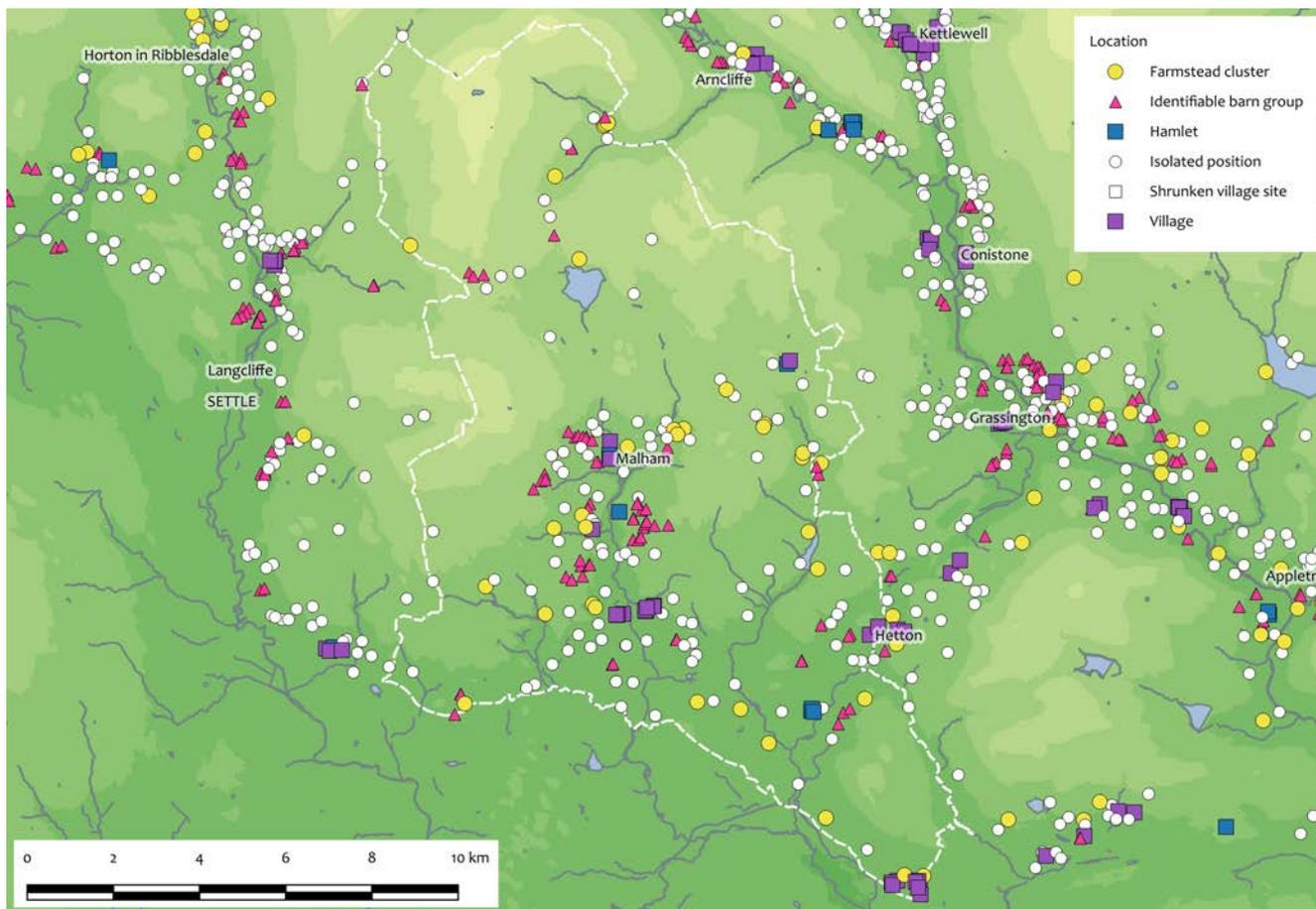


Figure Appendix 5.5
Distribution of field barns
in the Malhamdale region
by location character

Table Appendix 5.2 Field
barns in the Malham-
dale region by location
character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	61	26.87	35.64	-8.77
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Farmstead Cluster	32	14.10	12.13	1.96
Hamlet	6	2.64	1.57	1.07
Isolated	106	46.70	47.09	-0.39
Shrunken Village Site	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Village	22	9.69	3.47	6.22
Total	227	100.00		

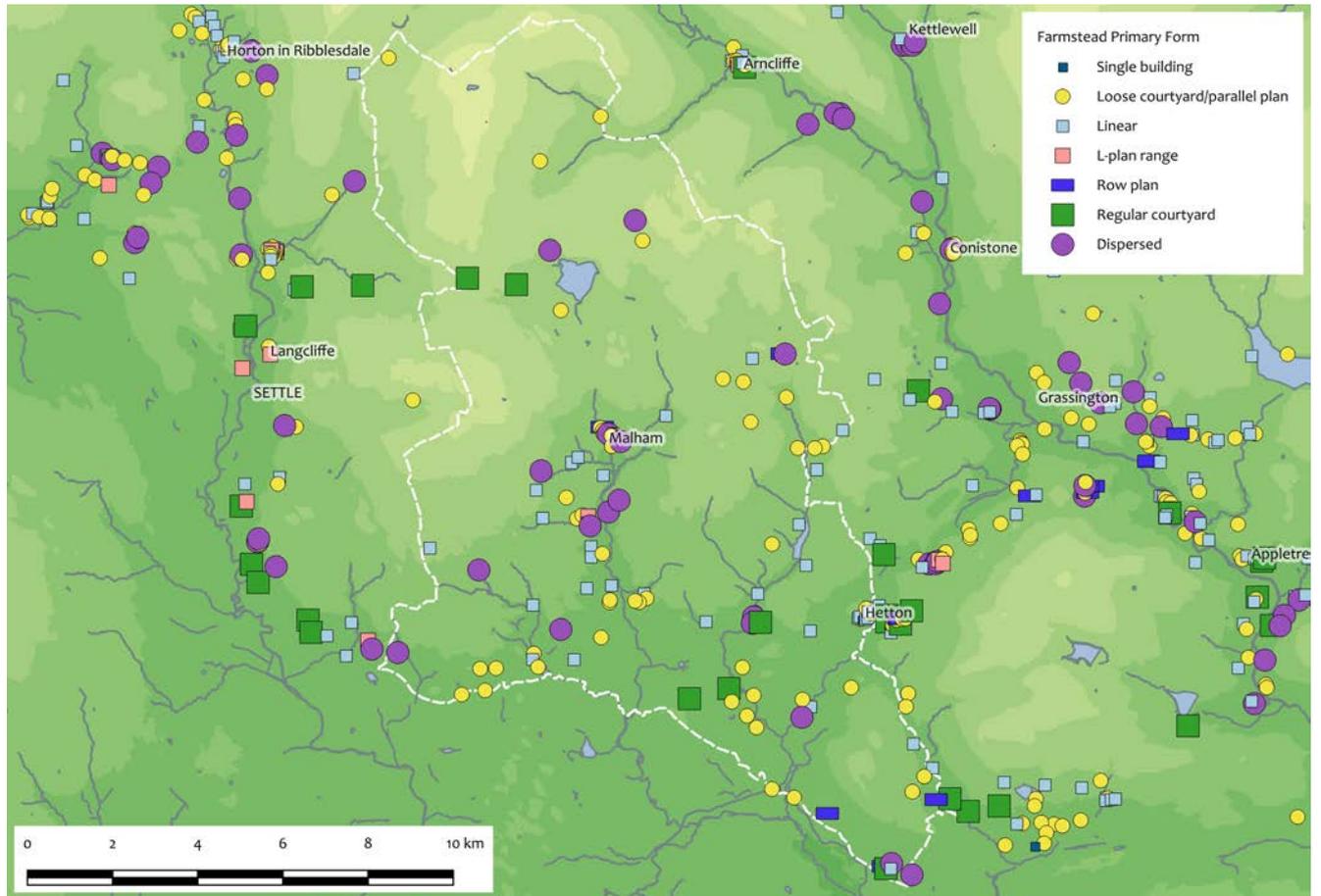


Figure Appendix 5.6
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	17	14.29	11.29	2.99
L-plan range	2	1.68	5.26	-3.58
Linear	34	28.57	34.69	-6.12
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	54	45.38	37.11	8.27
Regular courtyard	6	5.04	6.53	-1.49
Row plan	5	4.20	4.88	-0.68
Single building	1	0.84	0.23	0.61
Total	119	100.00		

Table Appendix 5.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by primary form

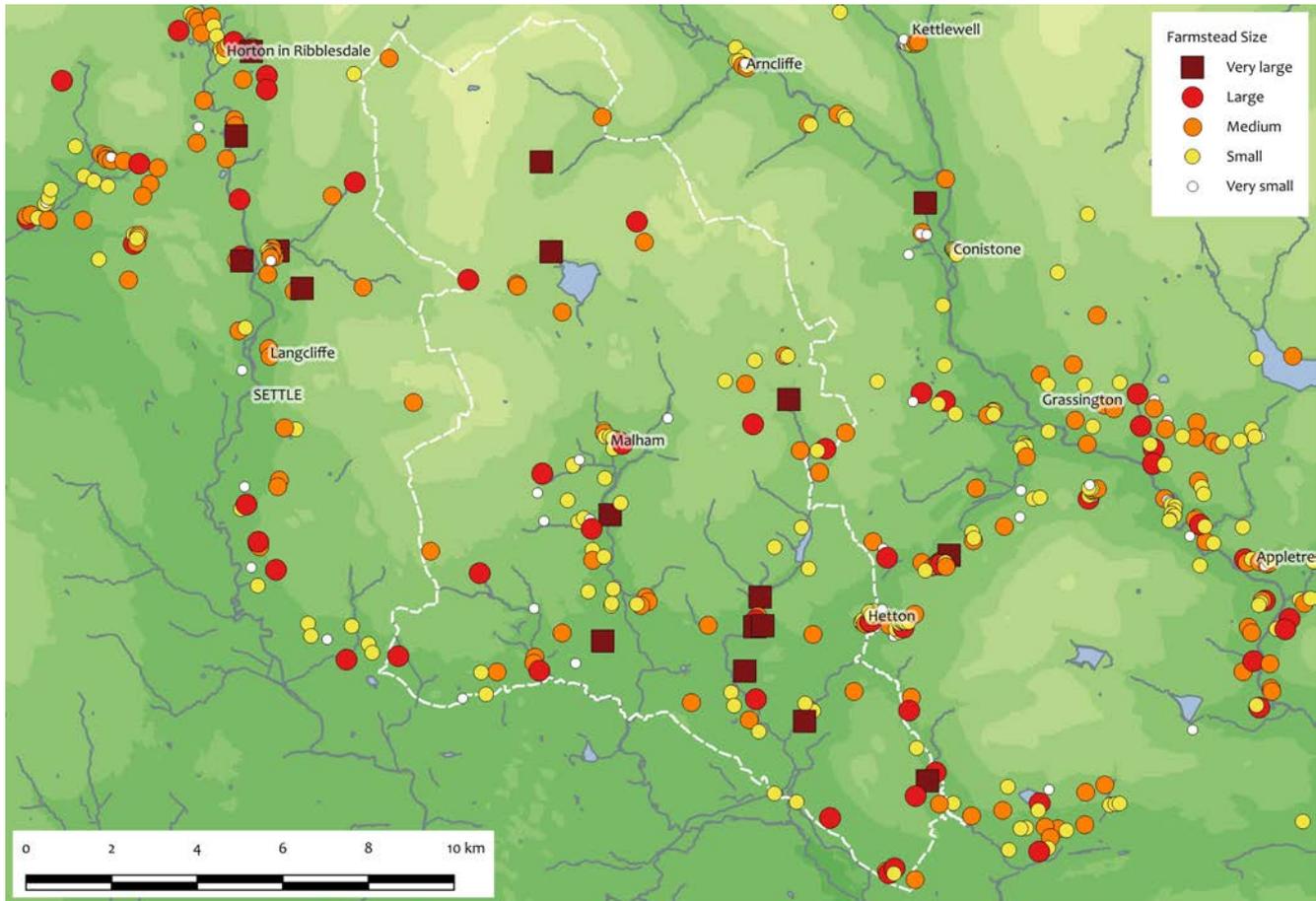


Figure Appendix 5.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by size

Table Appendix 5.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	13	10.92	19.48	-8.55
Small	43	36.13	37.99	-1.86
Medium	35	29.41	28.35	1.06
Large	17	14.29	10.72	3.57
Very large	11	9.24	3.46	5.79
Total	119	100.00		

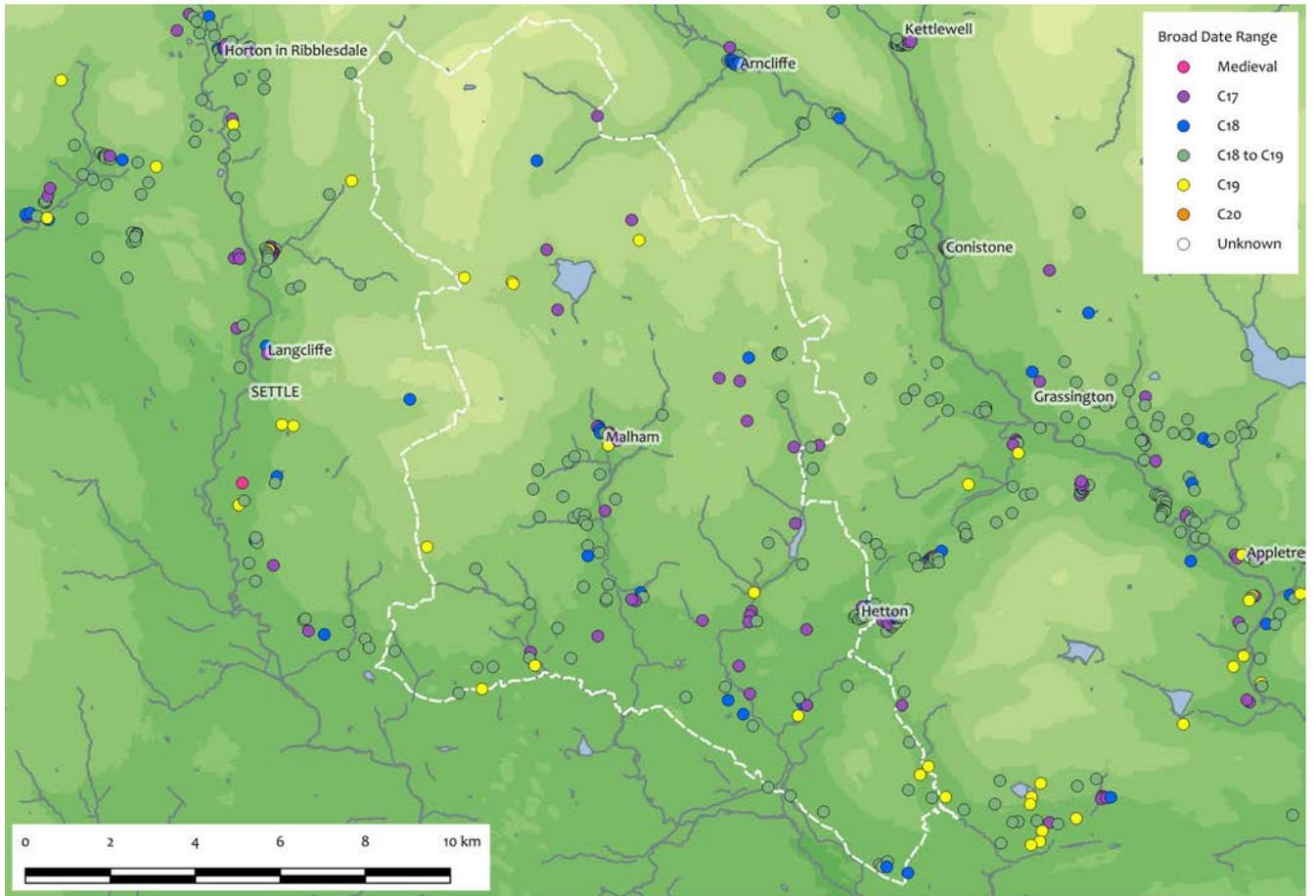


Figure Appendix 5.8
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
C17	32	26.89	13.91	12.98
C18	14	11.76	9.60	2.16
C18 to C19	62	52.10	68.38	-16.28
C19	11	9.24	8.03	1.21
Total	119	100.00		

Table Appendix 5.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by broad date

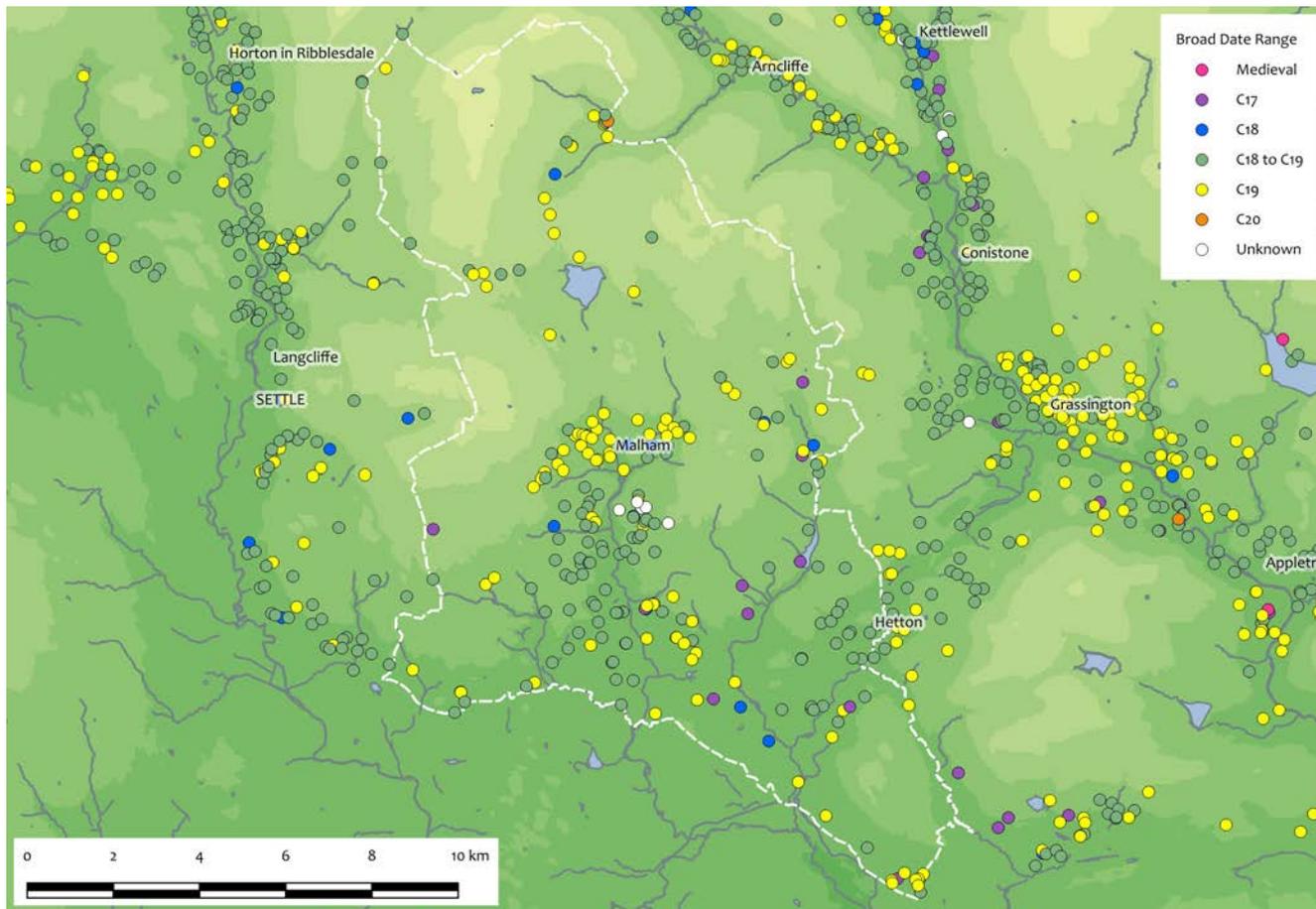


Figure Appendix 5.9
Distribution of field barns
in the Malhamdale region
by broad date

Table Appendix 5.6 Field
barns in the Malhamdale
region by broad date

	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
C17	32	26.89	13.91	12.98
C18	14	11.76	9.60	2.16
C18 to C19	62	52.10	68.38	-16.28
C19	11	9.24	8.03	1.21
Total	119	100.00		

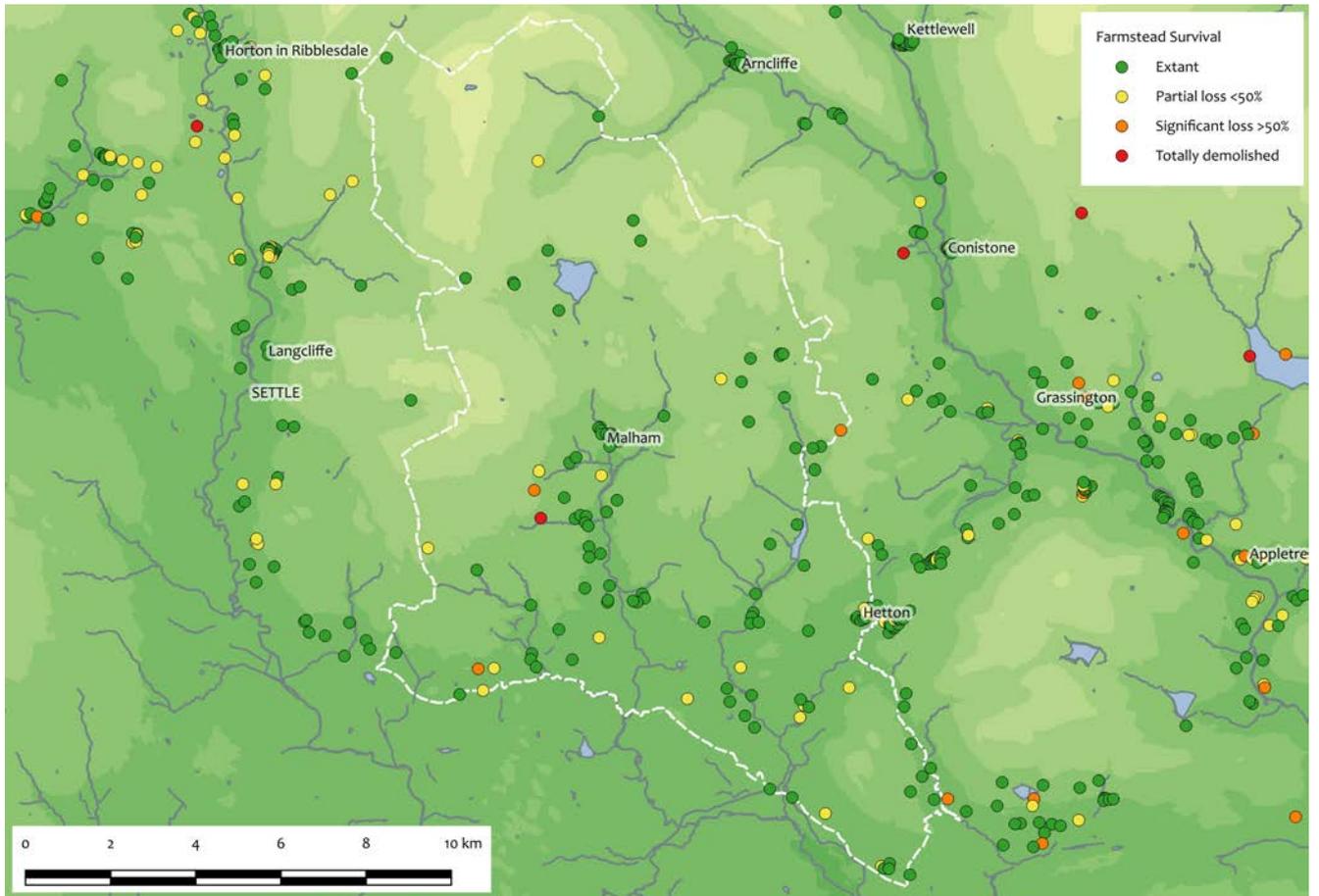


Figure Appendix 5.10
 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by current condition and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	97	81.51	76.45	5.06
Partial loss <50%	19	15.97	17.71	-1.74
Substantial loss >50%	2	1.68	4.61	-2.93
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	1	0.84	1.08	-0.24
Total	119	100.00		

Table Appendix 5.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Malhamdale region by level of survival through the 20th century

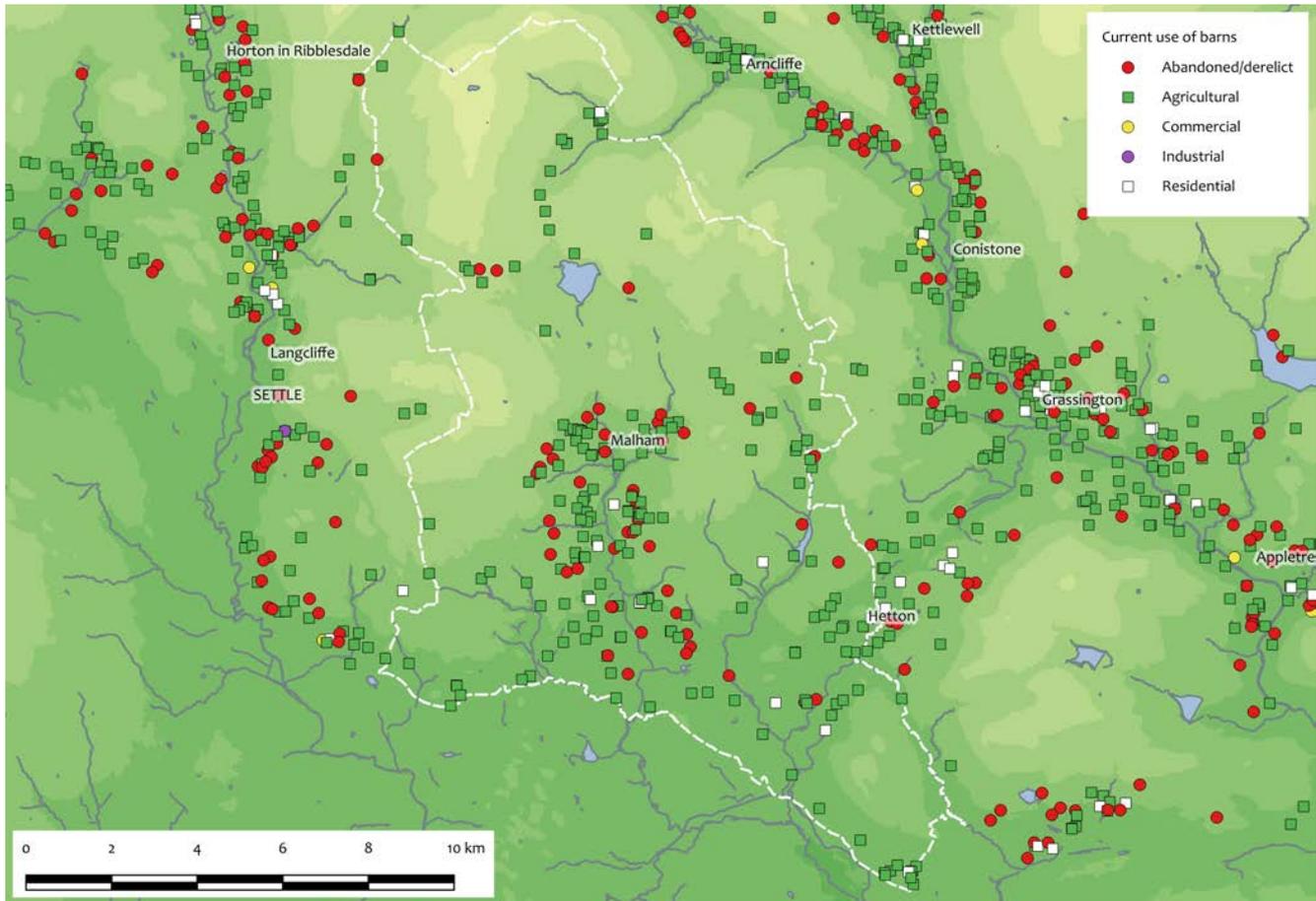


Figure Appendix 5.11
Distribution of field barns
in the Malhamdale region
by current use

Table Appendix 5.8 Pres-
ence of additional
modern structures on
farmsteads in the Mal-
hamdale region

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	97	81.51	76.45	5.06
Partial loss <50%	19	15.97	17.71	-1.74
Substantial loss >50%	2	1.68	4.61	-2.93
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	1	0.84	1.08	-0.24
Total	119	100.00		

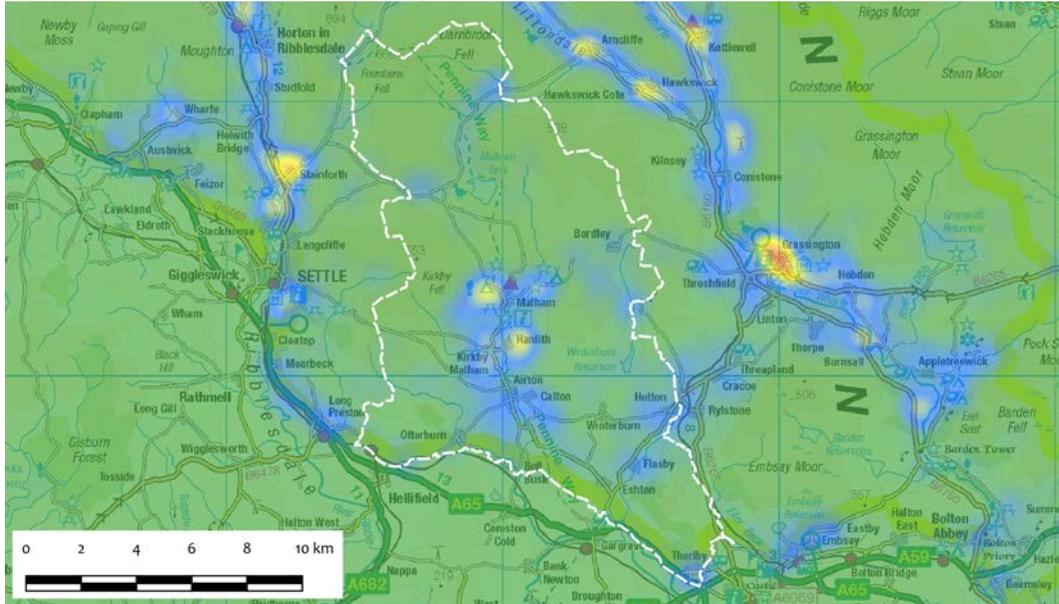
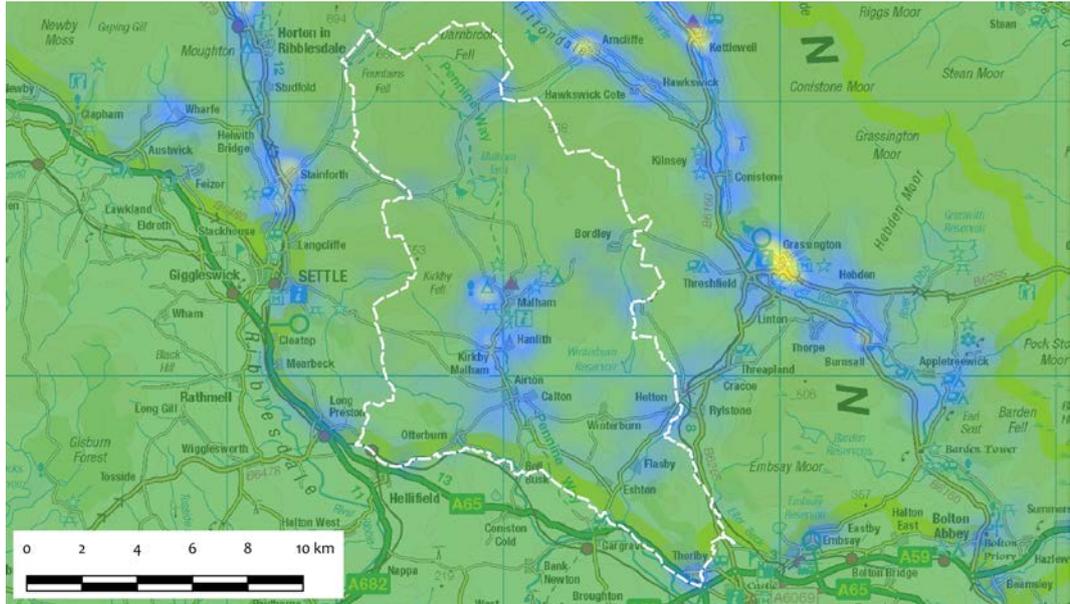


Figure Appendix 5.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the Malhamdale region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	49	21.59	33.60	-12.02
Agricultural	166	73.13	62.99	10.14
Commercial	0	0.00	0.50	-0.50
Industrial	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Residential	12	5.29	2.82	2.46
Total	227	100.00		

Table Appendix 5.9 Field barns in the Malhamdale region by current use



APPENDIX 6. WEST CRAVEN REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

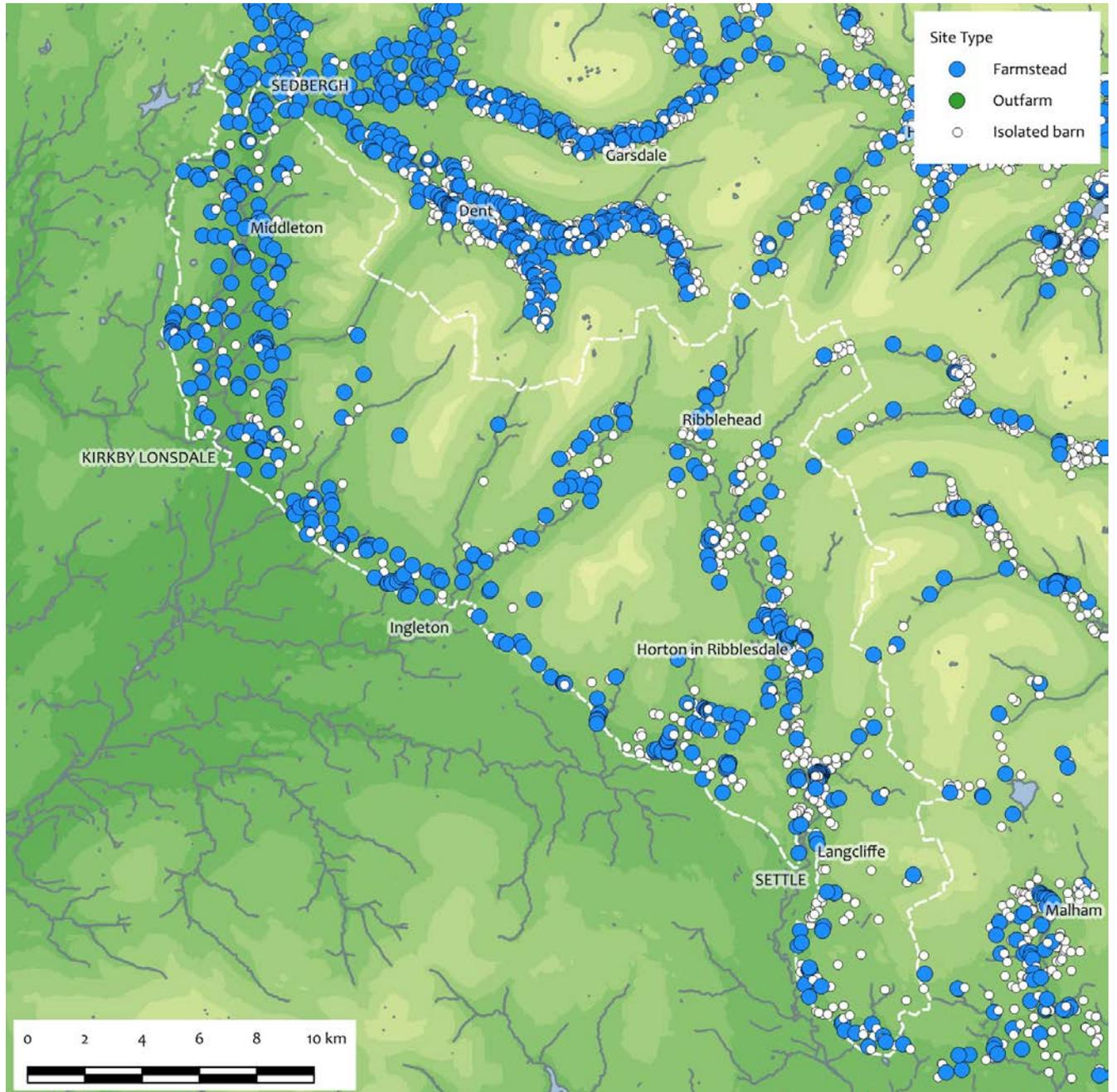


Figure Appendix 6.1
Overall distribution of
mapped features in the
West Craven region

Figure Appendix 6.2 (left) Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the West Craven region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

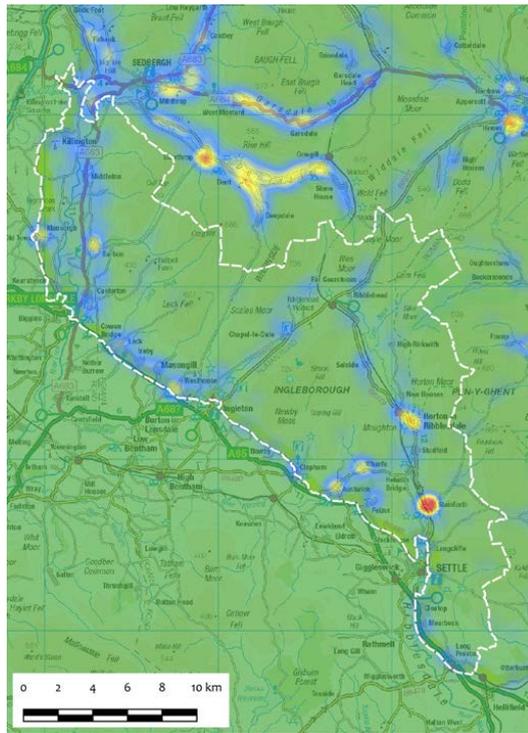
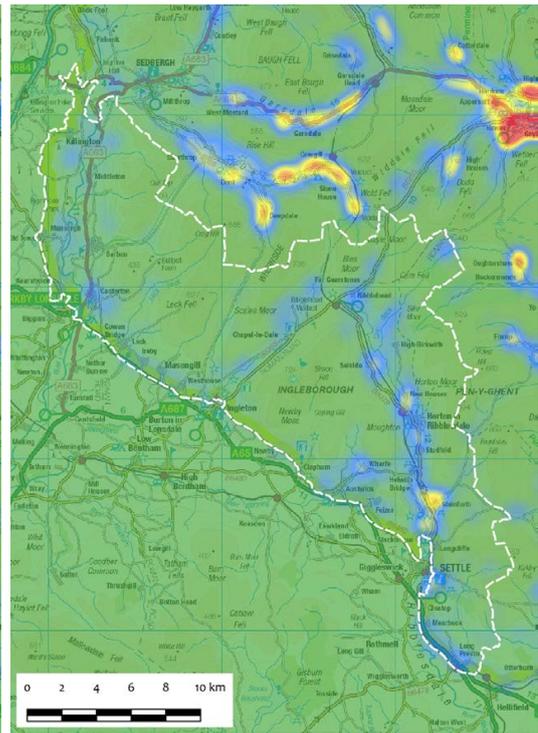


Figure Appendix 6.3 (right) Heat map distribution of field barns within the West Craven region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



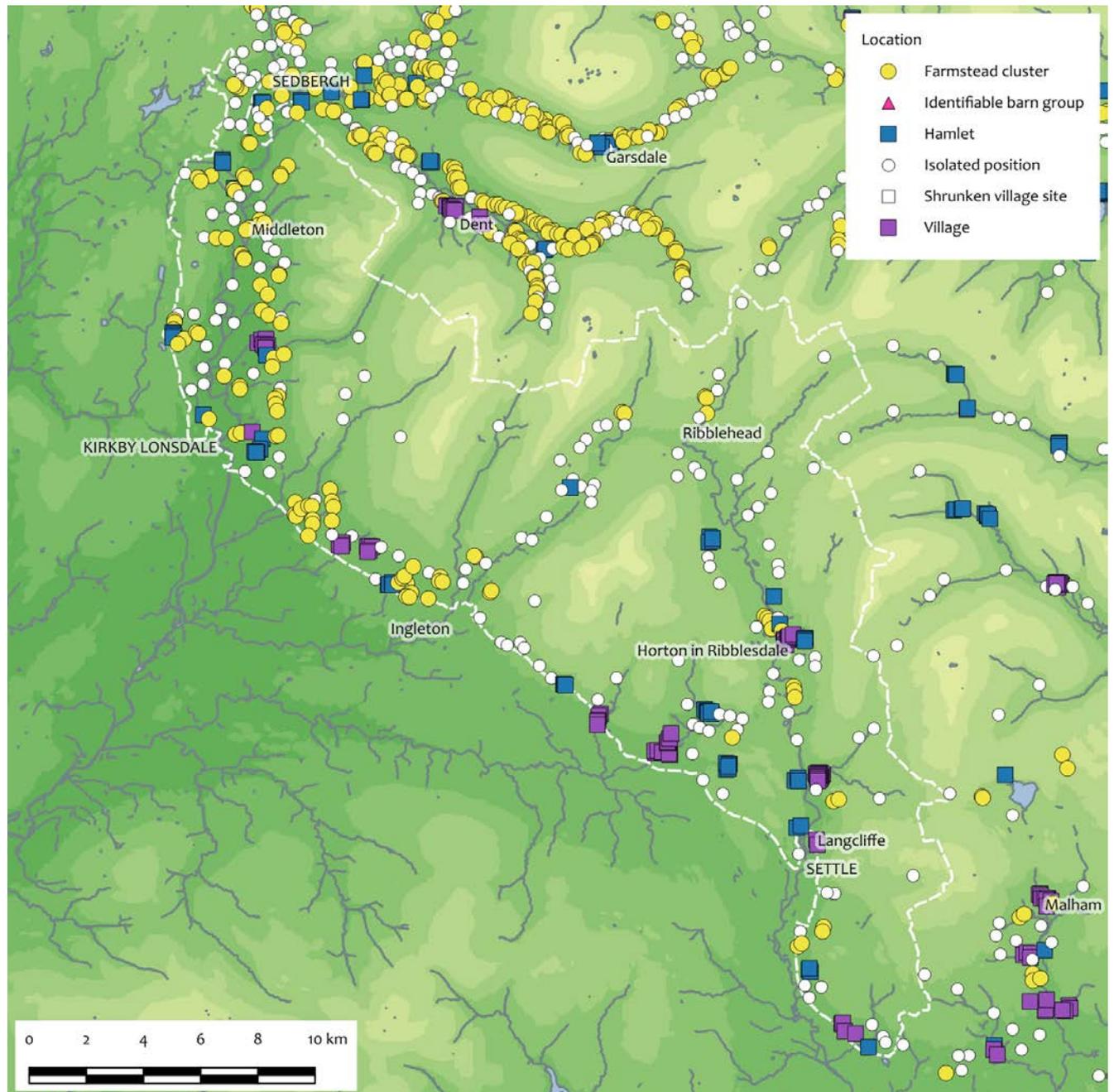


Figure Appendix 6.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	1	0.28	0.04	0.24
Farmstead Cluster	105	29.09	31.89	-2.80
Hamlet	55	15.24	12.72	2.52
Isolated	135	37.40	33.27	4.13
Village	65	18.01	22.09	-4.08
Total	361	100.00		

Table Appendix 6.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by location character

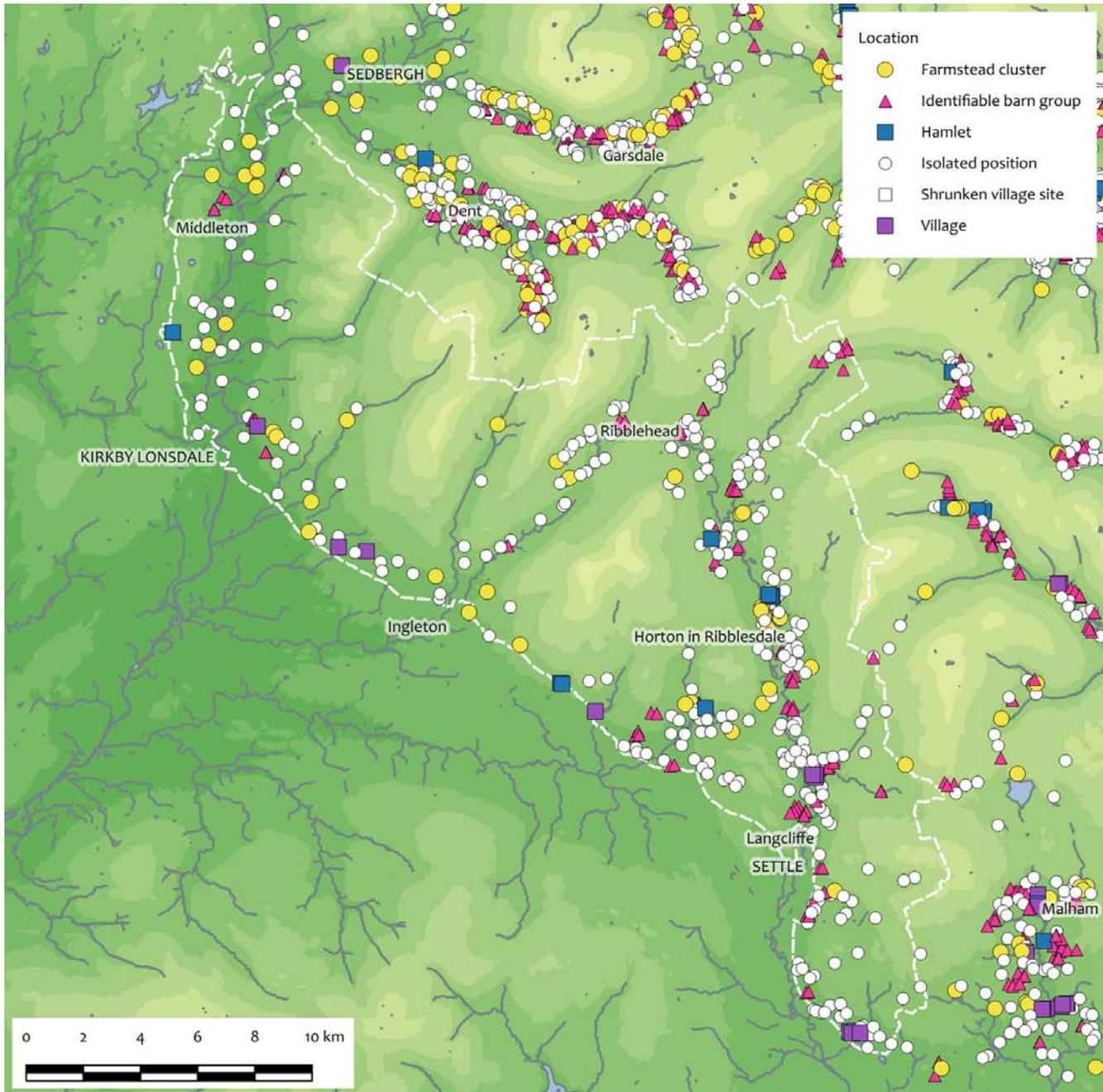


Figure Appendix 6.5
Distribution of field barns
in the West Craven region
by location character

Table Appendix 6.2 Field
barns in the West Craven
region by location
character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	86	20.98	35.64	-14.66
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Farmstead Cluster	40	9.76	12.13	-2.38
Hamlet	9	2.20	1.57	0.62
Isolated	263	64.15	47.09	17.06
Shrunken Village Site	1	0.24	0.08	0.16
Village	11	2.68	3.47	-0.78
Total	410	100.00		

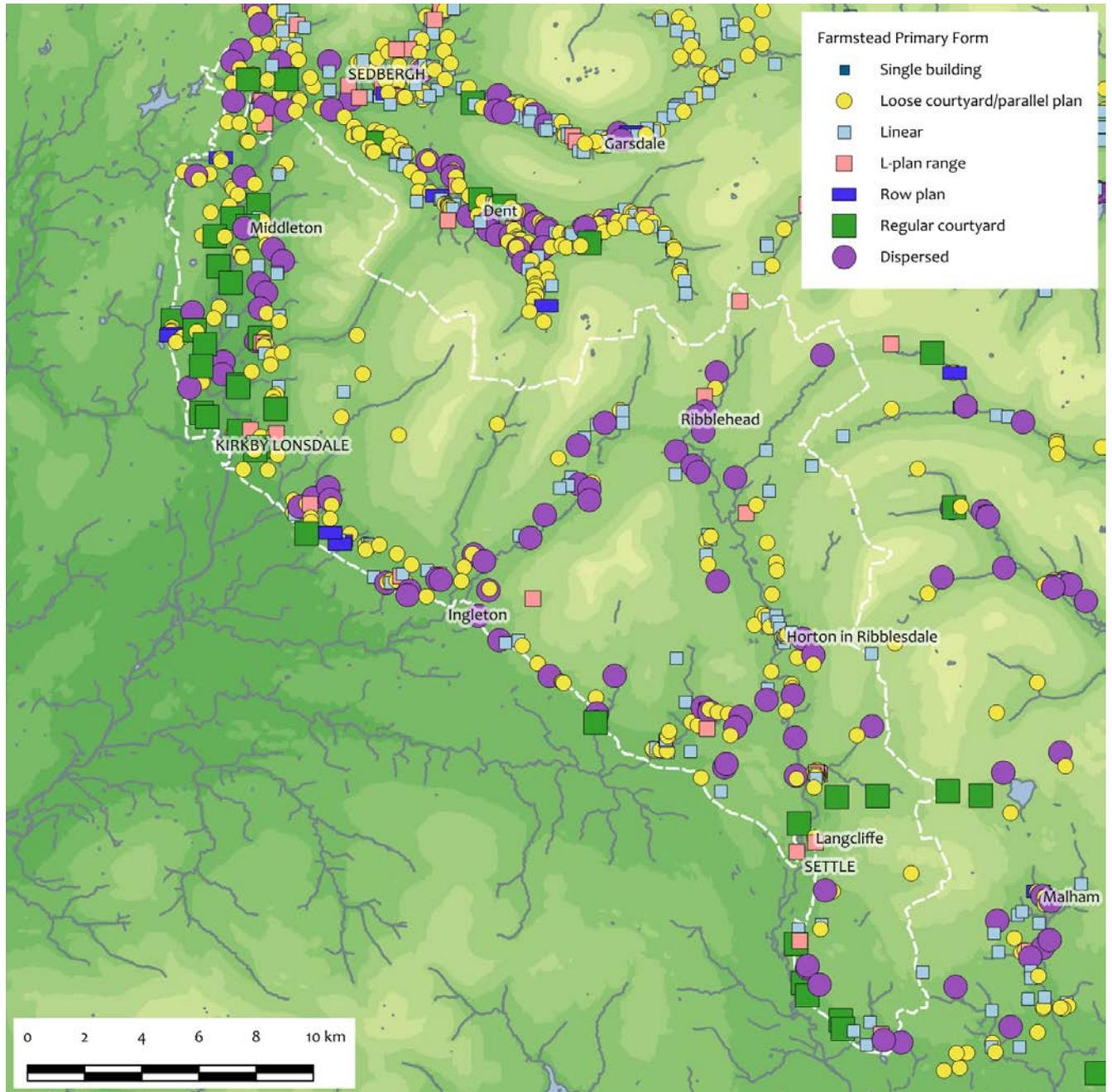


Figure Appendix 6.6 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	67	18.56	11.29	7.26
L-plan range	18	4.99	5.26	-0.28
Linear	78	21.61	34.69	-13.08
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	162	44.88	37.11	7.76
Regular courtyard	30	8.31	6.53	1.78
Row plan	6	1.66	4.88	-3.22
Single building	0	0.00	0.23	-0.23
Total	361	100.00		

Table Appendix 6.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by primary form

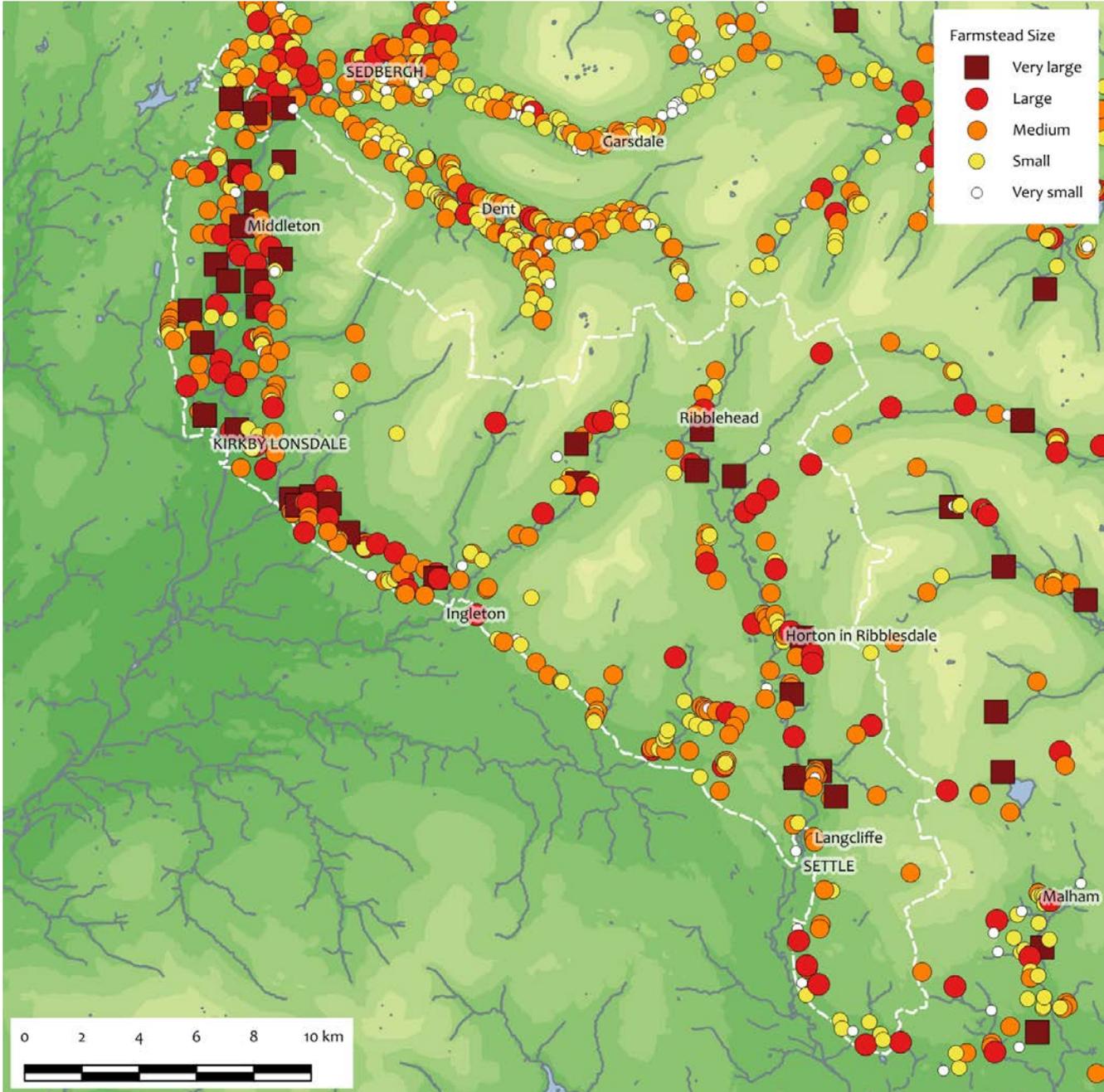


Figure Appendix 6.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by size

Table Appendix 6.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	28	7.76	19.48	-11.72
Small	102	28.25	37.99	-9.74
Medium	138	38.23	28.35	9.88
Large	62	17.17	10.72	6.46
Very large	31	8.59	3.46	5.13
Total	361	100.00		

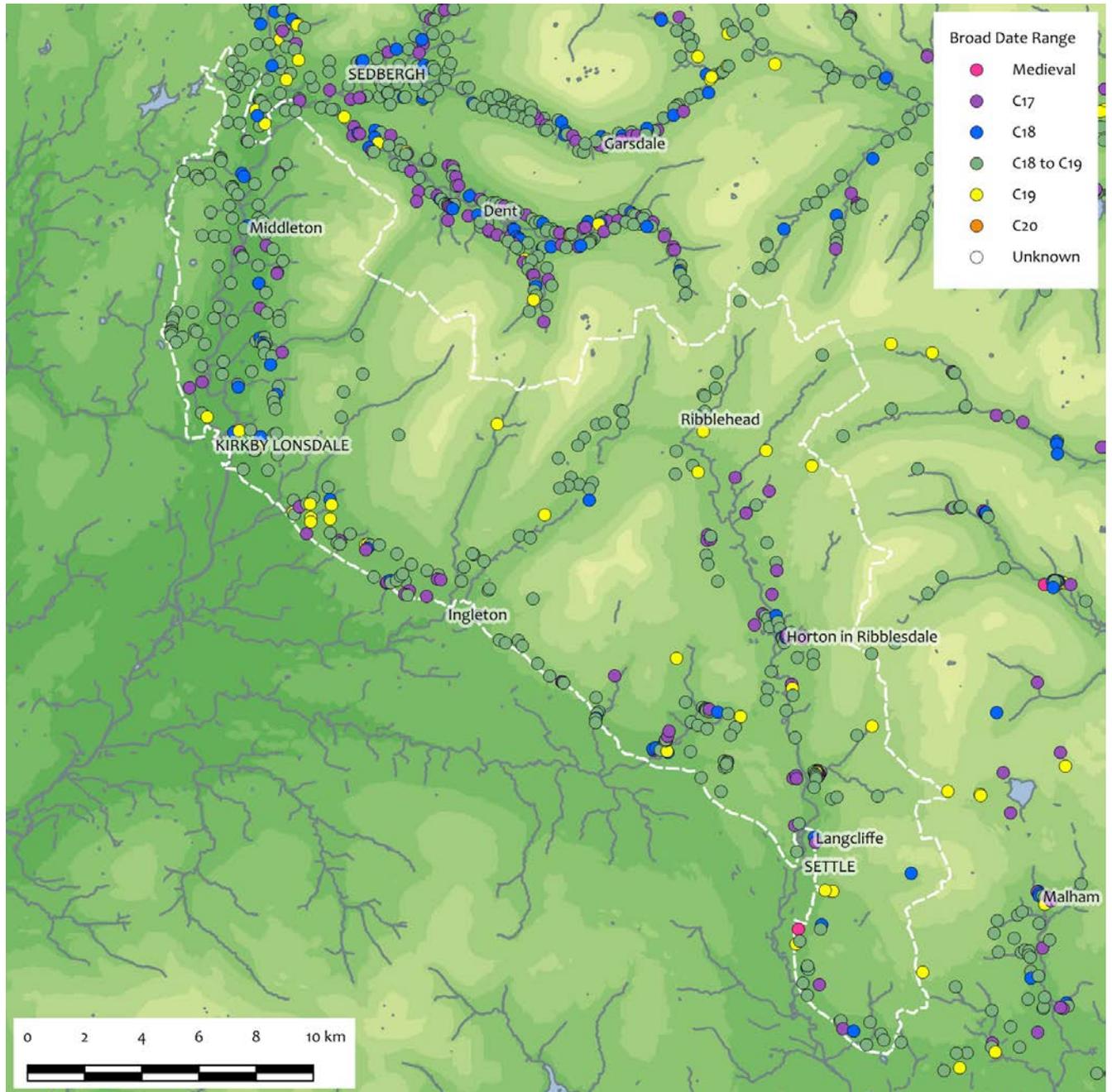


Figure Appendix 6.8 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	1	0.28	0.08	0.20
C17	57	15.79	13.91	1.88
C18	31	8.59	9.60	-1.02
C18 to C19	245	67.87	68.38	-0.52
C19	27	7.48	8.03	-0.55
Total	361	100.00		

Table Appendix 6.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by broad date

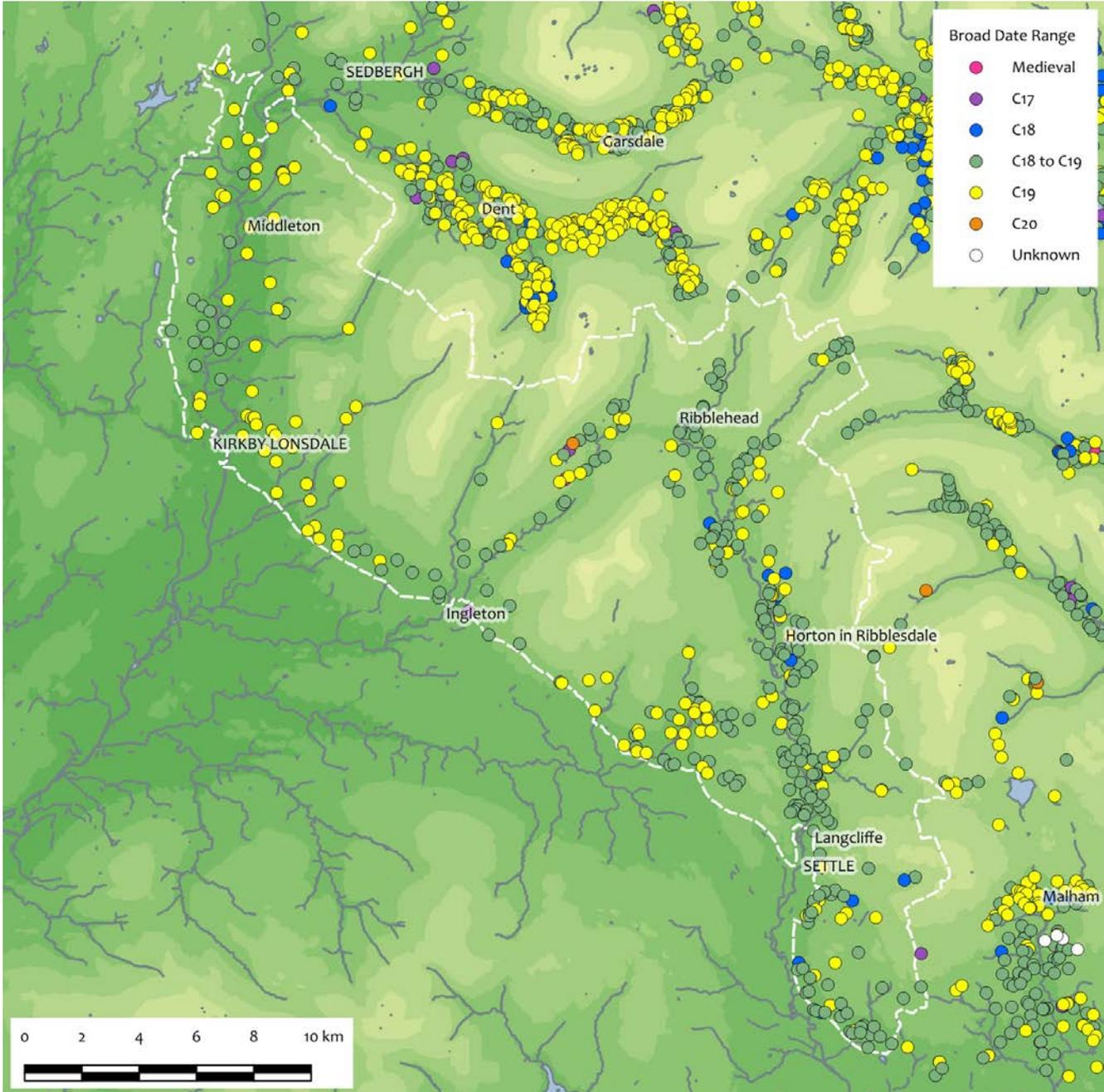


Figure Appendix 6.9
Distribution of field barns
in the West Craven region
by broad date

Table Appendix 6.6 Field
barns in the West Craven
region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	1	0.24	0.16	0.08
C17	2	0.49	1.19	-0.70
C18	11	2.68	4.78	-2.09
C18 to C19	257	62.68	48.90	13.78
C19	138	33.66	44.27	-10.61
C20	1	0.24	0.42	-0.18
Unknown	0	0.00	0.28	-0.28
Total	410	100.00		

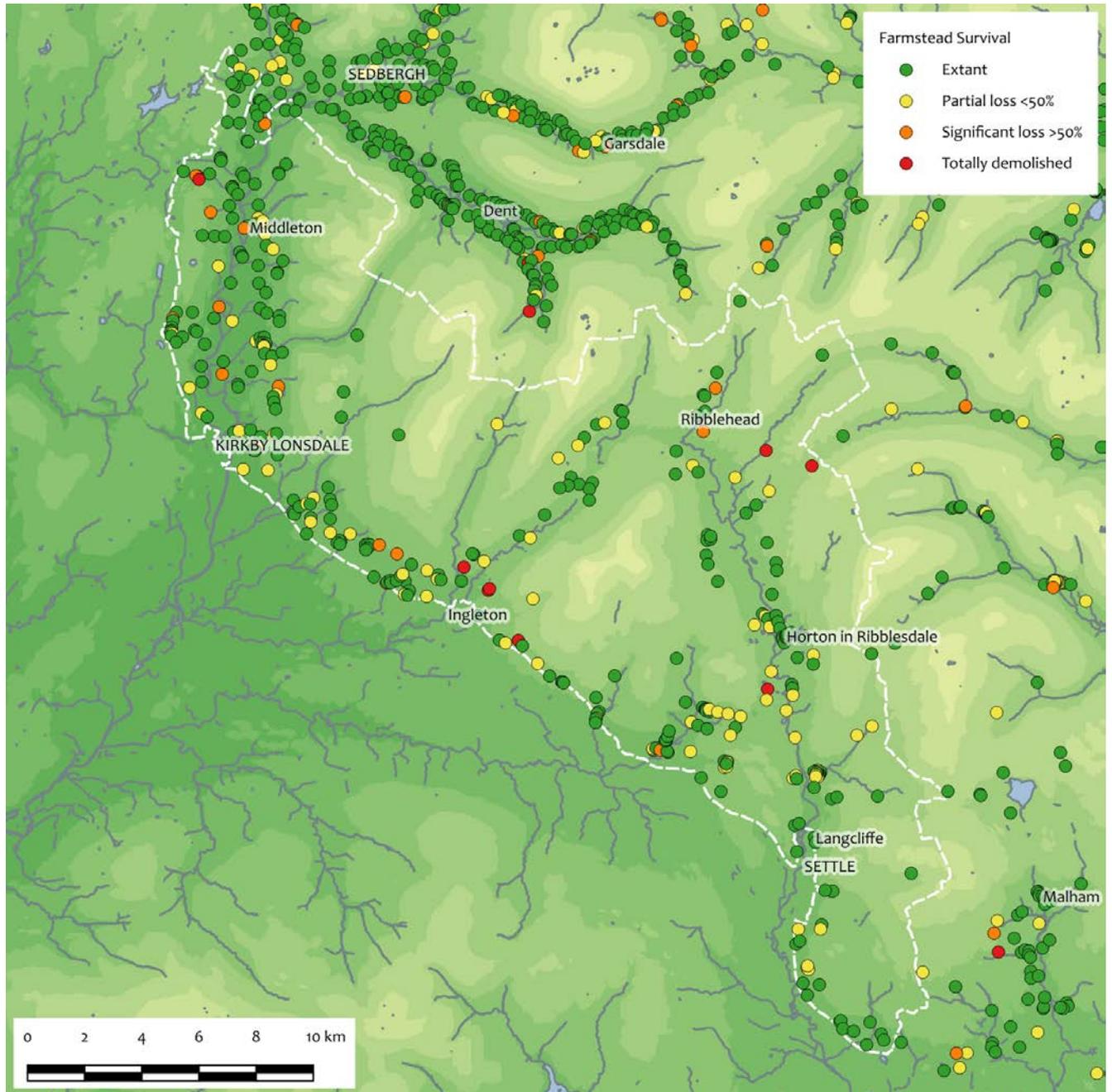


Figure Appendix 6.10 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by current condition and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	259	71.75	76.45	-4.70
Partial loss <50%	76	21.05	17.71	3.34
Substantial loss >50%	14	3.88	4.61	-0.73
Total change	2	0.55	0.12	0.43
House only survives	1	0.28	0.04	0.24
No longer extant	9	2.49	1.08	1.41
Total	361	100.00		

Table Appendix 6.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the West Craven region by level of survival through the 20th century

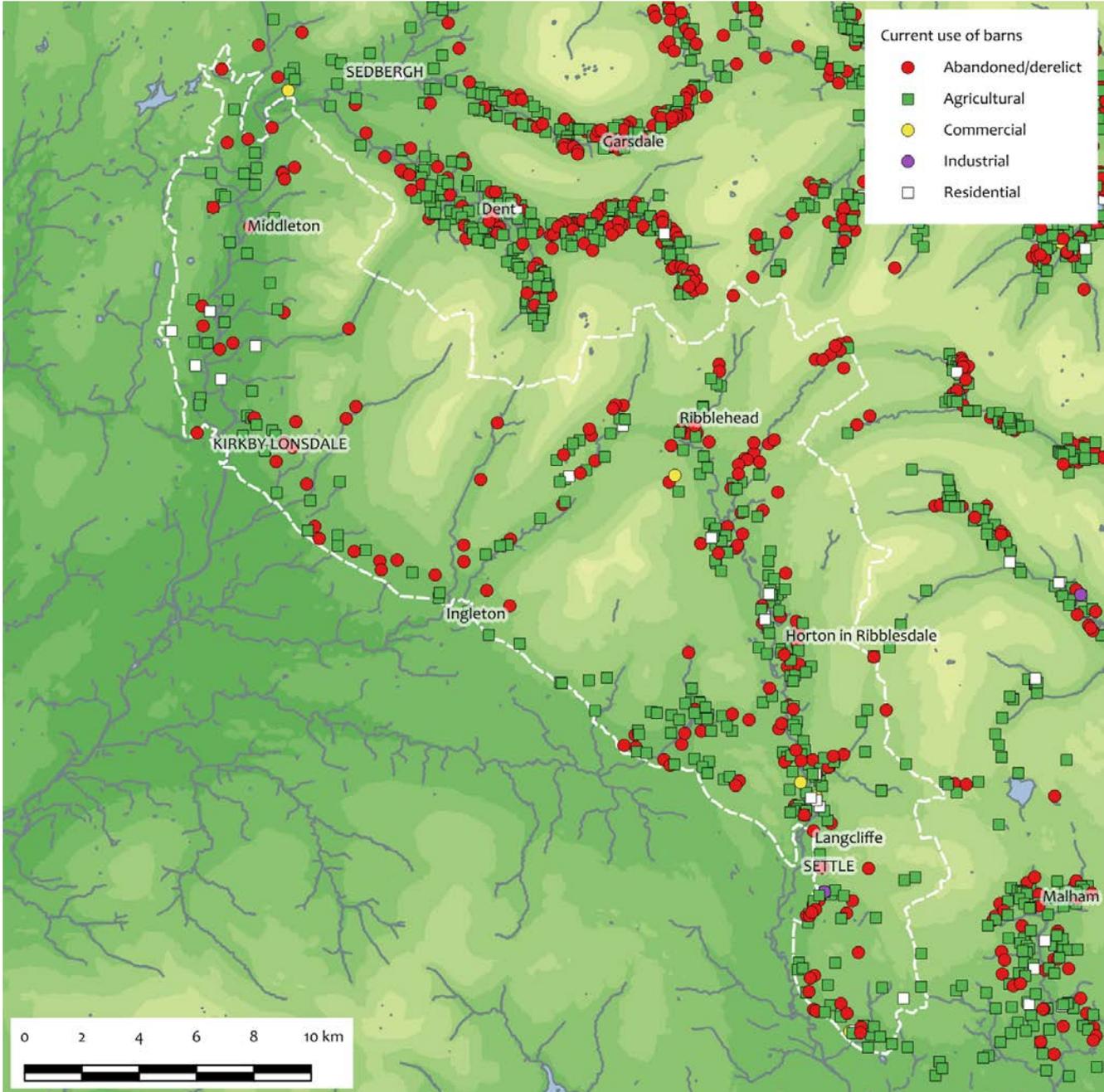


Figure Appendix 6.11
Distribution of field barns
in the West Craven region
by current use

Table Appendix 6.8 Pres-
ence of additional
modern structures on
farmsteads in the West
Craven region

	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Total	361			
No Additional Structures	141	39.06	45.29	-6.23
Structures on site	29	8.03	5.81	2.23
Structures adjacent/nearby	215	59.56	53.21	6.35
Large-scale	102	28.25	25.80	2.46

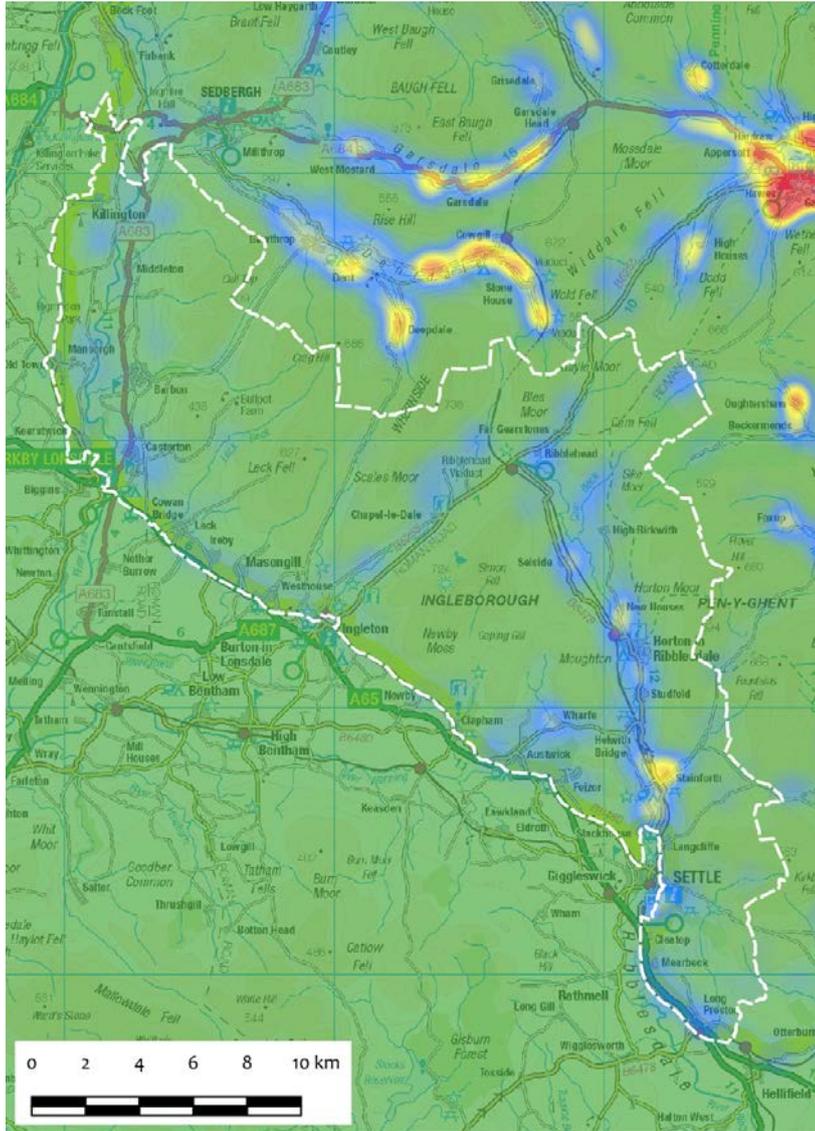


Figure Appendix 6.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the West Craven region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS OpenData and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	152	37.07	33.60	3.47
Agricultural	235	57.32	62.99	-5.67
Commercial	4	0.98	0.50	0.47
Industrial	1	0.24	0.08	0.16
Residential	18	4.39	2.82	1.57
Total	410	100.00		

Table Appendix 6.9 Field barns in the West Craven region by current use

APPENDIX 7. THE CUMBRIAN DALES REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

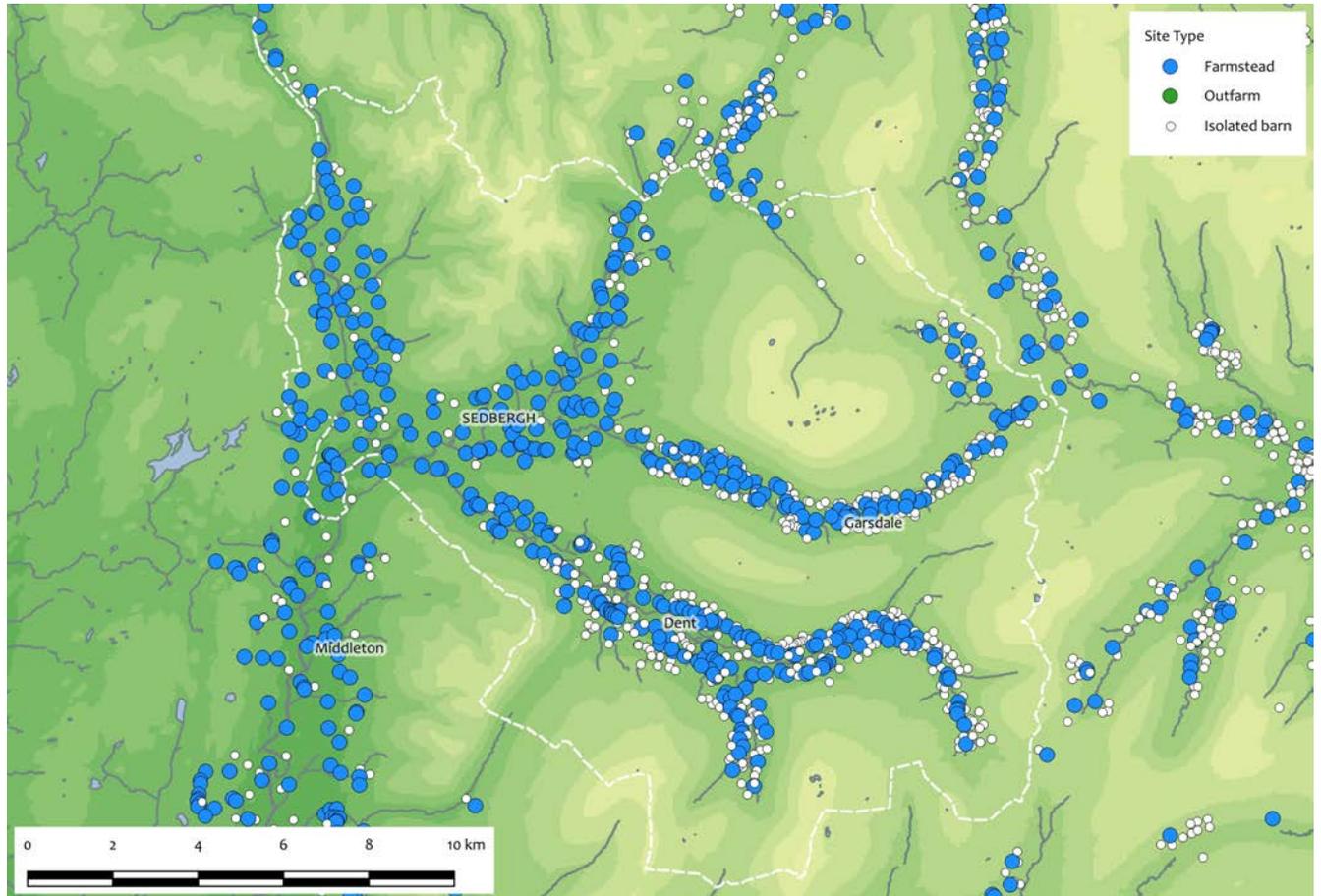


Figure Appendix 7.1
Overall distribution of
mapped features in the
Cumbrian Dales region

Figure Appendix 7.2
Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Cumbrian Dales region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

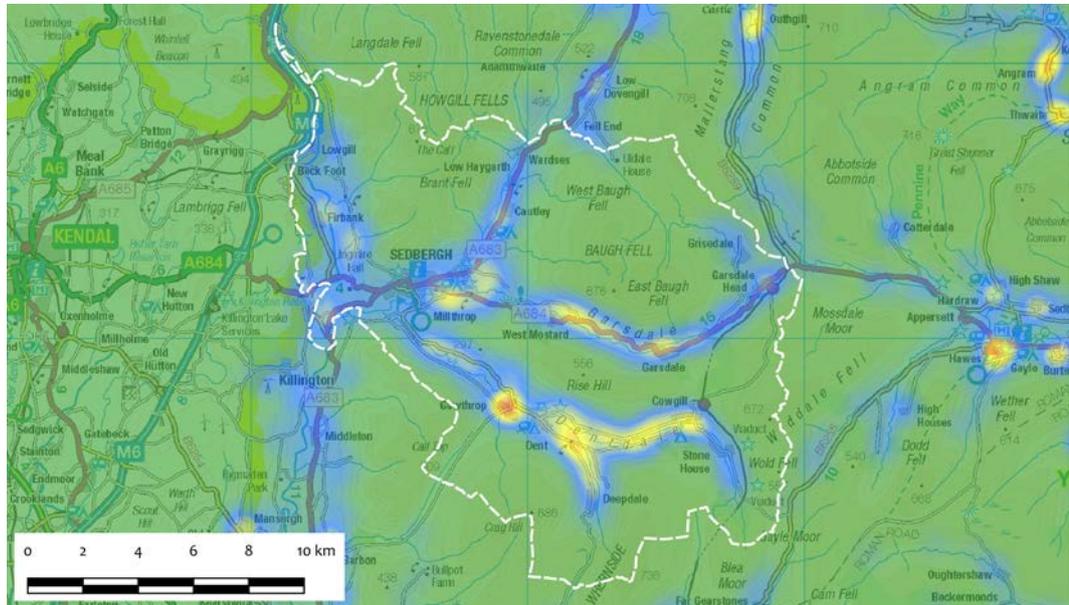
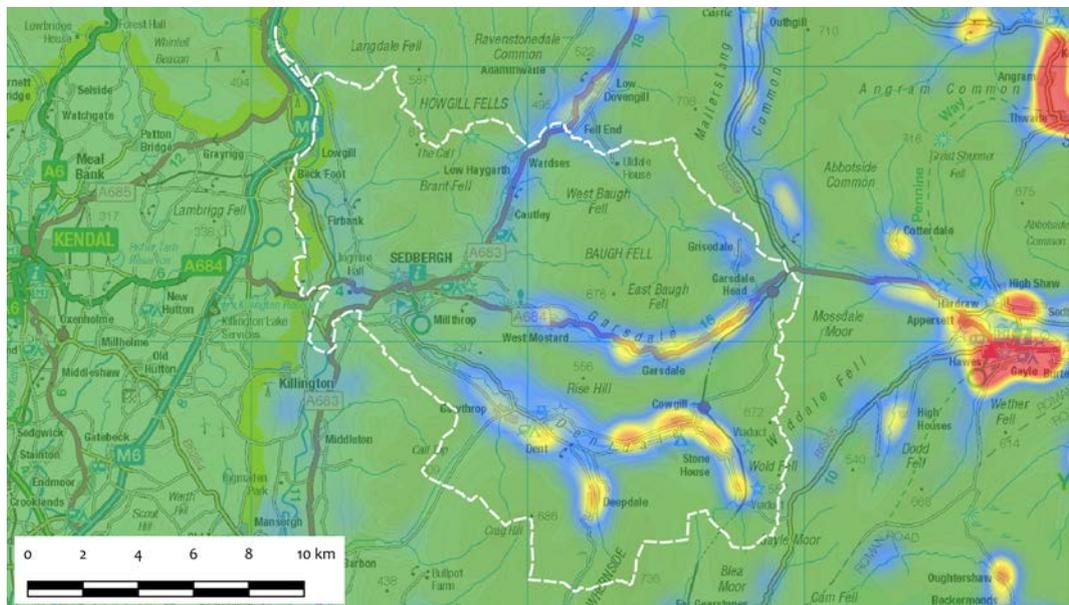


Figure Appendix 7.3
Heat map distribution of field barns within the Cumbrian Dales region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



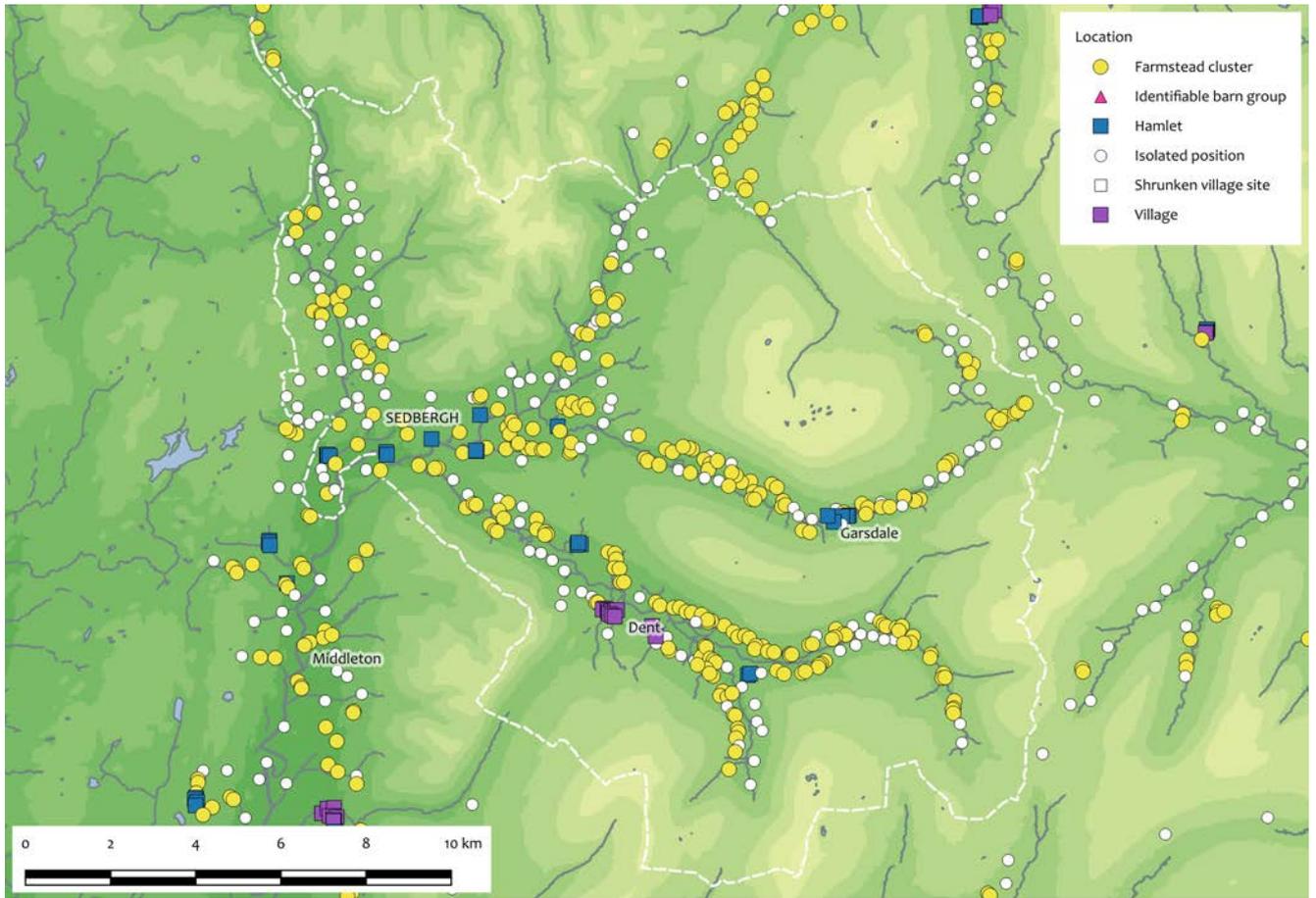


Figure Appendix 7.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Farmstead Cluster	225	55.69	31.89	23.81
Hamlet	21	5.20	12.72	-7.52
Isolated	146	36.14	33.27	2.87
Village	12	2.97	22.09	-19.12
Total	404	100.00		

Table Appendix 7.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by location character

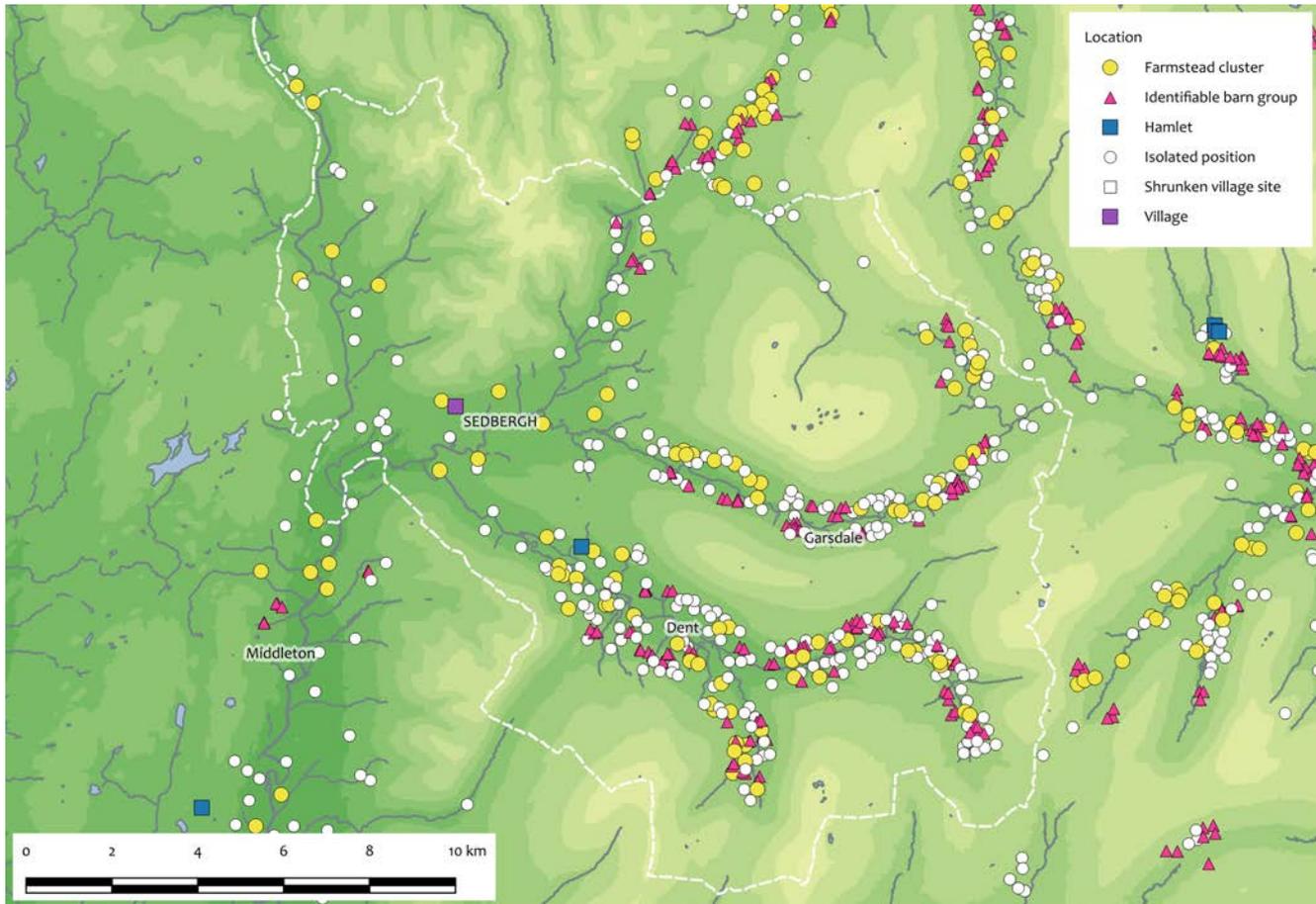


Figure Appendix 7.5
Distribution of field barns
in the Cumbrian Dales re-
gion by location character

Table Appendix 7.2 Field
barns in the Cumbrian
Dales region by location
character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	121	26.71	35.64	-8.93
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Farmstead Cluster	83	18.32	12.13	6.19
Hamlet	1	0.22	1.57	-1.35
Isolated	247	54.53	47.09	7.44
Shrunken Village Site	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Village	1	0.22	3.47	-3.25
Total	453	100.00		

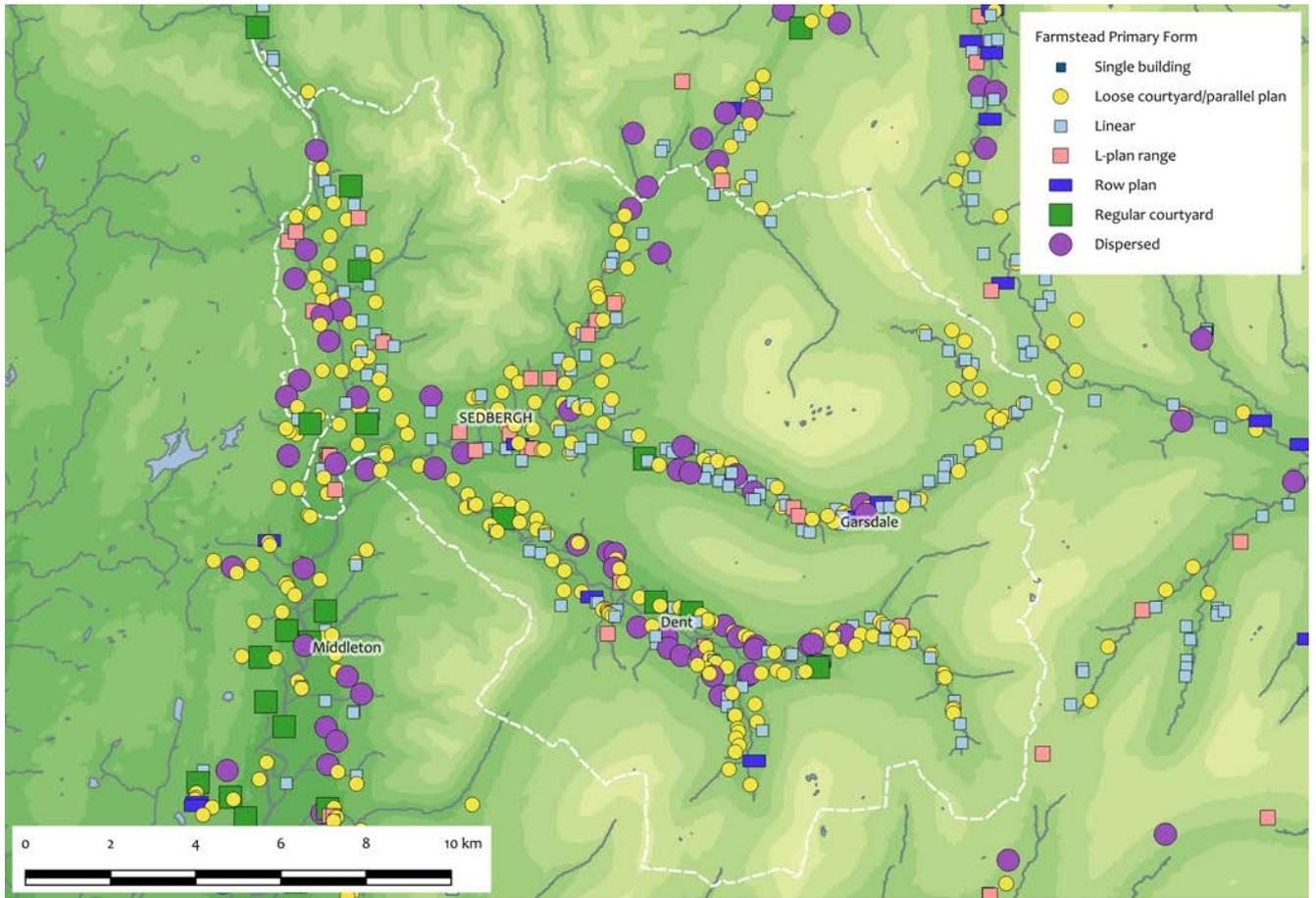


Figure Appendix 7.6 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	44	10.89	11.29	-0.40
L-plan range	24	5.94	5.26	0.68
Linear	130	32.18	34.69	-2.51
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	193	47.77	37.11	10.66
Regular courtyard	8	1.98	6.53	-4.55
Row plan	5	1.24	4.88	-3.64
Single building	0	0.00	0.23	-0.23
Total	404	100.00		

Table Appendix 7.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by primary form

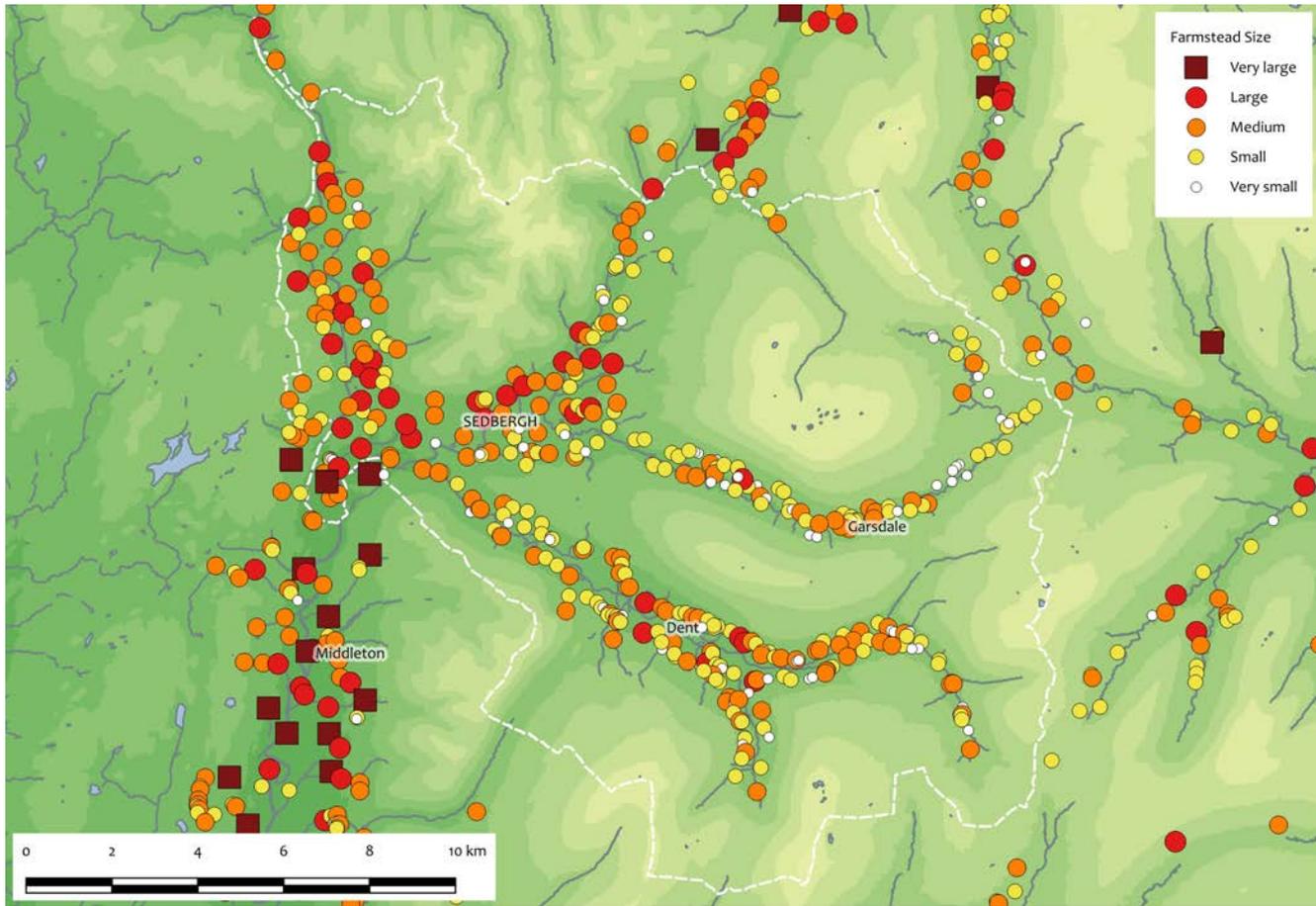


Figure Appendix 7.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by size

Table Appendix 7.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	79	19.55	19.48	0.08
Small	160	39.60	37.99	1.61
Medium	129	31.93	28.35	3.58
Large	35	8.66	10.72	-2.06
Very large	1	0.25	3.46	-3.21
Total	404	100.00		

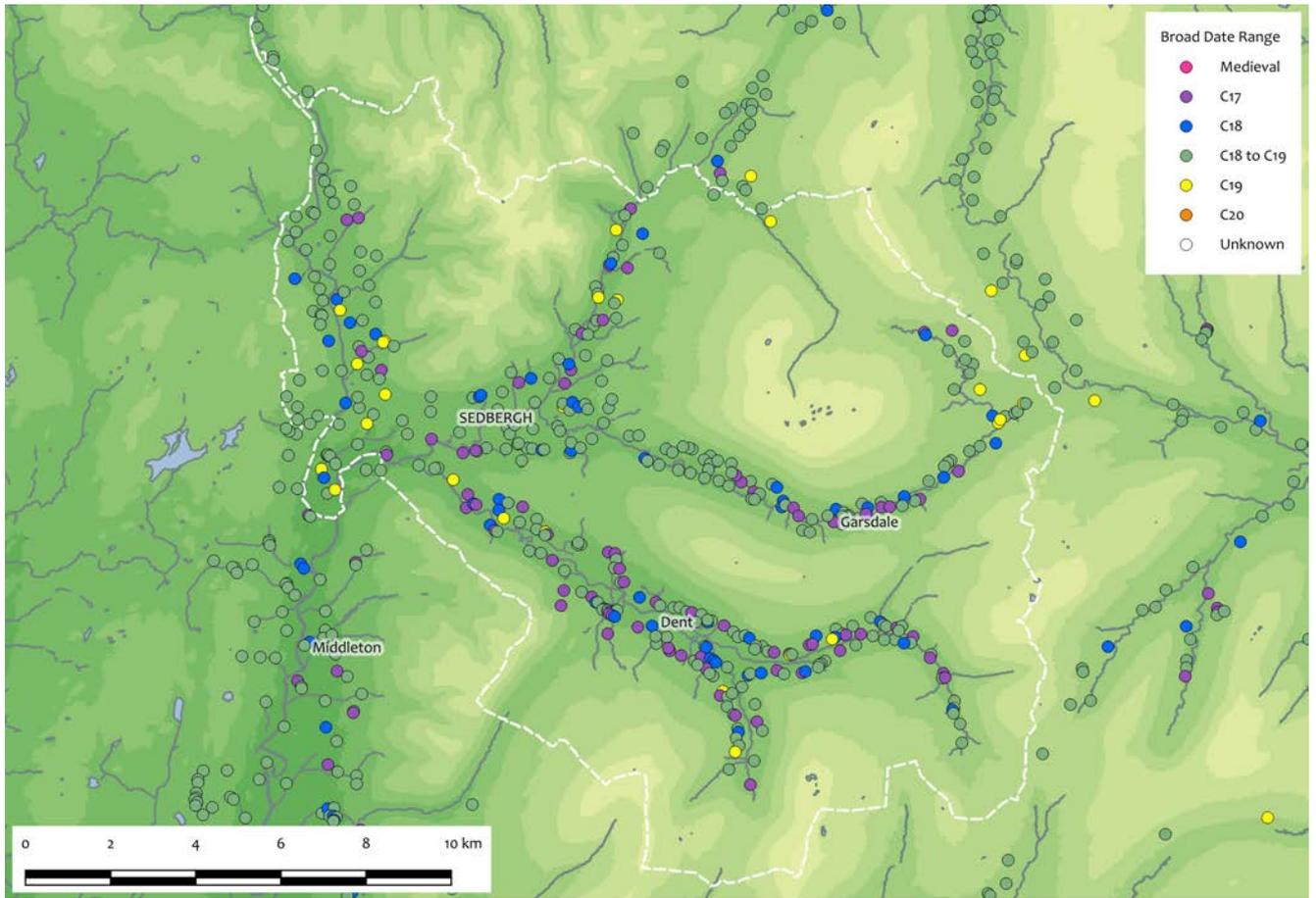


Figure Appendix 7.8 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
C17	74	18.32	13.91	4.41
C18	53	13.12	9.60	3.51
C18 to C19	252	62.38	68.38	-6.01
C19	25	6.19	8.03	-1.84
Total	404	100.00		

Table Appendix 7.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by broad date

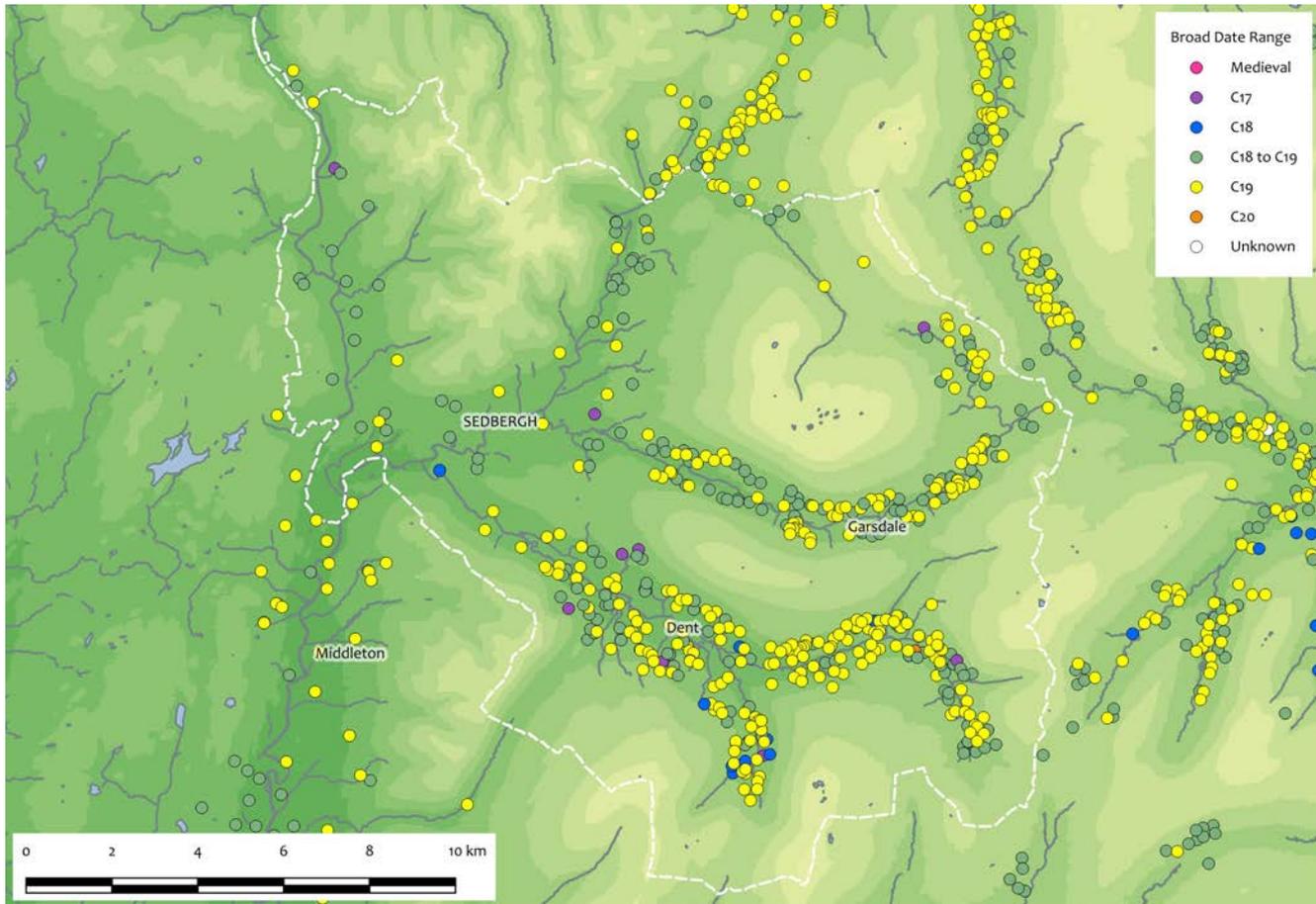


Figure Appendix 7.9
Distribution of field barns
in the Cumbrian Dales
region by broad date

Table Appendix 7.6 Field
barns in the Cumbrian
Dales region by broad
date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
C17	9	1.99	1.19	0.80
C18	11	2.43	4.78	-2.35
C18 to C19	174	38.41	48.90	-10.49
C19	257	56.73	44.27	12.47
C20	2	0.44	0.42	0.02
Unknown	0	0.00	0.28	-0.28
Total	453	100.00		

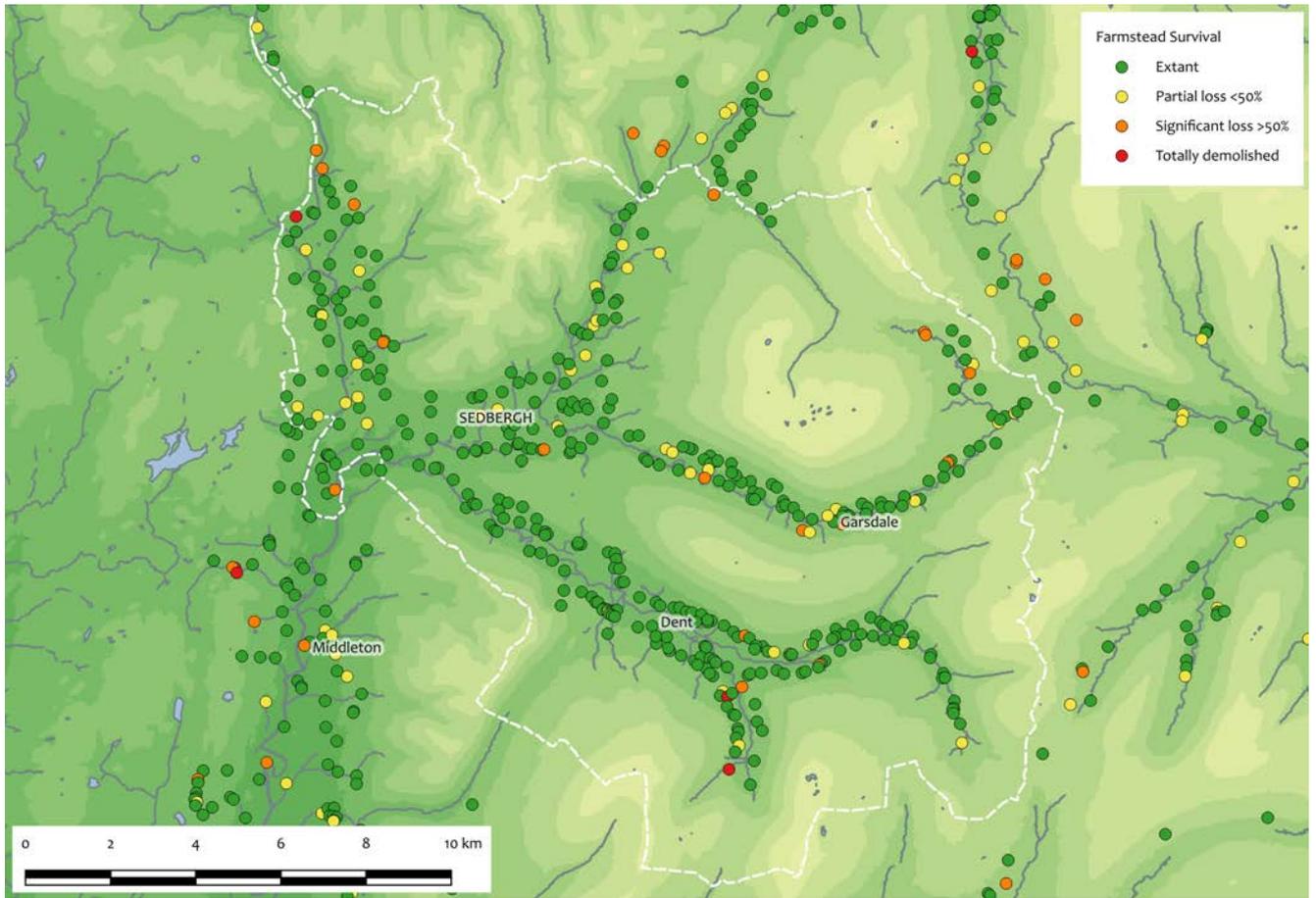


Figure Appendix 7.10 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by current survival and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	342	84.65	76.45	8.20
Partial loss <50%	41	10.15	17.71	-7.56
Substantial loss >50%	17	4.21	4.61	-0.40
Total change	1	0.25	0.12	0.13
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	3	0.74	1.08	-0.34
Total	404	100.00		

Table Appendix 7.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Cumbrian Dales region by level of survival through the 20th century

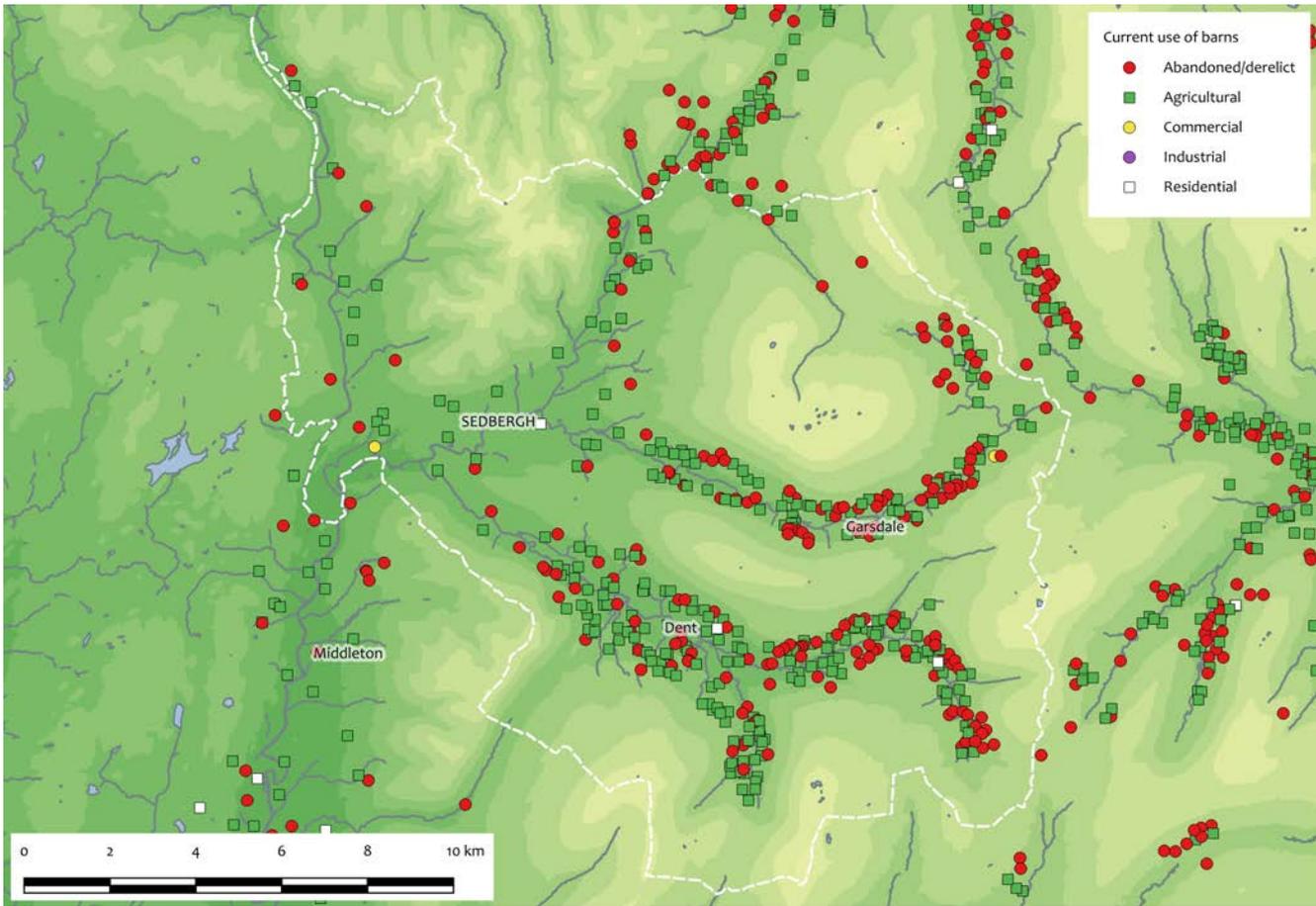


Figure Appendix 7.11
Distribution of field barns
in the Cumbrian Dales
region by current use

Table Appendix 7.8 Pres-
ence of additional
modern structures on
farmsteads in the Cum-
brian Dales region

	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Total	404			
No Additional Structures	191	47.28	45.29	1.99
Structures on site	3	0.74	5.81	-5.06
Structures adjacent/nearby	209	51.73	53.21	-1.48
Large-scale	97	24.01	25.80	-1.79

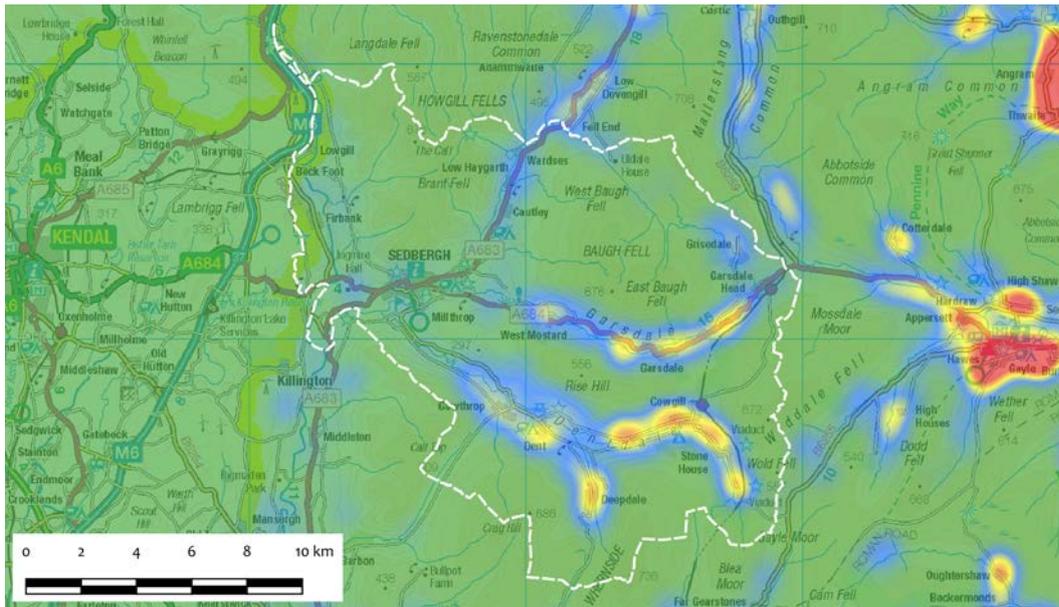
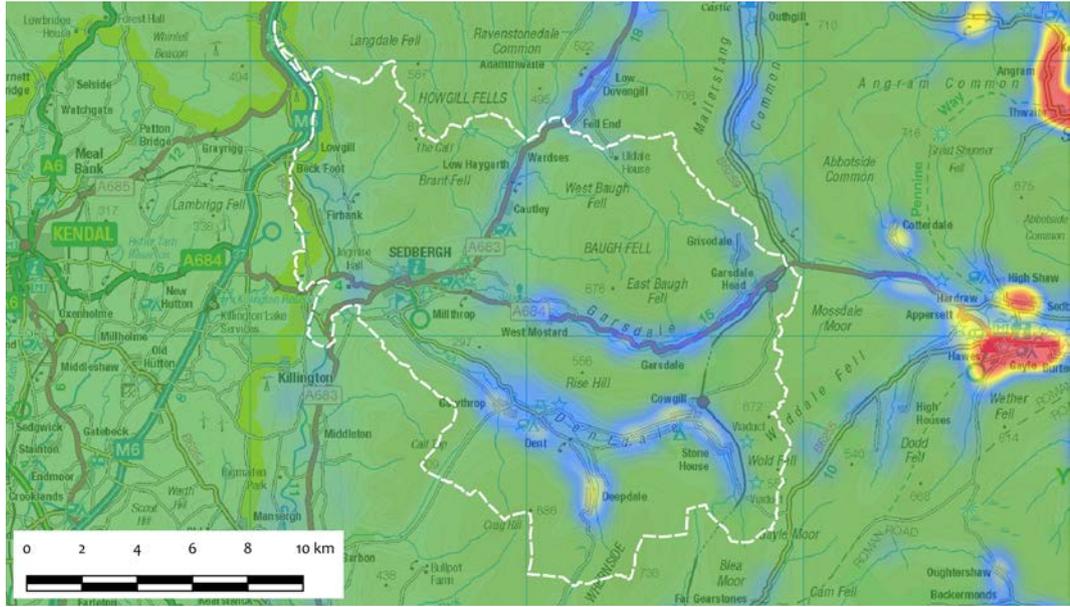


Figure Appendix 7.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the Cumbrian Dales region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	182	40.18	33.60	6.57
Agricultural	265	58.50	62.99	-4.49
Commercial	2	0.44	0.50	-0.06
Industrial	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Residential	4	0.88	2.82	-1.94
Total	453	100.00		

Table Appendix 7.9 Field barns in the Cumbrian Dales region by current use



APPENDIX 8. THE ORTON FELLS REGION FIGURES AND TABLES

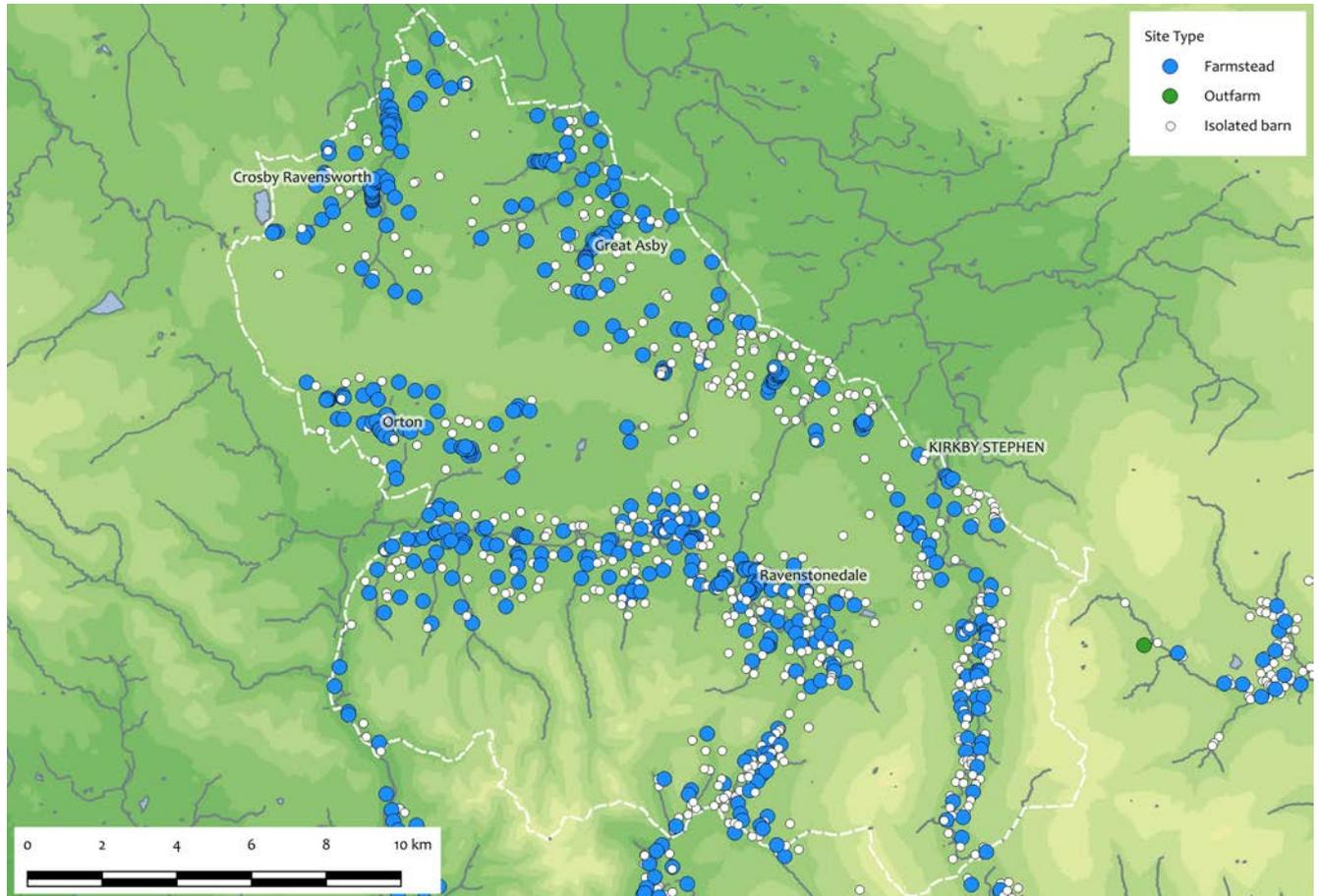


Figure Appendix 8.1
Overall distribution of
mapped features in the
Orton Fells region

Figure Appendix 8.2 Heat map distribution of farmsteads and outfarms within the Orton Fells region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 15+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

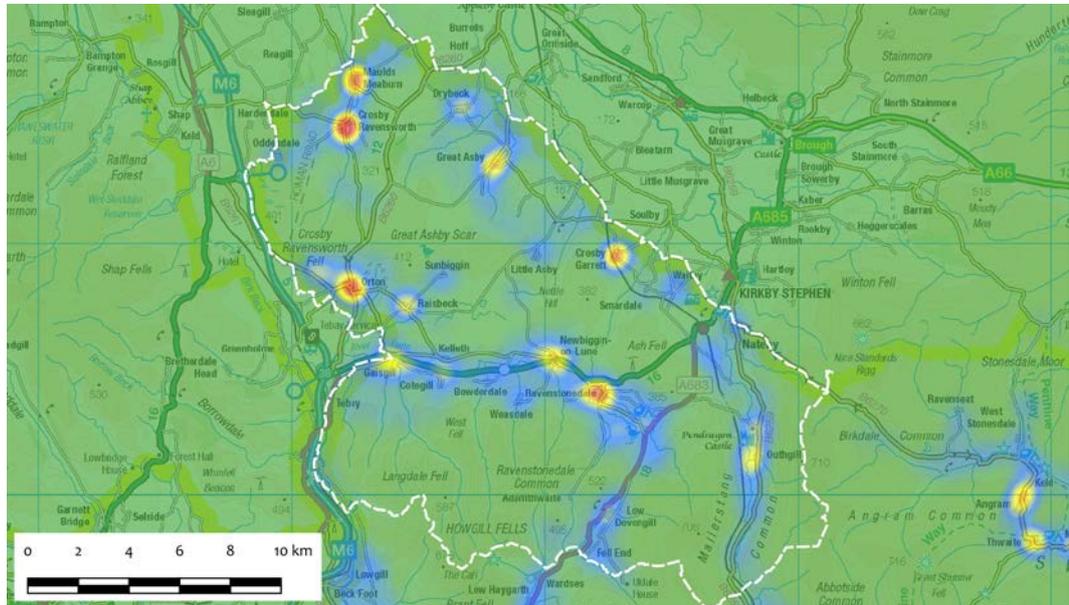
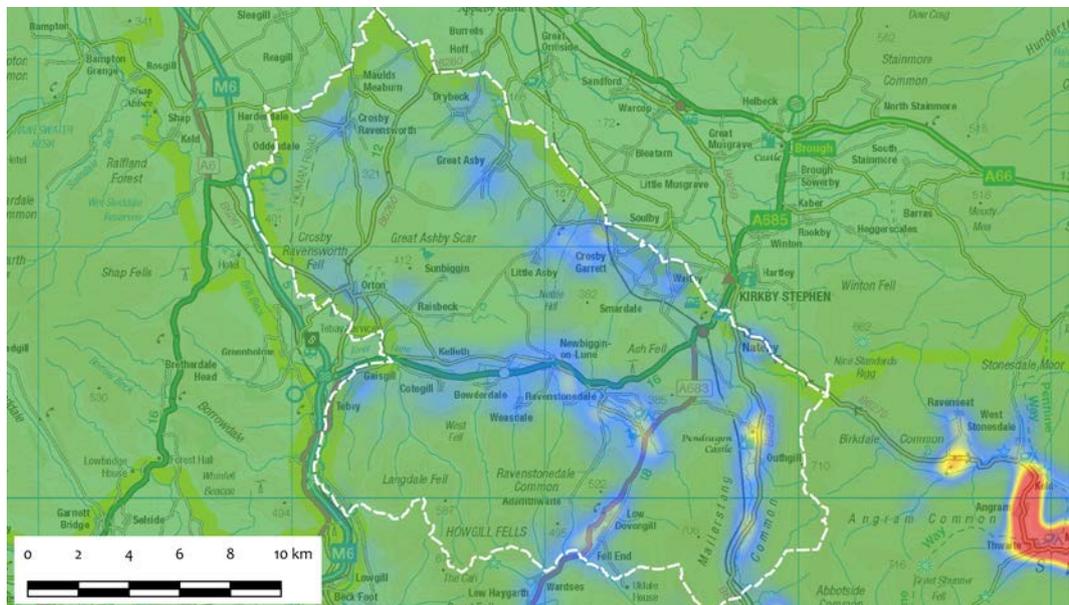


Figure Appendix 8.3 Heat map distribution of field barns within the Orton Fells region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). Underlying data is derived from OS Opendata and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved



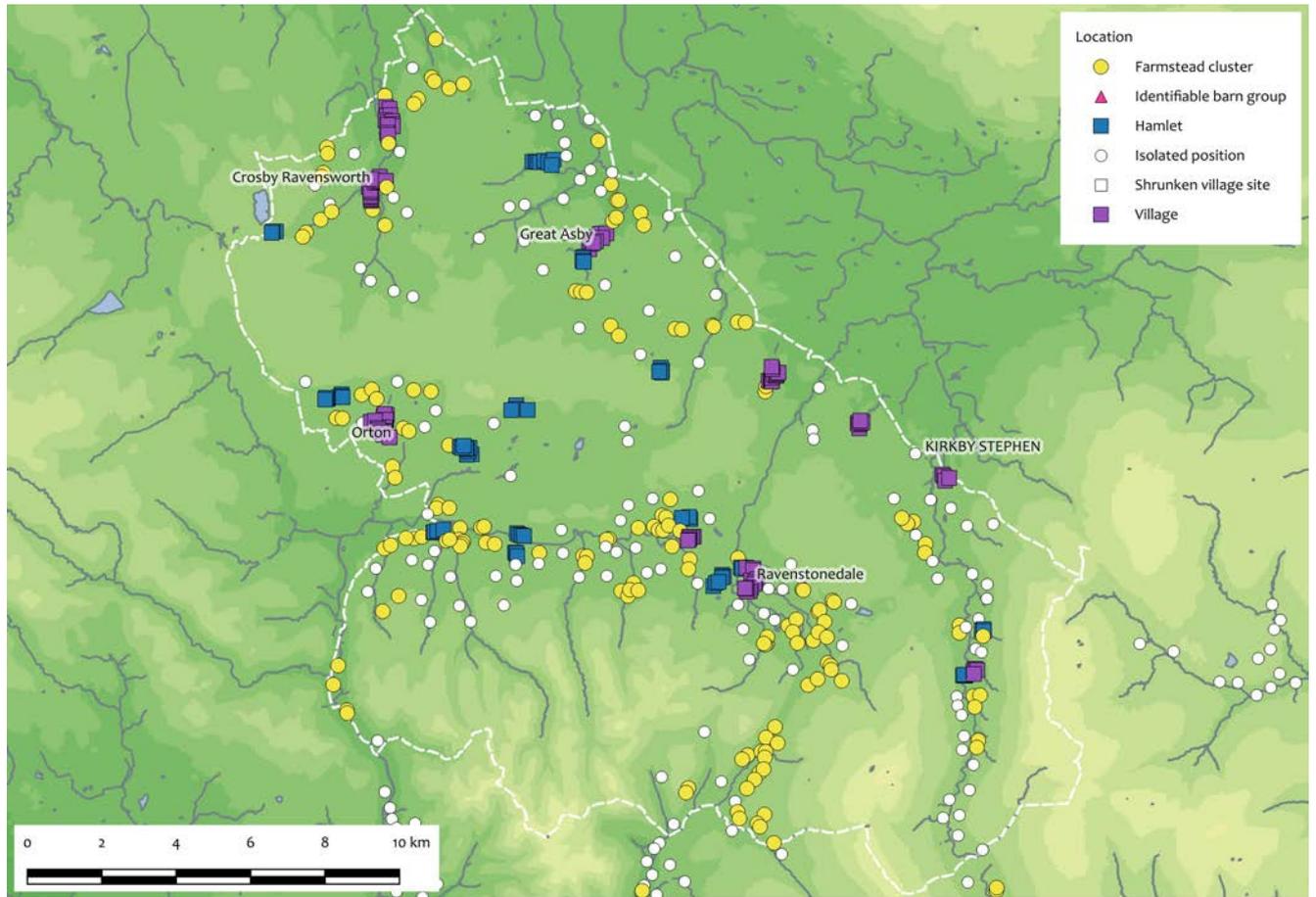


Figure Appendix 8.4 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by location character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
Farmstead Cluster	160	35.24	31.89	3.36
Hamlet	68	14.98	12.72	2.26
Isolated	125	27.53	33.27	-5.74
Village	101	22.25	22.09	0.16
Total	454	100.00		

Table Appendix 8.1 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by location character

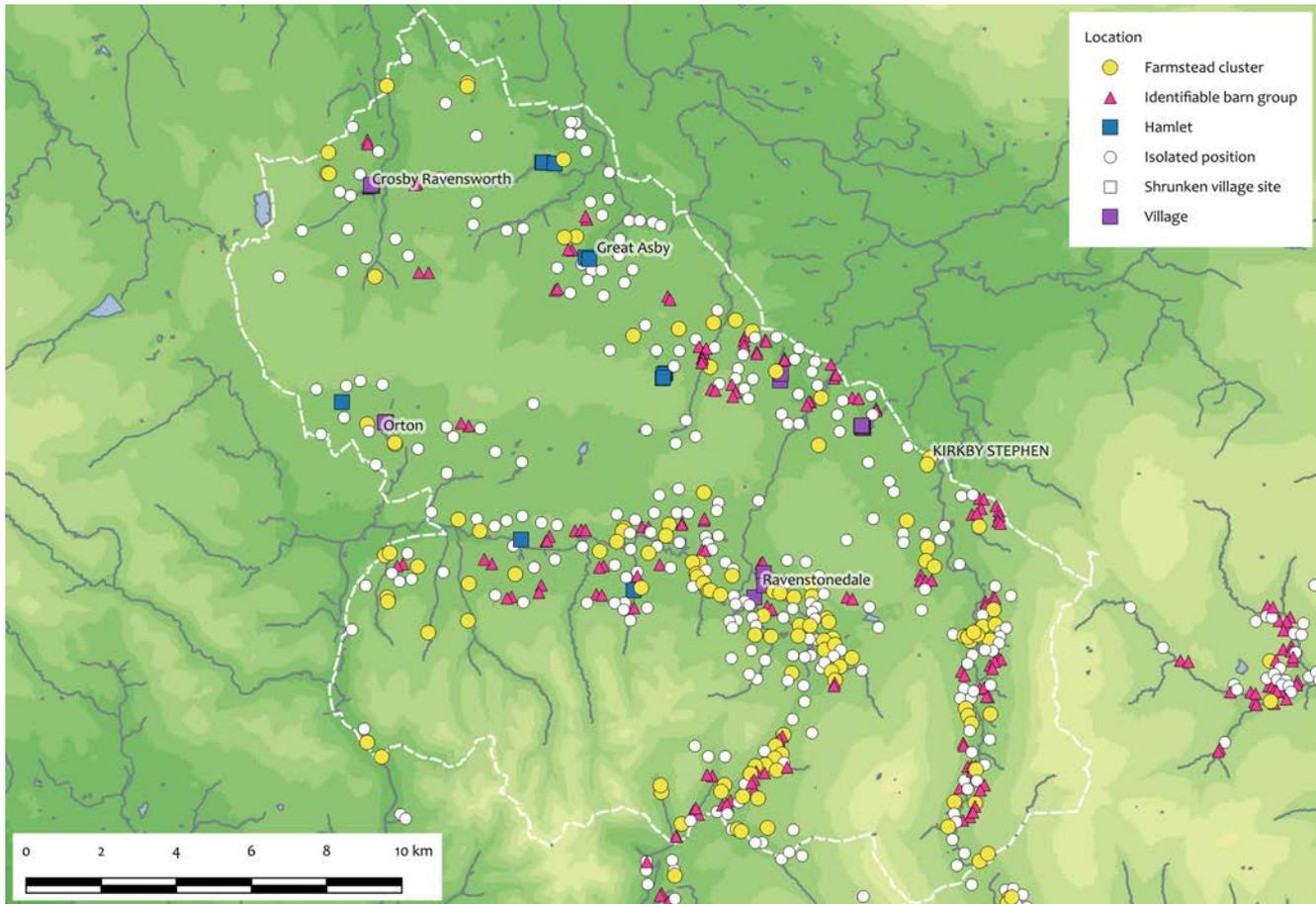


Figure Appendix 8.5
Distribution of field barns
in the Orton Fells region
by location character

Table Appendix 8.2 Field
barns in the Orton
Fells region by location
character

Location Character	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Identifiable Barn Group	148	27.26	35.64	-8.38
Estate Home Farm	0	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Farmstead Cluster	121	22.28	12.13	10.15
Hamlet	12	2.21	1.57	0.64
Isolated	249	45.86	47.09	-1.23
Shrunken Village Site	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Village	13	2.39	3.47	-1.07
Total	543	100.00		

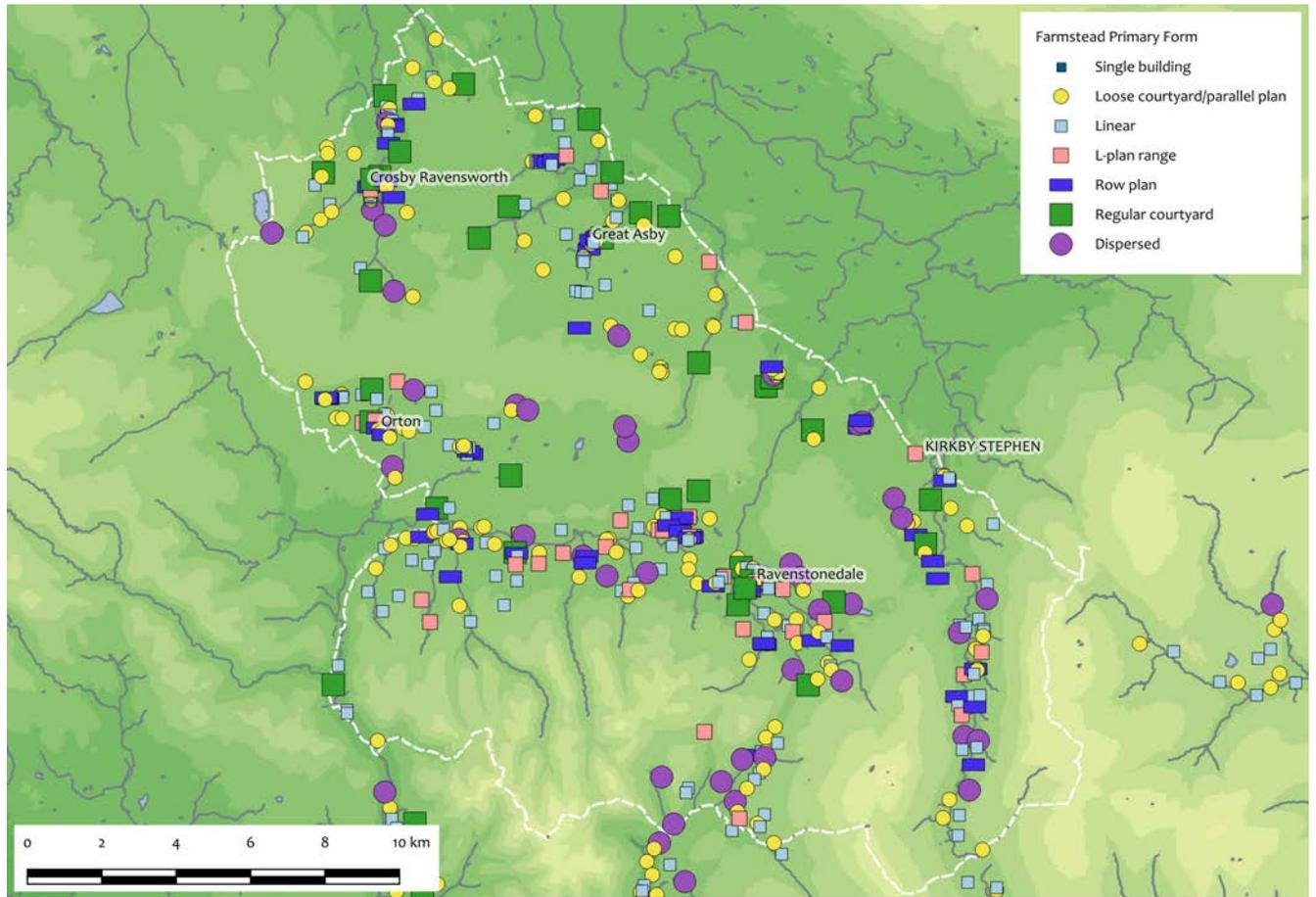


Figure Appendix 8.6 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by primary form

Primary Form	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Dispersed	40	8.81	11.29	-2.48
L-plan range	39	8.59	5.26	3.33
Linear	146	32.16	34.69	-2.53
Loose courtyard/parallel plan	142	31.28	37.11	-5.83
Regular courtyard	34	7.49	6.53	0.96
Row plan	52	11.45	4.88	6.57
Single building	1	0.22	0.23	-0.01
Total	454	100.00		

Table Appendix 8.3 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by primary form

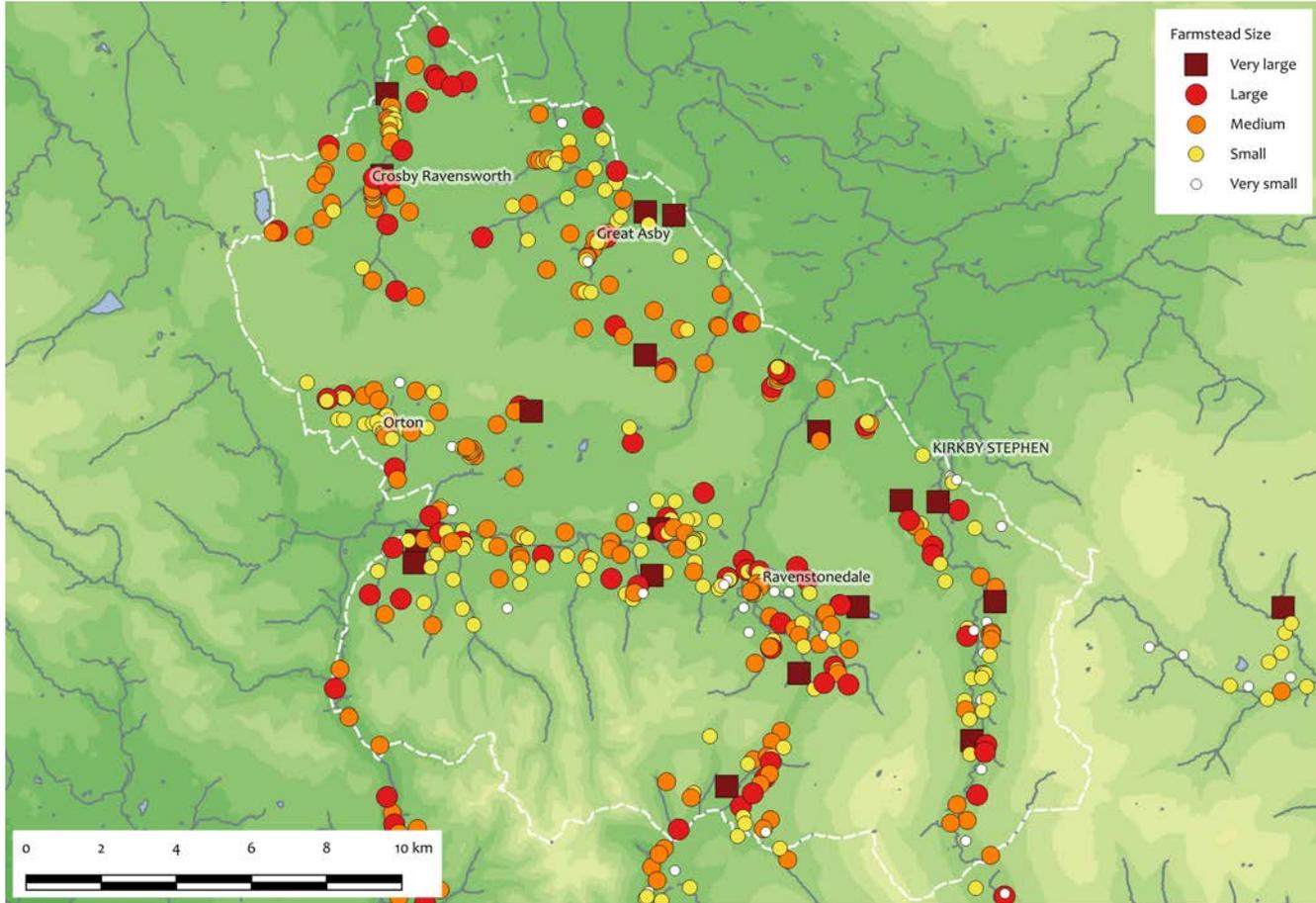


Figure Appendix 8.7 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by size

Table Appendix 8.4 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by size

Size	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Very small	53	11.67	19.48	-7.80
Small	165	36.34	37.99	-1.65
Medium	151	33.26	28.35	4.91
Large	67	14.76	10.72	4.04
Very large	18	3.96	3.46	0.51
Total	454	100.00		

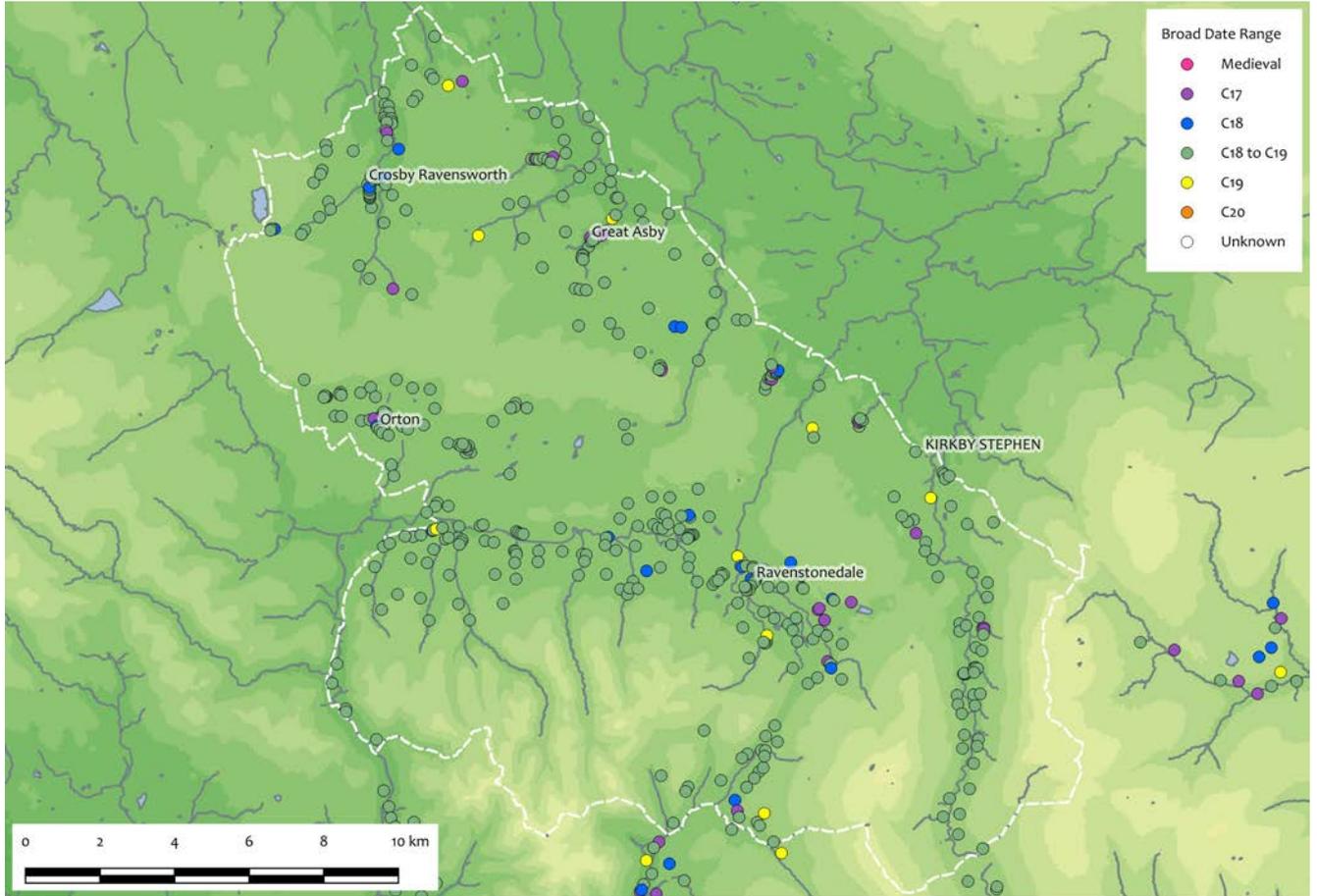


Figure Appendix 8.8 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
C17	23	5.07	13.91	-8.84
C18	20	4.41	9.60	-5.20
C18 to C19	401	88.33	68.38	19.94
C19	10	2.20	8.03	-5.83
Total	454	100.00		

Table Appendix 8.5 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by broad date

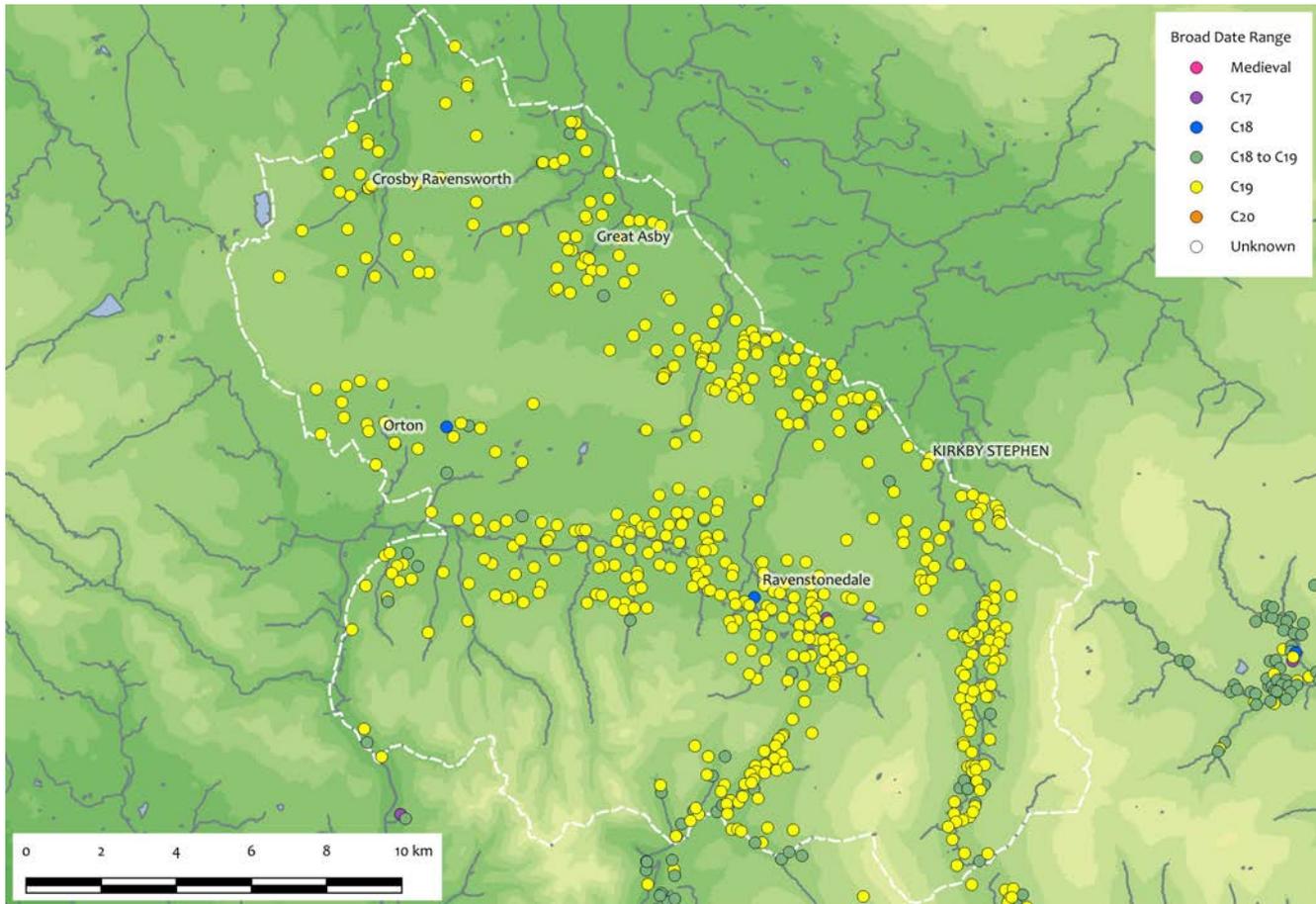


Figure Appendix 8.9
Distribution of field barns
in the Orton Fells region
by broad date

Table Appendix 8.6 Field
barns in the Orton Fells
region by broad date

Broad Date	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Medieval	0	0.00	0.16	-0.16
C17	1	0.18	1.19	-1.01
C18	2	0.37	4.78	-4.41
C18 to C19	29	5.34	48.90	-43.56
C19	511	94.11	44.27	49.84
C20	0	0.00	0.42	-0.42
Unknown	0	0.00	0.28	-0.28
Total	543	100.00		

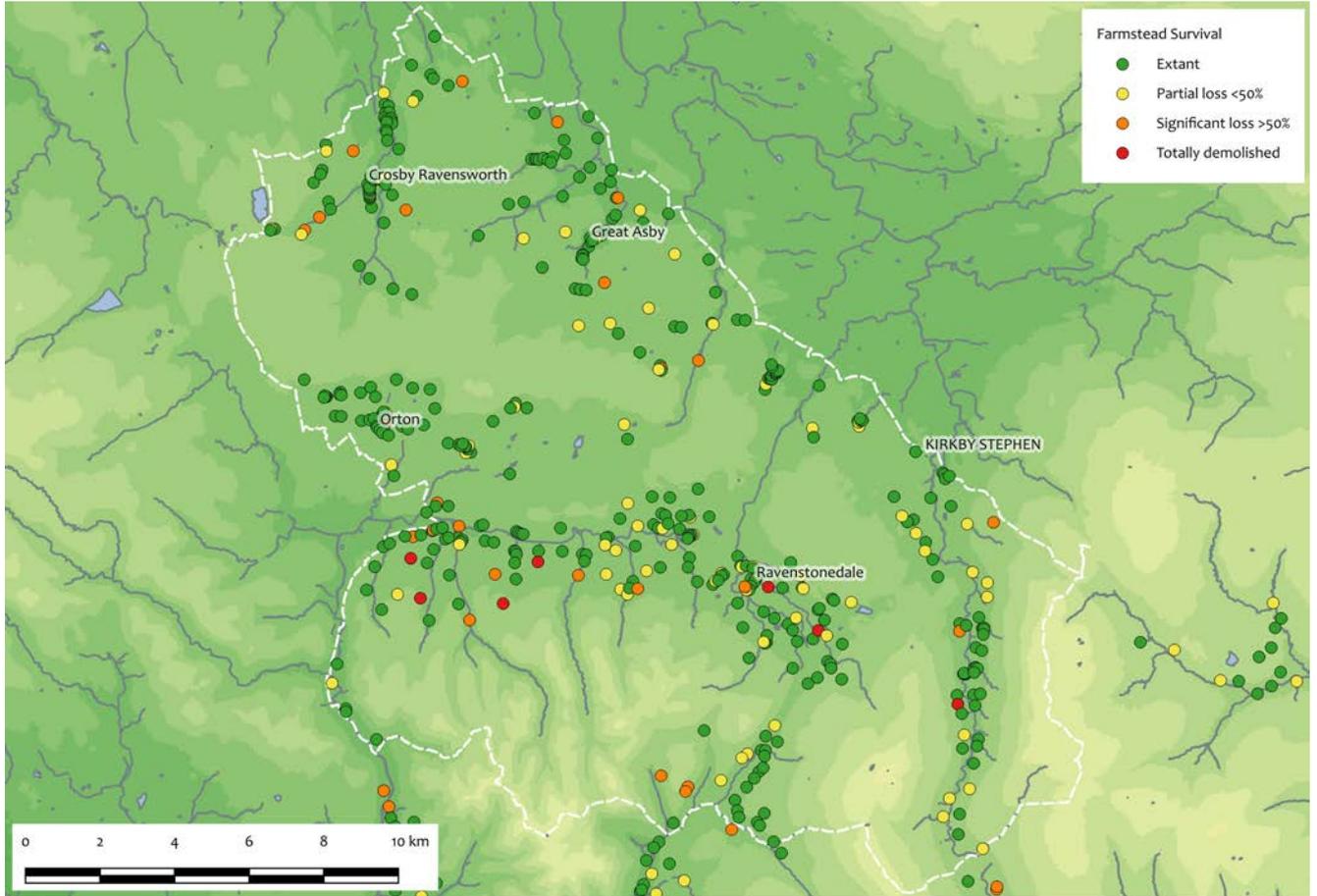


Figure Appendix 8.10 Distribution of farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by current condition and level of survival

Level of Survival	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Extant	350	77.09	76.45	0.64
Partial loss <50%	72	15.86	17.71	-1.85
Substantial loss >50%	25	5.51	4.61	0.90
Total change	0	0.00	0.12	-0.12
House only survives	0	0.00	0.04	-0.04
No longer extant	7	1.54	1.08	0.46
Total	454	100.00		

Table Appendix 8.7 Farmsteads and outfarms in the Orton Fells region by level of survival through the 20th century

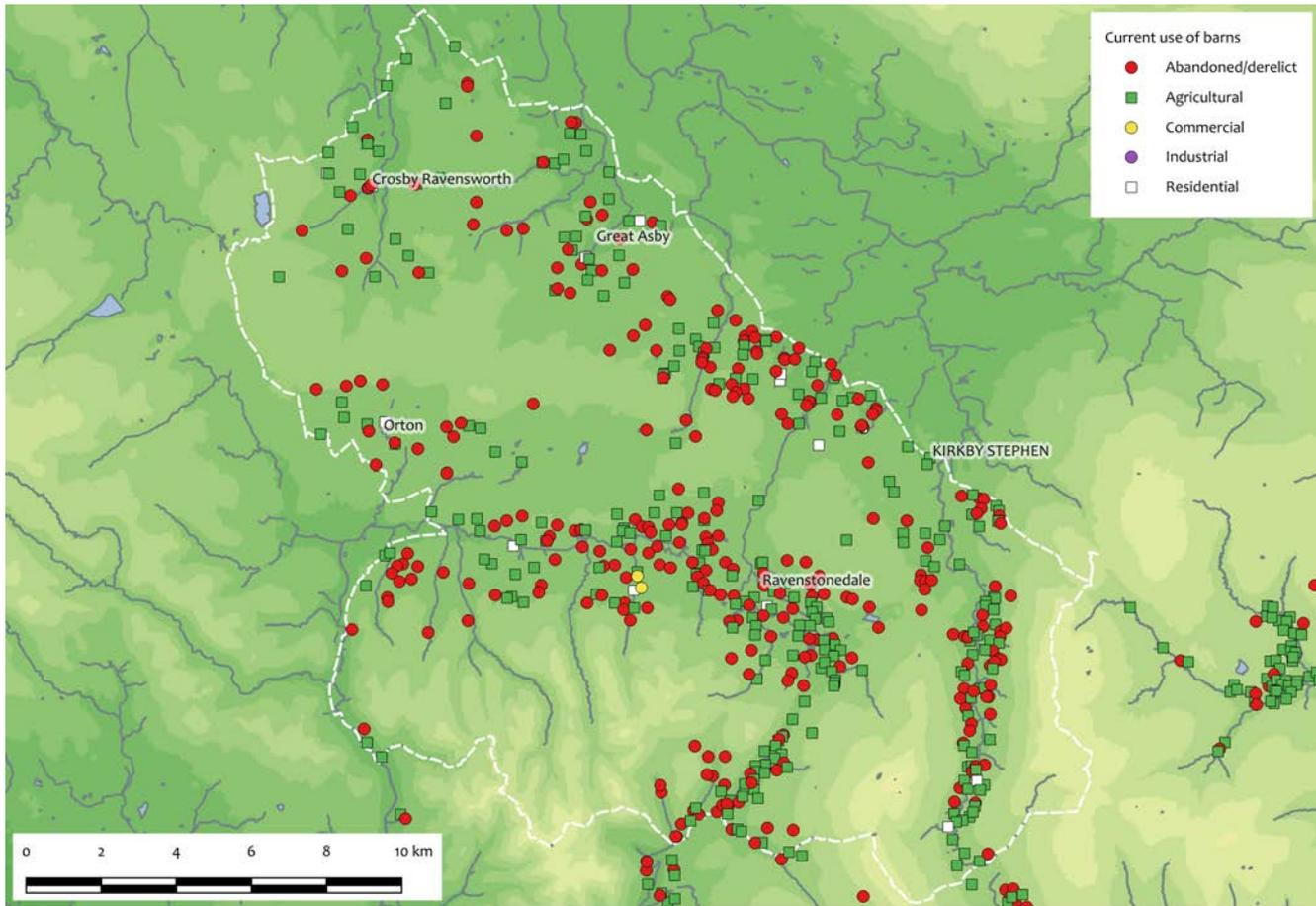


Figure Appendix 8.11
Distribution of field barns
in the Orton Fells region
by current use

Table Appendix 8.8 Pres-
ence of additional
modern structures on
farmsteads in the Orton
Fells region

	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Total	454			
No Additional Structures	187	41.19	45.29	-4.10
Structures on site	22	4.85	5.81	-0.96
Structures adjacent/nearby	259	57.05	53.21	3.84
Large-scale	149	32.82	25.80	7.02

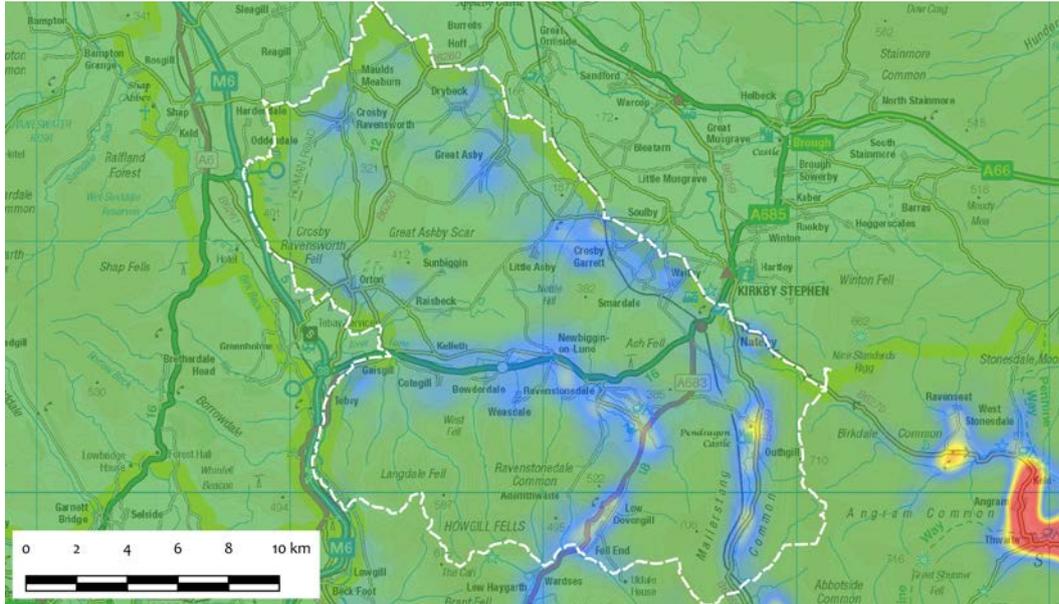
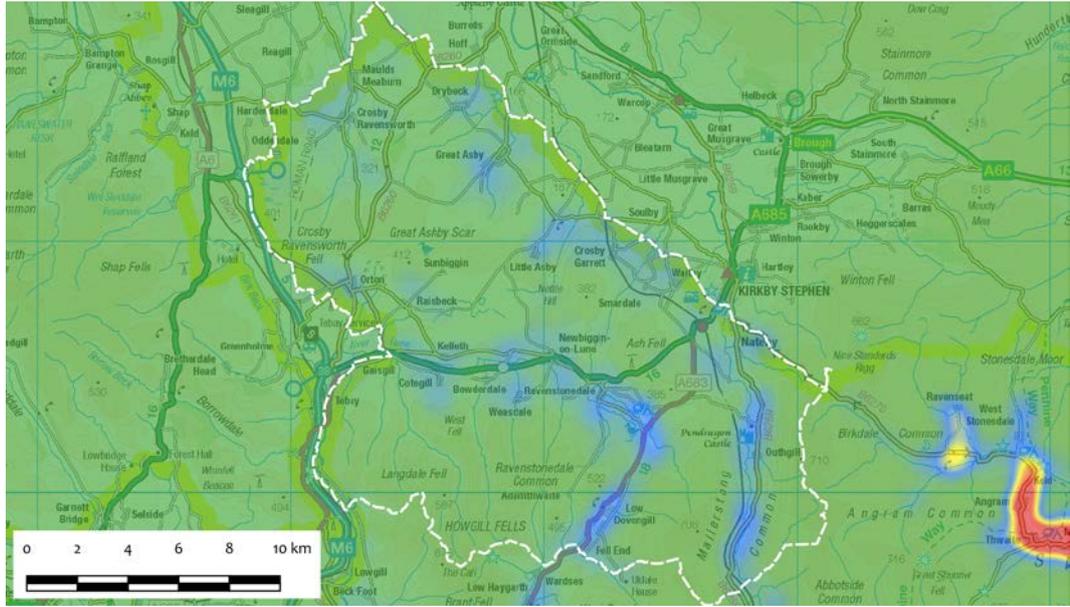


Figure Appendix 8.12 Pair of heatmap distributions of field barns within the Orton Fells region showing number within 1 km of a given point ranging from 0 (green) through to 20+ (red). The illustrations show: (left) distribution of field barns as extant in the early 20th century and mapped from the 2nd edition 25” OS mapping; and (right) distribution of field barns extant and in use in the present day. Underlying data is derived from OS OpenData and is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved

Current Use	No.	%	YDNPA %	+/-
Abandoned	279	51.38	33.60	17.78
Agricultural	247	45.49	62.99	-17.50
Commercial	2	0.37	0.50	-0.14
Industrial	0	0.00	0.08	-0.08
Residential	15	2.76	2.82	-0.06
Total	543	100.00		

Table Appendix 8.9 Field barns in the Orton Fells region by current use



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