

## Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Saltaire  
inscribed on the World  
Heritage List in 2001

Adopted December 2014

City of Bradford MDC

[www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk)



# SALTAIRE

 WORLD HERITAGE SITE

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## Foreword



**Cllr V Slater**

*Chair, Saltaire Steering Group, Bradford Council's Heritage Champion and Portfolio Holder Planning, Transportation and Highways.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Slater' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Saltaire is ranked with the most famous heritage sites in the World and is an exciting place to live, work, learn and visit. Saltaire is a special place to many people for many reasons.

Such recognition brings with it considerable responsibility. The UK Government and City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council are answerable to UNESCO, as well as to the wider international community, for the future conservation and presentation of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site. This is a responsibility which is not taken lightly.

As this Management Plan makes clear, there are many organisations responsible for the different parts of the Site, and there are many pressures on it which have to be addressed. The production of this Plan has brought together all the relevant local and national organisations and has thus ensured a co-ordinated approach to the Site's future management.

This revision of the 2000 Plan sets out the key challenges of harnessing the outstanding universal value of Saltaire as a driver for economic regeneration. It maximises the learning and enjoyment that people can derive from

understanding and visiting Saltaire and, crucially, the Plan also provides for the conservation and protection of the Site.

Extensive consultation has been held with all interested parties, including owners and the local community to identify key issues affecting the Site, both now and in the future and the plan sets out how those issues will be addressed. Recognition of the needs of visitors and all those who live and work in Saltaire is vital to get the balance right.

I am confident that this Management Plan provides an excellent focus for everyone in ensuring that Saltaire will continue to be special and be managed to the very high standards befitting a World Heritage Site, and that it will also provide a model for similar Sites around the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to record special thanks to the community in Saltaire and the numerous partner bodies who have all played an essential part in the production of this Plan, especially those members on the steering group who have willingly given up their time to inform and steer this Plan to fruition.

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## Saltaire World Heritage Site Steering Group

Members of the Saltaire Steering Group have played an active role in producing this Plan and they are committed to the Vision for Saltaire and the ongoing implementation of this Plan.





1:30 AMERICAN  
INDIES DRUMMERS  
2:00 OPERA COMPANY  
2:45 BROWNS  
3:00 THE GRAY  
3:30 THE SALT  
4:00 JAZZ BAND  
4:30 THE BUREAU

## The Vision for Saltaire World Heritage Site



**Saltaire is an outstandingly well preserved example of a mid 19th century model industrial textiles town. Saltaire's architectural style reflects Victorian philanthropic paternalism and its original design, materials and function continue to thrive and express its universal value.**

Saltaire aims to be a welcoming and inclusive place with a vibrant community, which takes inspiration from its past, whilst planning for a sustainable future and striking an effective and creative balance between a place to live, invest in, work, learn and visit.

Saltaire aspires to be a place where World Heritage significance is fully acknowledged, appreciated and understood by present and future generations. It will strive for the highest standards of interpretation, protection and conservation in support of deliverable economic development and tourism.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vision Statement approved by the Saltaire Steering Group meeting on 18th December 2013



## PART 1

# Introduction to World Heritage and the World Heritage Site Management Plan



**This section sets out why all World Heritage sites need a Management Plan. This is Saltaire's second Management Plan and this section introduces the scope and structure of the new Plan.**

### 1.1 What is World Heritage?

World Heritage is the designation for places in the World that are of outstanding universal value to humanity, form part of the common heritage of mankind and as such, have been inscribed on the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. Places as diverse and unique as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, the Taj Mahal in India or the Acropolis in Greece are examples of the 1007 natural and cultural places inscribed on the World Heritage List to date. There are currently 28 in the United Kingdom (UK).

UNESCO's core mission is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and cultural understanding. World Heritage Sites are uniquely placed to contribute to that Mission. The actions in

the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan will be guided by these overarching principles.

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage is an international agreement that was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972<sup>2</sup>. The UK ratified the Convention in 1984. Guidance on the Convention is produced by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre<sup>3</sup> in collaboration with its advisory bodies the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Centre for the Study and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). These advisory bodies also produce guidance and develop policy on World Heritage issues. By signing up to the World Heritage Convention the UK government promised to promote, interpret and protect World Heritage Sites and their Outstanding Universal Value and to transmit them onto future generations. The Department of Culture, Media and Sport is the lead government department on World Heritage and works closely with UNESCO, with other parts of the UK government and with the Devolved Administrations.

<sup>2</sup> Further details on the World Heritage Convention 1972 can be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

<sup>3</sup> Further details on this Guidance can be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

## 1.2. Why do we need a Management Plan?

The need for an appropriate and robust management system is vital for the protection and development of the Saltaire World Heritage Site. Such a system includes strong community engagement, partnership working and the existence of an agreed Management Plan. UNESCO expects all World Heritage Sites to have a Management Plan. This is also UK government policy and all UK sites have Management Plans. The creation of a Plan allows agreement on a common Vision. Plans must meet government requirements for World Heritage Site Management Plans as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (see section 3.4.1) and advice contained in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines. In Saltaire the management and ownership responsibilities lie with many individuals, groups and organisations and so this Plan is a necessary and valuable tool for strategic co-ordination and monitoring. The land within the Saltaire World Heritage Site (SWHS), its Buffer Zone and setting is subject to a range of pressures and opportunities so a Plan is needed to manage these effectively for the long term protection of the Site.

## 1.3 Scope and status of the Plan

The Plan is a partnership document. It sets out a strategic framework for management actions and its purpose is to help co-ordinate the activities of all involved. The Plan works within the Council's Development Plan (or Local Plan) for the area which sets out planning policies to guide development. The Management Plan is a material consideration in the planning process – see *section 3.4 for further details*.

The Plan represents the consensus view of the members of the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan Steering Group<sup>4</sup>. The successful implementation of the Plan and achievement of its objectives will depend to a large extent upon participation and partnership. It is intended that the Plan is adopted by the Council through the appropriate committee process. The adoption process is included at Appendix 1.

The Plan is not a statutory document and it does not diminish the responsibility of any agency or individual. The Plan will continue to inform and respond to other policies and management proposals relating to the area.

## 1.4 Preparation and structure of the Plan

This Plan (2014) is the first revision of the original Plan which was part of the site's nomination bid to UNESCO in 2001. The overarching Issues and Objectives in the 2000 Management Plan are carried forward into the 2014 Plan with new detailed objectives and actions resulting from analysis and public consultation in order to respond to current risks and opportunities. Further detail on how the overarching issues in the 2000 Plan are carried forward in the current Plan can be found at Section 4.1.

The Council, as the managing authority of the WHS, has taken the lead role in preparing the Plan through its World Heritage Site Officer. This work has been overseen by the Saltaire World Heritage Site Project Board, the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan Steering Group with support from the Saltaire Officer Group (for membership and terms of reference of these groups see Appendix 2) and extensive public consultation (including consultation with the Council's Regeneration and Economy Overview and Scrutiny Committee).

<sup>4</sup> The Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan Steering Group was set up with delegated authority of the Council's Executive Board and is chaired by the Council's Heritage Champion. For further information see Part 3.

The new Plan is broken down into 6 Parts covering; why Saltaire is important and descriptive details of the significance of the Site, the management of the Site, an exploration of the issues affecting the Site and how we have developed a new Plan, a Delivery Plan containing objectives and actions, and finally a section detailing how the objectives will be implemented, monitored and evaluated.

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## PART 2

# Why is Saltaire a World Heritage Site?

This section contains a description of the significance of Saltaire World Heritage Site (SWHS) including the UNESCO inscription and other designations and contains maps showing the WHS boundaries.

### 2.1 World Heritage Inscription

Saltaire was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) was revised and approved by the World Heritage Committee, UNESCO in 2010 (Decision WHC-10/34.COM -8E.Add)<sup>5</sup>.

*“Saltaire is an exceptionally complete and well preserved industrial village of the second half of the 19th century, located on the river Aire. Its textile mills, public buildings, and workers’ housing are built in a harmonious style of high architectural quality and the urban plan survives intact, giving a vivid impression of the philanthropic approach to industrial management.*

*The industrial village of Saltaire is an outstanding example of mid 19th century*

*philanthropic paternalism, which had a profound influence on developments in industrial social welfare and urban planning in the United Kingdom and beyond. The architectural and engineering quality of the complete ensemble, comprising the exceptionally large and unified Salt’s Mill buildings and the New Mill; the hierarchical employees’ housing, the Dining Room, Congregational Church, Almshouses, Hospital, School, Institute, and Roberts Park, make it outstanding by comparison with other complexes of this type. Saltaire provided the model for similar developments, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere including in the USA and at Crespi d’Adda in Italy. The town planning and social welfare ideas manifested in Saltaire were influential in the 19th century garden city movement in the United Kingdom and ultimately internationally. Saltaire testifies to the pride and power of basic industries such as textiles for the economy of Great Britain and the world in the 19th and early 20th centuries.”*

<sup>5</sup> The full inscription can be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1028-title=saltaire&nbsp>

## Criteria

World Heritage Sites are inscribed by UNESCO against one or more out of 10 cultural and natural 'criteria'. Saltaire was inscribed against two of the cultural criteria as follows:

**Criterion (ii): Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.**

Saltaire is an outstanding and well preserved example of a mid 19th century industrial town, the concept of which was to exert a major influence on the development of the "garden city" movement.

**Criterion (iv): Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technical ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.**

The layout and architecture of Saltaire admirably reflect mid 19th century philanthropic paternalism, as well as the important role played by the textile industry in economic and social development.

## Integrity and Authenticity

### Integrity

The integrity of Saltaire as a model industrial village is almost total. The boundary of the property coincides with the extent of Titus Salt's original development: the model village and its associated buildings, the majority of the mill complex and the Park. Some buildings (representing only 1% of the original buildings) were demolished in the past but those existing at the time of inscription and the layout of the complex are still intact. Mill machinery was removed after industrial activities ceased in the mid-1980s. There are limited opportunities for new development within the site. Beyond the site's boundaries, development has surrounded the property to the east, south and west for the last century, with the remnant Aire river landscape to the north.

### Authenticity

An intensive programme of sensitive rehabilitation and conservation of the entire complex has meant that its attributes - form and design, materials and substance, and function (in terms of a living community) - continue to thrive and express its Outstanding Universal Value. The original rural river valley setting has gradually disappeared over the last one hundred years but significant views

remain. Given that part of Salt's original intention was to locate Saltaire in a healthy environment, the Buffer Zone is important in this respect.

### Management and protection

The entire property is protected by the UK planning system with World Heritage status being a key material consideration that planning authorities must take into account when considering applications. In addition planning authorities are encouraged to include policies for the protection of World Heritage in their statutory plans and frameworks. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council's Revised Unitary Development Plan includes specific policies to protect the property and its Buffer Zone. The whole property is a Conservation Area under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Nearly every building and structure within the area is listed under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1900), and Roberts Park is designated Grade II in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. All these complementary forms of statutory protection require authorisation by the local planning authority for any form of development. There is an appeal procedure against refusal of consent operating at central government level.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The reference to the Revised Unitary Development Plan remains in the SOUV, however, at the time of writing it is intended that the RUDP will be wholly superseded by Bradford Council's Local Plan Core Strategy. The coverage of these documents is described in Section 3.4.

## 2.2 Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value

This section sets out the attributes from the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV). This text is taken directly from the UNESCO inscription text and can only be altered via the World Heritage Centre. What are 'attributes' of the site's outstanding universal value (OUV)?

Attributes are elements of the site, tangible and intangible, which make clear the authenticity and integrity of the site. The purpose of having clear and detailed 'attributes' of OUV is to help promote a better understanding of Saltaire WHS and to relate the SOUV to the physical aspects of the site that are capable of being conserved and protected. If any of these attributes were to be threatened or lost, then the OUV of Saltaire would be at risk. A historical context and description is included at Appendix 3.

### 2.2.1 Model village ensemble

Saltaire is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved model village, which allows the philanthropic and paternalistic approach to industrial management of its founder, Sir Titus Salt, to be easily understood. The ensemble is outstanding in comparison with earlier model villages in terms of its scale and the range of the

public buildings and social welfare facilities that Salt provided.

The complete range of housing types and sizes Salt supplied to meet the varying needs of his workers can still be seen. This includes small two and three bedroom workers' cottages, large three-storey homes and substantial semi-detached villas. The large end-terraced properties on Albert Terrace and Caroline Street, originally constructed as boarding houses for single workers although



they have either undergone demolition or significant alterations to convert them to single dwellings. In the 1930s there was partial demolition of the majority of paired end houses on the lower and middle blocks bounded respectively by Albert Terrace and Caroline Street and Caroline Street and Titus Street in order to open up the north-south running back alleys.

Owing to the remoteness of his village's situation, Salt provided numerous facilities to meet the practical needs of his workforce. There were a large number of shops to allow for choice and competition, a consideration rarely in evidence at other model villages. Almost all of these buildings retain their characteristic shop fronts and remain in retail or commercial use. The Dining Room supplied meals for both resident and commuting workers. The building still remains and now forms part of Shipley College. The Baths & Wash House, which provided both bathing and laundry facilities, was demolished in the 1930s.

Salt's concern for the moral, social and physical welfare of his workforce is demonstrated by the range of public buildings and facilities he provided. The Congregational Church was by the far the grandest of the three places of worship that he helped establish and the only one that he financed

in full. It remains as a testimony to Salt's lifelong dedication to the Congregational denomination. The associated Congregational Sunday School and the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist Chapel buildings were demolished in the mid twentieth century.

The factory school and Saltaire Institute provided exceptional opportunities for educational and social advancement and are well-preserved. The park and the allotments provided opportunities for healthy outdoor recreation. The park has been recently restored, with particular attention to maintaining its authenticity and reinstating its original layout.

Salt provided his village with its own hospital, dispensary and almshouses to support the aged, sick and infirm. The hospital was sympathetically extended twice in the early twentieth century and has since been converted to residential use. The almshouses have mostly remained in single ownership since their construction and so have retained the uniformity of their architectural details more than any other group of houses in the village.

### **2.2.2 Urban and Industrial Plan**

The form and design of Saltaire's industrial and urban plan is exceptionally well preserved and gives a vivid impression of the philanthropic

approach to industrial management. The industrial and town planning ideas manifested in its layout had a profound influence in the United Kingdom and beyond.

Salts Mill and New Mill are located in the optimal location within the village between the railway line, canal and River Aire reflecting the mills' prime economic importance in the historic function of the village. At Salts Mill the layout of the spinning mill, combing and weaving sheds and warehouses in relation to each other attest to the efficient flow of production that was achieved within the industrial complex.

The arrangement of industrial, residential, commercial, educational and recreational land uses in relation to each other are an outstanding demonstration of mid 19th century town planning with distinct zoning of land uses. The mill complex is at the north-east corner of the village and is separated from the residential areas by open space and other buildings. The mills' location appears to take account of prevailing westerly winds, thus minimising air pollution in the village from its operations.

Victoria Road, on a north-south axis, forms the spine of the village's layout connecting its principal buildings and open spaces. At its southern

terminus are the Almshouses and Hospital, grouped around Alexandra Square. Moving north, the School and Institute face each other and are set back from the building line creating the impression of a formal square at the heart of the village.

North of Caroline Street, the village's principal row of shops on Victoria Road is located opposite the allotments and the site of the former Congregational Sunday School. The Dining Room and workers entrance to Salts Mill are conveniently located immediately to the north of the railway line.

Next in sequence are the Salts Mill office block and the Congregational Church. The two seemingly paired together to symbolically reflect the dependence of Salt's business success upon the support of God.

As a result of the demolition of the original footbridge across the River Aire, the present-day Victoria Road terminates abruptly at New Mill. The park is now accessed by a modern bridge, which does not respect the integrity of Lockwood and Mawson's urban plan.

The residential area is concentrated to the west of Victoria Road, with a secondary grouping to the east around the Institute. They are accessed via



*The Congregational Church*

Caroline Street and Titus Street, which intersect with Victoria Road at right-angles and also Saltaire Road, a former turnpike, whose route interrupts the regularity of the village's grid plan.

The residential area is laid out in parallel terraced rows to make efficient use of the available land yet sufficiently spaced to provide each house with ample light and ventilation. To the rear of each terrace is found a back street, provided for the sanitary and efficient removal of human waste. A limited number of outdoor privy buildings still remain in their original form.

Most houses retain their original internal plans, including separate rooms for living and cooking on the ground floor and a varying number of bedrooms on the upper floors. These divisions of internal space in the interests of health, cleanliness and decency represent model standards in accommodation for the working classes in the mid nineteenth century. The survival of original interior fittings such as fire surrounds and stone sinks is rare.

Saltaire's open spaces have several roles within the urban plan. On a functional level they provide recreational open space within what is otherwise a densely developed settlement. The park is the

most significant of these spaces and occupies approximately a fifth of the area of the village. William Gay's original layout is well preserved and makes efficient use of the available space. A series of lawns and fields for various sporting activities are incorporated in a compact layout and connected together by a broad promenade and narrow winding paths through areas of ornamental planting. The open spaces provide a setting for the village's most important buildings including New Mill and Salts Mill, whose setting is borrowed from the park and the Caroline Street allotments respectively. Small front gardens also distinguish the upper tiers within the housing hierarchy.

### **2.2.3 Design quality**

Saltaire comprises of a harmonious ensemble of buildings of high architectural quality executed in a range of Italianate styles. The village's design was the work of the local architectural practice of Henry Francis Lockwood and William Mawson. They were assisted by the eminent Victorian engineer Sir William Fairbairn, who was responsible for the structural and mechanical engineering aspects of Salts Mill and for the design of the River Aire footbridge, which was demolished in 1967. Roberts Park is to the design of the regionally significant landscape architect William Gay.

The exceptional scale of Sir Titus Salt's mill and his paternalistic motivations demanded high quality and innovative engineering solutions from Fairbairn with respect to heating, ventilation, lightweight fireproof construction and power transmission. Lockwood and Mawson's skilful styling of the mill as a Renaissance palace, including its 166 metre south façade, relieved the vast structure of any monotony.

The workers' housing is mostly in the form of symmetrical two-storey terraced rows with larger gable-fronted or three-storey end and mid-terrace properties providing relief. A hierarchy of housing types is expressed through the size and level of architectural detailing of each group of dwellings, reflecting the social status of their intended occupants from workmen and over lookers, to company officials, teachers and other professionals. Where architectural details have been lost, their reinstatement based on authentic examples has been carefully managed. The Almshouses are a distinct composition of 41 richly-detailed single and two-storey dwellings in two near-symmetrical groups enclosing a landscaped garden.

Lockwood and Mawson's finest architectural works in Saltaire are undoubtedly the beautiful Italianate

Congregational Church with its ornate interior and the elaborately detailed School and Institute buildings. Along with the monumental scale of Salts Mill, these buildings testify to the importance of the Great British textile industry and the wealth that it generated.

The architects' attention to detail is evident throughout the village, even on more functional buildings such as the Dining Room, Hospital shops and the decorative shelters and pavilions of the park. Surviving examples of boundary railings and street paving illustrate that these features of the village were also carefully selected and designed.



*Congregational Church interior*

The harmonious nature of Lockwood and Mawson's designs are underpinned by a limited palette of materials commonly used in the locality including local stone for walling and paving, natural Welsh slate for roofing, timber for windows and doors and iron for rainwater goods and railings.

#### **2.2.4 Valley location, topography and setting**

The Aire Valley presented many advantages to Sir Titus Salt when he was seeking a location for his new model village. The river provided a plentiful supply of fresh clean water and the largely undeveloped valley offered beautiful surroundings and an absence of pollution. Salt's decision to relocate his entire business to a greenfield site on the outskirts of Bradford, rather than re-develop within the existing urban centre, exerted a profound influence on the development of town planning. Later model villages and the garden city movement in the United Kingdom and beyond followed Salt's example in planning separate idealised urban settlements within a rural setting.

The location of New Mill and Salts Mill immediately to the south of the river is a reminder of its importance as a supply of water for the industrial processes of the factories and their steam engines. The river is also an integral design element within the layout of the Park and was widened at Saltaire

to make it more suitable for boating, bathing and swimming.

Saltaire is testament to Lockwood and Mawson's skill as architects both in overcoming and exploiting the site's topography. For example on William Henry Street, George Street and Albert Street the considered use of three-storey mid and end terrace properties allowed the two-storey terrace blocks to step elegantly down the valley side. The village's grid layout allows for uninterrupted views out of the village to which the valley sides form the backdrop. Most significant



*New Mill*

amongst these designed views are those north along Victoria Road and George Street, the latter including the bell tower of the Congregational Church as a focal point set against the backdrop of Baildon Hill.

Although later development has encroached upon Saltaire, significant remnants of the rural Aire valley landscape remain, most notably to the north. These remaining rural aspects of the site's setting convey evidence of the profound influence that the site had upon later model villages and the garden city movement in the United Kingdom and beyond.



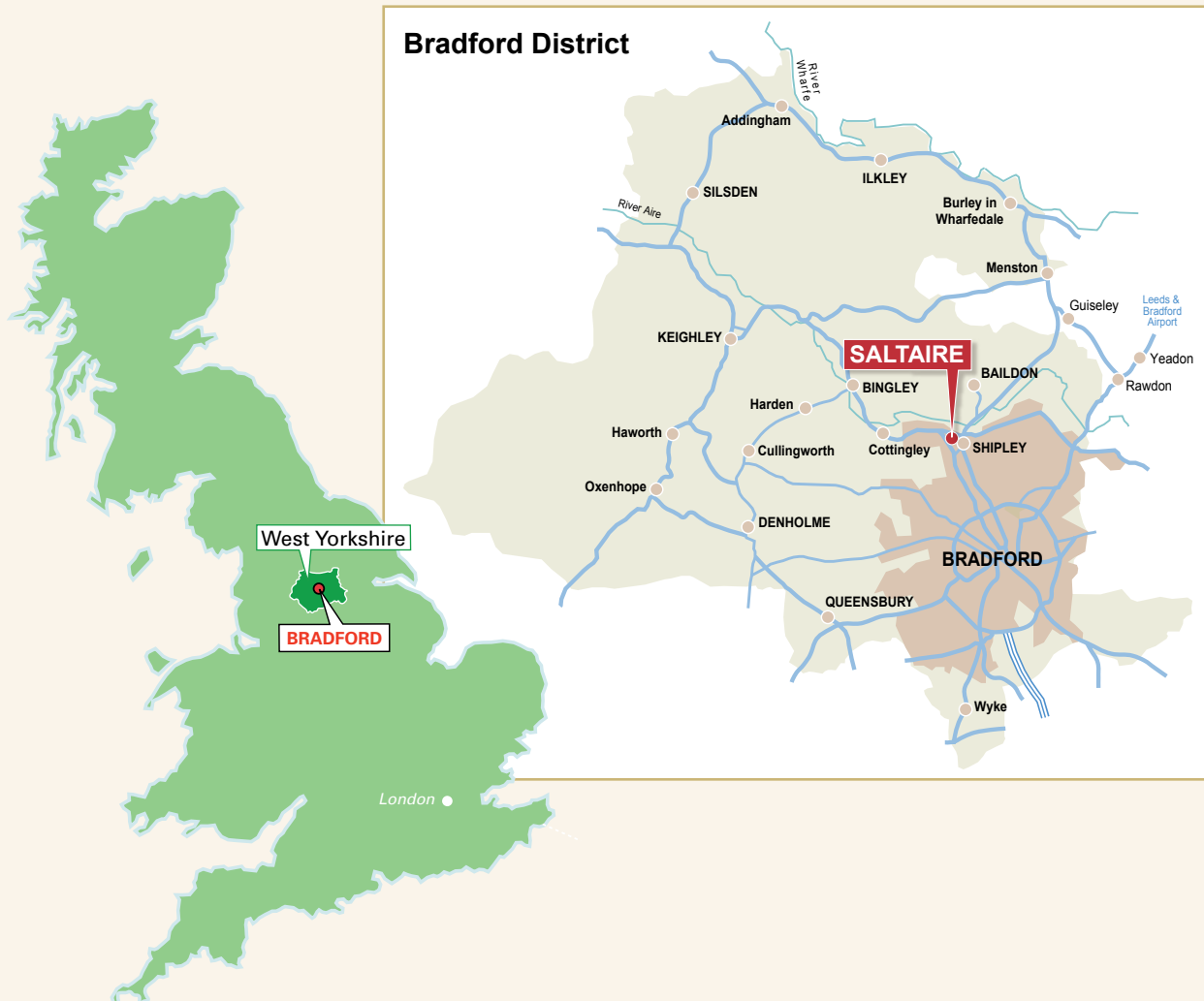
*Roberts Park*

### **2.2.5 Communal Function**

Saltaire's continued use and function as a thriving community supports its conservation and understanding of its Outstanding Universal Value. Although the textile machinery was removed from Salts Mill and New Mill in the mid 1980s, the buildings still provide the focus for employment and commercial activity within the village. Most other elements of the model village ensemble remain in broadly similar uses. The houses are now privately owned but remain attractive places to live. The Congregational Church continues in regular use for Christian worship and the factory school and Institute remain in educational and social use as part of Shipley College and Victoria Hall respectively. The park is a popular amenity for communities north and south of the River Aire. Saltaire's appeal as a visitor destination contributes to the local economy and represents a continuity of interest amongst both casual and academic visitors that is as old as the model village itself.







## 2.3 World Heritage Site Boundaries

### General Description of Location

**Country:**  
England, United Kingdom

**County:**  
West Yorkshire

**Local Authority Area:**  
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

**World Heritage Site:**  
Saltaire

**Date of inscription:**  
14th December 2001

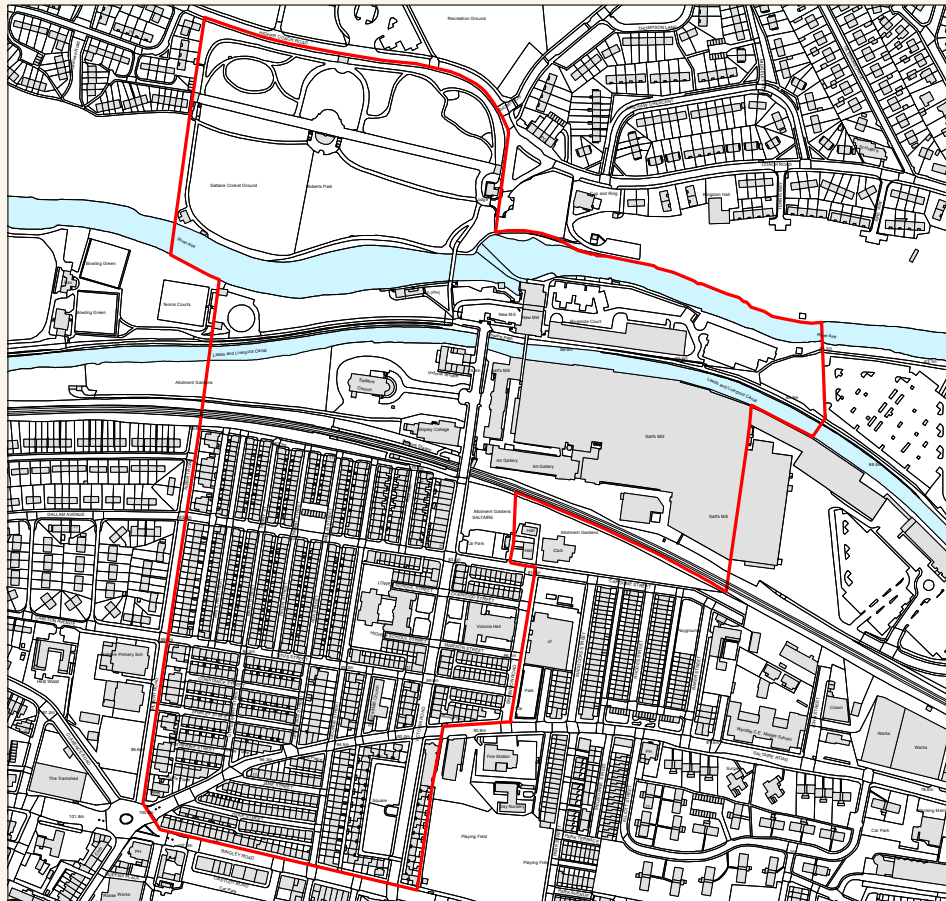
**Coordinates:**  
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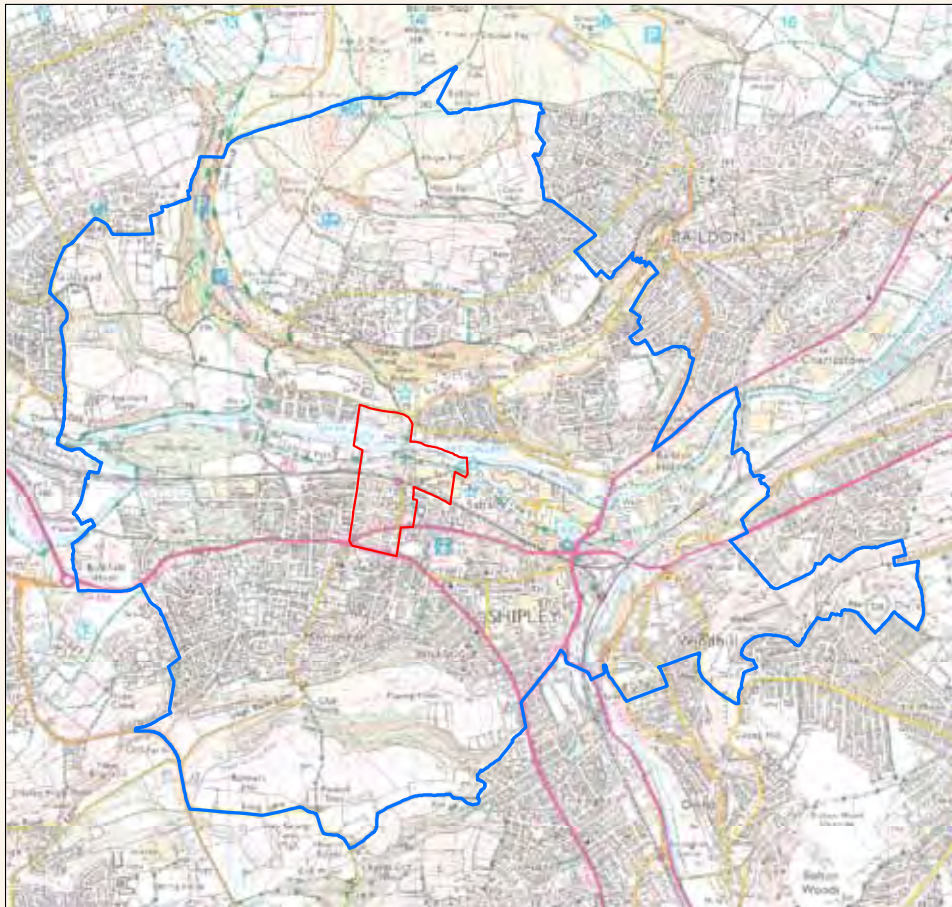
SWHS site is located 5.5 kilometres north of the city of Bradford and covers an area of 20.3 hectares with a Buffer Zone of 1,078 hectares.

### World Heritage Site Boundary

SWHS is compact and coherent with the boundary drawn to coincide with that of Titus Salt's model village including all remaining buildings constructed between 1851 and 1876. Only those buildings and features that exemplify the OUV of Saltaire have been included.

At its northern extent the World Heritage Site includes Roberts Park on the north bank of the River Aire. The eastern boundary is formed by Salt's Mill, Exhibition Road and the Almshouses to the east of Victoria Road. The terraced row of retail premises on the north side of Bingley Road forms the southern boundary. The site extends westwards to include the residential properties on the east side of Albert Road.





### Buffer Zone

In accordance with UNESCO World Heritage Centre's guidelines<sup>7</sup> SWHS was nominated with a Buffer Zone to provide for the proper conservation of the site and its setting. UNESCO defines a Buffer Zone as:

An area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection.

The Buffer Zone was determined on the basis of including all the surrounding landscape visible from within the World Heritage site and those areas providing uninterrupted views of the village that allow its planned layout to be appreciated. Tall buildings and structures (such as wind turbines) which may still be visible and impact on the setting of the World Heritage Site beyond the Buffer Zone as per the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF 2012 – see section 3.4.1 below) paragraphs 132, 137, 138, and Planning Practice Guidance Conserving and enhancing the historic environment paragraph 026. Where

<sup>7</sup> Further details on this Guidance can be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

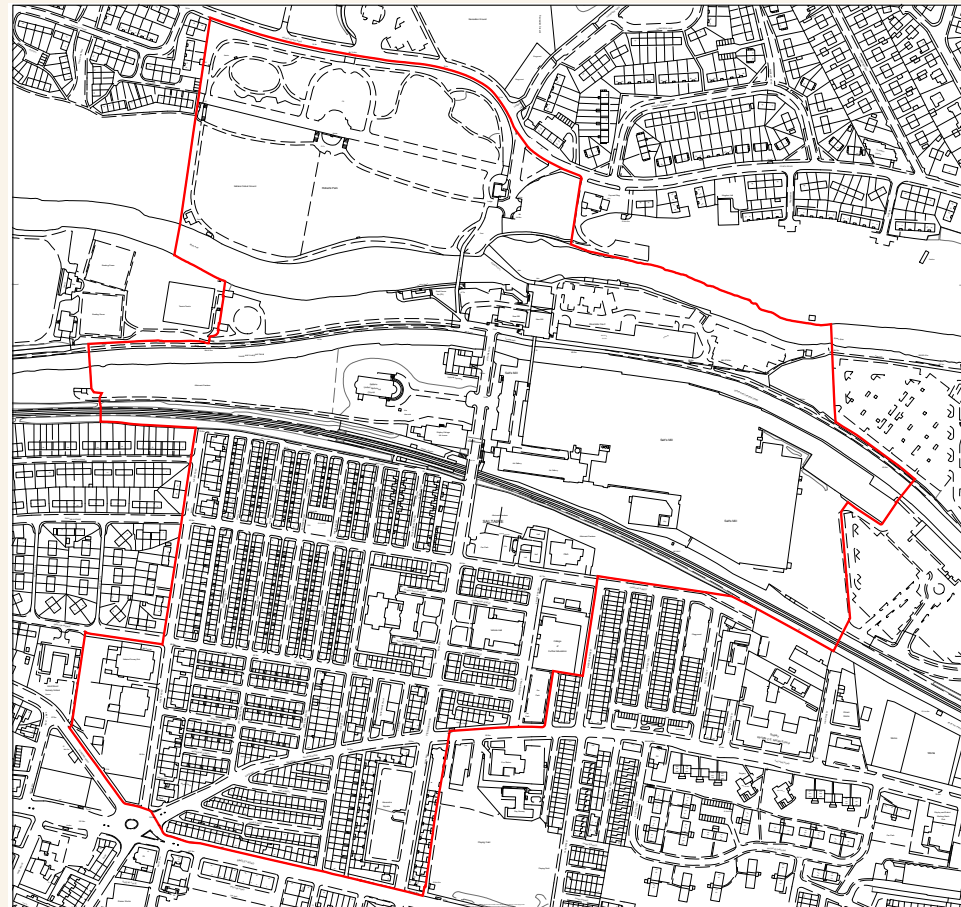
development would be likely to adversely affect views into or out of the WHS will only be permitted where a suitable programme of mitigation is proposed.

The Buffer Zone was adopted by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee in 2001 (and by the Council in 2005 as part of the Revised Unitary Development Plan see section 3.4.2 below and Policy S/BH14 World Heritage Site at Saltaire) is shown here. It differs from that initially presented as part of the Site's nomination because that was revised following a recommendation in the evaluation report by ICOMOS (2001, pp.59-60) full details are available here [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/89323/Saltaire.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/89323/Saltaire.pdf)

## 2.4 Saltaire Conservation Area Boundary

A Conservation Area is an 'area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance' (Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

Saltaire Conservation Area was originally designated in 1971. A review of the boundary of the Conservation Area was undertaken in September 2003 as part of the Council's Conservation Area Assessment Programme (see section 3.4.3 p31).



## 2.5 Other values of Saltaire World Heritage Site

### International

Saltaire WHS has developed some links with a similar industrial village in Italy - Crespi D'Adda eg. an exhibition was presented as part of World Heritage Weekend and local artists have displayed photographic work inspired by bringing the two together. Saltaire WHS has taken part in several international conferences to share learning and the experience of managing heritage in similar settings. Saltaire WHS and a local school took part in the UNESCO Youth Summit in Greenwich in 2012. Schools in the WHS Buffer Zone are being actively encouraged to become involved in the UNESCO Associated Schools Programme so that the way they use the resources of the WHS in the curriculum and classroom teaching can be widely shared. However more could be done to develop SWHS's international standing and this is reflected in objectives 2.5 and 3.6 in the Delivery Plan. Saltaire is part of the European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) – the key European network for industrial heritage.

### National

Saltaire has been recognised nationally for its outstanding architecture and has won a number of

awards for restoration work in the village. In 1996 Saltaire won the Civic Trust's Centre Vision Award and in 1997 Saltaire won the Europa Nostra award for Conservation-Led Regeneration. This is Europe's highest award for heritage projects. Nearby Victoria Mills has won the RICS Award for Building Conservation and the ResiProps Award for Best Mill Conversion. Saltaire has also been recognised as a model 'neighbourhood' which continues to sustain the community values which its founder originally envisaged for it. In 2013 it was shortlisted in the Academy of Urbanism's Great Neighbourhood Award Scheme. It has also been recognised by the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) as still playing a role in influencing town planning and it was a case study at the recent RTPI's Centenary lecture series. Saltaire WHS networks with other UK WHS via the Local Authority World Heritage Forum and regularly contributes to conferences.

### Regional

Since 2003 for two weeks in September Saltaire plays host to an increasingly important and successful arts Festival – 'Saltaire Festival'. Visitor numbers for the final day of the Festival in 2013 is estimated at 50,000 with many more coming throughout the 2 weeks of art exhibitions, events, craft fairs, children's workshops, continental food

markets and live music concerts. The Festival is a registered charity, managed largely by volunteers and those involved are local artists, curators and local businesses. This Festival has developed regional importance and people travel some distance to enjoy the range of inspiring art and family-friendly events in the World Heritage Site and the Listed Park. Bradford Council provides grant aid for the Festival in line with its Cultural and Tourism Strategy along with other support at the event. Saltaire plays an important role in regional tourism – being promoted as a key site in the Bradford District 'offer' alongside Haworth (Bronte country).

### Local

Since 2010 Saltaire has celebrated International Sites and Monuments Day with 'World Heritage Weekend' - a 2 day event with the history and values of the World Heritage Site at its heart. There are craft workshops, lectures, living history and an exhibition of the Saltaire Archive. This event attracts many local families, is organised by volunteers via Saltaire Stories and has support from Shipley College and Bradford Council.

The River Aire and Leeds Liverpool Canal Corridor running through the heart of the WHS is locally (and regionally) significant as a visitor attraction

– with many families, cyclists, walkers, runners, anglers and boating enthusiasts using the waterways. There are angling clubs and a rowing club in the WHS and its immediate setting. This green corridor forms a very pleasant route to Shipley, Bingley and further afield to Skipton and Leeds. It provides great connectivity and continues to be a huge asset to the urban landscape of Saltaire and Shipley – a reason Titus Salt chose the site in the first place. Saltaire provides an excellent transport hub and is a starting point for moorland hiking in the area and is used extensively by Bradford Council’s Countryside and Rights of Way Service and several private Walks and Tours companies for this purpose.

Saltaire has a large number of amateur and professional artists (a very broad range of media), photographers, university academics, writers, performers, historians, researchers, multi-media/ ICT experts, architects and other creative professionals who live and/or work in the WHS. Many draw their inspiration from the beauty and historical significance of Saltaire. This makes it an incredibly creative, inspiring and vibrant place. Some outcomes of this are the large number of volunteers participating in generating events and projects, a high level of engagement in local

issues and a strong commitment to the protection and promotion of the WHS.

Shipley College is entirely based in the WHS site and immediately adjacent to it. With almost 3,000 full and part time students, this further education college makes a major contribution to the village. It owns and/or maintains 3 listed buildings, a building which is an unlisted heritage asset and several allotment gardens. It cares for the Saltaire Archive – a significant collection of documents and other artefacts relating to the history of the Mill, Titus Salt’s family and the village in general. This resource is vital for the on-going research and interpretation of the WHS and the history of the people who have lived and worked here. College staff and students make an important contribution to the local economy throughout the year. Partnerships with College staff enable community projects to be successful – including facilities being made available for public events, staff involvement in research and teaching related to the WHS and the College’s representation on the Steering Group.

## PART 3

# How do we manage the Saltaire World Heritage Site?

**This section describes how the Council works in partnership with all those who have a stake in the WHS and it draws upon international, national and local planning legislation and guidance to protect the OUV of Saltaire. It details the Council's structures and mechanisms for managing and protecting the WHS. It refers to all the relevant planning policies relating to the Site. It contains details of how the Council will continue to monitor significance as a key tool in the ongoing protection of the WHS.**

### 3.1 Management structures

The Management Plan is designed to assist partnership working with the UK Government to adhere to the terms of the World Heritage Convention and especially in this regard to Article 4.

Management responsibility for the SWHS resides with Bradford Council. All strategic issues relating to the management and protection of SWHS are overseen by a Project Board which comprises the Council's Elected Member Portfolio Holders for

Housing, Planning and Transport and for Employment, Skills and Culture along with the Assistant Directors of Planning, Transportation and Highways and of Culture and Tourism, the Team Leader for Landscape, Design and Conservation and the WHSO. Terms of reference for the Project Board are attached at Appendix 2.

Management issues including the overseeing of this Management Plan is the key role of the Saltaire Steering Group chaired by the Portfolio Holder of Housing, Planning and Transport (and also Bradford Council's Heritage Champion). Membership draws widely from the community, business and other representative groups in Saltaire. Membership and terms of reference are attached at Appendix 2.

To support the WHSO on day to day issues a Saltaire Officer Group meets regularly and comprises other Council officers involved in the management of Saltaire. Membership and terms of reference are attached at Appendix 2.

### 3.2 Ownership

The SWHS and Buffer Zone is just over 1000 hectares in area and encompasses land owned by a variety of private and public organisations and individuals. Key landowners in the World Heritage Site are listed at Appendix 4. Several of these landowners are represented on the Steering Group.

### 3.3 The Saltaire Community

The importance of the local community in SWHS protection and management cannot be overestimated. A large proportion of Saltaire's cultural assets are in private individual ownership, and each individual property has an impact on the condition and presentation of the Site. Community engagement in management, as well as in optimising the benefits of WH status, is important to the success of the Plan. It is also vital that Saltaire remains an attractive place to live for private individual owners and their families, taking into account all aspects of everyday life. Too much pressure on those in the village could result in houses becoming vacant or being poorly maintained, with consequential effects on the quality and amount of investment in their conservation.

There are many groups in Saltaire creating an exceptionally vibrant community. Some of the key groups are listed at Appendix 5 – this list is not meant to be comprehensive and reflects the situation at the time of writing. They are key contributors to and partners in the creation and implementation of this Plan.

Public consultation is on-going for specific schemes and projects within the Management Plan and in the form of a twice yearly Heritage Forum (Neighbourhood Fora) organised with the Shipley Area Ward Office which provide a general opportunity for all residents to discuss matters of concern and interest with Council Officers.

### 3.4 Planning, policy and legislative framework

#### 3.4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

World Heritage Sites have the highest level of national protection in the NPPF (para 132) which acts as guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policy on World Heritage Sites and further guidance is

given in the Planning Practice Guidance - Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment para 126 – 141 and Further Guidance on World Heritage Sites para 28 - 38 [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/60777/2116950.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60777/2116950.pdf) Further details can be found at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

The NPPF has superseded the Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, however the English Heritage Guidance on PPS5 (Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide, produced by English Heritage (March 2010)) remains an English Heritage endorsed document. Further details can be found at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/)

However at the time of writing English Heritage are consulting on a set of Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Notes;

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1: *The Historic Environment in Local Plans*
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 2: *Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*



- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

These documents, along with some additional more detailed information (termed Technical Advice in Planning) will in the future replace both the PPS 5 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010) and various pieces of English Heritage guidance, as part of a wider guidance review.

#### **Environmental Impact Assessments**

World Heritage Sites are classed as sensitive areas for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2011 (Interpretation section, para ref 2 (1) “sensitive areas” (d)) and PPG Environmental Impact Assessment para 32. EIAs for development in World Heritage Sites should consider the cultural impact of the proposal on the World Heritage Site and its outstanding universal value. Further details for EIAs can be found at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

#### **Design and Access Statements**

Design and Access Statements (DAS) are required for all planning applications under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management

Procedure) Order 2010. A DAS is required with planning applications for major development – both full and outline. Lower thresholds apply in conservation areas and World Heritage Sites, where some smaller applications must also be accompanied by a DAS. Listed building consent (LBC) applications must also include a DAS. Further details for DAS can be found at [www.planningportal.gov.uk/](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/)

#### **Heritage Statements/Heritage Impact Assessments**

The NPPF in PPG 12 states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and an assessment made of potential harm or other impacts caused by the development proposal. Heritage Statements are required for all works requiring LBC or Planning Permission in Saltaire WHS. Further details can be found at [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/) and ICOMOS have produced useful guidance at [www.google.co.uk/](http://www.google.co.uk/)

### **3.4.2 Local Planning Policy**

#### **The Local Plan**

The Council’s Local Plan, including Core Strategy, Area Action Plans and Allocations Development Plan Document will take over from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUPD) and will cover a period up to 2030. At the time of writing protection for Saltaire World Heritage Site is provided by Policy S/BH14 within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUPD) for the Bradford District 2005. Further information can be found at: [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

Bradford’s Core Strategy (at the time of writing adopted by the Council and awaiting Government Inspection) sets out the long term vision for the area and the strategic policies required to deliver that vision, it contains an up-to-date, comprehensive set of planning documents which support growth and development. The Core Strategy contains policies and performance measures relating to the World Heritage Site and its Buffer Zone.

#### **Policy EN 3: Historic Environment**

This Policy states that the Council, through planning and development decisions will work with partners to proactively preserve, protect and

enhance character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings. This will be achieved through the following mechanisms:

A. Ensure the protection, management and enhancement of the OUV of the SWHS through the implementation of the World Heritage Site Management Plan (2014) and associated documents.

B. Require proposals with the boundary of the SWHS or within its Buffer Zone to demonstrate that they will conserve those elements which contribute towards its OUV including its setting and key views

EN3 also sets out 2 relevant indicators:

IND11 (EV) Quality and condition of historic attributes and number and % of Listed Buildings in SWHS deemed to be at risk.

IND12 (EV) The condition of the key views to and from the SWHS.

Further information can be found at [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

#### **Other relevant policies**

The World Heritage Site Buffer Zone contains significant landscape areas including green space and other relevant policies providing specific protection: EN 1 Protection and improvements in provision of open space and recreational facilities and EN 4 Landscape. Further details can be found at: [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

#### **Area Action Plans**

Saltaire is referred to in the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (DPD). SWHS itself is not within the boundary of the Area Action Plan (AAP) but much of the Buffer Zone is included. The AAP will guide the transformation of the Corridor area up to 2028. It will identify the location of new development and help make decisions on planning applications. It will also influence decisions about transport, infrastructure, community facilities and economic development. Further information can be found at: [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

#### **Strategic Housing Land Allocation Assessment (SHLAA)**

As part of the emerging Local Plan process the protection of the Buffer Zone is one of a range of key considerations in the allocation of land for housing in the Bradford District. When land

is being identified the proximity of the Buffer Zone will be noted and the position in relation to the Designated Views taken into account (for further information about Designated Views see section 3.5.3 and see RUDP S/BH 14 (2)). All housing development proposals in relation to the WHS and Buffer Zone will have to satisfy the local and national planning policies described above. Presently some land has been assessed under the SHLAA which falls in the Buffer Zone. The SHLAA is an assessment tool for identifying land which may or may not be presently suitable for housing but may be available, it is not a Policy document. Over the coming years the Council will be developing its Allocations Development Plan Document as well as the two Area Action Plans which will set out final allocations for a range of new development including housing and employment. The selection of sites will be determined with reference to the policies on the Core Strategy and have full regard to the WHS Management Plan.

#### **Planning for unconventional hydrocarbon extraction**

World Heritage Sites are heritage assets of the highest significance. Where a proposed development for unconventional hydrocarbons would lead to substantial harm to or loss of a

World Heritage Site, mineral planning authorities should refuse consent unless wholly exceptional circumstances apply. The test to be considered by mineral planning authorities is set out in [www.planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/](http://www.planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/)

#### **Airedale Corridors - A Masterplan and Strategy for Airedale, Airedale Partnership 2005 - 2020**

The Masterplan is recognised by the Council as a corporate priority and is considered in the planning process as it is seen as having relevance to the spatial strategy and major planning applications. The Masterplan for Airedale contains objectives for SWHS connectivity with Shipley and covers large areas of the immediate setting and the Buffer Zone of the Site. Further details can be found at [www.airedalepartnership.org/masterplan.asp](http://www.airedalepartnership.org/masterplan.asp)

#### **3.4.3 Statutory designations**

The UK's cultural and natural heritage is protected by a number of statutory designations. With the policies in the Council's emerging Core Strategy these form the principal statutory protection tools for the Site.

The designations (statutory and non statutory) for the built environment, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, are designed to protect the nationally important historic and archaeological

fabric of buildings and structures and immediate context and setting. Saltaire's designations cover a large proportion of the Site's fabric. For the wider landscape there are a number of designations, including those mainly designed for development control, such as Green Belt, and specific designations for landscape and nature conservation. Further details of these designations can be found in Appendix 6.

#### **Saltaire Conservation Area**

Since 1967 local authorities have been able to protect areas with special architectural or historic interest by designating them as a Conservation Area under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 and then the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. For further details the English Heritage guidance is relevant and can be found at: [www.english-heritage.org.uk/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/)

Conservation Area designation brings with it extra controls covering:

- demolition of buildings;
- minor developments such as porches, extensions, satellite dishes and boundary walls; and
- works to trees.

The objective of these measures is to help preserve the special character and appearance of the area and maintain or improve its environmental quality. Whilst it is recognised that conservation areas must be allowed to evolve to meet changing demands it is important that this occurs within a framework of controlled and positive management.

The Saltaire Conservation Area was designated as a conservation area in 1971. The Saltaire Conservation Area Assessment 2003 was appraised in 2006 (*for a boundary map see section 2.4 on page 24*). Assessments are to review the conservation area and to formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement.

The Appraisal is a means of updating the original assessment and is carried out regularly and as required. The appraisal considers authenticity, changes that have taken place, opportunities and threats to the Conservation Area. It also maps the key characteristics of the area and contains Management Proposals. Any changes that affect the designation of the Conservation Area will be reported to the relevant committee. The full Assessment and Appraisal reports can be found at: [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

### 3.5 Ongoing monitoring of significance and use of the WHS

Regular monitoring of the condition, character and use of SWHS is vital to ensure that SOUV is being sufficiently protected, conserved and enhanced. There is a real risk that authenticity and integrity could be eroded by incremental changes and so a

combination of regular monitoring and enforcement actions are required.

Several different monitoring surveys are conducted of SWHS. These were recommended by the Saltaire Environmental Capacity Study 2006<sup>8</sup> and have been refined through consultation.

#### Setting Survey 2012

A Setting Survey was carried out in 2012 and is essentially an evaluation of the setting of SWHS to provide an evidence base for assessing the impact of future development proposals upon its OUV and to identify areas where the setting of the site may be enhanced through interventions such as improved landscaping

Survey	Last completed	Frequency	Next due	Note
Fabric Survey	2009	6-yearly	2015	
Use Class Survey	2011	3- yearly	2014	Review
Resident Consultation	ongoing	Twice yearly	Ongoing	Heritage Forum twice a year in conjunction with Shipley Area Office
Visitor Questionnaire	2013	3-yearly	2016	Subject to resources
Car Parking Utilisation	2005	3-yearly	Review in Sustainable Travel Plan Objective 4.1	Sustainable Access Strategy Survey completed 2005
Setting Survey	2012	6-yearly (4 yearly)	2018 (2016)	Ongoing evaluation of changed views. Temporary increase to frequency to 4 years whilst Bradford Local Plan/Core Strategy is adopted

<sup>8</sup> Saltaire Environmental Capacity Study, Atkins 2006

The evaluation is based upon the current understanding of the World Heritage Site and its surroundings. It is to be expected that the Site's setting will evolve over time through change and as the significance of Saltaire and its relationship with its surrounding landscape becomes better understood. The findings presented derive from those in the Saltaire World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study, a key research and advisory document completed after Saltaire's World Heritage inscription.

Saltaire's Buffer Zone defines the area in which development is most likely to have an impact on the World Heritage Site. However, it is important to note English Heritage's guidance on the extent of setting, that, "*setting does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described as a spatially bounded area*".<sup>9</sup>

The evaluation begins with an overview of Saltaire's topographical and landscape setting and the history of its development from when the village was founded in 1851 to the present day. The theoretical extent of the Site's setting is then presented through a GIS-based visibility analysis to illustrate the potential for development beyond the Buffer Zone to impact upon it. Saltaire's visual

setting is then explored in depth to identify those elements that make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the World Heritage Site including:

- Key views from and across the Site
- Key distant views to the Site
- Key local views to the Site
- Key rural backdrops
- Detractors in the setting of the Site

Further aspects of the World Heritage Site's setting are also presented. Historical relationships between the Site and surrounding buildings, features and areas are identified that make a positive contribution to its significance. In order to qualify the way in which people experience the surroundings of the Site key approaches and gateways to the Site are highlighted. Finally, the immediate setting of the Site is broken down into a number of distinct character areas and briefly



Hope Hill looking south to Saltaire. The viewing place is located on public footpaths on Hope Hill on Baildon Moor.

<sup>9</sup> English Heritage, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, 2011, p.4.

described. The full Setting Survey Evaluation Report can be found at Appendix 7. These Designated Views are a material consideration in all planning development applications.

The next full Designated Views Evaluation is due in 2018 and is included as an objective in the Delivery Plan at Section 5 in this Plan. Some views which experience significant change will be re-evaluated before this date.

*What happens to the results of the Setting Survey?* Views that are most at risk of being lost will be the focus of actions to protect them within the policies of the Planning Authority. The Survey may also highlight where improved landscaping or sensitive redevelopment may enhance views. Other outcomes such as the need to improve gateways and approaches will be the focus of actions in this Management Plan.

#### **Fabric survey 2009**

Monitoring of the WHS in order to identify conservation issues at an early stage is recommended as best practice by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee and every six years we submit to UNESCO a Periodic Report on the condition of Saltaire (see 3.6).

The Environmental Capacity Study 2006<sup>10</sup> for SWHS recommended a series of surveys and indicators to monitor the WHS condition. The method for such a survey was further refined to be compatible with English Heritage's Listed Buildings at Risk methodology<sup>11</sup> and to define terms such as authenticity in a World Heritage context. The methodology has been clearly documented to enable it to be replicated in the future. The last survey was conducted between February and December 2009 and a full report can be found at Appendix 8. The next survey 2013-15 is on going at the time this Plan was being produced. Further surveys are included as an objective in the Delivery Plan at Section 5 of this Plan.

The survey is completed 'on the street' and photographs of all elevations of dwellings, public buildings and outbuildings taken as a record. Data is then stored in an Access Database so that future surveys can be compared with results from 2009.

*What happens to the results of the Fabric Survey?* The Survey is analysed against a number of indicators: the condition of properties, the condition of out buildings, the condition of major industrial and civic buildings, authenticity of residential and other properties, alterations to residential and other properties and the appropriateness of shop

frontages. Depending on the % level of loss or poor condition compared to previous surveys then this will trigger a range of actions including the development of advice for residents, strengthening pre-application advice, application conditions and enforcement.

#### **3.6 Periodic Report**

Every 6 years the managing authority is required by UNESCO to produce a Periodic Report using a format and indicators provided by UNESCO. The next one is due 2019 and is included as an objective in the Delivery Plan at Section 5 in this Plan. The Periodic Report submitted in 2013 can be obtained on application to the Council.

#### **3.7 Visitor Survey 2013**

A Visitor Survey was conducted for the WHS in August – September 2013. Some key findings can be summarised as follows:

- The main location outside Bradford generating visitors was Leeds.
- Just over half of all visitors travelled to Saltaire by car.

<sup>10</sup> T Atkins, *Saltaire World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study*, 2006. [www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk)

<sup>11</sup> Details of this methodology can be found at: [www.english-heritage.org.uk/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/)

- The average dwell time for a visit was just under 3 hours.
- The most popular attraction for non-locals was Salts Mill with Roberts Park, the canal and the shops being ranked next in popularity.
- Three quarters of visitors visited in family groups.
- The average spend per head was £12.96.
- Over half of non-local visitors and three quarters of local visitors became aware of Saltaire through personal recommendation or knowledge or social networks.
- Nearly all visitors reported they would visit again and two thirds had visited before.

A number of actions arise from these findings which are included in the Delivery Plan (Objectives 3.1 – 3.6) and they focus on making improvements to:

- Signage - so that visitors can experience a greater range of attractions in the World Heritage Site (which may increase dwell time and spend per head).
- Improved interpretation - so that visitors can experience a greater range of attractions in the World Heritage Site (which may increase dwell

time, spend per head and to maintain interest for repeat visits). This may include the development of bespoke leaflets eg. a shopping guide.

- Actions to encourage travel to the site by public transport to reduce the detrimental environmental and historic fabric impacts of road travel and parking within the WHS.
- Continuing the regional, national and international marketing and promotion of Saltaire WHS as a component of a visit to other attractions in the Bradford District – appealing to non-local visits, or visitors wanting a whole day out or trips with overnight stays.

This Visitor Survey provides a baseline assessment for further Visitor Surveys which will be conducted regularly to monitor improvements and changes in visitation to the WHS. One-off surveys with visitors to evaluate specific events and activities will be encouraged and implemented whenever possible to provide relevant information for improving the visitor offer.

The interpretation of the Visitor Survey should be made alongside Bradford's Cultural Plan 2014 – 2024. Aims and objectives within the Cultural Plan are supported by objectives in this

Management Plan. Further details of the Visitor Survey are available on application to Bradford Council and Bradford's Cultural Plan can be found at [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

### 3.8 Employee Survey

In March 2014 a pilot Survey of employees at the Bradford District Care Trust was conducted – the main objective was to gather views from people who work in Saltaire about their journey to work and their experience of Saltaire as a place to work (not a survey about their employer). Some key findings can be summarised as follows:

- Over 70% drive to work and so this number need to park
- The rush hour and journey to work is cited as very congested.
- The new Saltaire junction was seen as an improvement
- Over 60% rate parking as 'fair' or 'poor' and there are many comments about the difficulties parking
- 70% of respondents rate their experience of working in Saltaire as "good" or "very good".

A number of actions arise from these findings which are included in the Delivery Plan (Objectives 4.1 – 4.11) and they focus on making improvements to:

- Travel and parking options

This Survey provides a baseline for further surveys and other local employers will be encouraged to take part especially as part of developing a Sustainable Travel Plan for Saltaire.



## PART 4

# How have we developed the new Management Plan?

**This section examines how the Council have approached creating a new, up-to-date Management Plan. It describes how residents, businesses and other organisations have got involved in the extensive consultation exercise. The section lists the emerging key issues, the themes and aspirations for the WHS in the future. It also sets out how these issues have been formed into objectives and actions which will support the future management, development and promotion of the WHS.**

The consultation comments were collated and analysed before presentation to the Saltaire World Heritage Site Project Board, Steering Group and Officer Group who were then able to develop and frame the objectives which needed inclusion in the new Plan.

### **4.1 Progress against the aims of the previous Management Plan (2000)**

The overarching issues and objectives of the 2000 Management Plan are generally carried forward into the 2014 Plan and this is described in detail at Appendix 9.

The first Plan identified 40 objectives relating to key management issues. Further actions were added during the lifetime of the Plan as a response to funding opportunities. There was a regular review process throughout the duration of the Plan with the removal of completed actions and carrying forward relevant new actions. There was also a consultative review exercise was carried out in 2012.

The full Plan can be found at [www.bradford.gov.uk/](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/)

Some of the key achievements include:

- Improvement of the public realm at Saltaire Junction in 2014 as part of a £5 million Highways scheme
- £3.2 million Heritage Lottery Fund & Big Lottery Fund Parks for People grant towards the restoration of Roberts Park in 2005 matched by £1.595 million from Bradford Council, £50,000

from WREN and a £55,000 Playbuilder grant from Play England.

- A £484,000 repair and restoration of the United Reformed Church was completed over two phases, including £295,000 in English Heritage Places of Worship grants matched by donations from grant making trusts, businesses and individuals.
- £45,000 English Heritage HERS grant towards the restoration of residential and retail premises matched by £45,000 from Bradford Council.
- Streetscape and Street Furniture Surveys were completed in 2003-4 including an itemised schedule of existing street furniture. This led to a 'decluttering' project to reduce highway signage, completed in 2007.
- West Yorkshire Metro installed new Saltaire World Heritage Site signs at Saltaire Rail Station in 2004.
- The opening of the networked Visitor Information Centre in 2011.
- New visitor information boards were installed in 2012 to include new tourism facilities at Roberts Park and the Visitor Information Centre. A new permanent exhibition relating to the park's history was installed in the North Shelter of Roberts Park in 2011.

- 20mph Zone was introduced covering Saltaire village in 2012.
- A partnership of the Canal & River Trust, Sustrans, Bradford Council and Leeds Council delivered a project to resurface the canal towpath to make it suitable for cyclists. The Aire Valley Towpath Route now forms part of the National Cycle Network Route 696.

See Appendix 9 for the full Review of the 2000 Management Plan.

#### 4.2 Key Management Issues

A range of general management issues were identified both during the review of the 2000 Plan and throughout the consultation phase. The public consultation consisted of several workshop-style events, questionnaire surveys, school based projects and other informal consultation meetings with individuals and groups. Over 150 individuals took part and over 30 local organisations. For a list of consultees see Appendix 10. The issues raised and discussed have been summarised below and a report is included at Appendix 11. These are statements describing actions or topics the new Plan needs to address and were used to form strategic themes.

1. **Stakeholder involvement is critical to the achievement of objectives in the Plan.**
2. **Engagement of key land and property owners is a continual process.**
3. **There is a need to make the message and branding of the Site consistent.**
4. **The story of Saltaire needs to be enriched by improved interpretation facilities and a better web presence.**
5. **There is a need to enhance the use of the Site as a learning resource and to extend this to other sectors of education and training to sustain such initiatives.**
6. **Active research should be carried out which extends and improves understanding of the Site and supports its successful management.**
7. **There is a need to transfer learning between World Heritage Sites.**
8. **There is a need to access alternative sources of funding so that responsibility for funding for the Site does not fall disproportionately on the Local Authority.**
9. **There is a need to clarify the relationship between the cultural heritage and economic success and better measure, understand**

and appreciate the financial and other benefits.

10. The Site's general condition needs to be periodically monitored and assessed to prevent erosion of authenticity and integrity.
11. There is a need to raise awareness of the relevance and value of the World Heritage status, promote the opportunities and responsibilities the Site provides and to enable property owners to make informed decisions.
12. There is an opportunity for greater engagement of the local business community in the Management of the Site.
13. There is a need to minimise the threat of potential inappropriate development in the boundary and the Buffer Zone and to ensure that decisions fully consider the impacts of development proposals and are based on a full understanding of the Site's Outstanding Universal Value.
14. There is a need to minimise damage to the fabric and character of the Site by incremental change.

15. There is a need to encourage high quality development schemes in the Site, its setting and Buffer Zone.
16. There is a need to manage the volume of traffic passing through and around the Site, the negative impacts this has on the Site and the extent that this impedes the management of other issues
17. There is a need to manage the amount and location of parking facilities to minimise disruption and damage to the fabric of the site whilst balancing the needs of residents.
18. There is a need to establish mechanisms and processes by which integrated transport systems for the Site can be explored and developed.
19. There is a need for pedestrians to be able to navigate the Site easily, safely and enjoyably.
20. There is a need for more awareness of, and interpretation of, the World Heritage Buffer Zone.

### 4.3 Strategic themes

During public consultation all these issues were explored and many ideas expressed for how to address them for the improvement and progression of the World Heritage Site. These ideas were grouped around six strategic themes which gained agreement from all stakeholders.

- Protecting and conserving
- Interpreting and understanding
- Economic sustainability
- Environmental sustainability
- The Saltaire community
- The World Heritage Site Buffer Zone

During the consultation process it was identified that topics within these themes were cross cutting:

**Tourism** is an important activity in Saltaire. The revenues from tourist visits, overnight stays and secondary spend are a major contributor to the economic success of the area. Tourism is also an important factor in any consideration of interpreting and understanding of Saltaire - as many actions to improve these aspects are driven by improving our offer to tourists. The need to diversify the tourism offer also involves the theme around environmental

sustainability – the balance which is needed between maintaining a high quality residential environment whilst wanting to maximise tourist visits. Tourism infrastructure also impacts within the Buffer Zone. Tourism developments need careful management to safeguard the cultural heritage of the WHS.

**Transport and traffic management** was a separate theme in the first Management Plan but consultation feedback suggests that there are some important priorities in this area. These priorities are more logically cross cutting with environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and other themes.

**Risk management** was a separate theme in the first Management Plan but consultation feedback suggests that it is cross cutting all the themes although specific actions for the emergency planning fall within environmental sustainability objectives. Risk assessment is a key mechanism for ensuring that the aim of protecting the site is achieved. At present risks to the World Heritage Site are generally handled by individual land and property owners and managers and risk planning relates to those individual buildings or risk areas. In an urban area the size of Saltaire this is the most

pragmatic way forward as it would not be possible to formulate one plan that accounted for all possible risks. However it is important to ensure that the individual plans relate to one another where appropriate and that they consider the whole site, its needs and associated risks. A formal Saltaire-wide risk assessment is therefore not proposed, but a list of current provision will assist in identifying any gaps. See Objective 5.5 in the Delivery Plan.

**Research and Information** was a separate theme in the first Management Plan but consultation feedback suggests that it is cross cutting all themes.

#### 4.4 Objectives and actions

There are six key objectives formulated from these issues and themes. This Plan sets out to:

1. **Protect and conserve the outstanding universal value of Saltaire World Heritage Site**
2. **Improve the interpretation and understanding of Saltaire World Heritage Site to increase enjoyment and learning by all visitors and residents**
3. **Support the economic success and sustainability of the area by developing strategies which maximise the tourism potential of Saltaire World Heritage Site, its setting and the Buffer Zone.**
4. **Develop, promote and support environmental sustainability across all activities in Saltaire, its immediate setting and the Buffer Zone**
5. **Support and develop the Saltaire community including robust management structures, effective communications and mechanisms and strong partnerships**
6. **Protect and enhance the Saltaire World Heritage Site by ensuring that development within the Buffer Zone does not harm Outstanding Universal Value and work towards better integration of the cultural importance of Saltaire with the natural values of the Site.**

## PART 5

# How will we deliver the Management Plan?

**This section sets out the recommended actions required for the achievement of the objectives.**

### 5.1 Delivery Partners

The management and governance of the SWHS is set out in Part 3. The Council as the managing authority may carry out many of the actions and in formally adopting the Plan has acknowledged responsibility for this but achievement of objectives relies on this Plan being viewed as a partnership Plan. Champions, advocates and project partners from the local community are needed for the success of this Plan.

The WHSO is a full time post funded solely by the Council together with access to a small operating budget. Whilst no other staff are directly employed under the heading of World Heritage, staff in Landscape, Design and Conservation (LDC) Team within the Planning, Transport and Highways Section of Regeneration and Culture Department regularly contribute to the wider agenda together with periodic contributions across the range of Council Departments.

### 5.2 Timescales

This Plan is an opportunity to lay down solid foundations for the long term protection of SWHS - to ensure future generations can enjoy it and learn from it. It is worth taking the time to consider aspirational projects as well as making robust decisions for well designed projects which will be of long lasting benefit to the WHS and all those who live and work there.

Where possible timescales have been given as accurately as can be foreseen. Some actions will, by their nature, be ongoing. A number of actions have been identified as being capable of completion in a 1 to 5 year timescale. Other actions are linked to other plans and strategies such as the Council's Local Plan which has a planning horizon of 15 years. English Heritage provides guidance to the managing authorities of WHS that Management Plans should also include aspirational or long term aims looking ahead to a horizon of 30 years ie. up to 2045.

**Ongoing actions** which are established routines, statutory requirements or which are, at the moment, partnership working with no specific project deadlines.

<b>Short term actions</b>	<b>2014/15 – 2018/19</b>
<b>Medium term actions</b>	<b>2019/20 – 2025</b>
<b>Aspirational</b>	<b>2025 – 2045</b>

### 5.3 Funding and resources

It is impossible to quantify exactly the extent of staff and financial resources concerned with the protection and presentation of the WHS. There are several reasons for this: the site is large and complex covering a village of almost 1000 addresses and multiple ownerships. Also it is sometimes not possible to separate out those actions necessary to protect the WHS from actions which would be required in any other urban environment. The Council is responsible for the public realm and actions which would be needed in respect of highways, cleansing, security etc should be achieved with input from a WHS perspective but sometimes at extra cost. No core funding specifically earmarked for the WHS is received by the Council from government or other bodies. Some costs attached to actions in this Delivery Plan can only be estimates before projects and work plans were further developed. Some costs are unbudgeted and therefore resources would need to be identified before action took place.

As a partnership Plan it is inconceivable and not intended that Bradford Council would find all the costs involved and significant investment from other sources will be needed to achieve these objectives. Investment in SWHS site from third parties would have several potential benefits including: close association with a world class heritage brand, exposure to millions of visitors and tourists each year who visit SWHS, exposure to resident population, association with other high profile partners involved with the management of the site, potential for additional funding leverage and so on.

### 5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Annual work plans will be developed from the actions in the Delivery Plan and these work plans will be monitored by the Steering Group. Monitoring is central to the implementation of the Plan and successful comprehensive management of the Site. Monitoring falls into 2 categories firstly monitoring the condition of the Site (see section 3.2) and secondly monitoring the implementation of the Plan actions.

Monitoring and evaluation measures are written into the Delivery Plan alongside each action. This is essential to judge progress towards and

achievement of actions. Without direct financial control over many actions, the principal method the Steering Group employs to ensure implementation is to monitor progress and draw attention to any inaction. The main mechanism for monitoring will be by collation of this data into an annual report to the Steering Group.

### Table of Timescales

#### Abbreviations

<b>CBMDC</b>	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
<b>CBMDC LDC team</b>	Bradford Council's Landscape, Design and Conservation Team
<b>FORP</b>	Friends of Roberts Park
<b>LBC</b>	Listed Building Consent
<b>LAWHF</b>	Local Authority World Heritage Forum
<b>OUV</b>	Outstanding Universal Value
<b>SOUV</b>	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
<b>SPD</b>	Supplementary Planning Document
<b>SWHS</b>	Saltaire World Heritage Site
<b>SWHEA</b>	Saltaire World Heritage Education Association
<b>the Council</b>	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
<b>the Plan</b>	Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan
<b>the Site</b>	Saltaire World Heritage Site
<b>WHS</b>	World Heritage Site
<b>WHSMP</b>	World Heritage Site Management Plan
<b>WHSO</b>	World Heritage Site Officer

# Table of Timescales

**Key to Timescales:**

- Short term actions** 2014/15 - 2018/19
- Medium term actions** 2019/20 - 2025
- Aspirational** 2025 - 2045
- On going**

## 1. Protect and conserve the outstanding universal value of Saltaire World Heritage Site

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.1	<p>Ensure that the Site, its setting and Buffer Zone are recognised in all planning, regulatory and policy documents (statutory and non-statutory)</p> <p>a. Include WHS references with a robust policy framework for the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value within the emerging Local Plan and Core Strategy</p> <p>b. Provide advice and support for internal and external partners on the use of WHS Management Plan, policies and WHS issues</p>	<p>CBMDC Local Development Framework and Development teams</p> <p>English Heritage</p>	On going	Staff time	<p>Adopted planning policy which protects the OUV</p> <p>Record of advice and support given reported to Steering Group</p>
1.2	<p>Improve information resources for a range of users to improve their understanding of, and ability to respond effectively to repair and maintenance issues</p> <p>a. Homeowners Design Guide</p> <p>b. adopt the Shop Front Design Guide as a SPD</p> <p>c. Traders Security Guidance</p> <p>d. Managing Public Buildings Guide</p> <p>e. research appropriate comparators for a possible Public Realm Design Guide</p> <p>f. guidance information for estate agents, landlords and contractors working in Saltaire</p> <p>All guides available as appropriate web based and high quality printable</p>	<p>CBMDC LDC team,</p> <p>CBMDC Transportation Development team</p> <p>English Heritage</p> <p>Saltaire Traders</p> <p>All user groups identified in a. – f.</p>	2015/16 - 2016/17	Staff time and estimate £2000	<p>Availability</p> <p>Usage frequency</p> <p>5 yearly major review</p> <p>Pre-production readability test. Pre-production pilot with relevant sample users</p> <p>1.2e – also see Objective 1.12</p>

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.3	Work with national and international academic organisations, specialist interest groups and individual researchers to support and make accessible high quality research which furthers knowledge and understanding of and relevant heritage skills for the SWHS (also underpins Objective 2. Improve the interpretation and understanding of the World Heritage Site to increase enjoyment and learning by all visitors and residents)	Universities Arts and Humanities Research Council Heritage Consortium Saltaire History Club English Heritage LAWHF International World Heritage Sites CBMDC Museum Management team CBMDC WHSO	On going	Staff time	Number of research contacts assisted per annum Publications, exhibitions Number of research projects linked to Saltaire Use of research data in management and conservation of the Site Use of research data in management of education and tourism at the Site
1.4	Work in partnership with the Parks Service to ensure the protection of Roberts Park as a Listed Park with Listed Heritage Assets and significant attributes contributing to the OUV	CBMDC Parks & Green Spaces team Friends of Roberts Park (FORP) Baildon Town Council	On going	Staff time	Consultation on all relevant developments Events management All developments in the Park contribute to OUV and get appropriate permissions/consents
1.5	Work with land and major property owners to manage, conserve and improve the heritage values of open spaces and public buildings within the WHS boundary and immediate setting of the Site to enhance understanding of the OUV	CBMDC WHSO CBMDC Neighbourhood Service - Shipley Area Office Parks and Green Spaces team Incommunities Riverside Court (Saltaire) Management Company Salts Estates Hartley Property Trust Bradford District Care Trust United Reformed Church Shipley College Salt Foundation Private landowners	On going	Staff time	No of contacts with land and property owners Involvement in Steering Group Review recommendations in Designed and Open Spaces Conservation Management Plan 2005 Improvements to the conservation of open space and public buildings achieved



	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.6	Enhance Victoria Road public realm – improving access, authenticity, homogeneity, visibility and connectivity. Subject to public consultation; removal of trees, potential re-planting of appropriate tree species, restoration and/or replacement of pavements, associated accommodation works (e.g. other hard landscape repairs), consideration of street lighting and pedestrian signage	CBMDC LDC team and Highways Major Works	Completed 2015/16	£700K	Project meets agreed Programme milestones On completion. Victoria Road 'centre piece' of village, provides a renewed visitor attraction, increased accessibility for disabled people and other users
1.7	Identify and devise strategies for improving houses which are empty, decaying or damaging the WHS OUV	CBMDC Empty Homes team, Development Services team, Landscape, Design and Conservation team	2019/20	Subject to resources	Number of empty houses Number of empty homes put back into the housing market
1.8	Identify issues and devise strategies for improving back alleys, rear boundary walls and yard wall tops in the Site in order to reduce negative impacts to the OUV of the WHS a. Complete Fabric Survey to obtain up-to-date picture of LBC infringements and seek to implement priority issues b. Explore options for managing trade and domestic waste in order to minimise impact of bins on the views in back alleys	CBMDC Enforcement team English Heritage CBMDC WHSO CBMDC Shipley Area Street Cleansing team	a. 2015/16 - 2016/17 b. 2019/20	Staff time, design guide production	Production of full survey Successful enforcements Production of agreed design guide Successful implementation of design guide Minimise further infringements
1.9	Promote tools that become available in the planning process to improve the experience of property owners and developers a. Should tax and VAT concessions become available evaluate applicability to roll out in SWHS b. Consider rolling out Local Listed Building Consent Order subject to a pilot scheme in Little Germany	UK Government English Heritage	a. ongoing b. 2018/19	Subject to resources	To reduce costs of development to Listed Buildings and in Conservation Areas To give greater certainty to property owners and developers and to reduce time and administration of development
1.10	Monitor the fabric and condition of all the buildings in the WHS	CBMDC LDC	Six yearly Next review 2019/20	Subject to staff resources	Six yearly reviews as recommended in Environmental Capacity Study 2006 Use of photographic record for LBC and Development consultation to assist residents. Use of record for enforcement actions

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
1.11	Seek out and maximise external funding for conservation –related work on privately and publicly owned Listed Buildings, in Saltaire Conservation Area and other heritage assets in the WHS and Buffer Zone	CBMDC LDC Private landowners Voluntary groups	Ongoing	Subject to resources	Grants and matching grants secured for restoration and conservation related projects
1.12	Maintain and develop the highest practicable quality appearance and finishes to the public realm in SWHS	CBMDC Highways Maintenance, Shipleigh Ward Officer CBMDC Shipleigh Area Street Cleansing team English Heritage	Ongoing	Staff time, subject to resources	Links to Objective 1.2e

## 2. Improve the interpretation and understanding of the World Heritage Site to increase enjoyment and learning by all visitors and residents

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
2.1	Improve signage to the World Heritage Site and within it locally and regionally a. review all directional signage within the World Heritage Site to ensure it is sufficient and high quality for all visitors. Ensure that connectivity between all facilities is maximised b. review and renew all World Heritage signage on close approaches within the Buffer Zone to the Site (including railway station) to ensure that visitors know that they are entering the WHS and where to go for a variety of facilities c. review and renew all 'brown signage' within the Buffer Zone from all major motorway and 'A' road approaches to the Site to ensure that visitors to the World Heritage Site are sufficiently supported	CBMDC Tourism team Transportation Development team Transport Plans and Studies team Salts Mill Estate Baildon Town Council Private transport operators Facilities and buildings managers	a. 2015/16 b. 2016/17 c. 2020	Budget to be determined	Decluttering of signage Use of the World Heritage Site logo Reduction of misdirected or undirected visitors Increased visibility of the World Heritage Site 'brand'

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
2.2	Work with SWHEA and other external organisations to deliver improved interpretation facilities for visitors (including virtual visitors) to Saltaire and improved facilities for all kinds of learner in the WHS. SWHEA project working title = <i>Saltaire Stories</i>	Saltaire United Reformed Church ShIPLEY College Salt Foundation Saltaire Learning CBMDC WHSO Salts Estates	2018/19	Staff time to support volunteers  Saltaire Stories Project estimate = £1.8 million	Achievement of Milestones within Project programme on completion against evaluation indicators created as part of funding bid: 1. to increase visitor engagement with Saltaire 2. to improve and increase the educational offer 3. to make the Saltaire Archive more publicly accessible
2.3	Explore the feasibility of a major new community arts building development on the north east side of Caroline Street by: -consultation with key stakeholders on current issues facing the buildings and land - seeking resources for relevant studies to assist forward planning	CBMDC Economic Regeneration Project Development team Neighbourhood Service ShIPLEY Area team CBMDC LDC team CBMDC WHSO ShIPLEY College Caroline Street Club and Live Room Saltaire Village Society Saltaire Traders Association Sustainable Saltaire	Ongoing development of idea and consultation  Delivery of key objective is aspirational 2030	£30 million? Budget to be determined	Tenancies let by CBMBC within the boundaries of the Site Management arrangements for components within the Site All small scale developments would allow larger scheme Creation of a master plan agreed by all parties
2.4	Support and develop capacity for the community's delivery of World Heritage Weekend	SWHEA CBMDC WHSO	On going	estimate £1,000 per year	One weekend event pa responding to ICOMOS theme with well presented advance publicity Numbers of visitors Income Evaluation New volunteers Donations to Archive

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
2.5	Establish closer links with the nearby community of schools and FE organisations in the immediate setting and Buffer Zone a. engage with the UNESCO Associated Schools programme	CBMDC WHSO CBMDC Museum Management team ShIPLEY College Bradford Education/Schools Improvement SWHEA	On going	Budget to be determined	Number of schools engaged Evaluation of projects results
2.6	Work in partnership with businesses and attractions to improve accessibility for visitors with disabilities	Saltaire Traders Association PHAF CBMDC Inclusion and Mobility Officer	On going	Staff time Budget to be determined	Developments underpinned by Access Audits Consultations include access issues Implementation of recommendations of Saltaire Infrastructure Audit 2005
2.7	Explore the feasibility of creating and interpreting an historic residential property open to the public	Property owners English Heritage National Trust LAWHF models	2025 - 2045	estimate £200K - resources to be identified	Linked objective 1.7 Successful tourist attraction to complement Objective 2.2
2.8	Review and support the development of educational resources to widen access to schools and ensure curriculum linked, high quality educational delivery at the Site and within the Buffer Zone	SWHEA CBMDC Museum Management team	2017/18	Budget to be determined	Linked objective 2.2 Link to National Curriculum Complements resources available via CBMDC Museum Management team Number of schools using educational resources in Saltaire
2.9	Work in partnership to assess the potential of mobile digital technology to develop trails and visitor information for the Site	CBMDC Tourism Team SWHEA	2017/18	Budget to be determined	Involvement in relevant projects
2.10	Encourage sustainable and economically viable uses of the river and canal for the enjoyment of tourists and residents a. renew canal towpath b. participate in Bicentenary celebrations in Autumn 2016 c. review usage of all moorings in Saltaire to maximise their potential	Canal and River Trust CBMDC Parks & Green Spaces team CBMDC WHSO Environment Agency Angling groups Rowing Club	On going a. 2014/15 b. 2016/17 c. 2015/16	a. £20K b. to be determined c. to be determined	No. of trips boats and other businesses using canal and river in Saltaire No. of moorings used Involvement in bicentenary planning Actively use canal and river Delivery of highly successful public event to celebrate canal

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
2.11	Explore options for the interpretation of working textile machinery in the Site in order to bring alive that dimension of the Mill and its heritage	Salts Mill Estate Saltaire History Club SWHEA CBMDC WHSO	2019/20	Budget to be determined	Research projects relating to the Mill machinery at Salts Mill Achievement of objective via physical presentation or virtual media presentation
2.12	Work in partnership with the Parks Service to ensure the use and interpretation of Roberts Park and to further integrate it into the experience of visiting the World Heritage Site	CBMDC Parks and Green Spaces Service FORP Baildon Town Council	On going	Existing revenue budgets	Number of joint marketing opportunities, events Integrated signage Visitor Survey data – use of the Park by general visitors to the Site Successful achievement of Green Flag award
2.13	Work to ensure that initiatives and projects engage neighbouring disadvantaged communities in the World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone	CBMDC Neighbourhood Service - Shipley Area Office Ward Office WHSO Schools Baildon Town Council	On going	Budget to be determined	Involvement in Area Plans

### 3. Support the economic success and sustainability of the area by developing strategies which maximises the tourism potential of Saltaire World Heritage Site, its setting and the Buffer Zone

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
3.1	Develop a distinctive tourism offer for the Site which complements and delivers on CBMDC's Cultural and Tourism Strategy objectives, maximises the role of other complimentary attractions in the Buffer Zone and safeguards the cultural heritage of the Village	CBMDC Tourism CBMDC Parks and Green Spaces Service CBMDC WHSO Shipley Glen Tramway Baildon Town Council Canal and River Trust	On going	Staff time, additional budget to be determined	Qualitative and quantitative measures including visitor numbers, visitor surveys ( <i>see below 3.2</i> ) Striking an appropriate balance between maximising tourism, safeguarding heritage and respecting the residential setting. Ongoing monitoring of communication methods for promoting the site including website, social media and print.

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
3.2	Carry out regular relevant and bespoke visitor research which contributes to the evidence base for strategies for maximising tourism potential	CBMDC Tourism CBMDC WHSO Universities	2016 (and every 3 years)	£8K pa	Conduct regular benchmark-able research Every 3 years based on Environmental Capacity Study 2006 Research is used in relevant tourism strategies
3.3	Explore feasibility of re-instating a landmark pedestrian and cycle bridge - Victoria Road Bridge linking into the Sustrans cycle route	CBMDC	2025 - 2045	£7 million – to be determined, aspirational	Lifespan of existing pedestrian bridge Opportunities for funding Other projects near the Site do not preclude development
3.4	Encourage economically viable and appropriate new uses for vacant and under-used floor space in Saltaire including: a. maintaining active shop frontages on Bingley Road, Saltaire Road and Victoria Road b. using and enforcing 'Use Classifications' to maintain Class A1 usages	CBMDC Development Services and Enforcement team CBMDC WHSO Saltaire Traders Association Private landlords	On going	Staff time	Vacant shops Turnover and speed of re-letting/re-filling Vacancies filled promptly with appropriate and active retailing which contributes to the prosperity and character of the area
3.5	Work in partnership to develop a high quality corridor between Saltaire and Shipley which enables appropriate development on that corridor to benefit Saltaire and Shipley including but not limited to input into: a. development proposals b. Local Plan c. major infrastructure projects	Airedale Master Plan CBMDC Neighbourhood Services Shipley Area team CBMDC Development Services team CBMDC WHSO	a. On going b. On going c. 2025 - 2045	To be determined	Developments on the corridor in the WHS Buffer Zone contribute to the setting of the WHS and the OUV
3.6	Network with other World Heritage Sites in the UK and internationally for improving promotional and partnership working opportunities	CBMDC WHSO LAWHF English Heritage	On going	£500 pa Staff time	No. of meetings attended No. of queries made within network Network delivers prompt and useful advice and support across a range of WH Site management issues
3.7	Conduct a feasibility study into the development of B&B and hotel accommodation in the immediate setting of the WHS	CBMDC Tourism CBMDC WHSO	2016/17	£5-10K	Links with current deliverers of overnight accommodation Network delivers prompt and useful advice and support across a range of WH Site management issues

#### 4. Develop, promote and support environmental sustainability across all activities in Saltaire, its immediate setting and Buffer Zone

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
4.1	Develop and implement a sustainable travel plan for the WHS to include travel by residents and visitors	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team CBMDC WHSO Metro Residents and Community Groups Sustrans Businesses Schools Shipley College	2017/18	Staff Time (if produced in house) £5k approx. (if consultants hired)	Regular parking surveys, travel surveys in business, schools and visitors, public transport patronage and walking and cycling counts % of vehicle trips to the Site is reduced. Evaluate impact of scheduled road closures (eg during Festival). Increased take up of sustainable transport by residents and visitors
4.2	Ensure all traffic, highways and pedestrian management schemes enhance the sustainability values of the Site and do not harm the OUV	CBMDC Transport Plans & Studies team CBMDC Transportation Development team CBMDC WHSO	On going	To be determined	All schemes have appropriate input from CBMDC LDC All schemes strike a successful balance between meeting regulations and not harming the OUV
4.3	Link into national campaigns to promote sustainable transport options and to further Council's low emissions policy.	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team CBMDC WHSO Residents and Community Groups	2016/17	Staff time (dependent upon community backing)	Initial interest and participation survey
4.4	Continue working with businesses and schools in the WHS and immediate setting on travel plans and sustainable travel initiatives	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team WHSO Metro Businesses Schools Shipley College	On going	Staff time	Regular parking surveys, travel surveys in business, schools and visitors, public transport patronage and walking and cycling counts % of vehicle trips to the Site is reduced. Increased take up of sustainable transport by staff and pupils
4.5	Assess options for the efficient use of existing parking locations e.g use of business parking out of hours for residents and visitors	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team WHSO Businesses	2020/21	Staff time	Out of hours car park occupancy surveys Take up surveys

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
4.6	Work with transport operators to improve public transport services, drop off points and information	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team WHSO Metro	2017/18	Staff time / significant (if service changes agreed)	Information - Survey of transport information provision in public buildings Service changes – study of service demand
4.7	Improve the opportunities for walking and cycling to and around the WHS including key approaches	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team CBMDC Tourism WHSO Sustrans Bailldon Town Council	2017/18	Variable depending on schemes put forward	Residents demand survey Possibly use schemes such as 'Walkers are Welcome'
4.8	Consider options for a community car club in the WHS	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team WHSO	2016/17	£30k approx.	Thorough demand survey and promotion Take up survey
4.9	Investigate options for cycle hire facilities in the WHS	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team WHSO Sustrans	2016/17	£5 - £10k set up + on going administration	Usage surveys
4.10	Improve the information about travelling to and around the WHS by sustainable travel	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team CBMDC Tourism WHSO Metro	2015/16	Staff time	Information - Survey of transport information provision in public buildings
4.11	Explore options for electric vehicle charging points in the WHS	CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team WHSO Businesses Bradford District Care Trust	2017/18	£5 - £10k depending on numbers	Would require some local demand to see usage Demand surveys
4.12	Develop improved connectivity between focal points in Shipley and the WHS including Victoria Road, Salts Mill and Gordon Terrace	CBMDC LDC team CBMDC WHSO CBMDC Transportation Development team CBMDC Local Transport Plans & Studies team	2016/17	Signage scheme approx £5 - 10K Other costs unknown	Signage Feedback from Traders Association Vibrancy of frontages Sustainability of and turnover rates in retail units Change of use applications



	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
4.13	Work with highways colleagues to monitor and improve the safety of roads in the WHS and key approaches	CBMDC WHSO CBMDC Transportation Development team	On going	Depends on scheme proposals	Survey of accident stats to establish hotspots WHSO input into Highways schemes Linked objective 4.2
4.14	Work with local sustainability groups to ensure that there are cost effective, innovative and creative responses for sustainability projects which contribute to the OUV	CBMDC WHSO Sustainable Saltaire	On going	Staff time	Involvement in sustainability projects delivered
4.15	Work towards the implementation of a sustainable river turbine scheme and fish pass as a positive contribution to the OUV	CBMDC Environment and Climate Change team WHSO Relevant community groups English Heritage	2014/15 - 2016/17	£1.22 million	Achievement of appropriately designed scheme
4.16	Work with the Countryside and Rights of Way Team to ensure that projects and developments in the Buffer Zone are sustainable and contribute to the OUV	CBMDC Countryside and Rights of Way team CBMDC WHSO Relevant community groups Baildon Town Council/Public Access Forum	On going	To be determined	Involvement in relevant projects

### 5. Support and develop the Saltaire community including robust management structure, effective communications and mechanisms and strong partnerships

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
5.1	Utilise the existing PR/Media Network to deliver good news stories and consistent messages about SWHS. Develop a Communications Strategy (including effective use of website, social media and print) to share, support and amplify good news stories for Saltaire	CBMDC Marketing and Communications team	2015/16	Staff time	Number of press items per year Number of positive press items per year Annual review of press coverage Production of a Communications Strategy

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
5.2	Provide support and advice for voluntary community groups in the Site wanting to develop specific capacity and skills	Bradford Community and Voluntary Services Airedale Master Plan Officer Relevant community groups CBMDC WHSO	On going	Staff time Budget to be determined	No. of voluntary groups helped Training events Groups become sustainable
5.3	Maintain, promote and encourage the use of the WHS logo by reinforcing strong brand values, improved guidelines for usage and actively seeking opportunities for its use within UNESCO guidelines	Steering Group/sub group CBMDC WHSO	2014/15	Budget to be determined	Ease of use of the logo Production of accessible guidelines No. of authorised uses of logo and brand Visibility of brand The logo and brand is recognised as representing Saltaire's values UNESCO guidelines and CBMDC guidelines met
5.4	Encourage the co-operation of other agencies and landowners to incorporate this Management Plan into their strategic planning documents to ensure that all developments are appropriate and detrimental impacts are minimised	Steering Group	On going	Staff time	No. of planning documents making reference to the WHS Reduction of inappropriate development proposals Increase of successful pre-application advice
5.5	Review existing mechanisms to manage risk and to make necessary improvements to Business Continuity Strategies and Risk Management Plans a. Work with land and property owners to ensure that robust Plans exist to plan, respond to and recover from major situations, such as flood, which could put the WHS at risk	Private land and property owners Bradford Emergency Management Team Environment Agency	2018/19	Staff time	Ensure that there is a single point of contact for all major land and property owners in the WHS Create a list of all up to date Business Continuity Plans for key sites in the WHS Make use of existing networks with Bradford Emergency management Team
5.6	Continue to hold two Heritage (Neighbourhood) Fora per year to consult with the local community on relevant issues for the Site	CBMDC Neighbourhood Service - Shipley Area Office Relevant community groups	2 x pa. On going	Staff time Existing budget	2 meetings are held per year with good attendance from residents of the WHS Community is well informed and has a robust way to input their views

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
5.7	Review the 14 Indicators recommended in the Environmental Capacity Study and ensure robust methodologies are in place for ongoing performance measurement in order to record and publicise the success of the WHS	CBMDC WHSO, LDC CBMDC Tourism and Museums	2016/17 (10 years since publication)	Staff time Possible consultancy estimate £5K	Environmental Capacity Study 2006 Indicators complements UNESCO five yearly Periodic Review Progress of WHS is measured regularly and results are shared widely
5.8	Support the management groups and structures set up for managing SWHS, ensuring they are fit for purpose and reviewing their terms of reference when necessary.	Saltaire World Heritage Site Project Board Steering Group Officer Group CBMDC WHSO	On going Steering Group TOR 2015	Staff time	4 meetings pa Review with membership Representative attendances at a majority of meetings Build review into revised Terms of Reference Cross- and inter-departmental support is strengthened
5.9	Complete UNESCO Periodic review	WHSO	2019	Staff time	Collation of data needed for review Completion of review for UNESCO deadline

**6. Protect and enhance the Saltaire World Heritage Site by ensuring that development within the Buffer Zone does not harm Outstanding Universal Value and work towards better integration of the Cultural importance of Saltaire with the natural values of the Site, its immediate setting and the Buffer Zone.**

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
6.1	Conduct Setting Survey - re-evaluate all Designated Views into and out of the Site and include the evaluation of key gateways and approaches. Some views may need evaluation prior to 2017/18 due to significant changes (Designated Views are approved within this Management Plan as a material consideration in all development planning applications)	CBMDC WHSO	2016/17 (and every 4 - 6 years)	Staff time	Every 6 years as per Environmental Capacity Study 2006. (Temporarily increased to every 4 years. See section 3.5.2) Setting Survey is used in all development planning applications by applicants and consultees

	Actions	Delivery partners	Timescale	Cost	Monitoring and Evaluation
6.2	Review all publicity materials to maximise opportunities for joint promotion of natural and cultural values around the Site	CBMDC Parks and Green Spaces team, Countryside and Rights of Way team Baildon Town Council	2016/17	To be determined	Opportunities to promote natural values in cultural literature and media are taken Greater use and understanding of the natural context for the Site Cultural values are promoted in literature and media related to natural aspects
6.3	Develop welcoming and high quality interpretation and environments at key gateways and 'viewing points' within the Buffer Zone into the Site, for example at the top of Shipley Glen to interpret the setting of the WHS	CBMDC Countryside and Rights of Way team and Parks and Green Spaces team Baildon Town Council Shipley Glen Tramway Relevant community groups	2018/19	estimate £5 -10K	Viewpoints and gateways are identified via the Environmental Capacity Study 2006 Review of existing quality of any signage All 5 main viewing points have interpretation which highlights the WHS
6.4	Improve understanding amongst private property owners, members, management development planners and developers about the OUV and how impact on OUV should be assessed in potential developments in the Buffer Zone, the Site's immediate setting, gateways and approaches a. work with enforcement to address developments without consent which damage the OUV	CBMDC WHSO Baildon Town Council	On going	Staff time Budget to be determined	No. of property owners and developers advised No. of planning documents making reference to the WHS Reduction of inappropriate development proposals Increase of successful pre-application advice Linked objective 5.7
6.5	Integrate historically significant sites in the Buffer Zone into the WHS's interpretation and learning offer by developing effective partnerships with other heritage organisations	CBMDC Museum Management team CBMDC Countryside and Rights of Way team SWHEA Baildon Town Council National Trust Private property owners	2019/20	Budget to be determined	Linked objective 2.2
6.6	Work in partnership with all those managing the natural landscape, parkland and other natural elements in the Site's immediate setting and Buffer Zone to ensure those elements are managed, understood and interpreted in conjunction with the World Heritage Site	CBMDC Parks and Green Spaces team, Countryside and Rights of Way team Baildon Town Council Relevant community groups	On going	Staff time Existing budgets	No. of contacts with relevant partners

## PART 6

# How will we monitor the Management Plan?

### 6.1 Introduction

This section of the Management Plan provides background on the recommended mechanisms and resources required for the achievement of the objectives shown in the Delivery Plan (Part 5).

### 6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Annual work plans will be developed from the actions in the Delivery Plan and these work plans will be monitored by the Project Board and Steering Group.

Monitoring is central to the implementation of the Plan and successful comprehensive management of the Site. Two branches of monitoring, namely those of the condition of the Site and the implementation of the Management plan actions are of equal importance.

Monitoring and Evaluation measures are written into the Delivery Plan alongside each action. These qualitative and quantitative measures are essential to judge achievement and also essential in order to progress actions. Many actions have their own project-specific evaluation criteria. Without direct financial control over many actions, the principal method the Steering Group employs

to ensure implementation is to monitor progress and draw attention to any inaction. The main mechanism for monitoring will be by collation of this data into an annual report to the Project Board and Steering Group. Where insufficient progress against the actions in the Delivery Plan is identified remedial action will be determined by the Project Board and Steering Group. Annual Reports will be made publicly available.

A Periodic Report will be made to UNESCO every six years with the next one due in 2019.

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## Appendices

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## Appendix 1: Adoption Process

The new Management Plan has been approved by CBMDC's Regulatory and Appeals Committee as some of its contents have material weight in the Authority's development planning process.

The Plan has been approved by the Shipley Area Committee as the contents of the Plan relate to developments and activities in Shipley Ward.

The Plan has been adopted by the Executive Committee to fulfil the Council's responsibility as the managing authority of the Saltaire World Heritage Site. A note of this adoption was received by UNESCO and the UK Government via English Heritage (now Historic England) in January 2015.

### Approval and Adoption dates

#### Regulatory and Appeals Committee:

13 November 2014

#### Area Committee:

26th November 2014

#### Executive Committee:

2nd December 2014

In addition a Draft Delivery Plan was presented to CBMDC's Regeneration and Economy Overview and Scrutiny Committee during the public consultation period - 3rd September 2014

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## Appendix 2: Project Board, Steering Group, Officer Group Membership and Terms of Reference

### 1. Project Board

#### Purpose

The purpose of the Saltaire Project Board is to oversee the implementation of the Management Plan as delegated by Executive Committee. The Project Board oversees strategies to protect, promote and develop the World Heritage Site for sustainable economic, tourism and learning benefits.

#### Membership

**Chair:** Assistant Director Planning, Transportation and Highways

**Membership:** Assistant Director Sport and Culture

Chair of Saltaire World Heritage Site Steering Group

Portfolio Holder Regeneration, Planning and Transport,

Portfolio Holder Environment, Sport and Culture

Team Leader Landscape Design & Conservation

Tourism Manager

**Secretariat:** World Heritage Site Officer

#### Responsibilities of the Members of the project board

The Saltaire World Heritage Site is managed by three bodies: a) a Project Board (PB) responsible for overall strategy and political decision making, b) a Steering Group (SG) responsible for overseeing the strategic direction of the WHSMP and c) the Saltaire Officer Group (SOG) responsible for co-ordinating the work needed to implement the WHSMP.

PB oversees the overall management and promotion of the World Heritage Site and advises on the implementation of the WHSMP and reports to the Executive Committee. PB may advise the Executive on the following issues:

- Progress of objectives and projects in the WHSMP and advise of necessary changes due to delivery climate and Council priorities.
- Identify and exploit opportunities for tourism and economic development
- Promote and develop the WHS for maximising economic development
- Advise on consulting the public and local politicians on initiatives.

#### Management of the Project board

- PB will meet as and when required (at least twice a year). SG meets twice a year as does SOG.
- The Chair of the Group will be the Assistant Director Planning Transportation & Highways
- The location of the meeting will vary, as is convenient to the members of the group.
- The responsibility for the organisation of the meetings lies with the WHSO, who will arrange the venue, set the agenda and prepare and distribute minutes.

Approval: These revised Terms of Reference were agreed by a majority vote of the Project Board 1st November 2016

## 2. Steering Group

### Purpose

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council has established the Saltaire World Heritage Steering Group to bring together the principal organisations with an interest and responsibility for the future of the World Heritage Site.

The Steering Group will consider matters relevant to protecting and conserving Saltaire's Outstanding Universal Value and promoting awareness and understanding of its significance. It will also consider what is needed to sustain the local economy that underpins the village's conservation.

### Objectives

To identify the opportunities and benefits that World Heritage status can bring to the local community, businesses and the Bradford District.

To identify the issues and threats facing the protection and conservation of the World Heritage Site and the vitality of the local economy.

To advise Bradford Council on consultation and engagement with organisations and local communities with an interest in the World Heritage Site.

To sustain and maintain the Vision for the future of the Saltaire World Heritage Site.

To monitor progress on implementation of the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014.

To keep under review any changes to existing management arrangements that would facilitate the implementation of the Management Plan.

### Membership

The regeneration of Saltaire has been achieved through successful partnerships between the private, public and voluntary sectors. That legacy is reflected in the organisations invited to join the Steering Group:

- Saltaire Village Society
- Saltaire Stories
- Saltaire Traders
- Historic England Yorkshire Office
- Historic England International Advice Team
- International Council Of MONuments and Sites (ICOMOS) -UK
- Shipley College
- Saltaire United Reformed Church
- Canal & River Trust

- Baildon Town Council
- Bradford District Care NHS Trust
- Newmason Properties
- Bradford Council Heritage Champion & Portfolio Holder Regeneration, Planning and Transport
- Bradford Council appointed chair, Deputy Leader of the Council
- Bradford Council Ward Member Bradford District Shipley Ward
- Bradford Council Visitor Economy Manager
- Bradford Council World Heritage Officer

Upon the invitation of the Chair, officers of Bradford Council may attend to present and discuss matters relating to their area of expertise.

Employees of Bradford Council are non-voting members of the Steering Group.

Additional members may be co-opted upon a majority vote by existing members.

### Responsibilities of the Membership of the Steering Group

- To attend meetings regularly or to arrange another representative to attend in their place.
- To promote awareness of Saltaire's World

Heritage status and of the Steering Group's work within their own organisations and networks.

- To encourage their organisation's relevant committee, board or working group to adopt or otherwise endorse the Management Plan.
- Steering Group members are not to lobby for the organisations that have nominated them or to represent their personal interests.

### **Management of the Steering Group**

The Chair shall be appointed by the Leader of Bradford Council.

The Steering Group shall meet every two months for an initial period of 12 months to develop a Management Plan and Action Plan for the World Heritage Site. Following a review of its Terms of Reference, it is anticipated that the Steering Group will continue to meet regularly, but at less frequent intervals, to oversee the implementation of the Management Plan and Action Plan.

The business of Steering Group meetings will focus on developing the World Heritage Site Management Plan and Action Plan. Meetings will not be used as a forum for discussing matters beyond the remit of the Group and which are better dealt with in other forums such as the Saltaire Project Team and Neighbourhood Forum.

**Secretariat:** World Heritage Site Officer.

### **Declarations of interest**

When an individual, or an organisation the individual is representing, has a financial interest in an item under discussion, a full declaration of interest must be made. The member (except Councillors) may remain in the meeting and speak, but may not vote. Councillors who have a financial interest in an item should withdraw from the meeting in accordance with legislation and the Council Constitution.

### **Voting**

A quorum of 50% of the voting members is required for meetings.

All questions put to a vote at any meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of voting members present.

In case of an equality of votes, the Chair shall have a second or casting vote.

All voting will be by a show of hands.

### **Public Attendance and Transparency**

Meetings of the Steering Group shall not be open to members of the public.

The Steering Group may hold public meetings as required.

The Agenda and Minutes of Steering Group meetings will be available to the public on the Bradford Council website and in print upon request to the Council. Save for exceptional circumstances, reports considered by the Steering Group will also be available to the public upon request.

### **Liaison with other groups**

The Project Board and Steering Group will be supported by the Saltaire Officer Group, which draws together expertise from across Bradford Council.

Bradford Council is committed to working with all organisations and local communities with an interest in the World Heritage Site to deliver the Management Plan and Delivery Plan and will consult widely beyond the membership of the Steering Group.

The World Heritage Officer will report bi-annually to the Heritage Forum on the work of the Steering Group and vice versa. and promote opportunities for the local community to have their say on the delivery of the Management Plan and Delivery Plan.

### Review

These Terms of Reference were approved by a majority vote of the Steering Group on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2015.

## 3. Saltaire Officer Group

### Purpose

The purpose of the Saltaire World Heritage Site Officer Group (SOG) is:

- To co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the Council in Saltaire World Heritage Site and its buffer zone<sup>1</sup>.
- To provide a cross-departmental range of expertise for the management of Saltaire World Heritage Site.
- To act as an internal regulatory body to ensure that all works carried out in Saltaire World Heritage Site accord with the management objectives for the site.
- To forward projects identified in the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan (WHSMP) that are being lead by the Council.
- To input into the monitoring of the site and the review of SWHSMP
- To identify sources of funding and make bids for funding for Saltaire World Heritage Site.

### Membership

The group comprises Council Officers that have remits that impact the World Heritage Site

and contribute in their every day duties to the objectives set out in the WHSMP. The group has an established core of officers, detailed below, but other Council Officers can be asked to attend or request to attend when their work is likely to have an impact on the World Heritage Site .

### Core officers

- **Team Leader** - *Landscape, Design & Conservation - Regeneration*
- **World Heritage Site Officer (WHSO)** - *Regeneration*
- **Transport Planner** - *Regeneration*
- **Principal Engineer (Shipley)** - *Regeneration*
- **Tourism** - *Regeneration*
- **Ward Officer (Shipley)** - *Environment & Sport*
- **Countryside and Rights of Way Manager** - *Regeneration*
- **Area Parks Manager (Shipley)** - *Environment & Sport*
- **Masterplan Delivery Manager** - *Regeneration*
- **Communications Officer** - *Office of the Chief Executive*
- **Cultural Regeneration Manager** - *Culture*

### **Responsibilities of the Members of the Officer Group**

- To attend 2 meetings per annum of SOG. Special single topic meetings may be added from time to time to respond to specific issues.
- To be committed to the vision for the future of Saltaire World Heritage Site and the objectives set out in the SWHSMP
- To contribute individual expertise to the discussions of the group.
- To bring details of any projects proposed to take place in, or affecting, the World Heritage Site to the SOG meeting for discussion, prior to implementation, and keep the group informed of progress.
- To inform line-managers and colleagues of the significance of Saltaire World Heritage Site, the nature and function of the SOG and other groups working in the management of the site and progress.

### **Management of the Officer Group**

SOG will meet at least twice a year timed to dovetail with work of the Saltaire World Heritage Site Steering Group (ie December/January to feed into the February Steering Group and June/July to feed into the August Steering Group).

The Chair of the Group will be the Team Leader Landscape, Design & Conservation.

The location of the meeting will vary, as is convenient to the members of the group.

The responsibility for the organisation of the meetings lies with the WHSO, who will arrange the venue, set the agenda and prepare and distribute minutes.

### **Liaison with Other Groups**

The Saltaire World Heritage Site is managed by three bodies:

- a) a Project Board responsible for overall strategy and political decision making,
- b) a Steering Group responsible for over-seeing the strategic direction of the WHSMP and
- c) the SOG responsible for co-ordinating the work needed to implement the WHSMP.

SOG supports the WHSO in the implementation of the WHSMP and reports to the Steering Group ie SOG may advise the Steering Group on the following issues:

- Review of the progress of objectives and projects in the WHSMP and advise of necessary changes due to delivery climate and Council priorities.

- Flag up opportunities and barriers in the implementation of the WHSMP
- Assist with any issues relating to the Council's involvement in delivering the WHSMP
- Advising and assisting on consulting the public and local politicians on initiatives
- Provide any relevant assistance to the presentation of reports to the Council's political decision making committees.

SOG will also work closely with the conservation team, other Council working groups and the Saltaire Project Board as required.

### **Review**

The Terms of Reference were agreed by a majority vote from members of the Officer Group April 2016.

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## Appendix 3: Initial Equalities Impact Assessment

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council is preparing a second World Heritage Site Management Plan for Saltaire. This new Plan revises the 2001 Plan which was submitted as part of the nomination for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- 1.2 The World Heritage Site Management Plan will guide the protection and development of Saltaire World Heritage Site (SWHS) up to 2045. It will identify new developments and help make decisions on planning applications. It will also influence decisions about transport, infrastructure, community facilities and economic development.
- 1.3 The SWHS Management Plan is needed in order to:-
  1. Protect and conserve the outstanding universal value of Saltaire World Heritage Site
  2. Improve the interpretation and understanding of Saltaire World Heritage Site to increase enjoyment and learning by all visitors and residents
  3. Support the economic success and sustainability of the area by developing

strategies which maximise the tourism potential of Saltaire World Heritage Site, its setting and the Buffer Zone.

4. Develop, promote and support environmental sustainability across all activities in Saltaire, its immediate setting and the Buffer Zone
5. Support and develop the Saltaire community including robust management structures, effective communications and mechanisms and strong partnerships
6. Protect and enhance Saltaire World Heritage Site Buffer Zone and work towards better integration of the cultural importance of Saltaire with the natural values of the Site

- 1.4 The production of the SWHS Management Plan consists of several stages:
  1. Internal review
  2. Public consultation
  3. Consultation Draft
  4. Final Draft
  5. Adoption
  6. Annual review

This EqlA be reviewed and re-published as appropriate.

- 1.5 This draft Equalities Impact Assessment (EqlA) has been produced alongside the consultation draft of the SWHS Management Plan to assess the potential adverse impacts of the document on various equality groups. The assessment process will be ongoing throughout all stages of production to Adoption and will also include annual review of the impacts of the SWHS Plan and where necessary seeking to mitigate against any unexpected adverse effects.
- 1.6 This document will set out how the needs of equality groups have been taken into account during the preparation and development of the draft Plan. Its purpose is to thoroughly and systematically assess the likely implications of the proposed SWHS Management Plan on various equality groups once it is adopted. This enables the Local Planning Authority to identify direct and non-direct discrimination against equality groups and explore options for mitigating such impacts and improving the document.
- 1.7 This draft EqlA sits alongside the draft SWHS Management Plan for public comment. Comments received at this stage will be taken into account and where appropriate or

necessary, changes may be made to the SWHS Management Plan to ensure that all equality groups positively benefit.

## 2.0 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- 2.1 The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council is fully committed to ensuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to play an active and positive role in considering the planning issues which affect them and the District as a whole.
- 2.2 The production of an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a proactive approach to ensuring it meets its general duty under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
  - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it; and
  - Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protection and persons who do not share it.

- 2.3 These general duties are supplemented by specific duties to be undertaken by the Council in the way of its Equality Objectives for 2012-2016. In particular Objective 2: which aims to embed Equality through the effective use of Equality Impact Assessments for all relevant procedures, processes and policies.

### Extent of the Equality Impact Assessment

- 2.4 It is the responsibility of the Council to ensure that the organisation does not discriminate in the way it provides services and employment and that it promotes equality, diversity and positive community relations across the district.
- 2.5 This draft EqIA ensures that equality issues are addressed from all angles in the preparation and development of the SWHS Management Plan. This report highlights equality and diversity considerations and endeavours to pre-empt any adverse impacts on equality groups which may result from the content of policies within the SWHS Management Plan. It will also enable Bradford Council to review the document and consider alternative ways of achieving the same ends.

- 2.6 For the purpose of this assessment, the following equality groups have been identified:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Religion & Belief
- Race
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Reassignment
- Pregnancy and Maternity

- 2.7 This report explores and recommends actions that, if adopted, will help Bradford Council to anticipate and address any negative consequences which may arise and identify opportunities for the ongoing promotion of equality within the District.

### Overview of the Equality Impact Assessment Process

- 1.1.1 In undertaking the EqIA, the Council has taken account of guidance from the Improvement and Development Agency (I&DeA) for Local Government. The Council's Equality and Diversity Team has also produced corporate guidance, which includes

the pro-formers completed in sections 3 and 4. The EqlA methodology consists of the following six key stages as outlined in Table 1 below.

2.9 This report completes Stages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the process as outlined above. However, it should be noted that this report is not final and that it will be amended to reflect the comments of consultees, including equality

groups, if necessary. Once it is finalised the EqlA of the World Heritage Site Management Plan will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to identify any unexpected impacts.

<b>Table 1: Six Stages of an Equality Impact Assessment</b>		
<b>Stage</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	<b>Initial Screening</b>	This stage determines whether a full EqlA should be undertaken through the completion of a series of questions. If the work is deemed to potentially cause an adverse impact or discriminate against different groups within the community then an EqlA should be undertaken.
2	<b>Scoping and Defining</b>	This stage defines the scope of the assessment which will take place. It requires an understanding of what the activity is looking to achieve. A series of questions about the work will be answered at this stage.
3	<b>Information Gathering</b>	The assessment should be based upon up-to-date and reliable information which outlines the current state of the area which uses a variety of sources of information.
4	<b>Making a Judgement</b>	This is the most important element of an EqlA. Information gathered in the earlier stages is used to decide whether or not there is a potential for the policy, strategy, procedure or function to result in a less favourable outcome on any group within the community or unlawful discrimination of any kind.
5	<b>Action Planning</b>	The real value of completing an EqlA comes from the actions that will take place and the positive changes that will emerge through conducting the assessment.
6	<b>Publication and Review</b>	It is a legal requirement to publish the EqlA to allow the public to see that the Council is actively engaged and committed to challenging potential discrimination, as well as improving service delivery. Progress against the action plan should be reviewed bi-annually.

### 3.0 INITIAL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Negative impacts

The SWHS Management Plan has been subjected to an Initial Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). The initial assessment has identified some negative impacts upon the identified characteristics. An Access Audit of Victoria Road conducted in August 2013 by the Development Officer Inclusion and Mobility highlighted a number of barriers to access for protected groups (Age and Disabilities) including uneven pavements, lack of drop kerbs, street furniture positioned in the middle of the footpath, slip and trip hazards.

#### 3.2 Positive Impacts

The initial assessment did, however, highlight a number of likely positive impacts the SWHS Management Plan may have on protected groups and advancing equality within Saltaire. The results of the initial assessment can be found in Appendix 1 to this report.

#### 3.3 Improving the public realm

The provision of a safe and inclusive public realm through the adoption of Access for All is considered to have a positive impact upon

advancing equality of opportunity between different groups. Public realm access has to be carefully and sensitively planned and designed in conjunction with what is an important historic environment, a Conservation Area and is in close proximity of many designated heritage assets. The **Victoria Road Public Realm Improvement Scheme** is a £700K capital Scheme and an objective in the Management Plan due for completion by March 2016. The key objectives of this Scheme are to restore and replace the pavements on the length of the Road with drop kerbs where appropriate, removing large mature trees which are heaving the pavements and causing trip hazards, possible replacement tree planting with species which will not heave the pavements, improved lighting and signage.

Access Audits prior to all public realm works will enable a better understanding of the needs of different groups using roads, pavements and public spaces in Saltaire. This information will be fed into the design process.

Improved lighting schemes should enhance safety at night which will assist in reducing

victimisation and discrimination of protected groups who may be reluctant to visit Saltaire at night due to safety concerns resulting from the existing poor street lighting.

#### 3.4 Maintaining active shop frontages and a good mix of day and night time usages.

Achieving the right balance between active frontages during the day and in evening hours is an objective of the Plan. Active frontages in the evening contribute towards a reduction in anti social behaviour and fear of crime. This will assist with eliminating victimisation occurring towards protected characteristics, as these groups can often be targeted by criminal activity after trading hours during evening and night time periods.

#### 3.5 Improving information for residents on maintaining a Listed Building.

Provide information and if required use a range of different accessible formats that will improve equality of opportunity between different groups. Continual improvements of the public realm will enhance the quality and visual appearance and contribute to community pride, feelings of safety and positively contribute towards the fostering of good relations between different groups.

### **3.6 Improving directional and location signage.**

Provision of information in a range of suitable accessible formats will improve equality of opportunity between different groups. Good accessible signage, will contribute to the sustainability of economic growth which in turn will benefit older people (Age category) and disabled people (physical and learning disabilities)'. These are the most significant groups who may find it difficult to navigate an area without appropriate signage in place.

The **Victoria Road Public Realm Improvement Scheme** is a £700K capital Scheme and an objective in the Management Plan due for completion by March 2016. The key objectives of this Scheme includes improved lighting and directional signage.

### **3.7 Promoting sustainable transport options**

The SWHS Management Plan aims to increase awareness of and usage of public transport links into Saltaire. It also aims to improve signage at transport hubs and the condition of public spaces such as along the canal towpath. Having suitable directional signage will alleviate anxiety issues and help create a safe and secure environment for

people arriving and leaving Saltaire. Older people (Age category) who may no longer be able to drive, but can access Saltaire by public transport via sustainable transport options will benefit from clear and informative signage. Ensuring the provision of a safe and inclusive public realm environment through the adoption of Access for All is considered to have a positive impact upon advancing equality of opportunity between different groups.

### **3.8 Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment of the Buffer Zone.**

Maintaining improved access to open spaces within the WHS such as Roberts Park, smaller green spaces in the Village, and open space in adjoining areas of Baildon and along the canal corridor area will encourage the likelihood of better community inclusion. Getting out and about and using these recreational facilities should have a positive contribution towards the fostering of good relations between different groups.

### **3.9 Support the economic success and sustainability of the area by developing strategies which maximise the tourism potential of Saltaire World Heritage Site,**

### **its setting and the Buffer Zone.**

The Plan will focus on the delivery of sustainable economic growth within the site and the Buffer Zone. This is expected to help create job opportunities which may assist in people gain access to employment who are traditionally excluded from the labour market.

### **3.10 Support and develop the Saltaire community including robust management structures, effective communications and mechanisms and strong partnerships**

The Plan will focus on supporting all sections of the community with an active policy which encourages inclusiveness, consultation, involvement and feedback. This leads to increased participation of groups, who otherwise might previously might have felt excluded for a variety of reasons.

**Taking this into account, SWHS Management Plan is likely to have a positive impact upon protected characteristics and different groups in the community.**

## Initial Equalities Impact Assessment Template

### Appendix 1

<b>Department:</b> Regeneration and Culture – Planning, Transportation and Highways Landscape, Design and Conservation	<b>Completed by (lead):</b> Helen Thornton	<b>Date of initial assessment:</b> <b>1<sup>st</sup> July 2014</b> <b>Revision Dates:</b>
<b>Area to be assessed: (i.e. name of policy, function, procedure, practice or a financial decision)</b>	Saltaire World Heritage Site	
<b>Is this existing or new function/policy, procedure, practice or decision?</b>	To supersede the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2001	
<b>What evidence has been used to inform the assessment and policy? (please list only)</b>		
Consultation feedback from residents and stakeholders Access Audit August 2013 Review of 2001 Plan Internal consultations with specialists Advice from design expertise, including expertise on inclusive design		

<p><b>1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.</b></p>	<p>The SWHS Management Plan will guide protection and development of the World heritage Site and Buffer Zone up to 2045. It will help make decisions on planning applications. It will also influence decisions about transport, infrastructure, community facilities and economic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SWHS Management Plan is needed in order to:-             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and conserve the outstanding universal value of Saltaire World Heritage Site</li> <li>• Improve the interpretation and understanding of Saltaire World Heritage Site to increase enjoyment and learning by all visitors and residents</li> <li>• Support the economic success and sustainability of the area by developing strategies which maximise the tourism potential of Saltaire World Heritage Site, its setting and the Buffer Zone.</li> <li>• Develop, promote and support environmental sustainability across all activities in Saltaire, its immediate setting and the Buffer Zone</li> <li>• Support and develop the Saltaire community including robust management structures, effective communications and mechanisms and strong partnerships</li> <li>• Protect and enhance Saltaire World Heritage Site Buffer Zone and work towards better integration of the cultural importance of Saltaire with the natural values of the Site</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<p><b>The Public Sector Equality Duty requires the Council to have “due regard” to the need to:</b>  <b>(1)</b> eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;  <b>(2)</b> advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and  <b>(3)</b> foster good relations between different groups (see guidance notes)</p>	<p><b>2. What is the level of impact on each group/ protected characteristics in terms of the three aims of the duty?</b></p> <p><b>Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.</b></p>	<p><b>3. Identify the risk or positive effect that could result for each of the group/ protected characteristics?</b></p>	<p><b>4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact what mitigating factors have you considered?</b></p>

<b>Protected characteristics</b>	<b>Age</b>	M	Risk – See 3.1 in Main Report	Mitigation - see 3.3, 3.6 in Main Report
	<b>Disability</b>	M/H	Risk – See 3.1 in Main Report.	Mitigation - see 3.3, 3.6 in Main Report
	<b>Gender reassignment</b>	N	Positive Impact – See text in Main Report	N/A
	<b>Race</b>	N	As above	N/A
	<b>Religion/Belief</b>	N	As above	N/A
	<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	N	As above	N/A
	<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	N	As above	N/A
	<b>Sex</b>	N	As above	N/A
	<b>Any other area</b>	Poverty/Social Deprivation	As Above	N/A

<b>5. Has there been any consultation/engagement with the appropriate protected characteristics?</b>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>6. What action(s) will you take to reduce any disproportionately negative impact, if any?</b> Victoria Road Public Realm Improvement Scheme – improving pavements, drop kerbs, improved lighting and signage			
<b>7. Based on the information in sections 2 to 6, should this function/policy/procedure/practice or a decision proceed to Detailed Impact Assessment? (recommended if one or more H under section 2)</b>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Assessor signature:</b>	<b>Approved by:</b>	<b>Date approved:</b>	



#### **Appendix 4: Key Landowners and Property Owners**

- **Salts Estates Ltd**
- **Bradford District and Care Trust**
- **Incommunities**
- **ShIPLEY College**
- **Hartley Property Trust**
- **Riverside Court (Saltaire) Management Company Ltd**
- **Canal and River Trust**
- **Environmental Agency**
- **Salt Foundation**
- **Bradford Council**

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## Appendix 5: Key Community Groups in Saltaire

**Community groups, charities and other groups of volunteers working in and around Saltaire include but are not limited to:**

1. Saltaire Village Society (SVS)
2. Saltaire Traders Association (STA)
3. United Reformed Church (URC)
4. Saltaire World Heritage Education Association (SWHEA) (also known as Saltaire Stories)
5. Salt Foundation
6. Saltaire Learning
7. Saltaire Inspired
8. Saltaire Festival
9. Sustainable Saltaire
10. Totally Locally
11. Saltaire Preservation Society
12. Saltaire History Club
13. Friends of Roberts Park
14. Saltaire Cricket Club
15. Aire Rivers Trust
16. Shipley Glen Tramway
17. Hirst Wood Regeneration Group
18. Veg on the Edge

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## Appendix 6: Key Designations (correct at the time of writing)

### Listed Buildings (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1960)

- Grade 1** United Reformed Church
- Grade II\*** Victoria Hall, Salts Mill and Salts School
- Grade II** Majority of residential dwellings in WHS boundary

### Conservation Area

Saltaire village was designated a Conservation Area in 1971 to protect its historic character and appearance, providing additional planning controls over demolition, new development and tree works. The Saltaire Conservation Area has a slightly more extensive boundary than that of the World Heritage Site. It is protected by RUDP Policy BH7 – BH13.

### Roberts Park

Roberts Park on the north bank of the River Aire is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest. Protected by RUDP Policy BH 16.1 Roberts Park

### Milner Field

In the Buffer Zone and the setting of the site is Titus Salt's former home - now remains of Milner Field. Protected by RUDP Policy S/BH 17.1 Milner Field, Gilstead

### Trench Meadows

In the Buffer Zone is a nationally designated Site of Special and Scientific Interest (SSSI).

### Leeds Liverpool Canal

Site of Ecological/Geological Importance, covered by EN 2 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

For other Landscape Character Areas and Site Designations see Bradford Council's [RUDP Landscape Character Designations in Buffer Zone](#) page 35 - 44 [Bradford RUDP Landscape designations](#)

### Buffer Zone

43 Listed buildings and structures including agricultural barns and buildings and residential properties in Baildon, Dowley Gap Aquaduct, Lodge Houses on the Milner Field Estate, buildings at Shipley Wharf, St Paul's Church, Shipley and Westcliffe Road Chapel.

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## **Appendix 7: Setting Evaluation and Designated Views 2012**





## **Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014**

### **Appendix 7 – Setting Survey Evaluation 2012**

#### **Evaluation of the setting of the Saltaire World Heritage Site**

This section provides an evaluation of the setting of the Saltaire World Heritage Site as an evidence base for assessing the impact of future development proposals upon its Outstanding Universal Value and to identify areas where the setting of the site may be enhanced through a range of interventions. Proposals for enhancement are outlined elsewhere in the Management Plan (at the time of writing this has now been superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework). Setting is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework Further Guidance on World Heritage Sites para 33 as:

The UNESCO Operational Guidelines seek protection of “*the immediate setting*” of each World Heritage Site, of “*important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the Property*” and suggest designation of a buffer zone wherever this may be necessary. A buffer zone is defined as an area surrounding the World Heritage Site which has complementary legal restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the World Heritage Site. The buffer zone forms part of the setting of the World Heritage Site.

It may be appropriate to protect the setting of World Heritage Sites in other ways, for example by the protection of specific views and viewpoints. Other landscape designations may also prove effective in protecting the setting of the World Heritage Site.

This evaluation is based upon the current understanding of the World Heritage Site and its surroundings. It is to be expected that the Site’s setting will evolve over time through change and as the significance of Saltaire and its relationship with its surrounding landscape becomes better understood. The findings presented derive from those in the *Saltaire*

*World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study*, a key research and advisory document completed after Saltaire’s World Heritage inscription.<sup>1</sup>

In accordance with UNESCO’s *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* when Saltaire was inscribed as a World Heritage Site a Buffer Zone was agreed for the Site. UNESCO defines a Buffer Zone as:

an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection.<sup>2</sup>

Saltaire’s Buffer Zone therefore identifies the area in which development is most likely to have an impact on the World Heritage Site. However, it is important to note English Heritage’s guidance on the extent of setting, that, “setting does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described as a spatially bounded area”.<sup>3</sup>

This evaluation begins with an overview of Saltaire’s topographical and landscape setting and the history of its development from when the village was founded in 1851 to the present day. The theoretical extent of the Site’s setting is then presented through a GIS-based visibility analysis to illustrate the potential for development beyond the Buffer Zone to impact upon it. Saltaire’s visual setting is then explored in depth to identify those elements that make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the World Heritage Site including:

- Key views from and across the Site
- Key distant views to the Site

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<sup>1</sup> Atkins, *Saltaire World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study*, 2006.

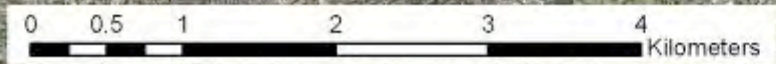
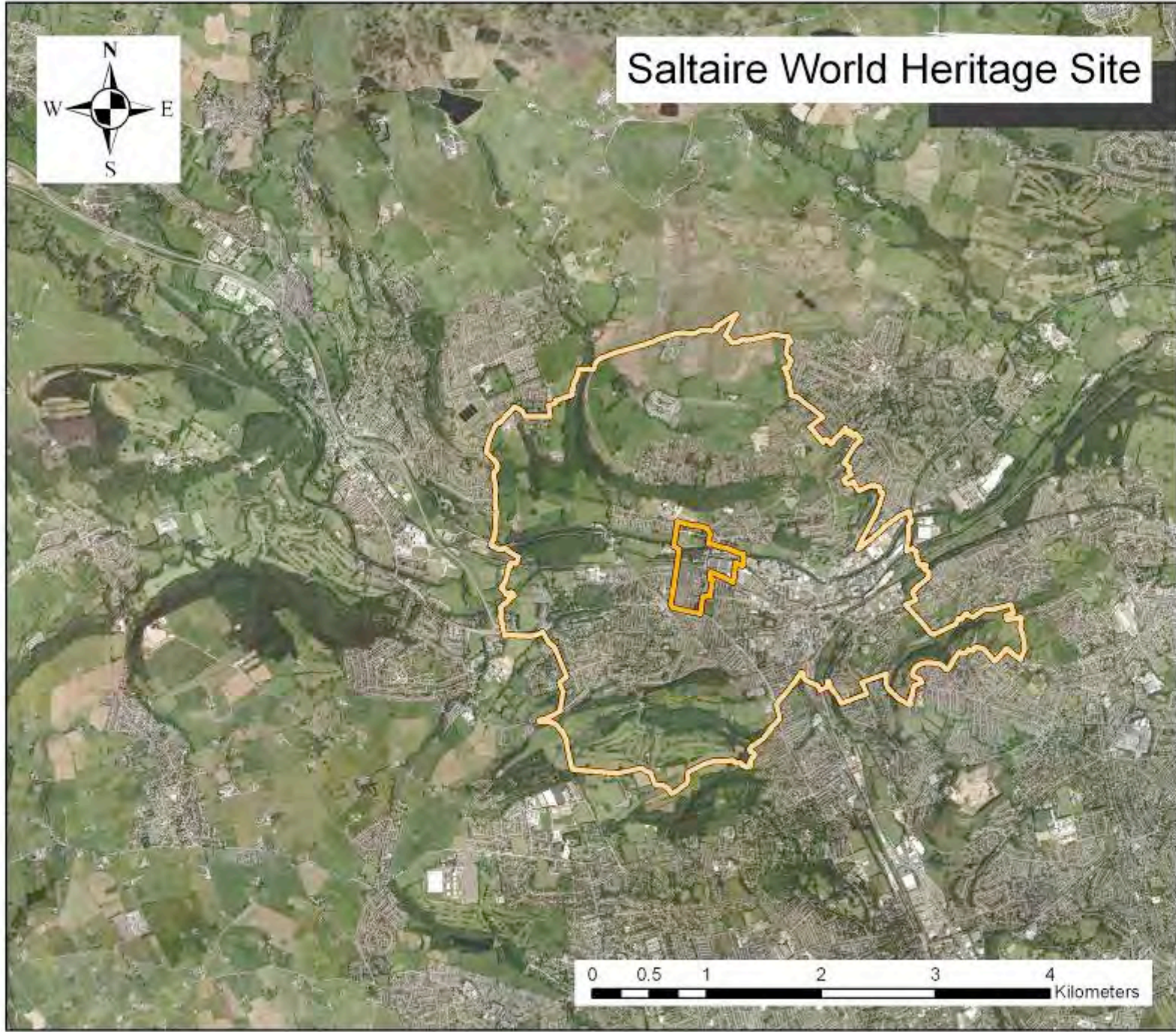
<sup>2</sup> UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 2011, p.26.

<sup>3</sup> English Heritage, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, 2011, p.4.



- Key local views to the Site
- Key rural backdrops
- Detractors in the setting of the Site

Further aspects of the World Heritage Site's setting are also presented. Historical relationships between the Site and surrounding buildings, features and areas are identified that make a positive contribution to its significance. In order to qualify the way in which people experience the surroundings of the Site key approaches and gateways to the Site are highlighted. Finally, the immediate setting of the Site is broken down into a number of distinct character areas and briefly described.

# Saltaire World Heritage Site



## Legend

-  World Heritage Site Boundary
-  Buffer Zone

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The GeoInformation® Group, 2010.

## Topography and landscape

The Saltaire World Heritage Site is situated at the base of the River Aire valley and is surrounded in all directions by rising ground, which terminates views out from the Site and provides vantage points for views to it where vegetation and development allow. The topography of the Aire Valley is therefore very important in how it structures the setting of Saltaire and views from and to the Site.

To the north and south these hills lie in close proximity to Saltaire. The steep slopes of Baildon Hill (282 metres high) to the north, with its bands of woodland, development and pasture topped by Baildon Moor, is particularly dominant landscape feature in the Site's setting.

To the east and west the River Aire runs along a relatively flat valley bottom surrounded by prominent and relatively steep valley sides. The valley bottom curves away to the north roughly 2km to the west of the Site and 1km to the east. To the west these valley sides are created by Norr Hill (262 metres) and Harden Moor (292 metres) and the east by Gaisby Hill, Wrose Hill and Idle Hill (228 metres).

In terms of the current landscape around the Site there are notable contrasts. In the most general terms the land to the north and to the west of the Site can be broadly characterised as being rural in nature. It is characterised by extensive areas of open pasture, floodplain, moorland and large blocks and belts of woodland. Within this there are notable areas of built development particularly to the north along West Lane Baildon and in the area around Gilstead to the west. However, existing vegetation tends to screen the bulk of these built areas in views from the Site. For more information see

[http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/92551478-DF69-4A93-8F4D-005A5B35787A/0/Vol1\\_Airedale\\_October2008.pdf](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/92551478-DF69-4A93-8F4D-005A5B35787A/0/Vol1_Airedale_October2008.pdf)

To the south and east the situation is very different. Here the landscape is dominated by built development including Shipley itself and the industrial and commercial development along the River Aire valley bottom. The woodlands and playing fields around Bunkers Hill are a notable exception separating Shipley from Heaton and north Bradford and are a significant

feature in views to the Site from Baildon Hill. Views to and from the Site are very limited and to the east and little in the way of historical character survives.

Overall, this places the Saltaire World Heritage Site in an urban fringe location straddling the urban edge of Shipley and the more rural areas to the north of the River Aire.

## Historical development

The setting of Saltaire has changed considerably since the village was founded in 1851. The Ordnance Survey map published in 1852, but surveyed in 1847-8 (Figure 1 overleaf) shows that the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century landscape around the site was predominately rural in nature consisting of areas of woodland, pasture, moorland and scattered farmsteads and quarrying, with built development focussed around Shipley.

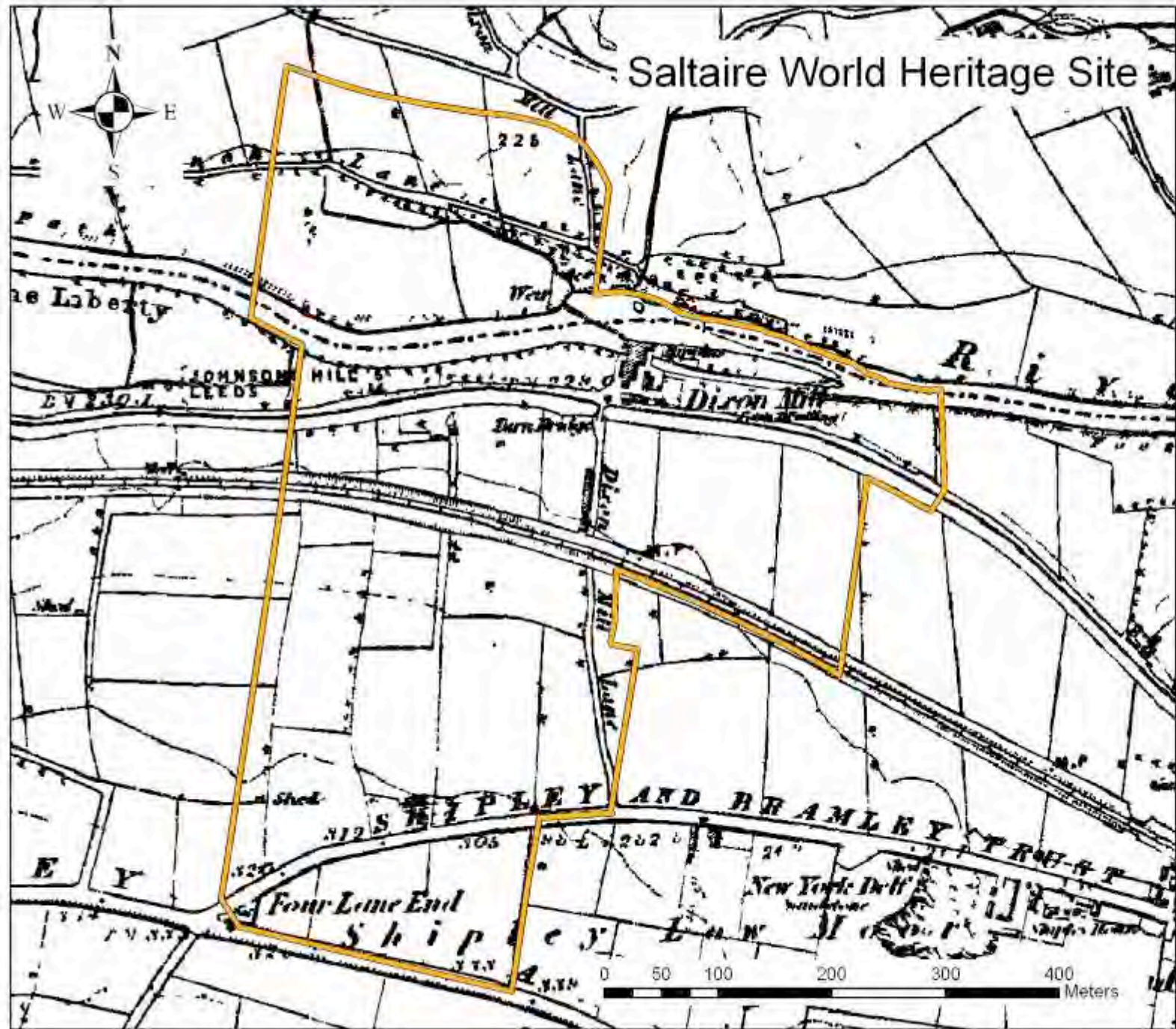
Significantly, the transport networks that were to attract Titus Salt to build in the Aire Valley were already present. In the 1770s the Leeds-Liverpool Canal was established. The Keighley and Bradford Turnpike Road (Bingley Road) was built in 1825 and followed by the Shipley and Bramley Turnpike Road in 1827. The Leeds and Bradford Railway was extended through the site, parallel to the canal, in 1847.

Saltaire's rural location was commented on by 19<sup>th</sup> admirers and was a key aspect of its appeal and unique character. This location was also seen as an expression of Titus Salt's socially informed approach to housing the workers at his mill:

It is charmingly situated on the banks of the Aire, and in the middle of that valley through which the river flows. Surveying the region from the higher ground at Shipley, the eye takes in an extensive landscape of hill and dale, of wood and water, such as is seldom seen in proximity to a manufacturing town.<sup>4</sup>


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<sup>4</sup> Balgarnie, R., *Sir Titus Salt Baronet: His Life and its Lessons*, 1878, p.74.



# Saltaire World Heritage Site

Figure 1

**Legend**  
 World Heritage Site Boundary

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 and Landmark Information Group Ltd 2003.  
 Bradford MDC 100019304 2011

Views of Saltaire from vantage points within the Aire Valley were often used to depict the village in its rural setting including this early illustration (Figure 2) from c.1854 showing Salts Mill and the first phase of housing, with Shipley in the distance to the left of the mill.



Figure 2

Over the next 150 years the area around the World Heritage Site developed considerably, in part due to the presence of the village and its vast manufacturing establishment. The historical development of the Site's setting is illustrated in (Figure 3). Two general observations can be made. Firstly land to the south of the River Aire was developed earlier than that to the north. Secondly development along the principal transport corridors including Bingley Road and Saltaire Road preceded that further afield.

To the south of the river significant areas of land were already developed by 1894-5 and most areas currently built upon were already completed by 1938. In the post-war period Moorhead expanded up the valley side to the south and office and industrial development began to infill areas to the east of Saltaire between Saltaire Road and the river, which had been open fields for many years. Redevelopment of large areas of Victorian terraced housing also took place in the post-war period including two sites close to the site's boundary. To the east of Shipley, periodic development of

Wrose Hill, Idle Hill and Gaisby Hill took place and intensified in the post-war period.

To the north of the River Aire the setting was still largely rural in nature until after 1956 although some earlier low density development had occurred to east of Shipley Glen and a few rows of council houses had been built before 1938 along Coach Road. Post 1956 development quickened pace with large housing estates completed by 1968 along Coach Road and Higher Coach Road. The most recent development in the site's setting has occurred along West Lane and Lucy Hall Drive Baildon with a series of sites built upon for housing and a static caravan park created at Crook Farm.



Figure 3

Saltaire in 1949 with early development along Coach Road  
Copyright Bradford Museums and Galleries  
C.H. Wood Photographic Archive

The general historic pattern is therefore one of growing urbanisation and a corresponding decrease in rural areas. This pattern of change was until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century largely confined to the south and east of the Site but in the last 50 years has begun to alter the areas to the north and west of the Site.

## Visibility Analysis

As part of the *Saltaire World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study* a GIS-based visibility analysis was undertaken to determine the theoretical maximum extent of the Site's setting and the potential of tall buildings and structures to impact upon the Site beyond its Buffer Zone.<sup>5</sup> These findings are presented in Figures 4 and 5. It should be noted that the analysis is based upon available Ordnance Survey elevation data and a simplified model of the physical form of the World Heritage Site. Two important assumptions underpin the data; that the viewpoint of the observer is 1.6 metres high and there is no vegetation or buildings to limit views.

Figure 4 illustrates the maximum theoretical extent of Saltaire's setting, which can be clearly seen to extend beyond its Buffer Zone. Areas shaded green are theoretically inter-visible between the Site and its setting. From land shaded blue it is theoretically possible to see the Site, but that land cannot be seen from the Site. A small number of areas shaded red can theoretically be seen from the Site, but from those areas the Site can not be seen. This analysis is useful in illustrating three points. Firstly, it demonstrates the dominant role that the topography of the area plays in structuring views to and from the Site with the most extensive views being along the Aire valley to the east and west. Secondly, it shows that as the environmental conditions in the mid nineteenth century were closer to the assumptions modelled in this analysis (i.e. there was less development surrounding the Site) the historic setting of the Site in the mid-nineteenth century was extensive. Finally, it illustrates that the Site's setting extends beyond its defined Buffer Zone. Therefore major development or tall buildings and structures can impact upon the Site's Outstanding Universal Value beyond the Buffer Zone

Figure 5 indicates the minimum theoretical height that a building or structure would need to be for it to be visible from the World Heritage Site. As expected this area is much wider than that modelled in Figure 4. This is because the height of the building is in addition to the height of the land on which it is built. In many cases, intervening buildings will effectively screen

potential views of tall structures, particularly to the south of the Site, but to the east, west and north they are more likely to have an impact on its setting.

It should also be considered that even where a major development, tall building or structure would not be visible from the Site it may still have an adverse impact on key views to the Site and therefore still have an impact upon its setting. For example a view to the World Heritage Site from one of the surrounding hillsides could be adversely affected by a wind farm development on a hillside beyond the Site, even where that development is not visible from within the village.

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<sup>5</sup> Atkins, *op cit.*, Appendix B

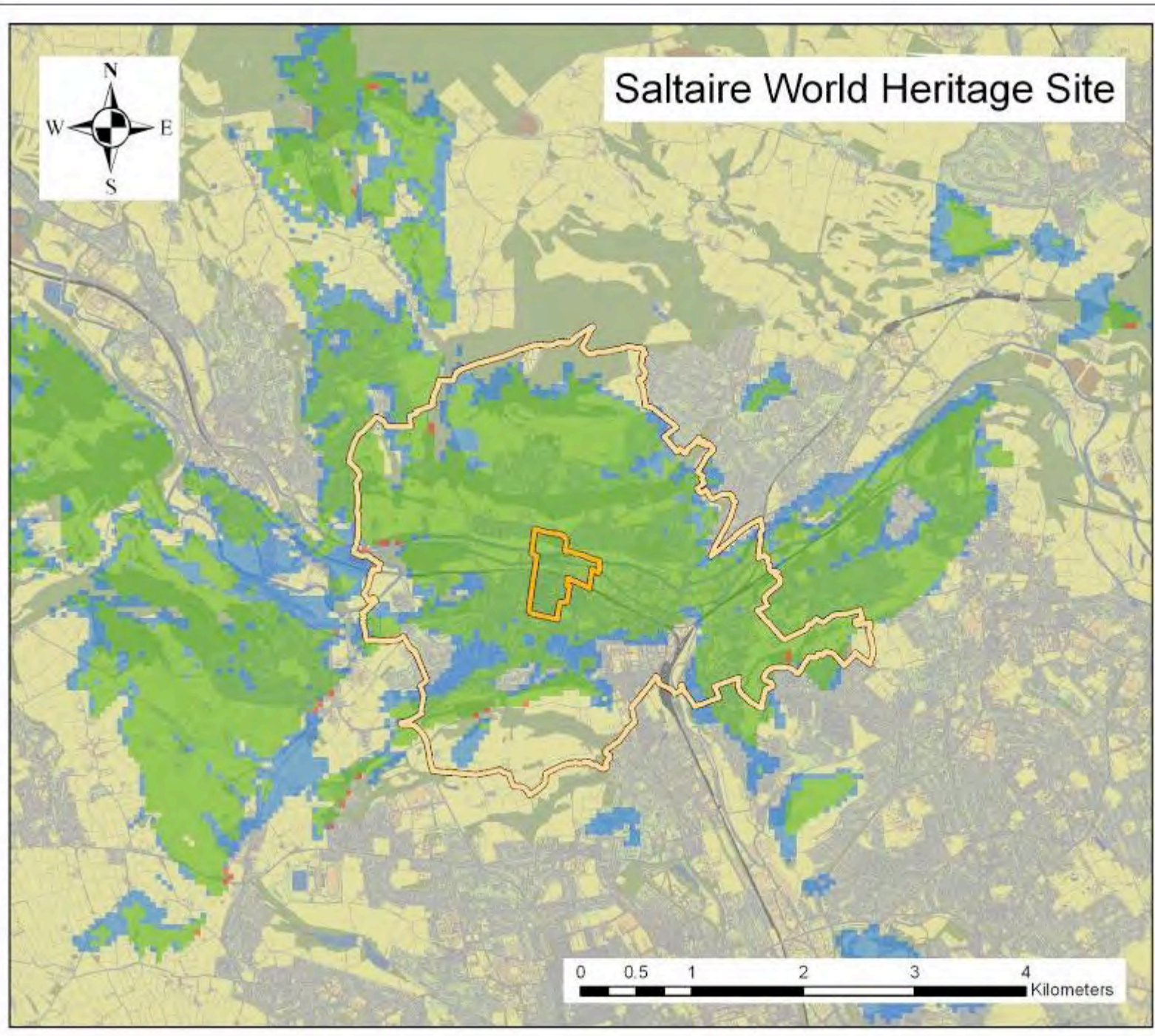


Figure 4

- Legend**
-  World Heritage Site Boundary
  -  Buffer Zone
- Visibility between WHS and surrounding land**
-  Land where WHS is visible from
  -  Land visible from WHS
  -  Both visible

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Ordnance Survey 0100019304



# Saltaire World Heritage Site

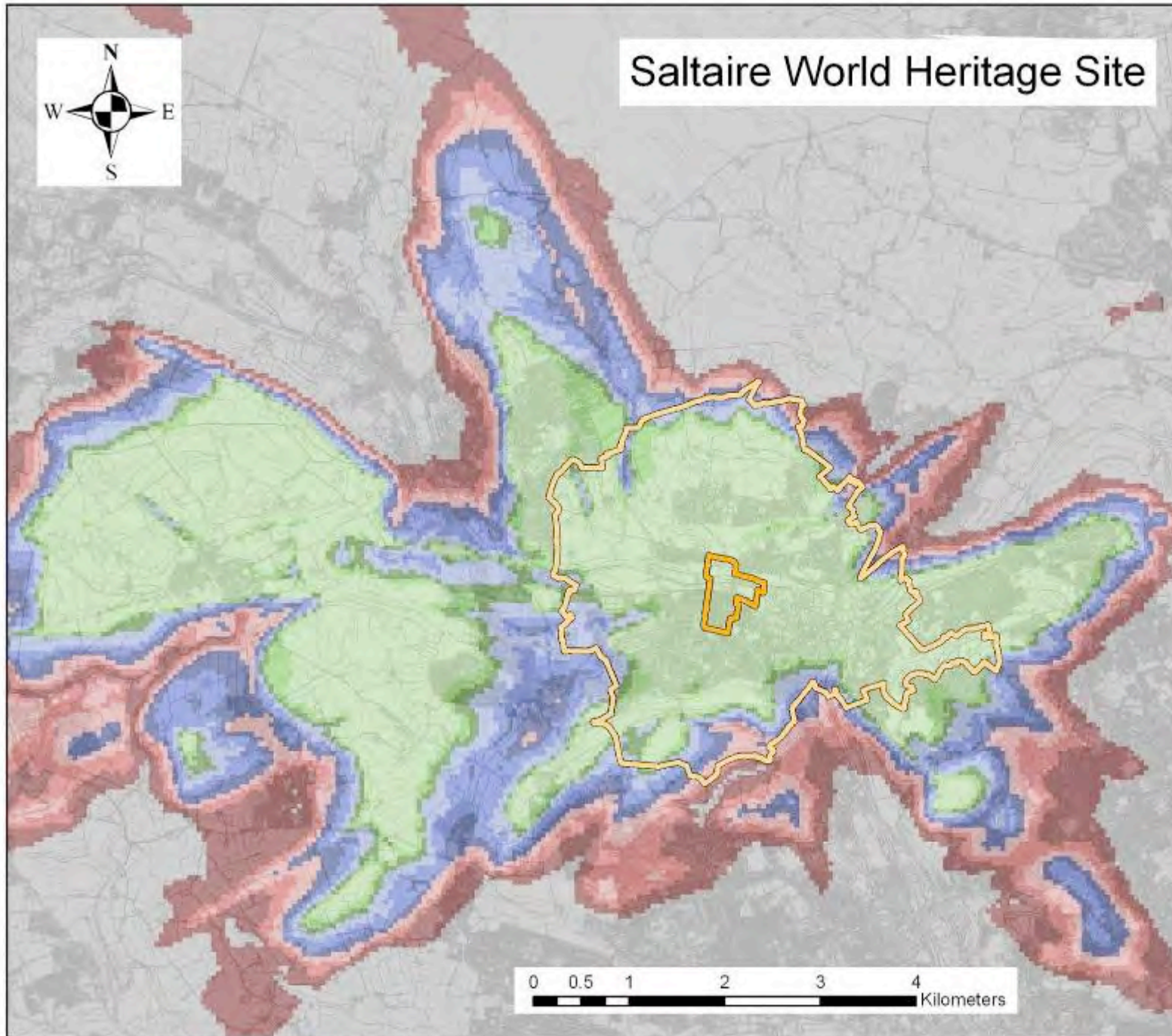


Figure 5

### Legend

- World Heritage Site Boundary
- Buffer Zone

### Building Heights

Metres

- 0 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 - 60
- 60 - 70
- 70 - 90
- 90+

1:60,000

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Ordnance Survey 0100019304

## Key Views analysis

An extensive survey of the World Heritage Site and its setting was undertaken to identify key views from highways, public footpaths and other publicly accessible land that contribute to its significance. This includes views from and across the Site and views to the Site from distant and local vantage points. This does not mean however that additional views do not merit protection and should be considered as part of the development management process. The following analysis has been undertaken with reference to the best practice guidance produced by English Heritage on the setting of heritage assets and the assessment of views published in May 2011 – for further details of this methodology see – <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/seeing-history-view/>. Pertinent points from the methodology used are summarised below.

This analysis recognises that views are not static but change as people move through the environment around them. Therefore for each view a Viewing Place was identified as the area within which the view can be appreciated. Within each Viewing Place at least one Assessment Point was identified as the optimum viewing point. Where necessary further supplementary viewing points were identified to illustrate significant changes within the view experienced when moving through the Viewing Place. For example, good views of the World Heritage Site can be obtained along a stretch of footpath 800 metres long between Dove Hall and Crook Farm on Baildon Hill (see View 17 below). The optimum viewing point, the Assessment Point, has been chosen where the view aligns with George Street as this affords full appreciation of the grid layout of the village. The whole length of the path has been identified as the viewing place and additional viewing points have been chosen at either end of the footpath to illustrate how the view changes. For brevity only Assessment Points are mapped below (Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8). In Appendix 7.1 the extent of each Viewing Place is identified and all view points are identified. Appendix 7.1 should be referred to in the processes of assessing the impact of any development proposals upon the setting of the World Heritage Site.

Views were identified as being important to protect on the basis that they allow one or more of the attributes of Saltaire's Outstanding Universal Value (detailed in ref x) to be appreciated. The Site's attributes are:

- The model village ensemble of textile mills, public buildings, open spaces and housing
- The urban and industrial plan of the village
- The architectural quality and uniformity of the village
- The village's rural valley location and setting
- The communal function of the village

With the exception of the communal function of the village these attributes are all tangible and can be readily appreciated visually. The communal function of the village is more intangible and associated with the uses and vibrancy of its buildings and spaces.

Some views contribute more to understanding the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and so relative significance has been assigned to each key view. This relative significance has been determined by the extent to which the Site's attributes can be appreciated in the view. Further significance has been given to those views that are, or may be reasonably considered to be, designed views created by Lockwood and Mawson as part of the village's layout and also to those of particular historic or aesthetic value. The relative significance of these views has been graded as Critical, Important or Contributory to the understanding of Saltaire's Outstanding Universal Value.

Views have also been graded for their current condition as Good, Fair, Poor or Very Poor. This identifies those views that are most at risk of being lost and highlights where improved landscaping or sensitive redevelopment may enhance the view. A matrix summarising the attributes and other elements of significance identified in each view and their condition is presented in Table 1 (*overleaf*).

The views analysis is broken down into three groups:

- Key views from and across the Site
- Key distant views to the Site
- Key local views to the Site

Within each group views have been further grouped by their location.

**Table 1**

View	Viewing Place	Attributes				View Characteristics			Significance	Condition
		Ensemble	Plan	Architecture	Location	Designed	Historic	Aesthetic		
1	Roberts Park North Shelter looking south		☐		☐	☐			Important	Good
2	Roberts Park Half Moon Pavilion looking south	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			Critical	Good
3	Roberts Park axial view between the East and West Shelters		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Critical	Fair
4	Roberts Park looking south-east	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐		Critical	Fair
5	Roberts Park riverside path looking north		☐		☐				Contributory	Fair
6	Roberts Park looking south-east across River Aire		☐	☐	☐			☐	Important	Fair
7	Leeds & Liverpool Canal looking east and west		☐	☐	☐			☐	Important	Good
8	Axial view between United Reformed Church and Salts Mill	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Critical	Good
9	Axial view between Shipley College and Victoria Hall	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	Critical	Fair
10	Victoria Road looking east towards Salts Mill		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Critical	Poor
11	Victoria Road axial view north and south	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		Critical	Poor
12	George Street axial view north and south	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	Critical	Fair
13	Saltaire village axial views north and south		☐	☐	☐	☐			Important	Fair
14	Albert Terrace axial view east and west	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		Critical	Good
15	Caroline Street and Titus Street axial views east and west		☐	☐	☐	☐			Important	Fair
16	Crook Farm looking south-east to Saltaire	☐	☐	☐	☐				Critical	Fair
17	Hope Hill looking south to Saltaire	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	Critical	Good
18	Hope Farm looking south to Saltaire	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	Critical	Good
19	Baildon Green looking south-west to Saltaire	☐		☐	☐				Important	Fair
20	Baildon Bank looking south-west to Saltaire	☐		☐	☐		☐		Critical	Fair
21	Coach Road looking south-west to Saltaire	☐		☐	☐			☐	Important	Good
22	Idle Hill looking west to Saltaire	☐	☐	☐	☐				Important	Fair
23	Wrose Hill looking west to Saltaire	☐	☐	☐	☐				Important	Fair
24	Gaisby Hill looking north west to Saltaire	☐	☐	☐	☐				Important	Fair
25	High Bank Lane looking north-east to Saltaire	☐		☐	☐				Contributory	Fair
26	Salts Sports Grounds looking east to Saltaire	☐		☐	☐				Contributory	Good
27	Caroline Street looking north-west to Salts Mill		☐	☐					Contributory	Fair
28	Bingley Road looking north to Saltaire	☐		☐	☐				Contributory	Fair
29	Bingley Road looking north-east to Saltaire		☐	☐					Contributory	Poor

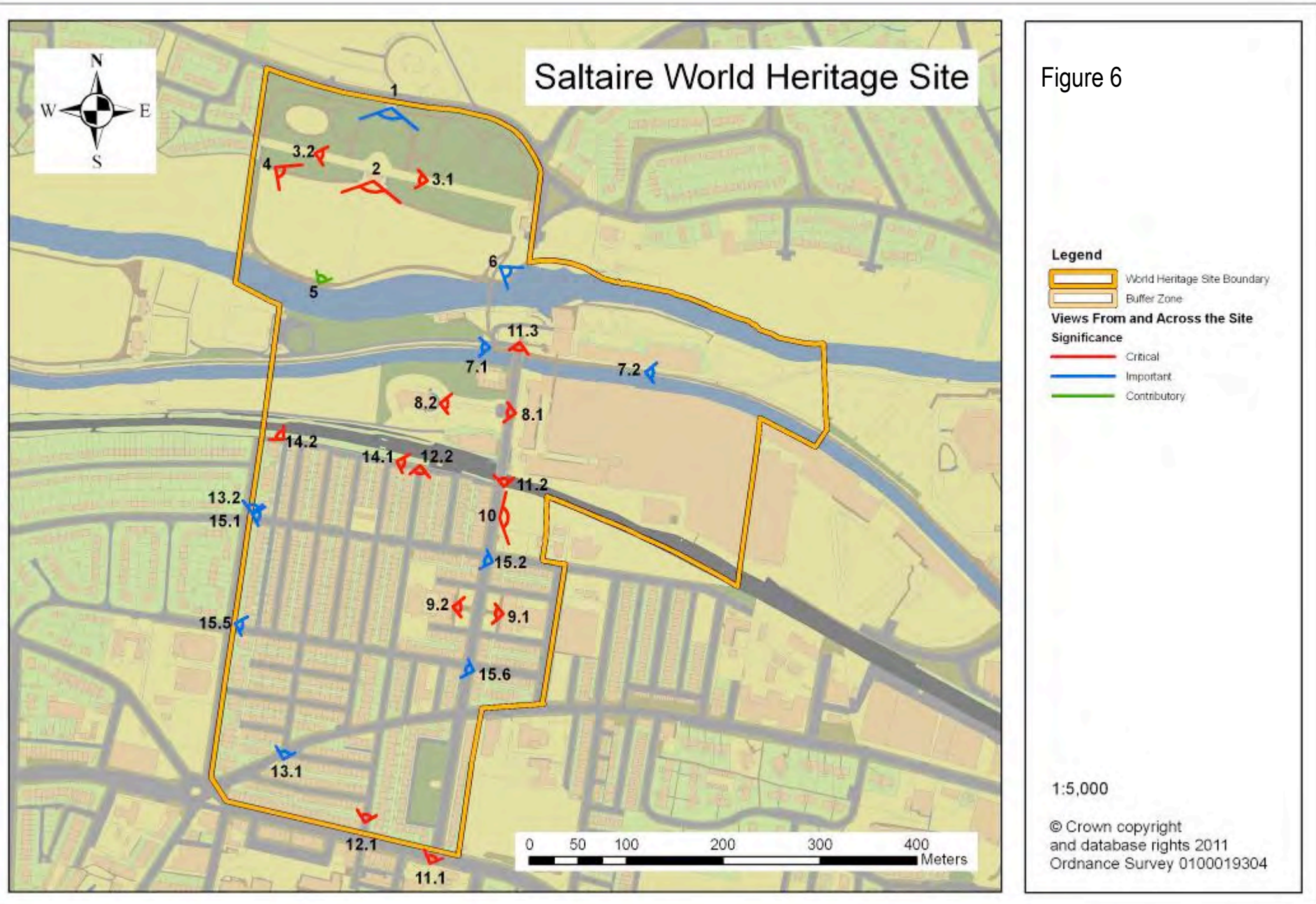
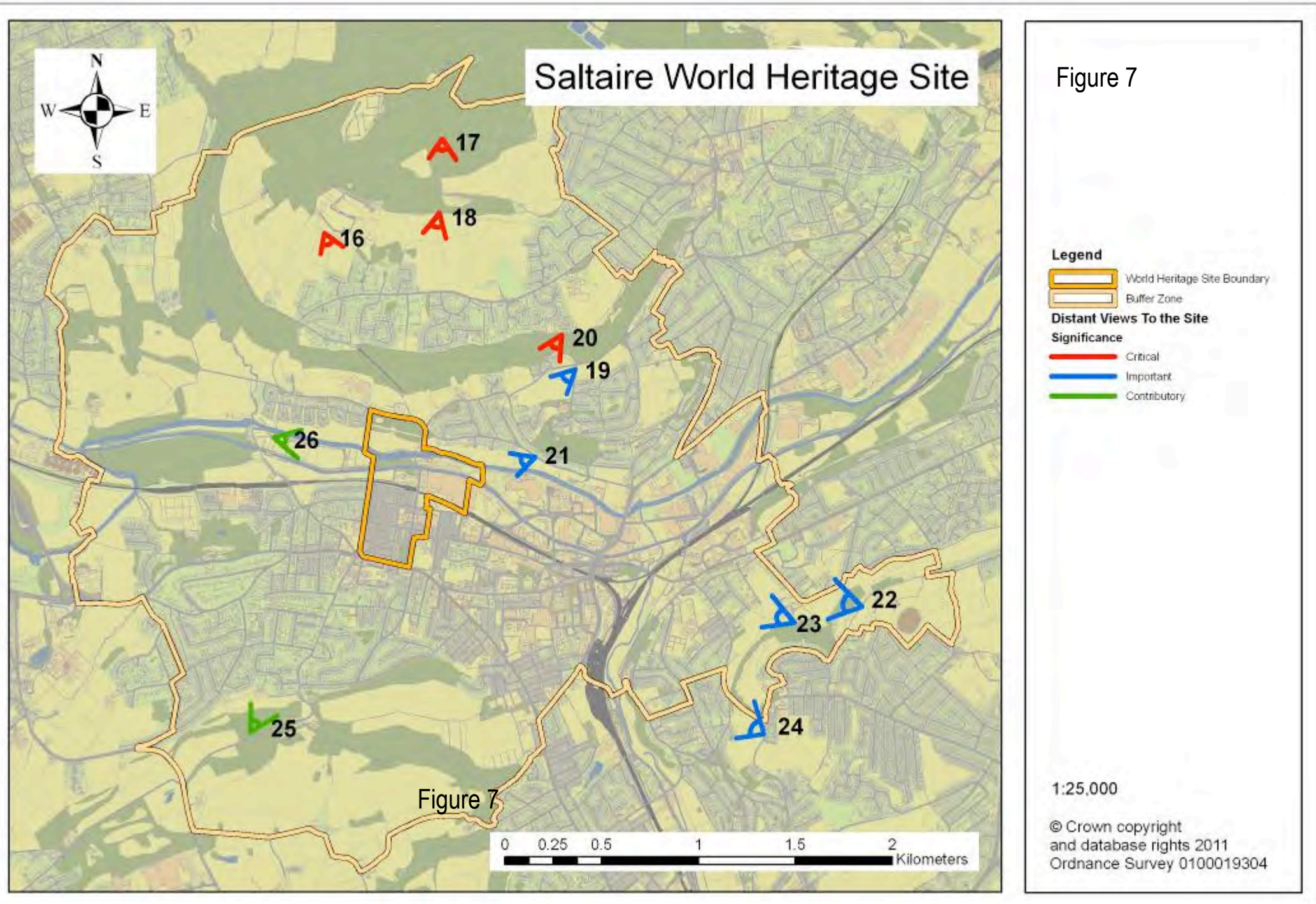


Figure 6



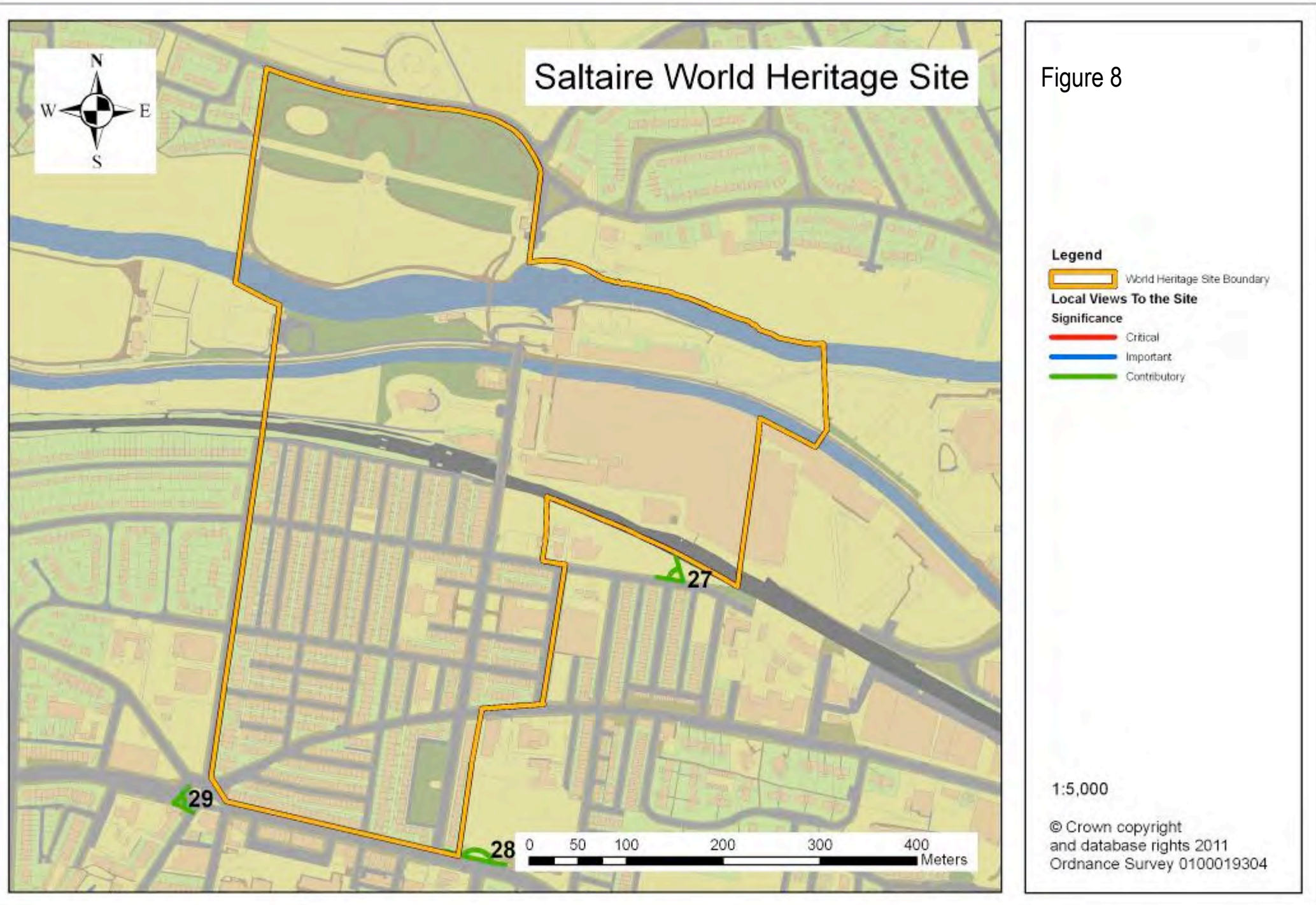


Figure 8

### Key views from and across the Site

The urban plan of the World Heritage Site and the topography of the Aire Valley in which the village is situated combine to create numerous key views from and across the Site, these have been grouped according to their location as follows:

- Views from and across Roberts Park
- Views from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal
- Views from Victoria Road
- Views from the residential streets

### Views 1-6 from and across Roberts Park

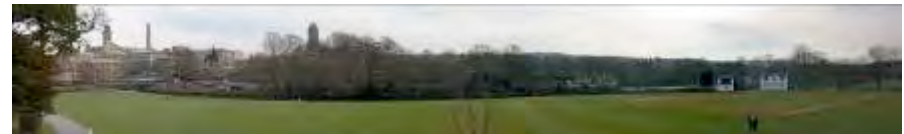
Roberts Park provides the largest expanse of open area within the village supplying excellent vantage points from which the layout of the park, the principal buildings of the village and the it's rural valley location and setting can be appreciated. An extensive restoration of the park was completed in 2010, the removal and thinning of overgrown vegetation has improved views within the park and re-established visual links with the village.



View 1 Roberts Park North Shelter looking south

Views 1 and 2 are designed views looking south across the park to the village and the south side of the Aire valley, where remaining woodland and pasture forms a rural backdrop to the view. Both views allow the plan of the park to be appreciated. View 1 from the North Shelter (Important) is

the most extensive southward view within the World Heritage Site due to the elevation of the Viewing Place. The panoramic view (View 2) from the Half Moon Pavilion (Critical) is of greater significance. It allows the model village ensemble of the mills, housing and public buildings and open spaces to be appreciated and demonstrates the architectural quality and uniformity of the village.



View 2 Roberts Park looking south from the Half Moon Pavilion

View 3 (Critical) is a designed axial view between the park shelters at either end of the promenade which illustrates the park's plan and its high architectural quality and uniformity. It is a view of particular historic and aesthetic interest that has frequently been depicted in historic images. Modern development in the Site's immediate setting, particularly to the rear of West Shelter, has been detrimental.



View 3.1 Axial view between the East and West Shelters



View 3.2 Axial view between the East and West Shelters

Views 4 and 5 are from the path circling the cricket ground and are less formal in nature. View 4 (Critical) looking south-east has been frequently depicted in postcard images and allows the plan of the park and the village's ensemble of mills, housing and public buildings and open spaces to be appreciated. The view also demonstrates the Site's rural valley location and its high architectural quality and uniformity. Idle Hill, Wrose Hill and Gaisby Hill form the backdrop to the view, development on these hillsides and the Inland Revenue Building to the east of Saltaire detract from the view.



View 4 Roberts Park looking south-east

View 5 (Contributory) looking north is a panoramic view connecting the recreation grounds of the south section of the park with the ornamental gardens in the north section to the wooded valley side beyond. The view thus reveals the plan of the park and the Site's rural valley location. Housing to the north of the Site along West Lane, Baildon detract from the view as do glimpses of the Titus Salt School in the immediate setting of the Site.



View 5 Roberts Park riverside path looking north

View 6 (Important) is particularly popular in contemporary photographs and artworks and has been created as a result of the demolition of the historic footbridge linking Victoria Road with the park. The view illustrates the Site's rural valley location and the integration of the River Aire into the urban and industrial plan. It also demonstrates the high architectural quality of the village. As with View 4, development to the east of the Site also detracts from View 6.



View 6 looking south-east across the River Aire



### **View 7 Leeds & Liverpool Canal looking east and west**

Isolated from the rest of the World Heritage Site by topography, large mill buildings and tree cover, the Leeds & Liverpool Canal provides contrasting view points that are important to understanding Saltaire's Outstanding Universal Value. To the west of the Victoria Road canal bridge views from and across the Site are predominantly rural as illustrated by View 7.1.



View 7.1 looking west along the Leeds & Liverpool Canal

East of the bridge (View 7.2) the mills create a more industrial character with Idle Hill and Wrose Hill forming the backdrop to the view. Later development has had a greater impact on the latter view point. The views along the canal towpath are aesthetic; illustrate the Site's rural valley location and setting and the quality and uniformity of its architecture. They are particularly important for the evidence they provide of how the canal was integrated into the urban and industrial plan of the village.



View 7.2 looking east along the Leeds & Liverpool Canal

## Views 8-11 Views from Victoria Road

Saltaire's broadest street connects together a series of views between key buildings and views from the Site out to its landscape setting. Many featured extensively in historic depictions of the village to illustrate its industrial and philanthropic purpose and dramatic rural location.

Views 8 and 9 are axial views between pairs of buildings that are key components of the model village ensemble. They clearly demonstrate the architectural quality and uniformity of the village and its urban plan. View 8 (Critical) remains particularly aesthetic and connects the United Reformed Church and the Salts Mill office block. The visual connection between the two buildings is believed to symbolise the relationship between Titus Salt's faith and business success.<sup>6</sup> Looking westwards towards the church, glimpses of the Site's valley setting can be seen.



View 8.1 Axial view between United Reformed Church and Salts Mill



View 8.2 Axial view between United Reformed Church and Salts Mill

View 9 (Critical) connects the Shipley College Salt Building and Victoria Hall. These buildings were set back from the building line of Victoria Road to create a landscape setting for each. Symbolically their location at the north-south midpoint of Victoria Road placed education at the heart of Saltaire's urban plan, emphasising one of the principles of Salt's model village. Street trees and parked vehicles impact noticeably upon the view.



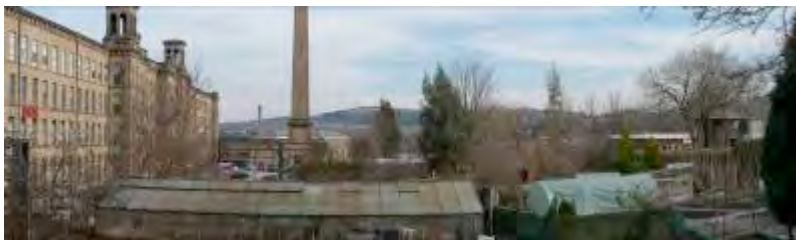
View 9.1 Axial view between Shipley College and Victoria Hall

<sup>6</sup> Hilary Taylor Landscape Associates Ltd., *Saltaire World Heritage Site Designed and Open Spaces Management Plan*, 2004, vol. 1, p.18.



View 9.2 Axial view between Shipley College and Victoria Hall

View 10 (Critical) from Victoria Road looking along the frontage of Salts Mill and across the Caroline Street allotments to Idle Hill, Wrose Hill and Gaisby Hill has been frequently depicted in historic and contemporary photographs and artwork. The view of the mill from Victoria Road was favoured by architects Lockwood and Mawson to present their proposals for the mill and was replicated in subsequent nineteenth century illustrations. It is believed that the allotments were located to the front of Salts Mill in order to provide a landscape setting for it and to distance it from the village's housing.<sup>7</sup> The view demonstrates the architectural quality of the Site, its urban and industrial plan and its rural valley location and setting. Developments to the east of the Site and on Idle and Wrose Hill have detracted from the view.



View 10 Victoria Road looking east towards Salts Mill

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*, p.16-17.

View 11 (Critical) is a north-south axial view along Victoria Road. It is a designed view connecting the village with its landscape setting that has frequently been depicted in historical photographs. Movement through the Viewing Place connects together all the elements of the model village ensemble and allows its urban and industrial plan and architectural quality and uniformity to be appreciated. Mature street trees impact significantly on these views, particularly from viewpoint 11.1.



View 11.1 Victoria Road axial view north

Views are most dramatic when viewed looking north against the backdrop of Baildon Hill, as illustrated by view point 11.2.



View 11.2 Victoria Road axial view north

Views southward along the street are largely contained within the village by the canopies of street trees, but still provide impressive views as demonstrated by view point 11.3.



View 11.3 Victoria Road axial view south

### Views 12-15 views from the residential streets

A series of north-south and east-west vistas are formed by the grid layout of Saltaire's residential area. Each illustrates the Site's rural valley location and setting leading the eye to the distant rural backdrops surrounding the village. The regularly spaced streets and terraced cottages reveal the village's urban plan and the quality and uniformity of its architecture. However, development in the Site's setting, parked vehicles, traffic and congestion impact on many of them.

George Street cuts through the village from north to south forming axial views through the Site including a particularly impressive northward view of the bell tower of the United Reformed Church set against the backdrop of Baildon Moor. View 12 (Critical) thus draws together the housing and public buildings within the model village ensemble into one view establishing a narrative about its philanthropic purpose.

Saltaire's minor north-south streets frame a series of similar views from the Site to its landscape setting and have been grouped together as View

13 (Important). Like View 12, they are significantly more impressive looking north towards Baildon Moor as illustrated in View 13.1.



View 12.1 George Street axial view north



View 13.1 Upper Mary Street axial view north

View 14 along Albert Terrace (Critical) is the most significant east-west view from the village. Albert Terrace is the only street within the village to retain its original road surfacing and iron railings revealing the quality and uniformity of Saltaire's street surfaces and furniture as well as its architecture. These features make the street popular with photographers and film makers. Unique amongst Saltaire's east-west streets, Albert Terrace also affords open views to the north. Looking east view point 14.1 is dominated by the Salts Mill chimney establishing a visual connection between the mill and housing elements of the model village ensemble. Idle Hill and Wrose Hill provide a distant backdrop.



View 14.1 Albert Terrace looking east

Looking west view points 14.2 affords the best westward view currently available with the village, a sweeping panoramic of the Site's landscape setting to the west and north.



View 14.2 Albert Terrace looking west

East-west views along Caroline Street and Titus Street have much in common and have been grouped together as View 15 (Important). Idle Hill and Wrose Hill form the backdrop in views looking east and the Aire Valley landscape forms the backdrop looking west. Development in the Site's setting has had a significant impact on these views as have the Caroline Street and Exhibition Road car parks.



View 15.1 looking east along Caroline Street



View 15.6 looking west along Titus Street

### Key distant views to the site

The hills surrounding the World Heritage Site to the north, east and south create a series of vantage points from which impressive views to the Site can be gained. To the west the valley bottom of the River Aire is much flatter and views are more restricted. Distant views to the Site have been grouped together as follows:

- Views from the north
- Views from the north-east
- Views from the south-east
- Views from the south and west

### Views 16-18 from the north to the World Heritage Site

The steeply rising ground of Baildon Hill provides three views of unparalleled quality. The Site's rural valley location and setting and the distinctive grid plan of its residential streets are immediately evident. The mill chimneys and towers of the United Reformed Church and Victoria Hall can be clearly seen, highlighting key elements of the model village ensemble and even at a distance its architectural quality and uniformity can be appreciated. The Site's southern rural setting, rarely visible from within the village, is particularly important to this group of views.



View 16 from Crook Farm looking south-east to Saltaire

View 16 from Crook Farm looking south-east to Saltaire (Critical) is located on public footpaths immediately to the south west of the Crook Farm

Caravan Park. This distant view reveals the topography of Saltaire's rural valley location, with the Aire Valley meeting the valley leading south into Bradford to the left of the view. Development along West Lane Baildon detracts from the foreground of the view.

View 17 from Hope Hill looking south to Saltaire (Critical) located on public footpaths on Baildon Moor offers the highest vantage point to appreciate the World Heritage Site and the most impressive view from publicly accessible land. Saltaire's highly ordered grid layout can be appreciated in the context of later development around the village.



View 17 from Hope Hill looking south to Saltaire

View 18 from below Hope Farm looking south to Saltaire (Critical) is from a lower elevation but scarcely less impressive than View 17. The pasture of Hope Farm provides an idyllic foreground for the view, which can be appreciated uninterrupted along an 800 metre stretch of path from Dove Hall to Crook Farm, which although marred in places by development along West Lane Baildon, remains a pleasant walk of exceptional amenity.



View 17 from Hope Farm looking south to Saltaire

### Views 19-21 from the north-east to the World Heritage Site

To the north east of the World Heritage Site Baildon Green, Baildon Bank and Coach Road provide view points in which the mill complex is strong component of the view. Saltaire's river valley location and setting and the architectural quality and uniformity of the model village ensemble can be appreciated in each view.

View 19 (Important) across the areas of open space to the south and west of Baildon Green provide good views towards Salts Mill. Saltaire's housing and the tower of Victoria Hall are also visible.



View 19 Baildon Green looking south-west to Saltaire

View 20 (Critical) is located to the north and east of Baildon Green, where the elevated vantage point of Baildon Bank allows Saltaire's urban and industrial plan to be appreciated.

Woodland and pasture to the south-west of the World Heritage Site form an attractive rural backdrop to views 19 and 20. Development around the site along Thompson Lane and Green Lane has impacted significantly on the views and development in Shipley and Moorhead has eroded the legibility of the historic village's borders.



View 20 Baildon Bank looking south-west to Saltaire

View 21 (Important) from the low elevation of Coach Road provides a different perspective. The floodplain and playing fields to the north of the River Aire are a key component of this view. Salts Mill and New Mill rise above the trees lining the river and the towers of Victoria Hall and the United Reformed Church are also visible.



View 21 Coach Road looking south-west to Saltaire

### Views 22-24 from the south-east to the World Heritage Site

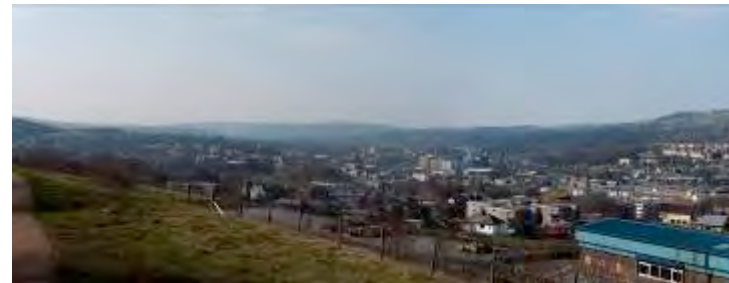
Idle Hill, Wrose Hill and Gaisby Hill form Saltaire's landscape setting at its south-eastern extent. Saltaire features as a more distant subject in these views than from Baildon Hill, but they still provide particularly good vantage points looking west along the Aire Valley from which the site's rural valley location and setting can be appreciated. Key elements of the model village ensemble including the mill chimneys and towers of the United Reformed Church and Victoria Hall can be seen and even at a distance its architectural quality and uniformity can be appreciated. Development to the east of the Saltaire has however begun to erode the legibility of boundaries of the World Heritage Site in views looking west.

The public footpath below the summit of Idle Hill connecting Wrosecliffe Grove and Amy Royce Drive provides the viewing place for View 22 (Important). The River Aire and its wash lands are an important component in the view as are Hirst Wood and Milnerfield Estate.



View 22 Idle Hill looking west to Saltaire

The public footpath immediately below Wrose Brow Plantation from Carr Mires Beck to Carr Lane provides the viewing place for View 23 (Important). This view also benefits from the rural nature of the River Aire and its floodplain, Hirst Wood and Milnerfield Estate. The view allows the close relationship between Shipley and Saltaire to be appreciated and to the south of the viewing place a view is presented along the railway line, illustrating how it was incorporated into the Site's urban and industrial plan.



View 23 Wrose Hill looking west to Saltaire

View 24 (Important) from Gaisby Hill provides an impressive distant view of the frontage of Salts Mill set against its northern rural backdrop. Shipley on the south side of the Aire Valley obscures much of Saltaire from view, but this vantage point illustrates the proximity of the two settlements. To the north of the viewing place the Leeds & Liverpool Canal can be seen illustrating how this important transport route was incorporated into the urban and industrial plan of the village.



View 24 Gaisby Hill looking north-west to Saltaire



### Views 25 & 26 from south and west to the World Heritage Site

To the south and west of the World Heritage Site views to Saltaire are extremely limited by development and vegetation. Views 25 and 26 (Contributory) are restricted views that allow some appreciation of Saltaire's rural valley location and setting and the architectural quality and uniformity of the model village ensemble.



View 25 High Bank Lane looking north-east to Saltaire

View 25 looks across an area of open land beside High Bank Lane. It is a unique view for several reasons. It provides the only distant view of Roberts Park, of which the North Shelter and Bandstand can be easily seen. The backdrop to the view is provided by Baildon Bank, Baildon Moor and the woodlands below, Fairbank Wood and Coach Road. While Views 22-24 provide good views of the frontage of Salts Mill, in View 25 it is much closer to the view point and therefore its architecture is more readily appreciable. The impact of development in the immediate setting of the site to the north, east, south and west is particularly evident in this view eroding the legibility of boundaries of the World Heritage Site.

West of the World Heritage Site, land either side of the River Aire and the Leeds & Liverpool Canal has been largely undeveloped, with exception of the Salts Sports Association Playing fields and associated buildings. The open nature of the setting of the World Heritage Site in this area affords numerous views across the playing fields.



View 26 Salts Sports Ground looking east to Saltaire

The playing fields form the foreground to the view, beyond these the bell tower of the United Reformed Church, Salts Mill and its chimney and the tower of Victoria Hall are visible and break the line of the horizon. The backdrop is formed by Idle Hill, Windhill and Gaisby Hill. Trees to the south bank of the River Aire and the north of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal frame the view.

### Key local views to the site

Due to extensive development in the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site there are very few viewing places close to the Site boundary. Three significant local views have been identified, all of which are considered to be Contributory to understanding its Outstanding Universal Value.

View 27 looks across the Caroline Street allotments towards Salts Mill and compliments View 10. It view allows the high architectural quality of Salts Mill and aspects of the urban and industrial plan of the Site to be appreciated. The Caroline Street Social Club is of poor design quality and has a negative impact on the view. Although the allotments are characteristically untidy they do not detract significantly from the view.



View 27 Caroline Street looking north-west to Salts Mill

From Bingley Road there are limited views over the retaining wall across the Park Street Recreation Ground. View 28 provides an impressive panorama of Saltaire's northern setting illustrating the World Heritage Site's rural valley location. The village's architectural quality and uniformity can be appreciated, as can Saltaire ensemble of mills, housing and public buildings. Development along West Lane Baildon and the Crook Farm Caravan Site is particularly evident from this elevated viewing point. The rear of the fire station and 206 Saltaire Road are also detractors in the view.



View 28 Bingley Road looking north to Saltaire

Although greatly marred by heavy traffic and the Saltaire Roundabout the junction of Saltaire Road and Bingley Road still provides good views into the World Heritage Site, particularly from the south side of Bingley Road. Since the evaluation was completed major improvement works have taken place at the Saltaire Junction and the View will need re-evaluation as soon as possible and certainly before the next major re-evaluation in 2018. In View 29 the gable-fronted properties of Saltaire Road step down hill through the view to the left and the retail premises on Bingley Road provide a grand architectural frontage to the village disappearing into the distance to the right. The view illustrates how successfully the village's architects incorporated the existing road network into the urban plan of the village.



View 29 Bingley Road looking north-east to Saltaire needs revaluation

## Rural backdrops

The analysis of key views from and to the World Heritage Site presented above demonstrates that the topography and landscape character of the Aire valley are important elements of the Saltaire's setting. Figure 9 maps areas that provide important rural backdrops to key views and that also have a more general role in creating a sense of place for the Site. They therefore make a positive contribution to its setting. They have been graded according to their relative significance. Substantial changes to land use or land management practices in these areas have the potential to cause significant harm to the setting of the World Heritage Site.

Three critical areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3) have been identified. Area 1 is a large expanse of agricultural pasture and moorland incorporating Baildon Hill and Baildon Moor whilst Area 2 is an expansive block of deciduous woodland and moorland including Shipley Glen, Baildon Bank, Trench Wood, Walker Wood and Midgeley Wood. Areas 1 and 2 form a backdrop to northward views from the Site and views to the Site from the south and south-east. These areas also form the foreground to critical views to the Site from the north. Area 2 plays an important role in establishing the general rural ambience and character of the northern parts of the Site, in particular Robert's Park. The area partially screens modern housing alongside West Lane to the north of the Site. Area 3 is an area of woodland and recreational open space and includes Old Spring Wood, Norman Rae Playing Fields, Northcliffe Woods and Dungeon Woods. It forms a rural backdrop to views south from the Site and with Area 4, including Royds Cliff Wood, Cliff Wood and Rosse Wood; it forms a backdrop to views to the Site from the north and north-east.

Area 5 to the east is an area of steep rough pasture that supplies a distant backdrop to eastward views from the Site and in distant view to the Site from Salts Sports Ground (View 26).

Areas 6, 7 and 8 are large areas of pasture, woodland, moorland and land in use for recreational purposes that form the backdrop of view west from the Site and the backdrop of views to the Site from the south-east. They also screen distant conurbations from view and contribute to the general

rural setting of the Site. Area 6 comprises of Milnerfield and Hirst Wood. Area 7 includes Cottingley Wood Estate and Shipley Golf Course. Area 8 incorporates Harden Moor and St Ives Estate.

Areas 9 and 10 provide a rural backdrop to views to the Site from the north-east. Area 9 includes areas of pasture and Shipley High Moor whilst Area 10 incorporates Cottingley Moor and Norr Hill.

## Detractors

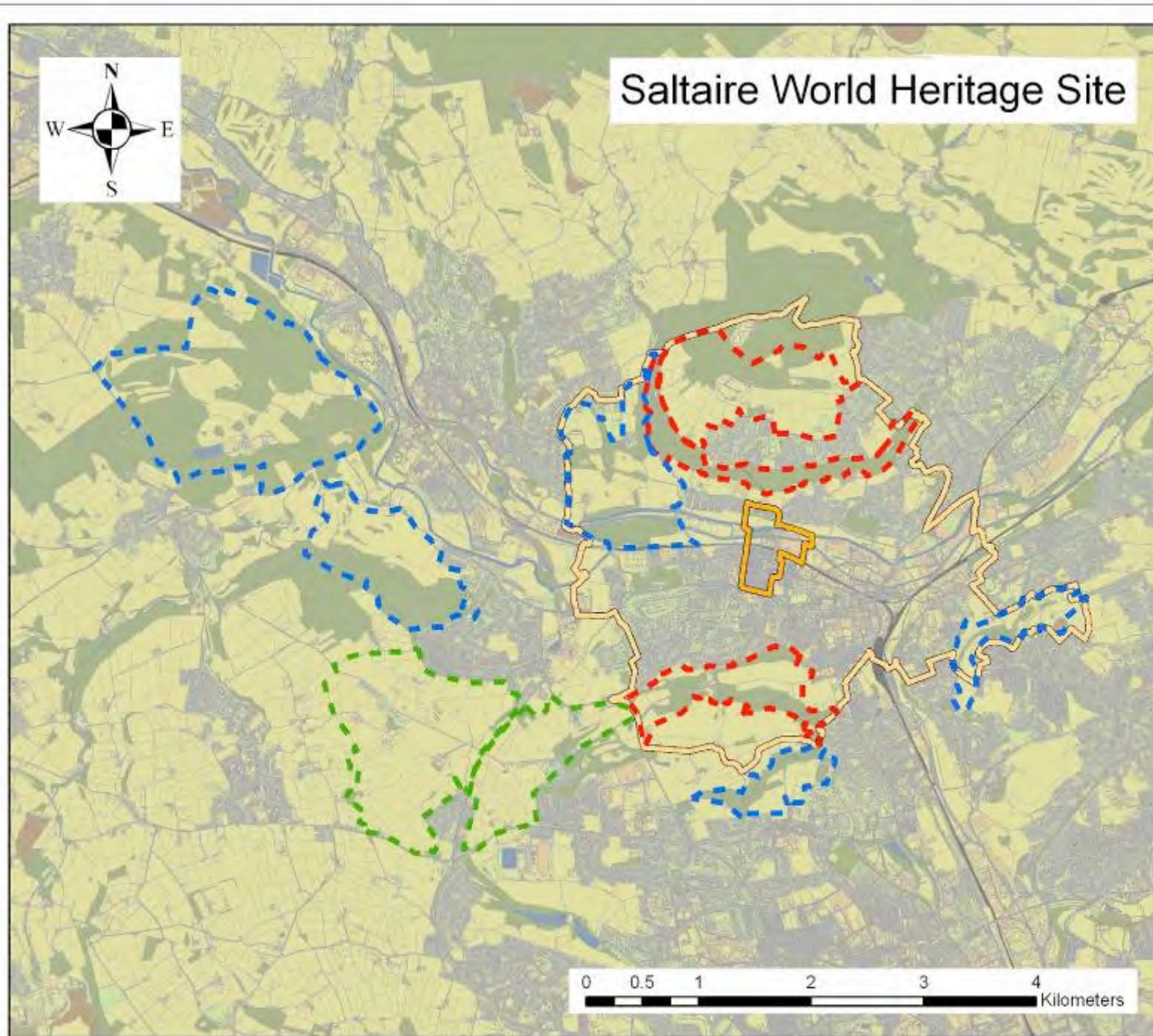
The analysis of key views highlights a number of key visual detractors that have a negative impact on its setting (see Figure 10). Future planning decisions should not replicate insensitive earlier development. Redevelopment of these areas or improved landscaping has the potential to enhance Saltaire's setting and key views.

## Traffic and highways infrastructure

High traffic volumes, vehicle noise, the predominance of tarmac and concrete and worn and mismatch street furniture make the Saltaire Roundabout a particularly unattractive feature immediately adjacent to the World Heritage Site. Similarly Saltaire Road east of the World Heritage Site has high traffic volumes and numerous buildings of poor architectural quality. Since this evaluation was completed major improvement works to Saltaire Junction have been completed and this assessment will need to be re-done based on a re-evaluation of the view.



Saltaire Roundabout needs re-evaluation



# Saltaire World Heritage Site

Figure 9

- Legend**
- World Heritage Site Boundary
  - Buffer Zone
- Rural Backdrops**
- Significance**
- Critical
  - Important
  - Contributory

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### **Housing development**

Post-war residential development around the Site has created a more urban setting and has introduced modern building materials. Some developments at the eastern end of West Lane, Baildon, on Wrose Hill and the Crook Farm Caravan Park are particularly noticeable.



Crook Farm Caravan Site

### **Tall structures**

The television and radio masts on Idle Hill provide vital communication networks for the area but also detract from many views east from the Site.



Idle Mast and Wrose

### **Advertisements**

Advertisements on the hand car wash on the south side of Bingley Road present a strong contrast to Saltaire's historic character on the north side of the street.



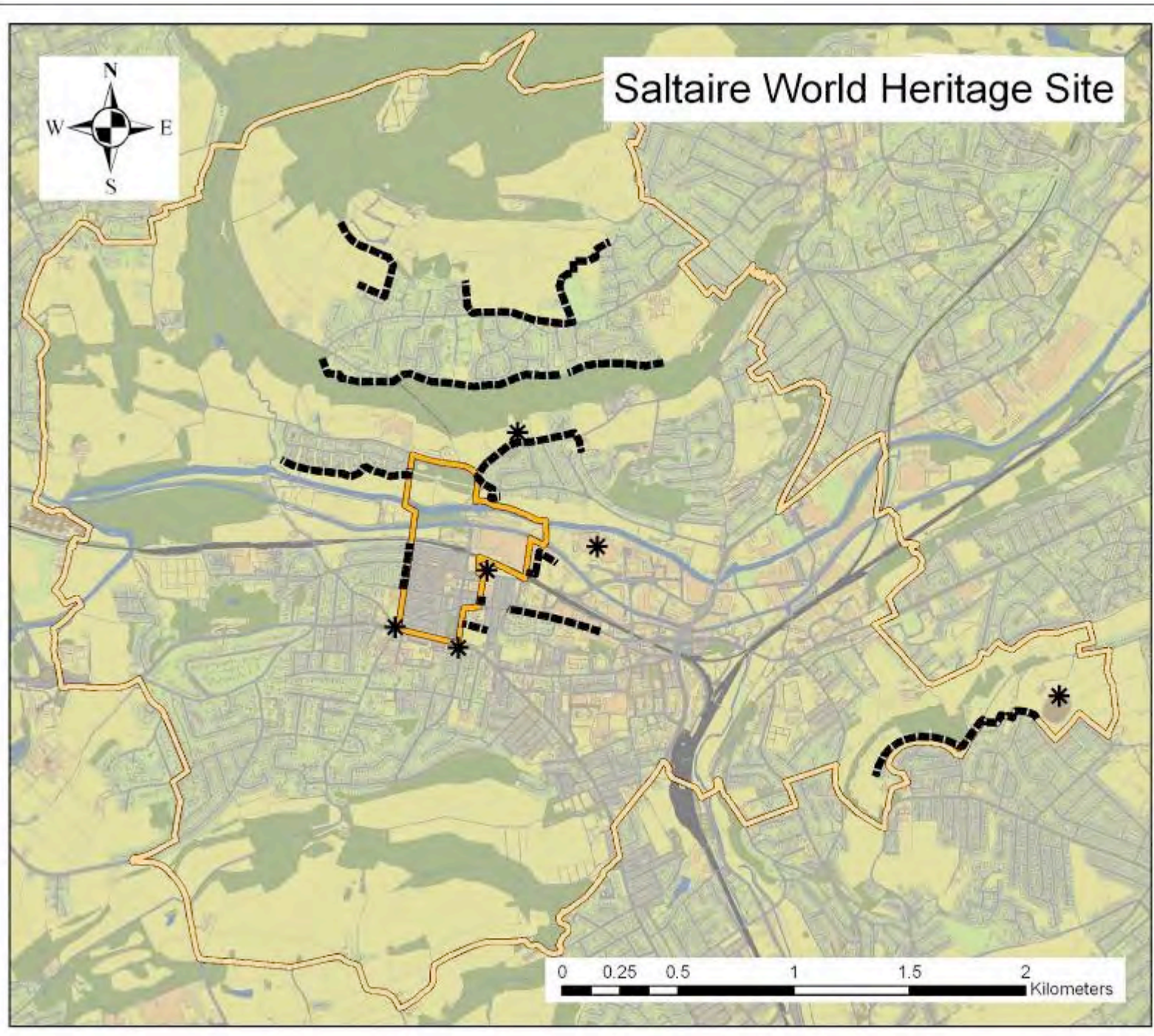
Bingley Road hand car wash

### **Visible service areas**

The need to accommodate large numbers of visitors to Salts Mill by car means that the modern day point of arrival for many people is at the eastern end of the mill, architecturally it's least impressive. Unavoidably, the area also functions as the loading bay for businesses in Salts Mill. Likewise the rear of 206 Saltaire Road and Shipley Fire Station are fairly visible in View 28, improved landscaping would soften this area.



Salts Mill car park and loading bays



# Saltaire World Heritage Site

Figure 10

- Legend**
-  World Heritage Site Boundary
  -  Buffer Zone
  -  Detractor Building/Feature
  -  Harsh Urban Edge

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### Modern building materials

Close to the Site's eastern boundary the Caroline Street Social Club provides a valued community facility but its pre-fabricated construction is of poor design quality.



Caroline Street Social Club

The Inland Revenue building is a distinctive building of its era with some architectural merit. However, its white cladding makes the building more obtrusive in eastward views, particularly from Roberts Park. Similarly the use of an unnatural shade of green cladding to Glenaire Primary makes the school particularly noticeable from the northern end of Victoria Road.

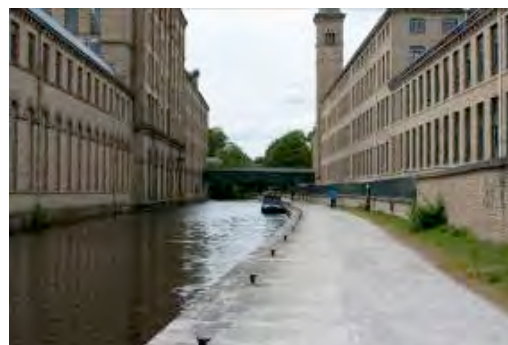


Inland Revenue Building

### Historically related features

The setting of the Saltaire World Heritage Site includes features, buildings, and areas that have a historical association with it and therefore make a positive contribution to it, even where they are not strongly linked visually. This analysis is presented in Figure 11. Relative significance has been attributed to these features on the basis of the strength of their historic association and the contribution they make to the Site's setting.

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, River Aire and former Midland Railway Line, and former Shipley and Bramley Turnpike (Saltaire Road) and Keighley and Bradford Turnpike roads (Bingley Road) directly relate to the historic significance of the Saltaire World Heritage Site. Their existences in close proximity to each other were key factors in Titus Salt's choice of location for his model village. The canal and river were of particular importance to the mill, survive in more or less the same form as in the mid-nineteenth century and feature in many key views and so are considered of Critical significance. The remaining transport networks are important to the setting of the Site, having experienced more change. The Coach Road and Higher Coach Road were constructed for Titus Salt to provide access to the village and his land holdings to the north of the River Aire including the historically associated Milner Field estate.<sup>8</sup> It is considered to be an important feature.



Leeds and Liverpool Canal

<sup>8</sup> Watson, I., *The Land Acquisitions of Titus Salt in Shipley and Baildon*, 2011, pp.32-3.

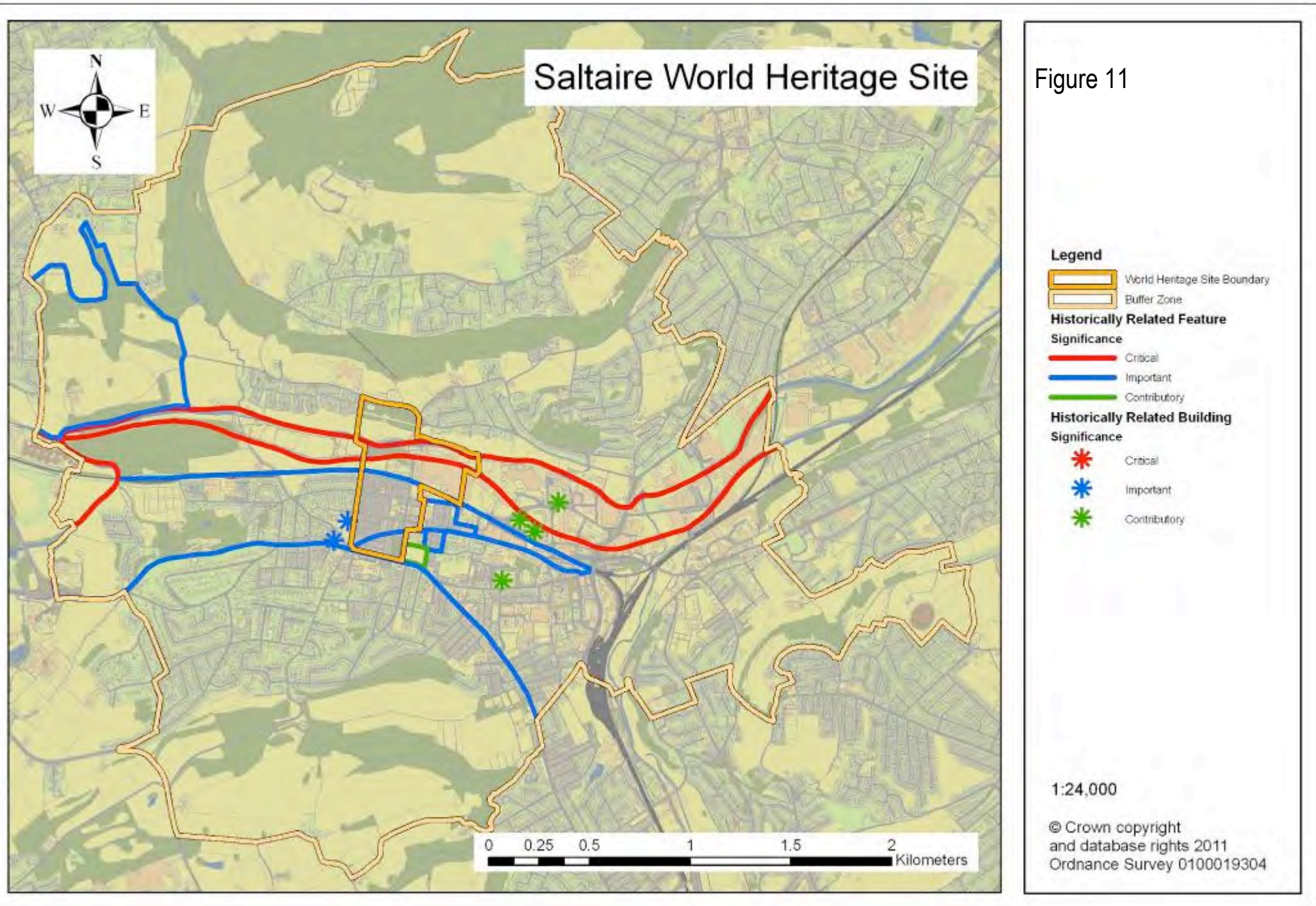


Figure 11



Two areas of open space have a historical relationship with the Site. Milner Field estate (Important), a kilometre to the west of Saltaire, was purchased by Titus Salt in 1869. A magnificent gothic mansion was built for Salt and occupied by his son Titus Salt Junior. Although the mansion was demolished in the late twentieth century, three lodge houses and the estate farm survive and the landscape remains reminiscent of its late-nineteenth century character. Adjacent to the Site at its south-eastern corner is all that remains of Saltaire Quarries (Contributory), from which the stone was taken to build the village. The old quarry has been filled in to form the Park Street Recreation Ground but outcrops of the quarry remain in the south-east corner.



Park Street Recreation Ground

Immediately adjacent to the boundary are several buildings and rows of terraced properties with close historical associations that are Important to the setting of the World Heritage Site. The materials used in their construction also compliment those of the village. The former Bradford Corporation Tramways Tramshed is dated 1904 and is listed grade II.



Saltaire Tramsheds

The architectural style of two educational buildings closely resembles that of Saltaire village. The present-day Saltaire Primary School opened 1878 on land gifted by Sir Titus Salt to the Shipley Education Board. Meanwhile the Science and Art School building on Exhibition Road was opened in 1887 as a memorial to Sir Titus Salt and as an extension to existing facilities. Now known as the Exhibition Building, it forms part of Shipley College. Housing on Maddocks, Rhodes, Baker and Park Streets were built as an extension to the village during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century on land owned by the mill company.



Terraced housing built as an extension to Saltaire

Further from the World Heritage Site's boundary the chimneys of the listed grade II Victoria Works (1873), Mercury Quays (mid 19<sup>th</sup> century) and Merchant Quay (c.1920s) all feature as landmarks in views east from the Site and views to the site from the south-east and attest to the industrial development of the Aire Valley. They are Contributory to the setting of the World Heritage Site. Also of Contributory significance is St Paul's Church, Kirkgate, which is listed grade II and pre-dates Saltaire. The church tower in particular identifies the historic centre of Shipley in views to the Site from the south-east and can be glimpsed in some views from the Site.

### **Approaches and Gateways to the Site**

The approaches and gateways to the World Heritage Site are important to how people experience Saltaire and its setting. Figure 12 identifies the key approaches and gateways. They have been graded by their relative significance on the basis of factors such as historical associations, usage and visual connections.

#### **Key Approaches**

##### **Coach Road**

The Coach Road (Important) was built for Titus Salt and now provides vehicular access to Roberts Park, the Shipley Glen Tramway and Titus Salt School. Views across the River Aire floodplain to Salts Mill (including View 25) create an attractive approach before the route passes through mid-twentieth century housing nearer Roberts Park.

##### **Canal Corridor**

The Canal Corridor is a Critical approach as it relates to the historic significance of the Site and provides a regularly used approach to the Site for walkers, cyclists and boats. The eastern and western approaches along the canal are however are markedly different. The western approach is relatively rural in character and often enclosed by surrounding vegetation. In contrast, the eastern approach runs through a developing industrial and commercial area and a key gateway to the Site (see below). Along the corridor there are a number of historic buildings which begin to set the scene for Saltaire, but for the most part the corridor is dominated

by modern structures. This begins to alter closer to the Site and steadily a more rural character emerges, which then leads into the Site and the monumental corridor between Salt's Mill and the New Mill.

##### **Salts Mill Road**

The eastern approach to the Salt's Mill car park along Salts Mill Road (Important) passes through the same mixed commercial and industrial area as the Canal Corridor approach and is heavily used by visitors. This approach follows a modern road layout and the pre-dominance of recent commercial development give it a character distinct from that of the World Heritage Site.

##### **Rail Corridor**

The Aire Valley line is historically significant and also forms an important approach to the Site with many visitors and commuters using the route. The western approach is more rural, the eastern heavily developed. The corridor itself is dominated by rail infrastructure and due to the enclosed nature of the corridor it only affords limited views of the Site to passengers except where it passes Salt's Mill.

# Saltaire World Heritage Site

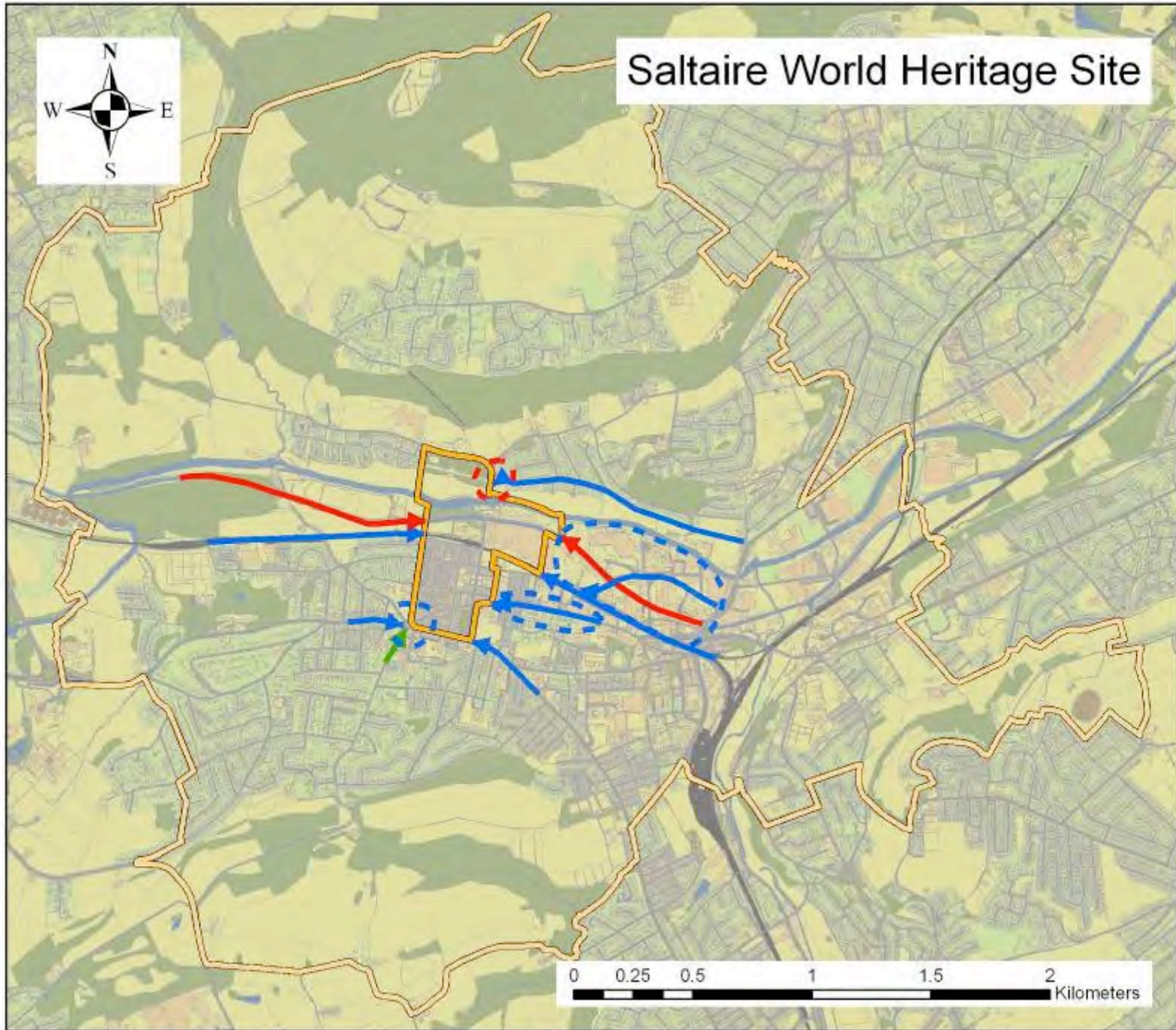


Figure 12

### Legend

- World Heritage Site Boundary
- Buffer Zone

### Approaches and Gateways

#### Significance

- Critical Approach
- Critical Gateway
- Important Approach
- Important Gateway
- Contributory Approach
- Contributory Gateway

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### **Saltaire Road**

The approach along Saltaire Road (Important) provides a key access to the Site along the line of the historic Shipley and Bramley Turnpike. It is now heavily used by those passing through and visiting the Site. The quality of the approach is variable with a notable change in character west of Wycliffe Primary School, moving from a very modern character (to the east) to a more historic character to the west.



### **A650 Bingley Road / Bradford Road**

The eastern A650 approach (Important) along Bradford Road and the western approach along Bingley Road converge on Saltaire Roundabout and follow the historic line of the Keighley and Bradford Turnpike. Along the A650 traffic is heavy. Land uses are mixed as is the quality of buildings. Local stone is the pre-dominant building material making the approach broadly complimentary to the character of the World Heritage Site. The western approach is the more suburban in character passing the Nab Wood Cemetery and the late nineteenth and early twentieth century properties fronting Bingley Road that have generous garden frontages.

### **Moorhead Lane**

Moorhead Lane (Contributory) provides local access to the Saltaire Roundabout from the residential areas south-west of the World Heritage Site. Pre-1939 development predominates and is broadly complimentary to the character of the World Heritage Site.

### **Gateways to the Site**

Four key gateways into the World Heritage Site have been identified; these areas are particularly important to people's experience of how they approach the Site and also to the character and quality of its immediate environs.

### **Roberts Park Entrance**

The Robert's Park Entrance (Critical) was historically a key gateway into the Site, the area is also visible in Views 3 and 11. The restoration of Roberts Park has recently greatly improved the appearance of the area. The loss of the historic footbridge, which directly linked Victoria Road with the park entrance, has significantly altered the way in which this gateway was designed to function. Modern development to the north of the gateway, in particular the shop frontages are of poor quality and inappropriate for a location in such close proximity to the Site.



Roberts Park entrance

### **Eastern Gateway**

The Eastern Gateway (Important) between the Otley Road and the World Heritage Site is a well-used gateway area with three key approaches running through it (see above) and as such it is one of the more important gateways to the Site. Currently, the area is undergoing redevelopment and it has a distinctly modern character and ambience. Future development of this area can significantly affect the setting of the Site.

### **Saltaire Road**

The Saltaire Road Gateway (Important) is closely linked to the World Heritage Site, both in terms of its role as a gateway to it and in terms of the influence that it has on the character of its immediate environs. The road corridor is busy and regularly congested and as such it can provide a low quality experience for those who approach the Site along this route.

### **Saltaire Roundabout**

The Saltaire Roundabout (Important) governs access to the west of the World Heritage Site for many visitors and local communities. It is currently an extremely busy and congested place dominated by motor traffic and transport infrastructure. However, with the notable exception of the petrol station the roundabout is surrounded by a number of historic buildings including the Saltaire Tramshed. However, the high traffic volumes and congestion dictate that the gateway presents a poor impression to visitors to the Site. Since this assessment there has been major improvement works to the Saltaire Junction and this assessment will need to be revised based on a re-evaluation of the View.



### **The immediate setting**

The immediate surroundings of the World Heritage Site contribute significantly to its visual setting, its ambience and character. The immediate setting has been analysed and divided into a series of zones with distinctive land-use types and building forms shown in Figure 13. For each of these zones a short description has been prepared which includes an analysis of the key issues facing the setting of the Site in each zone. It must be emphasised that the boundaries, in particular those at the outer edges of the zones, are indicative, the inclusion of land within one of the zones does not indicate that all of the land is of equal importance to the immediate setting of the Site.

### **Zone A**

Zone A encompasses much of the critical rural backdrop shown on Figure 9. The zone is characterised by a dense block of steeply rising deciduous woodland. The woodland forms a key backdrop in views north and partially masks extensive areas of residential development to the north. The retention of woodland in this area is critical to the continued conservation of the Site's setting.



Woodland below Baildon Moor forming part of Zone A

# Saltaire World Heritage Site

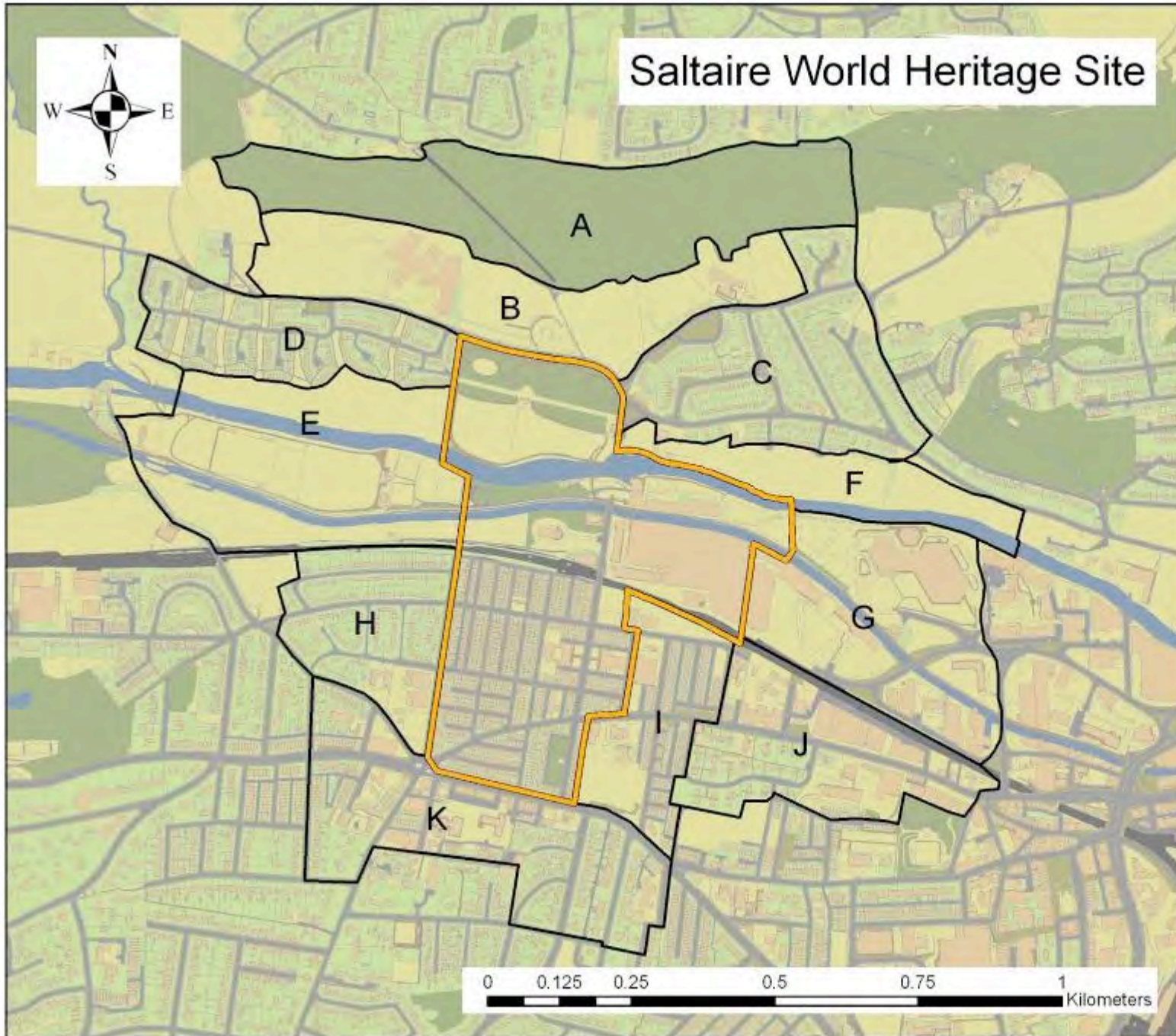


Figure 13

### Legend

- World Heritage Site Boundary
- Buffer Zone
- Immediate Setting

1:10,000

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Ordnance Survey 0100019304

### **Zone B**

Zone B encompasses a large area of open space and two school complexes: Titus Salt School and Glenaire Primary. The zone also includes the terminus of the Shipley Glen Tramway. This zone's open space contributes to the rural and urban edge character of the Site but its topographic situation means that it does not make a particularly strong visual contribution to its setting. The Titus Salt School was redeveloped in 2008-9 and was sited so as to have a minimal impact on views to or from the Site. Glenaire Primary School, with its green cladding and roof, impacts on View 11 from the northern end of Victoria Road. The retention of this Zone as predominately open space and the enhancement of the appearance of the Glenaire Primary School would be desirable in the long-term.



Titus Salt School in Zone B

### **Zone C**

Zone C is an area of relatively modern housing which has encroached into the former rural setting of the Site and along with Zone D (see below) begun to degrade the character of the northern half of the Site. For the most part the area is visually screened from the Site by vegetation along the River Aire. However in the vicinity of the entrance to Robert's Park (identified as a key gateway and approach) Zone C provides a poor quality urban environment that degrades the character of the Site's setting, most noticeably the three-storey retail block opposite the park entrance.



Retail frontages in Zone C

### **Zone D**

Zone D is an area of post-war housing. Its southern and eastern boundaries are clearly visible from within Robert's Park and these present a definite urban edge which impacts on the otherwise open green aspect to the setting supplied by Zone E. As in Zone C, the housing has encroached into the former rural setting of the Site and along and begun to degrade the character of the northern half of the Site. The housing has also impacted on the backdrop to View 3 along the main promenade in the Park.

### **Zone E**

Zone E includes three areas of open space divided by the River Aire and the Canal. The northern part of the zone consists of an area of floodplain currently under pasture. This provides an extension of the open space of Robert's Park and is a key element of the setting of this part of the Site. The River Aire is closely linked to the Site visually and historically and the river corridor contributes significantly to its setting.

The central area between the river and the canal is dominated by an active sports facility with attendant buildings and structures, which feature in View 26. For the most part these are of a suitable quality and are acceptable in terms of their impact on the setting of the Site. The canal and towpath form a key approach to the Site and have strong historical relations and feature in View 7. The canal corridor in Zone E is particularly important in terms of people's approach to the Site. Currently, the canal corridor provides a relatively rural approach with views being contained by vegetation.



Housing to the west of Roberts Park in Zone D overlooking the flood plain in Zone E

The land between the canal and the railway is used for allotments and rough pasture. This provides an urban fringe landscape in keeping with Site's position and character. The visual quality of some of the land in this area is degraded in places by poor quality boundary treatments and clutter associated with the allotments.

### **Zone F**

Zone F includes the River Aire, which is lined with trees in this zone, and a small strip of open pasture and informal recreation land between the River Aire and Zone C. The area is not particularly visible from much of the Site, but does feature in distant views to it from the north-east and supplies an important rural buffer to the village. The trees in this zone screen views

across this area towards the housing in Zone C maintaining the Site's rural valley character.



Looking east through Zone F with Zone C on the left and the River Aire on the right



### Zone G

Zone G encompasses the majority of the Eastern Gateway to the Site and also contains a number of key approaches to the Site. The area has been in continual redevelopment since the 1970s including the Inland Revenue Building c.1975 and the Waterfront Building c.1995. This has imbued the area with a modern character dominated by business uses, although the redevelopment of Victoria Mills c.1873 (listed grade II) as a residential complex just outside the area is beginning to change this land-use mix. The zone also includes several groups of historic buildings associated with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal including Jane Hills Cottages (dated 1796, listed grade II), Merchants Quay and Mercury Quays. The Inland Revenue and Waterfront buildings are highly visible from the Site in eastward looking views from Roberts Park, the Leeds & Liverpool Canal and Victoria Road and in distant views to the Site. Development in this area has the potential to significantly alter the character of the Site's setting.



View through Zone G with the Waterfront Building to left, Jane Hills cottages to the right and the Inland Revenue Building behind

### Zone H

Zone H is dominated by 20th century housing and Saltaire Primary School and Hirst Wood Nursery School. These feature in views west through the Site and form highly visible frontage in the immediate setting. While Saltaire Primary contributes positively to the Site's setting the housing is

markedly different in character and its form and layout does not compliment the Site. The quality of the public realm is also poor, particularly the pavement surfaces and planting. Intervention to soften the edge between the Site and Zone H would be beneficial.



Zone H includes a mixture of post-war housing and school buildings

### Zone I

Zone I contains a large area of historically related terraced housing, a number of institutional and commercial buildings and two areas of open space. At the northern end of the zone close to the Salt's Mill the area is dominated by a relatively modern but poor quality social club and associated car parking that is having an adverse effect on the quality of the setting of that part of the Site. The historic residential housing in the zone contributes to the character of the setting of the Site and softens the relationship between it and the more modern areas along the Saltaire Road (Zone J). Further south the Park Street Recreation Ground provides a local amenity, however, the quality of this area impacts on View 28 to the Site from Bingley Road. Some of the shop frontages along this stretch of Saltaire Road are modern in character and are harming the historic character of this approach to the Site. Congestion and the poor quality of the public realm in this area are also issues.

### Zone J

Zone J is focussed around the Saltaire Road, a key approach to the Site. The majority of the Zone is dominated by modern development and the busy Saltaire Road. The quality of the area in terms of its architecture, condition and public realm is generally poor and does not provide a high quality experience for visitors approaching the Site from this direction. At the western end the Wycliffe Primary School building provides a marked contrast and begins to establish a historic character for the approach to Saltaire but this character does not really begin to dominate until Zone I is reached.



View through Zone J with three-storey housing blocks to the left and Wycliffe Primary to the right

### Zone K

Zone K encompasses a large area of mixed historic and modern development (primarily residential) to the south of the site. It includes a number of key approaches to the site and borders the Site along the Bingley Road. Parts of the zone feature as a backdrop to views north from the Site and in distant views to the Site from the north. As such the area is an important element of its visual setting. Along Bingley Road there are particular issues with the quality of shop frontages and the public realm. Zone K also includes two detractors the hand car wash and Saltaire Roundabout.



Retail frontages on the south side of Bingley Road in Zone K

## Appendix 7.1

### View 1: Roberts Park North Shelter looking south

#### Description

The viewing place incorporates the North Shelter and the hard-surfaced area in front to the south. The assessment point AP1.1 is located centrally at the top of the steps of the North Shelter. From the assessment point AP1.1 the foreground consists of the landscape and features of Roberts Park including the bandstand, statue of Sir Titus Salt and balustrade of the Half Moon Pavilion, which are aligned on an axis with the North Shelter. Saltaire village, the Hirst Wood estate and the bell tower of the United Reformed Church form the mid-ground. Shipley, Old Spring Wood, Dungeon Wood and Shipley High Moor form the backdrop to the view. The tower of St Peter's Church, Moorhead Lane Shipley (early twentieth century) is clearly visible. The view is framed by matures trees within Roberts Park to the east and west.

#### Changes within the view

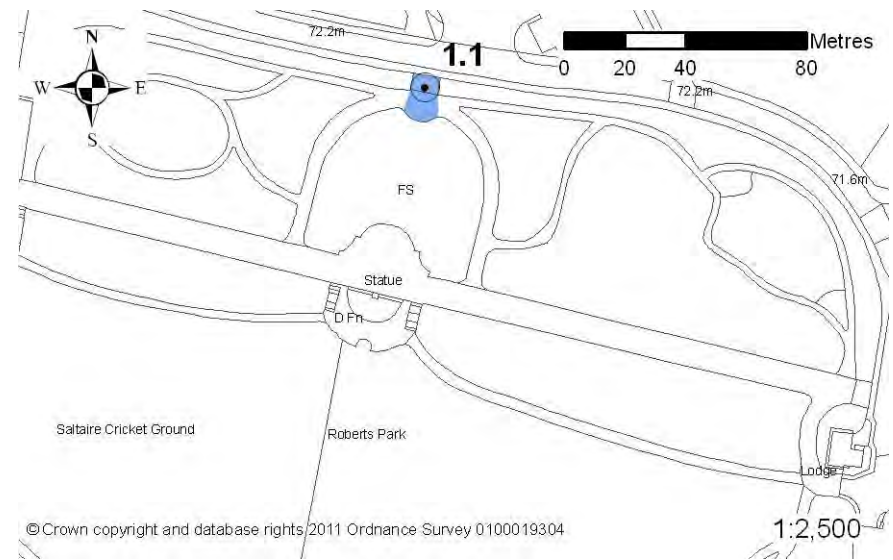
Moving to the west of the viewing place brings Salt's Mill, New Mill and Victoria Hall into the view through trees in the park. Seasonal variations are minimal due to the high proportion of evergreen trees within the park. The bandstand is periodically lit for events during the evenings with LED lighting.

#### Significance: Important

This designed view forms an integral part of the park's layout and allows the site's rural valley location to be appreciated.

#### Condition: Good

The view has benefitted from recent restoration work.



## View 2: Roberts Park Half Moon Pavilion looking south

### Description

The viewing place consists of the viewing platform above the Half Moon Pavilion. The assessment point AP2.1 is located centrally next to the balustrade. From the assessment point AP 2.1 the foreground consists of the open ground and cricket pitch to the south of the Half Moon Pavilion. The mid-ground includes the Boathouse Inn, New Mill, Salt's Mill and United Reformed Church. The two mill chimneys and church bell tower are dominant landmarks. Glimpses of the village housing and Victoria Hall can be seen through the trees lining the river bank. Shipley, Old Spring Wood, Dungeon Wood, Shipley High Moor and Cottingley Moor form the backdrop to the view.

### Changes within the view

Deciduous trees to the south of the River Aire limit views in summer months of the mills and village, those to the west limit views towards distant moorland.

### Significance: Critical

This viewing platform designed to provide a panoramic view of the park allows the urban plan of the village and its ensemble of mills, housing and public buildings and open spaces to be appreciated. The view also demonstrates the site's rural valley location and its high architectural quality and uniformity.

### Condition: Good

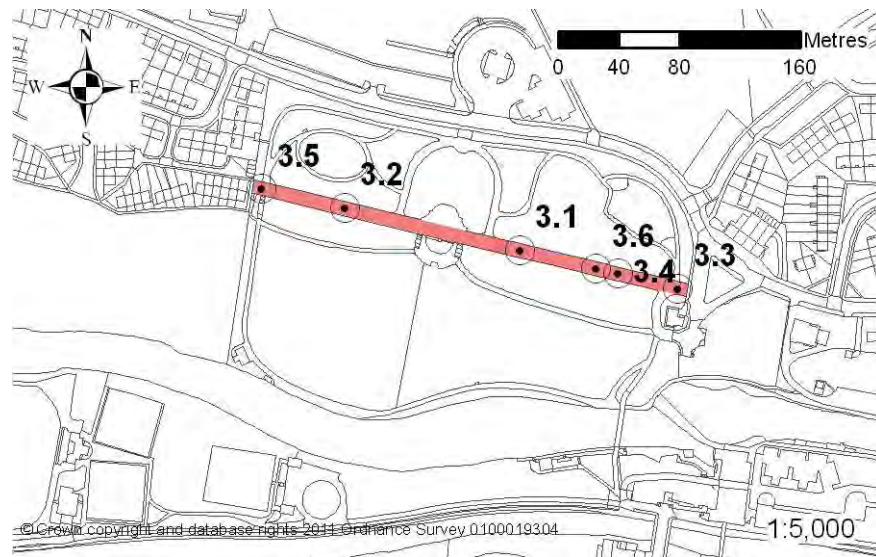
The view has benefitted from recent restoration work.



### View 3: Roberts Park axial view between the East and West Shelters

#### Description

The viewing place extends from the East Shelter to the West Shelter along the promenade. Assessment point AP3.1 is located approximately 105 metres west of the East Shelter looking west. AP3.2 is approximately 65 metres east of the West Shelter looking east. Further supplementary view points illustrate the changing nature of the views.



Looking west from AP3.1 the promenade leads the eye towards the West Shelter which forms a terminus for the view. In the mid-ground are the bandstand, Half Moon Pavilion and statue of Sir Titus Salt. The backdrop is formed by woodlands to the west of the site. Properties off Glenwood Avenue can be seen immediately behind the shelter. Mature trees frame the view to the north and south.



A similar view is found looking east from AP3.2 with the backdrop formed by Idle Hill.



Views along the promenade including the shelters and features have been the subject for numerous postcards including this image looking west c.1903 which depicts the original bandstand and canons, subsequently removed from the park.



### Changes within the view

Photographs from a further four points illustrate the kinetic nature of this view. Moving through the viewing place in either direction there are glimpsed views to the north of the North Shelter and winding park paths. Moving west through the viewing place at the East Shelter it is a narrow vista framed by trees (SP 3.3).



Further west views begins to open up with glimpses of the landscape setting to the south and west (SP3.4), which turn to wider views, there are also glimpses of Titus Salt School and its playing fields.



Moving east through the viewing place New Mill, Salts Mill and United Reformed Church and Boathouse Inn are visible at the southern periphery of views (SP3.5); these are glimpsed views only through trees in the eastern section of viewing place.



Moving towards the eastern end of the viewing place redbrick retail properties detract from the view (SP3.6). The bandstand is periodically lit for events during the evenings with LED lighting integrated into the structure and the promenade is lit by recessed lights along both sides.



**Significance: Critical**

This designed axial view between the park shelters illustrates the structured character of the village's urban plan and its high architectural quality and uniformity. The view also allows the rural valley location of the site to be appreciated. It is a view of particular historic and aesthetic interest frequently depicted in historic images.

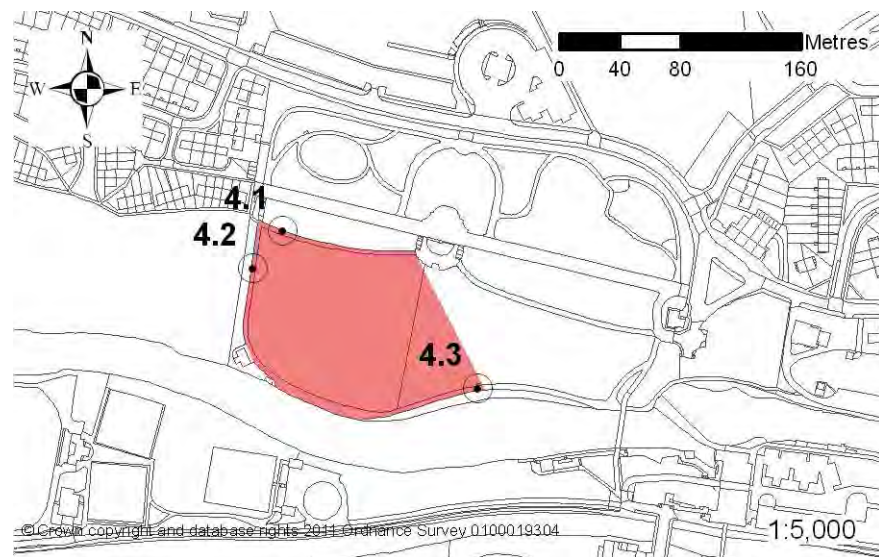
**Condition: Fair**

The view has benefitted from recent restoration work, the shelters are now in an excellent condition and the trees are well managed attractively framing views along the promenade. Development in the immediate setting of the site has impacted on the view, particularly in a westward direction where housing has been built close to the boundary of the site.

## View 4: Roberts Park looking south-east

### Description

The viewing place is on the path circling to the north and west and south. The assessment point AP4.1 is located to the north of the cricket ground. Supplementary view SP4.2 is on the path to the west of the cricket ground; SP4.3 is to the south. From the assessment point AP4.1 the foreground consists of the cricket ground and park. The mid-ground includes the Half Moon Pavilion, Boathouse Inn, New Mill, Salt's Mill and United Reformed Church. The two mill chimneys and church bell tower are dominant landmarks. Glimpses of Saltaire village can be seen through the trees lining the river bank. Beyond the site development to east of Saltaire including the stone chimney of Victoria Work and the Inland Revenue building are visible. Idle Hill, Wrose Hill and Gaisby Hill form the backdrop to the view.



Views across the cricket ground and of boating on the river with the mills in the background were popularised in early postcards including this example c.1900





### Changes within the view

From SP4.2 development to the east of Saltaire becomes more prominent including the masts on Idle Hill and the Inland Revenue Building.



Moving towards SP4.3 the view becomes narrower and more focused upon the Boathouse Inn and the River Aire.



Deciduous trees to the south limit views in summer months of the mills and village, those to the east partially screen the Inland Revenue Building.

### Significance: Critical

This historic view of the park allows the urban plan of the village and its ensemble of mills, housing and public buildings and open spaces to be appreciated. The view also demonstrates the site's rural valley location and its high architectural quality and uniformity.

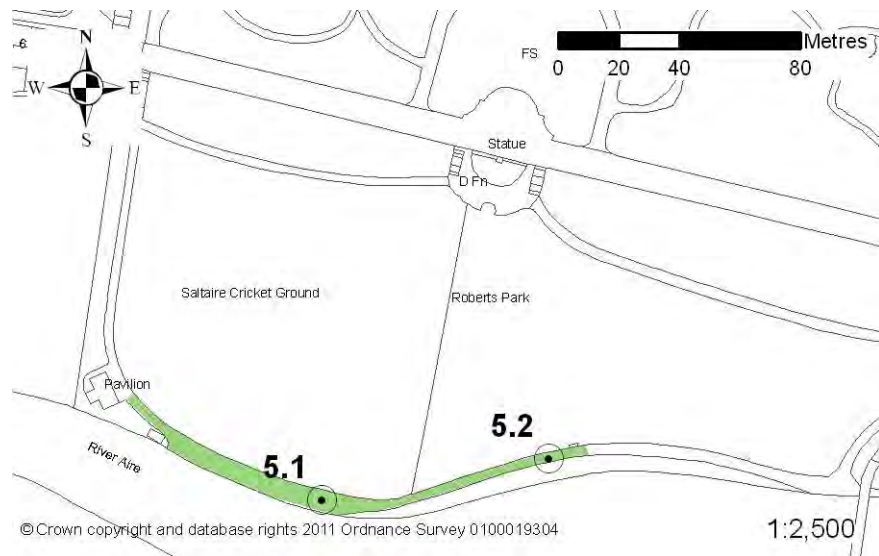
### Condition: Fair

Development in the setting of the site has impacted on this view in particular the Inland Revenue building with its white cladding and to a lesser extent development in the distant backdrop including modern housing and the Idle Hill television transmitter and telecommunication masts.

## View 5: Roberts Park riverside path looking north

### Description

The viewing place extends along the riverside path within Roberts Park from east to west looking north over open ground towards the Half Moon Pavilion, which forms a focal point. The assessment point AP5.1 is located at the south-east corner of the cricket ground on the riverside path. The foreground consists of cricket ground and open ground. The mid-ground is formed by the Half Moon Pavilion, bandstand, North Shelter and the planting along the paths in the northern section of the park. Midgeley Wood, Walker Wood and Trench Wood form the backdrop to the view. Housing to the north of the site along West Lane, Baildon detract from the view as do glimpses of the Titus Salt School in the immediate setting of the site.



### Changes within the view

East of the Half Moon Pavilion (SP 5.2) the path descends to a lower gradient making the housing to the north of the site less visible, glimpses of Titus Salt School can also be seen. The bandstand is periodically lit for events during the evenings with LED lighting. Screening of the housing to the north of the site by deciduous woodland is more significant in summer months.



### Significance: Contributory

This panoramic view looking north connects the recreation grounds of the south section of the park with the ornamental gardens in the north section to the wooded valley side beyond. The view thus reveals the plan of the park and the Site's rural valley location.

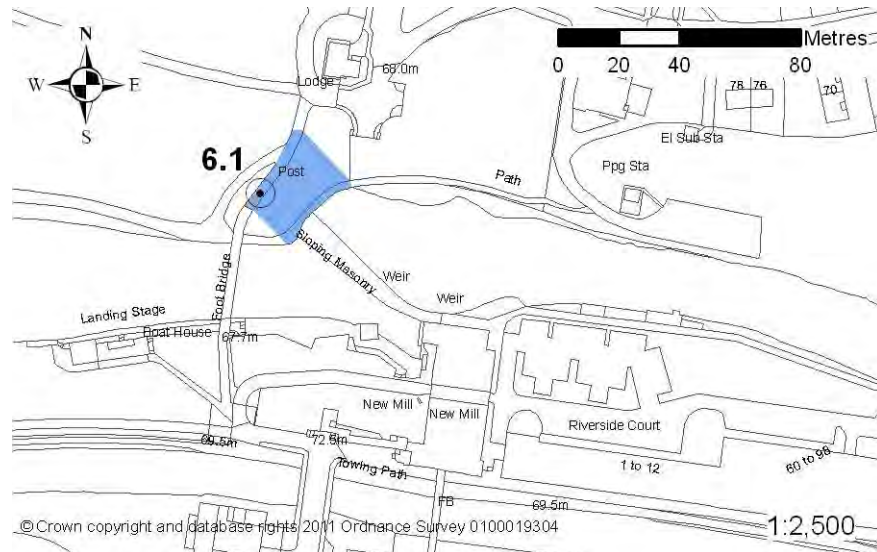
### Condition: Fair

The view has benefitted from recent restoration work however development to the north of the site has impacted on the view.

## View 6: Roberts Park looking south-east across River Aire

### Description

The viewing place is on two levels, the first is the footpath between the footbridge and the Roberts Park Lodge House, the second at a lower level is the riverside path by the weir. Assessment point AP6.1 is located near the southern end of the footbridge. From the assessment point the foreground consists of the weir and the River Aire and is dominated by New Mill and its chimney. In the background of the view can be seen the Inland Revenue Building, Victoria Works and more distantly Idle Hill and Wrose Hill. The view is framed by trees within Roberts Park. This view has since become popular in contemporary photographs and artworks.



### Changes within the view

To the south of the viewing place development along Coach Road is visible; to the north the new build elements of the Victoria Works development become more visible. Deciduous trees along the riverbank are a screen this modern development more in summer months.

### Significance: Important

The view illustrates the sites rural valley location and the integration of the River Aire into the urban and industrial plan of the village. It also demonstrates the high architectural quality of the village and is a particularly aesthetic view.

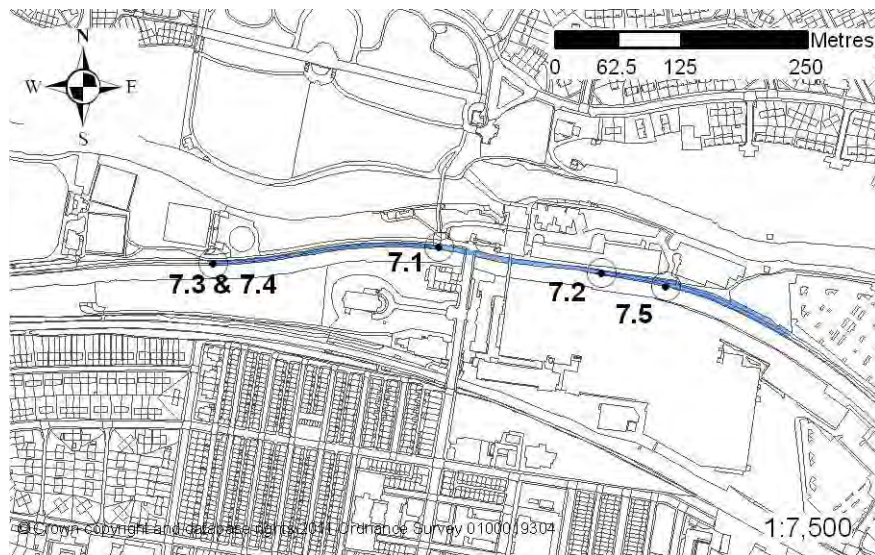
### Condition: Fair

The view has benefitted from the removal and replanting of trees as part of the park's restoration. However, development to the east of the site has impacted on the view and the river wall is poorly maintained in places.

## View Group 7: Leeds & Liverpool Canal looking east and west

### Description

The viewing place extends along the towpath of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal from the western boundary of the World Heritage Site to the eastern boundary. Within the viewing place the character of the views varies greatly, to the west of Victoria Road the viewing place is particularly rural. To the east the character is more urban and industrial. Two assessment points have selected looking out of the site illustrating the contribution the Site's setting makes to this series of views. The assessment point AP7.1 looks westwards and is located near the access to the towpath at Saltaire. Assessment point AP7.2 looks eastwards and is located opposite the junction between the two mill blocks forming Riverside Court. Three further view points illustrate the kinetic nature of the view and its contrasting character.



Looking west from AP7.1 the canal and towpath stretches from the foreground to a distant northward bend in the canal. The view is framed by trees, allotment gardens and grass banking creating a wooded and rural idyllic scene. The rear elevations of properties on Albert Avenue are visible to the south west.

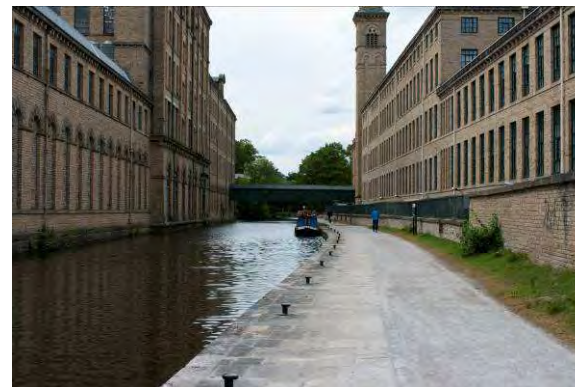




From SP7.5 just within the sites eastern boundary and looking west the view is enclosed within the site and framed by the mill buildings creating an attractive scene.

**Changes within the view**

From SP7.3 at the western edge of the world heritage site the view is distinctly rural, particularly in summer months with glimpses views of the open ground to the south of the canal.



**Significance: Important**

This group of views illustrates the sites rural valley location, particularly from west of Victoria Road. East of Victoria Road, the views demonstrate how integral the canal is within the site's urban and industrial plan. The architectural quality and uniformity of the mills can also be appreciated. In recent decades the canal and towpath has been opened to the public and as a result this attractive series of views have featured regularly in contemporary artwork and photographs.

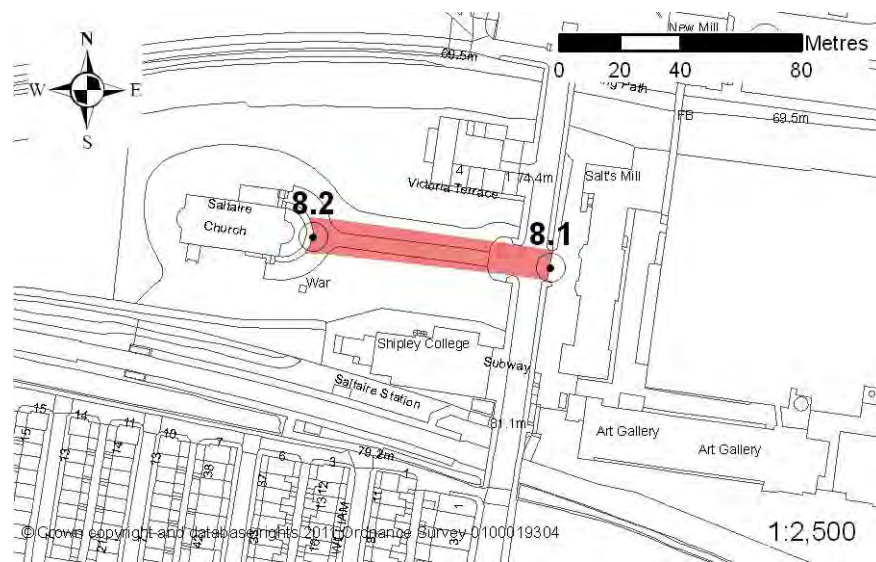
**Condition: Good**

Development to the east of the site and the Hirstwood estate to the west have impacted on views within this group to a limited extent.

## View 8: Victoria Road axial view between United Reformed Church and Salts Mill

### Description

The viewing place extends east-west between the entrances of the Salts Mill office block and the Saltaire United Reformed Church. The Assessment Point AP8.1 is located at the entrance to the PACE Micro car park on the eastern side of Victoria Road. The Assessment Point AP8.2 is located centrally at the foot of the flight of steps at the entrance to the church.



Looking westward from AP 8.1 the view is dominated by the church and its spacious landscape setting. The foreground consists of the setted entrance flanked by sturdy cast-iron railings. The mid-ground comprises of the church grounds including a formal arrangement of mature beech trees circling the church to the north, west and south and the war memorial (erected 1920). The backdrop is formed by allotments and mature trees

and the distant landscape of the Aire Valley, most notably open fields of Milnerfield Farm. Glimpses can be seen of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal through the trees to the south. Victoria Terrace is visible at northern edge of the view.



The view is an important designed view of one of the principal buildings within the world heritage site and has been frequently depicted in historic and contemporary photographs and artworks.



Looking eastward from AP 8.2 the view terminates within the site and is focused upon the entrance to the office block with the church grounds forming the foreground. The north-south block of Salts Mill forms the backdrop to the view.



#### **Changes within the view**

The formal frame of beech trees around the church creates picturesque seasonal variations in the view, particularly from AP 8.1. The valley landscape beyond the church is less visible in summer months.

#### **Significance: Critical**

The relationship between the church and office block aligned on an axis appears to symbolise the Salt family motto *Quid non Deo Juvante*, 'What not with God's help?' The magnificent church, an expression of Salt's piety, faces the offices from which he conducted his business empire. The combination of building and landscape in this designed view reinforce the significance of one another in a manner unparalleled within the world heritage site providing evidence of the urban layout of the village and its high architectural quality and uniformity and creating a view of considerable aesthetic quality. The view also allows the rural valley location of the world heritage site to be appreciated.



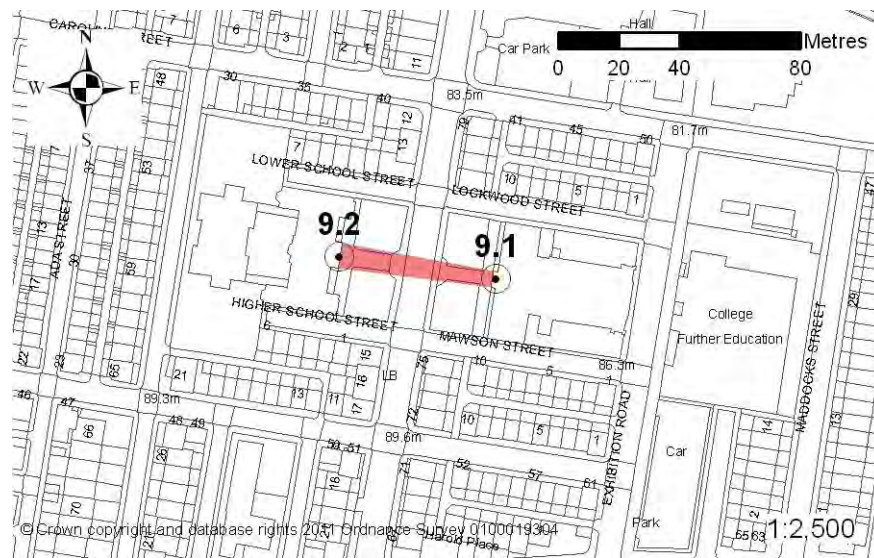
**Condition: Good**

The view is in a good condition.

## View 9 Axial view between Shipley College and Victoria Hall

### Description

The viewing place extends east-west between the entrances of Victoria Hall and the Shipley College Salt Building. The Assessment Point AP9.1 is located at top of the entrance steps to Victoria Hall on the eastern side of Victoria Road. The Assessment Point AP9.2 is located centrally immediately in front of the Salt Building.



Looking westward from AP 9.1 the view is centred upon the single-storey Salt Building, which is aligned to face Victoria Hall. The foreground consists of the gardens of Victoria Hall and Victoria Road. The mid-ground comprises of the gardens of the Salt Building. The Salt Building terminates the view within the World Heritage Site. To either side can be seen glimpses of adjacent housing.



The view is an important designed view of one of the principal buildings within the world heritage site and has been frequently depicted in historic and contemporary photographs and artworks.

Looking eastward from AP 9.2 the view is dominated by the two-storey Victoria Hall and its tower, which is aligned to face the Salt Building. The foreground consists of the gardens of the Salt Building and Victoria Road. The mid-ground comprises of the gardens of Victoria Hall. Victoria Hall terminates the view within the World Heritage Site. To either side can be seen glimpses of adjacent housing and the chimney of Salts Mill.



village. The view also clearly illustrates the ensemble of public buildings and housing in Saltaire.

**Condition: Fair**

The view is in a fair condition due to the impact of street trees and parked vehicles upon the view.

**Changes within the view**

Deciduous street trees along Victoria Road limit the axial views between the two key buildings, particularly in summer months. Both buildings are lit by architectural lighting at night.

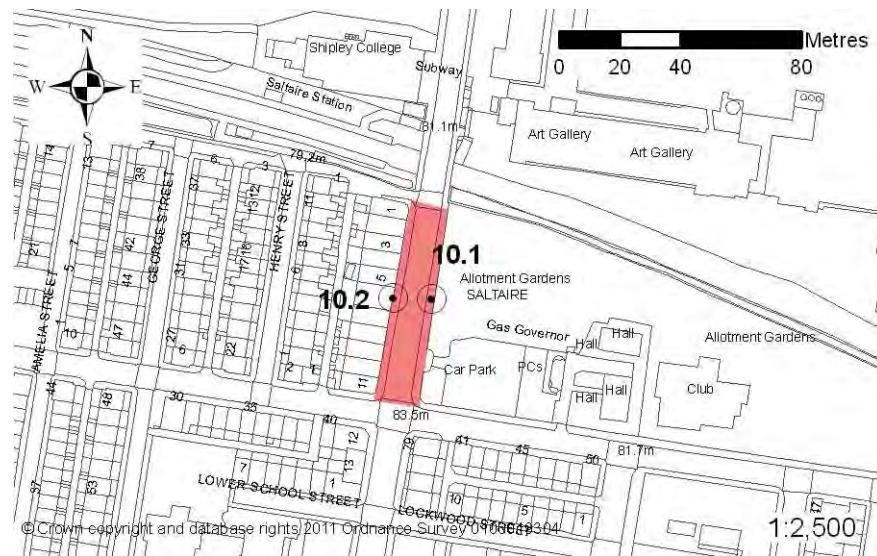
**Significance: Critical**

This designed axial view reveals Titus Salt's intention to place education at the centre of his model village. At this mid-point along Victoria Road the architects set the former School (Salt Building) and Club and Institute buildings (Victoria Hall) back from the building line of the street to create a landscape setting for each within the urban plan of the village. The architectural quality and uniformity of Saltaire is immediately evident in this aesthetic and historical view, which has featured in many depictions of the

## View 10: Victoria Road looking east towards Salts Mill

### Description

The viewing place is located on Victoria Road between Caroline Street and Albert Terrace looking east towards south elevation of the mill. The assessment point AP10.1 is located opposite 6 Victoria Road on the eastern side of the street. The view is enclosed to the north by Salts Mill, the massing of the mill and its grand chimney dominates the view. The foreground is formed by the railway line and the Caroline Street allotments. Idle Hill, Wrose Hill and Gaisby Hill form a distant backdrop to the view. Visible to the east of the site is the St John's Ambulance building and Caroline Street Club, the stone chimney to Victoria Works and the Victoria Mills new-build apartments, the Waterfront Building, the brick chimney of Merchants Quay and stone chimney with iron bands belonging to Mercury Quays.



This is a designed view of Salts Mill; land to the south of the railway was kept open facilitating appreciation of the monumental scale of the building in its landscape context. It has been frequently depicted in historic and contemporary photographs and artwork. The view of the mill from Victoria Road was favoured by Lockwood and Mawson to represent their design and was replicated in subsequent nineteenth century illustrations.



Early photographs and Ordnance Survey map evidence illustrates that allotments have always presented a haphazard contrast to the uniformity of the mill.

### Changes within the view



Deciduous trees within the Caroline Street allotment site limit views towards Gaisby Hill and Salts Mill in summer months. Street trees on Victoria Road permit glimpsed views only from the western side of the street as illustrated in SP10.2.

**Significance: Critical**

This designed view allows the architectural quality of Salts Mill to be appreciated and is of further significance due to its recurring use in depictions of the mill from the founding of Saltaire to the present day. It also facilitates understanding of the way in which the railway line was incorporated into the urban and industrial plan of the village and the role of open spaces in that layout to create designed views of key buildings. Finally the view allows Saltaire's river valley location to be appreciated.

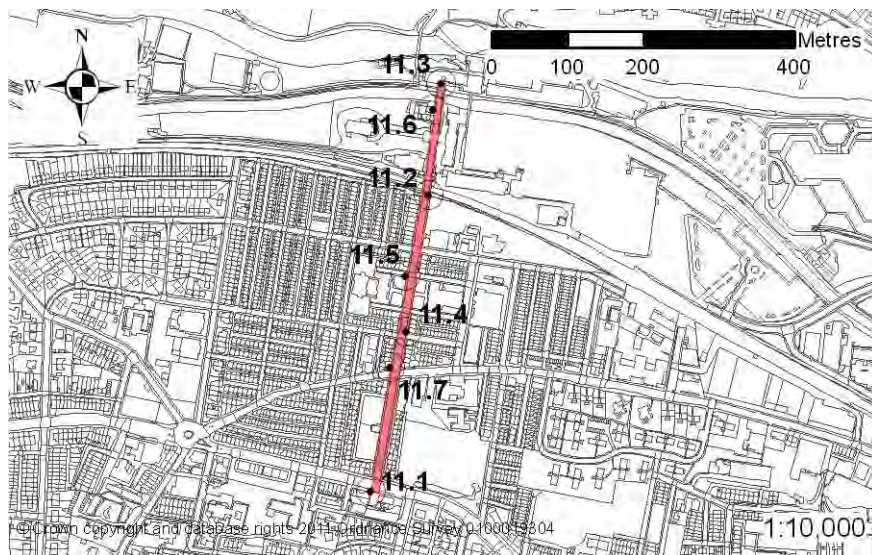
**Condition: Poor**

Rail infrastructure, the condition of the allotments and development in the setting of the site has impacted on the view. Street trees limit views from many locations within the viewing place.

## View 11: Victoria Road axial view north and south

### Description

This axial view is the most important designed view within the layout of the village and is frequently found in historical photographs. Victoria Road is the principal street in the village; its key buildings are located along it. The journey along Victoria Road creates a sequence of views incorporating these buildings. This is most dramatic when viewed looking north against the backdrop of the site's landscape setting. The viewing place extends along the length of Victoria Road from north to south and beyond to include the assessment point AP11.1 on Bingley Road. Further assessment points are located looking north opposite Albert Terrace (AP11.2) and looking south from the northern end of Victoria Road (AP11.3). Additional view points have been chosen to illustrate the kinetic nature of the view.



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The series of views along Victoria Road feature many of the key buildings within the world heritage site. The axis of Victoria Road continued northwards beyond its current extent via a footbridge until its demolition in 1967, which severed the direct visual link between the village and Roberts Park. Looking northward the backdrop to the views is formed by Baildon Moor and Midgeley, Walker and Trench woods below. Views southward terminate on the south side of Bingley Road with Old Spring Woods forming a distant backdrop. The street trees planted post-1945 restrict views extensively, particularly to south of Lockwood Street where they line both sides of Victoria Road. Views along Victoria Road feature regularly in pre-1945 photographs and postcards of Saltaire.

### Changes within the view

The mature deciduous trees along Victoria Road have a considerable affect on the view, they all but eliminate views towards Baildon Moor from south of Titus Street in summer. They also constrict views south out of the site screening poor quality modern development from view.

Moving from south to north through the viewing place; at AP11.1 there are partial views of Baildon Moor, mature trees limit views within the site to the Almshouses and Sir Titus Salt Apartments, road surfacing, parked cars and traffic feature prominently in the view.



At SP11.4 the lion sculptures to the front of Victoria Hall and Shipley College Salt Building come into view, housing and commercial properties along Victoria Road frame the view, Baildon Moor forms a backdrop to the view.



At SP11.5 views to Baildon Moor open up and Salts Mill becomes prominent in the view, the red-brick commercial properties on Higher Coach Road become noticeable.



At AP11.2 views northward are at their greatest extent and are framed by Salts Mill and the Shipley College Mill Building. The chimney of New Mill breaks the horizon and is prominent in the view. Development along West Lane in Baildon detracts from the view.



At SP11.6 New Mill frames the view and Roberts Park becomes a significant element. Development along Coach Road and the green ~~area~~ \* ~~area~~





Moving from north to south through the viewing place; at AP11.3 the Salts Mill entrance block and Shipley College Mill building frame the view, the tower of Victoria Hall is clearly visible. Old Spring Woods is just visible through the tree cover within the site.



At SP11.7 the view out of the site is framed by the Sir Titus Salt Apartments and the Almshouses. Development to the south of the site, particularly the car wash, detracts from the view due to its bright colours, materials and design.



**Significance: Critical**

This view was designed to visually connect all Saltaire's most important buildings. Its impressive views northwards to Baildon Moor and the site's landscape setting feature regularly in historic depictions of the village. The series of views allows the site's rural valley location, plan layout, ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing and high architectural quality and uniformity to be appreciated.

**Condition: Poor**

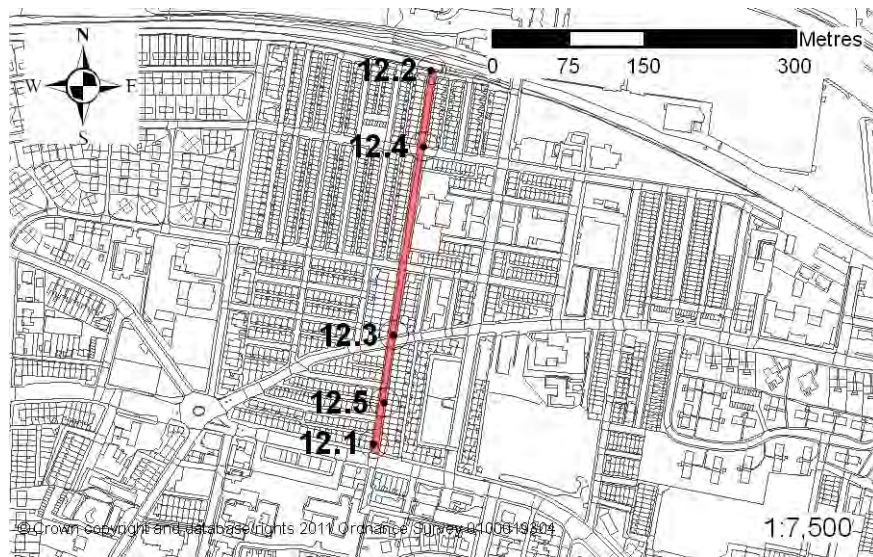
The canopies of the street trees limit views towards Baildon Moor, the intended backdrop for this sequence of designed views. Parked vehicles, traffic and development to the north and south of the site has had a detrimental impact.



## View 12: George Street axial view north and south

### Description

George Street cuts through the village from north to south forming axial views through the Site including an impressive northward view of the bell tower of the Saltaire United Reformed Church set against the backdrop of Baildon Moor. The viewing place extends along the length of George Street from north to south. Assessment Point AP12.1 is located at the southern end of George looking north. Assessment Point AP12.2 is located on Albert Terrace looking south along George Street. Additional viewpoints have been chosen to illustrate the kinetic nature of the view.



### Changes within the view

Moving from south to north through the viewing place; at AP12.1 views of the landscape setting of the site are at their greatest extent. Woodland to the north forms the backdrop to the church bell tower, which is the focal point for the view. Residential properties frame the view. Parked vehicles,

traffic and development along West Lane Baildon are significant detractors.



Descending north through SP12.3 to SP12.4 Baildon Moor becomes the backdrop to the view as the woodland and residential development along West Lane Baildon begin to disappear from view.





Moving from north to south through the viewing place; at AP12.2 the woodlands to the south of the site are just visible above development to the south of the site, which terminates the view. Residential properties frame the view; their uniformity as they step up the hill is particularly noticeable.



At SP12.5 this later development becomes more visible but does not detract from the view due its appropriate scale and materials. Ferncliffe Road and the spacious landscaping to Ferncliffe Court maintain an open aspect to the view.



**Significance: Critical**

This designed view is critical to understanding the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. The view allows the site's rural valley location and high architectural quality and uniformity to be appreciated. It clearly expresses Lockwood and Mawson's skill in utilising the topography of the site to create impressive views within the urban layout of the village. The view also allows the relationship between the church and the housing to be understood.

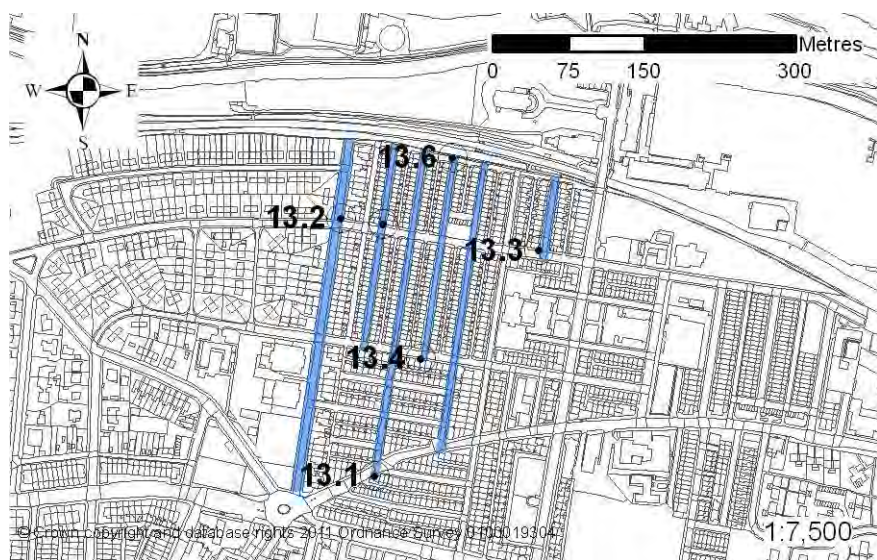
**Condition: Fair**

Parked vehicles, traffic and development to the north of the site detracts significantly from the view.

### View 13: Saltaire village axial views north and south

#### Introduction to the view

From the village's minor streets that are orientated north-south the grid layout provides views that predominantly look northwards through the village to the north side of the Aire Valley. The backdrop to all northward views is formed by Baildon Moor and Midgeley, Walker and Trench woods below. Views to the south tend to terminate within the site although Old Spring Woods are visible to varying degrees mostly from the northern most areas of the streets. Two assessment points have been selected to illustrate this group of views at their greatest extent, AP13.1 looking northwards along Upper Mary Street from Saltaire Road and AP13.2 looking northwards from Albert Road at the junction with Caroline Street. Further supplementary views have been selected to represent the range of views north and south.



#### Changes within the view

AP 13.1 provides a view from the highest point within this group of views. Upper Mary Street frames an open view of Baildon Moor with deciduous woodlands below; housing development is less visible in summer months.



AP13.2 illustrates aspects of the site's setting that are only visible in northward looking views from its western-most street Albert Road, including the prominent caravan site below Baildon Moor and the new Titus Salt School.



From SP13.4 looking north along Helen Street from Titus Street development is mostly screened by deciduous trees even in winter months.



From SP13.3 looking northwards along William Henry Street the Shipley College Mill Building is visible.



From SP13.5 the caravan site below Baildon Moor is just visible above the rooftops of the western side of Herbert Street.



SP13.6 looking south along Edward Street from Albert Terrace illustrates the limited extent of southward views through the residential streets. Titus Street terminates the view within the site; Old Spring Woods are visible in the

distance.

**Significance of the view: Important**

This group of views from the minor residential streets is important to understanding the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. The views allow the sites rural valley location, urban plan and architectural quality and uniformity to be appreciated.

**Condition: Fair**

The view is in a fair condition due to the detrimental impact of development to the north of the site.

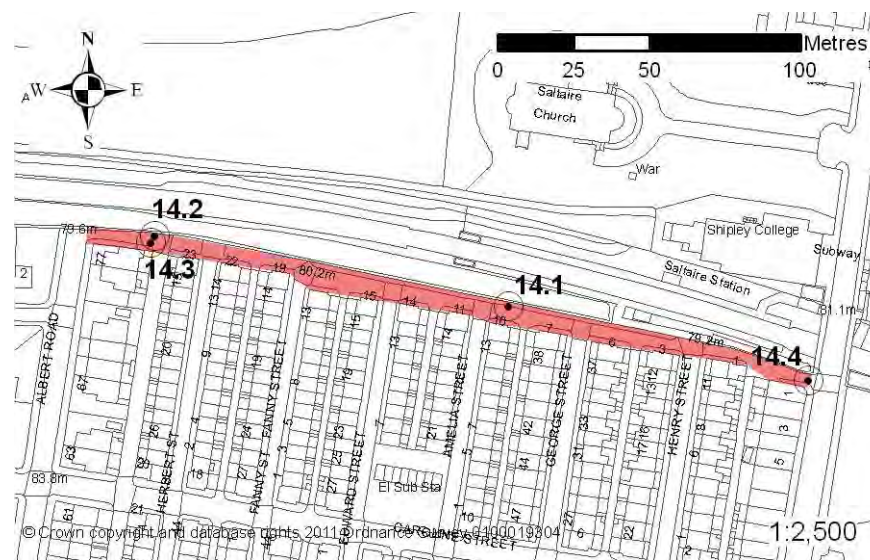
### Saltaire village axial views east and west

The village's major east-west streets Albert Terrace, Caroline Street and Titus Street provide clear views across the site and form a key part of the grid layout connecting together the north-south streets.

### View 14: Albert Terrace axial view east and west

#### Description

Unique amongst Saltaire's east-west streets, Albert Terrace also affords open views to the north. Albert Terrace is also the only street within the village to retain its original road surfacing and iron railings making views along it popular with photographers and film makers. The viewing place extends along Albert Terrace from the junction with Victoria Road in the east to the junction with Albert Road in the west. Looking east the Assessment Point 14.1 (below) is located on the north pavement of Albert Terrace where the ground reaches a high point near the junction with Amelia Street. The view is dominated by the Salts Mill chimney; three storey housing and Salts Mill frame the view. Idle Hill and Wrose Hill provide a distant backdrop. Deciduous trees growing on the railway embankment are beginning to impact on the view in summer months.





Changes within the view



From SP14.3 near the western end of Albert Terrace the view eastward is a narrow vista framed by the housing to the south and trees on the railway embankment to the north that screen Salts Mill from view.

Looking west the Assessment Point 14.2 (below) is located on the north pavement of Albert Terrace opposite the northwest corner of 77 Albert Road. The viewing point affords the best westward view currently available with the village, a sweeping panoramic of the site's landscape setting to the west and north. Albert Avenue frames the view to the west. Overhead power lines and high security fencing to the rail embankment detract from the view.



From SP14.4 at the junction with Victoria Road looking west there are just glimpses of the site's landscape setting; this view illustrates the impact of self-sown trees on views along the street.

**Significance: Critical**

The views east and west along Albert Terrace allow the village's architectural quality and uniformity to be appreciated. The grid plan layout of the residential area can be easily read and the views illustrate the way in which the site's rural valley location was used to create views of the surrounding landscape. The significance of the view is further enhanced by the authenticity of the street's surfaces and railings, creating a particularly attractive street scene. Looking eastward a visual relationship is established between the housing area and the mill.

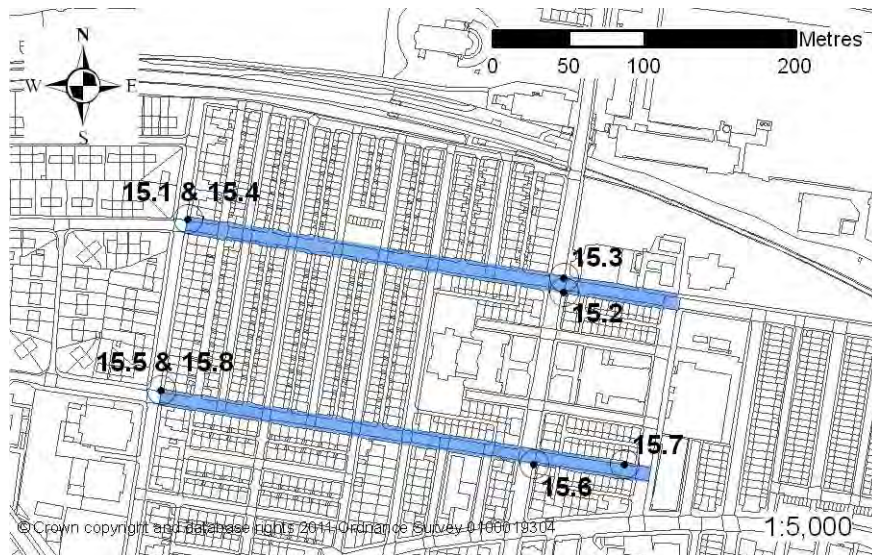
**Condition: Good**

Vehicles and development to the east and west of the site have had a limited impact.



## View group 15: Caroline Street and Titus Street axial views east and west

Caroline Street and Titus Street provide similar east-west axial views



### Caroline Street

#### Description

The viewing place extends along Caroline Street from the junction with Exhibition Road in the east to the junction with Albert Road in the west. Looking east the Assessment Point 15.1 (below) is located on the north pavement of Caroline Street at the junction with Albert Road. The view is framed by housing lining Caroline Street. The redbrick chimney of Merchants Quay forms a focal point for the view although it post-dates the village. Idle Hill and Wrose Hill form the backdrop to the view.



Looking west the Assessment Point 15.2 (below) is located on the south pavement of Caroline Street east of the junction with Victoria Road. The view is framed by housing lining Caroline Street. Beyond the world heritage site boundary housing on Dallam Avenue is visible. The Aire Valley landscape to the west of the site forms the backdrop to the view.



and the stone chimney of Victoria Works are visible. Later development including the Caroline Street car park detracts from the view.



Approaching SP15.4 (left) housing of the inter-war period Hirst Wood estate becomes more visible. Located on ground falling away from the site, these low density two storey dwellings constructed of materials broadly complimenting those of the village have a

minimal impact on the view.

### Changes within the view



From SP15.3 (left) the view to Idle Hill and Windhill becomes more expansive. Late nineteenth century terraced housing to the east

### Titus Street east-west axial view

#### Description

The viewing place extends along Titus Street from the junction with Exhibition Road in the east to the junction with Albert Road in the west. Looking east the Assessment Point 15.5 (below) is located on the north pavement of Titus Street at the junction with Albert Road. The view is framed by housing lining Titus Street. Housing on Maddocks Street at a right angle to Titus Street terminates the view at the edge of the site. Idle Hill and Windhill form the backdrop to the view.



Looking west the Assessment Point 15.6 (below) is located on the south pavement of Titus Street east of the junction with Victoria Road. The view is framed by housing lining Titus Street. Beyond the world heritage site boundary housing on Carlton Avenue is visible. The Aire Valley landscape to the west of the site forms the backdrop to the view.



### Changes within the view



Approaching SP15.7 Exhibition Road car park and housing to Maddocks Street become increasingly visible and views of the landscape setting of the site are lost. Deciduous trees soften the view in summer months.



Approaching SP15.8 (left) the inter-war period Hirst Wood estate becomes more visible and views of the landscape setting are

almost lost. The scale and materials of the dwellings broadly complement those of the village. Saltaire Primary School to the north of the view has close historical and architectural associations with Saltaire.

### **Significance: Important**

The designed views east and west along Caroline Street and Titus Street allow the village's architectural quality and uniformity to be appreciated. The grid plan layout of the residential area can be easily read and the views illustrate the way in which the site's rural valley location was used to create views of the surrounding landscape.

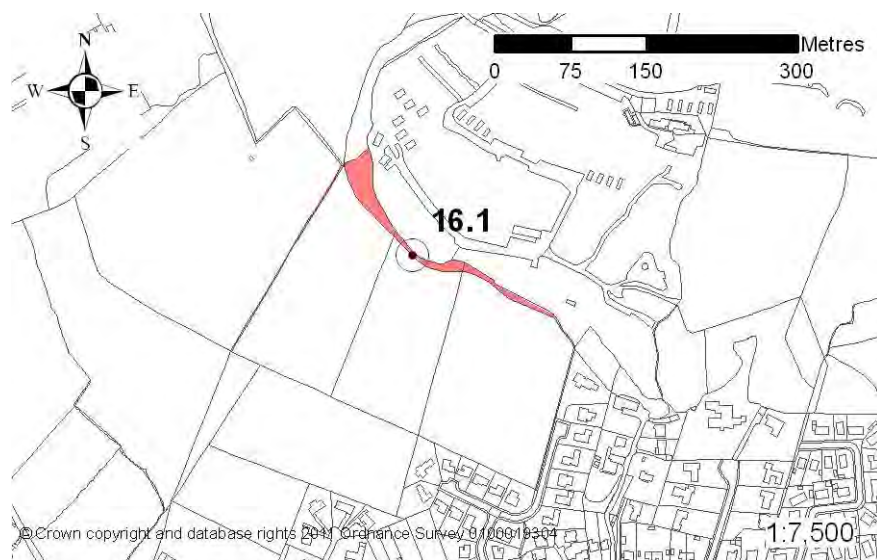
### **Condition: Fair**

Development to the east and west of the site detracts from the views although still permits the landscape of the Aire Valley to be appreciated from most viewing points. Parked vehicles and the Exhibition Road and Caroline Street Car Parks also impact on the views.

## View 16: Crook Farm looking south-east to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place is located on public footpaths on farmland immediately to the south west of the Crook Farm Caravan Park. The Assessment Point 16.1 is located on an area of flat ground beside the footpath in the middle of the three fields below the caravan site. The foreground of the view consists of farmland and development along West Lane Baildon. Beyond this ridgeline the World Heritage Site can be clearly seen, its characteristic grid layout distinguishing it from the later urban development around it. Principal buildings including the bell tower of the United Reformed Church, the Victoria Hall and Salts Mill and its chimney can be seen. The rural wooded backdrop to the south of the site forms a key component of the view including the Norman Rae Playing Fields and Old Spring Woods. The distant horizon is formed by Heaton and Manningham. It is unbroken by tall buildings with the exception of the chimney of Manningham Mills, which is an iconic landmark of Bradford.



### Significance: Critical

The view allows the urban plan and rural valley location of the village to be appreciated in its wider landscape context from an elevated vantage point. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing can be clearly seen and the architectural quality and uniformity of the village is evident.

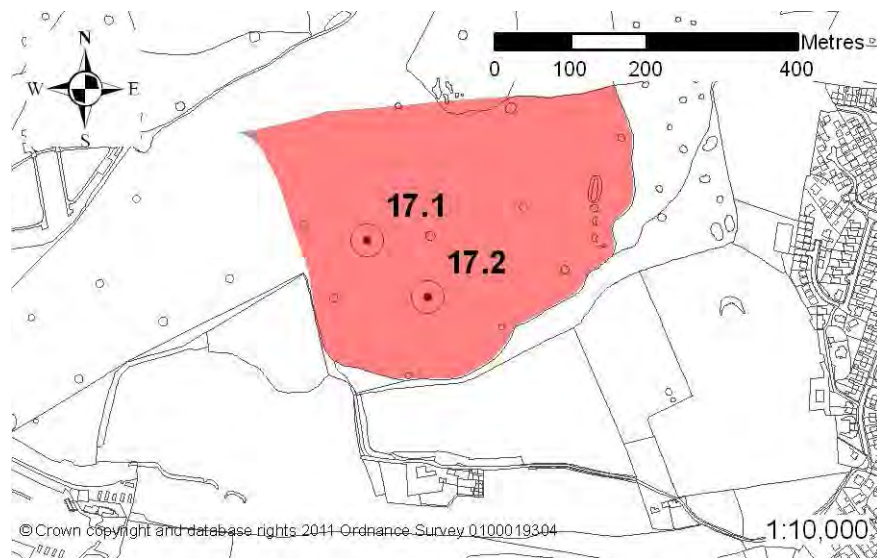
### Condition: Fair

Development in the foreground of the view has had a significant detrimental impact. Development has surrounded the site, but areas of tree planting to the west, south and east of the site create a green buffer between it and later development.

## View 17: Hope Hill looking south to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place is located on public footpaths on Hope Hill on Baildon Moor. The Assessment Point 17.1 is located on the western flank of Hope Hill looking south towards Saltaire. The foreground of the view consists of open pasture forming part of Hope Farm. Beyond the ridgeline the world heritage site can be clearly seen, its characteristic grid layout distinguishing it from the later urban development around it. Principal buildings including the bell tower of the United Reformed Church, the Victoria Hall and Salts Mill and its chimney can be seen. The rural wooded backdrop to the south of the site forms a key component of the view. Beyond this backdrop land to the south east including Heaton and Manningham and Bradford is intensely developed, while that to the south west remains predominantly open and rural.



### Changes within the view



Moving east to SP 17.2 at the southern edge of Hope Hill, Salts Mill disappears behind trees within the foreground of the view and modern development along West Lane Baildon detracts from the view.

**Significance: Critical**

Hope Hill on Baildon Moor provides the best publicly accessible vantage point from which to view the village, its aesthetic qualities are particularly notable. The view allows the urban plan and rural valley location of the village to be appreciated in its wider landscape context. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing can be clearly seen and the architectural quality and uniformity of the village is evident.

**Condition: Good**

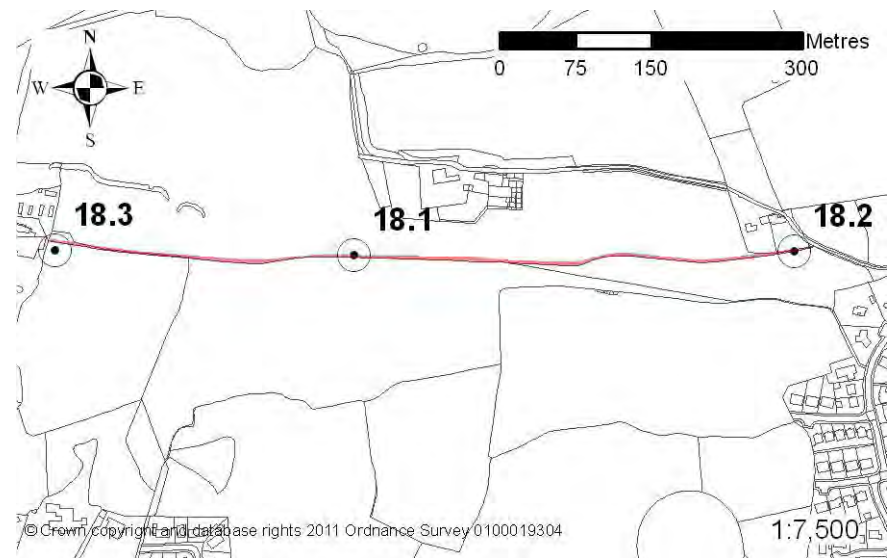
Development in the foreground of the view has had a limited impact but the view retains a largely unspoilt foreground creating a picturesque scene. Development has surrounded the site, but areas of tree planting to the west, south and east of the site create a green buffer between it and later development.

## View 18: Hope Farm looking south to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place is located on the public footpath connecting Dove Hall with Crook Farm and passing immediately below Hope Farm. The Assessment Point AP18.1 is located to the west of Hope Farm and is aligned with George Street Saltaire. Further view points have been selected to demonstrate the kinetic nature of the view.

From the Assessment Point 18.1 the foreground of the view consists of open pasture forming part of Hope Farm with development along West Lane Baildon also visible. Beyond the ridgeline the world heritage site can be clearly seen, its characteristic grid layout distinguishing it from the later urban development around it. The bell tower of the United Reformed Church and George Street are aligned centrally in the view. The side elevation of Victoria Hall and the rear elevation of Salts Mill and its chimney can be seen clearly. The rural wooded backdrop to the south of the site forms a key component of the view. Beyond this backdrop land to the south east including Heaton and Manningham and Bradford is intensely developed, while that to the south west remains predominantly open and rural.



Changes within the view





From SP 18.2 below Dove Hall at the eastern end of the viewing place development along West Lane Baildon has a significant impact on the foreground of the view.

view allows the urban plan and rural valley location of the village to be appreciated in its wider landscape context. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing can be clearly seen and the architectural quality and uniformity of the village is evident.

**Condition: Fair**

Development along West Lane Baildon has had a significant impact on the views from the eastern end of the viewing place but otherwise the views have largely unspoilt foregrounds. Development has surrounded the world heritage site, but areas of tree planting to the west, south and east of the site create a green buffer between it and later development.



From SP 18.3 near Crook Farm at the western end of the viewing place the change in perspective brings the frontage of Victoria Hall into view. Development in the foreground is largely hidden behind trees in summer months.

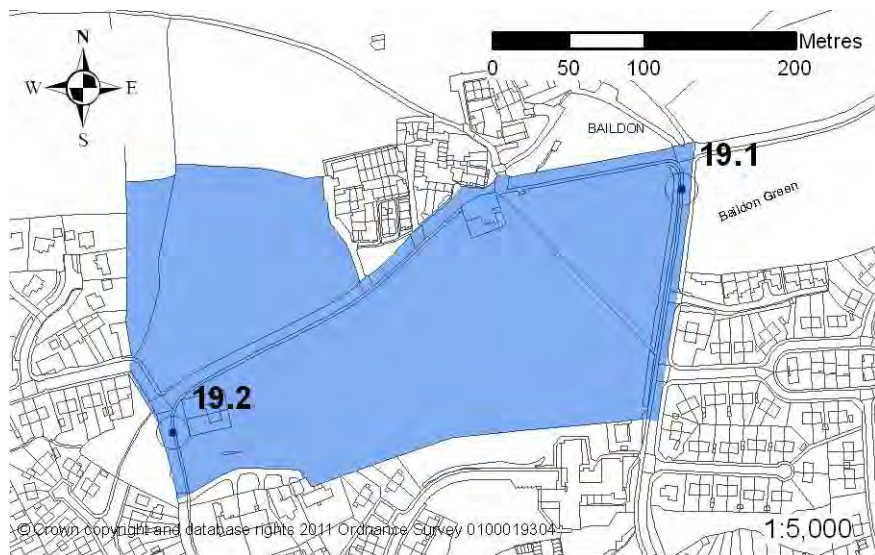
**Significance: Critical**

This pleasant walk between Dove Hall and Crook Farm provides rare uninterrupted and notably aesthetic views of Saltaire along its length. The

## View 19: Baildon Green looking south-west to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place is located to the south and west of Baildon Green. It extends along Green Road from its junction with Bertram Drive westwards to its junction with Thompson Lane and also includes the areas of open ground to the north and south, which are criss-crossed by a network of small paths. The Assessment Point AP19.1 is located towards the northern end of Bertram Drive where it meets Green Road. Further view points have been selected to demonstrate the kinetic nature of the view.



From the Assessment Point 19.1 the foreground of the view consists of the open ground to the west of Bertram Drive. Salts Mill and New Mill can be seen rising above the trees at the western edge of the open ground. Above the rooftops of the mills in the mid-ground can be seen Saltaire's housing and the tower of Victoria Hall and Shipley and Moorhead beyond.

Woodland and moorland to the south-west of the World Heritage Site form an attractive rural backdrop to the view.



### Changes within the view



Descending along Green Road towards Thompson Lane the housing of the World Heritage Site disappears from view behind the mills and as SP 19.2 is reached the view loses its rural character as modern housing along Green Lane comes into view.

### Significance: Important

Baldon Green affords impressive views of Salts Mill and New Mill set against a rural backdrop allowing the World Heritage Site's architectural quality and uniformity and its rural valley location to be appreciated. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing can also be seen within the view.

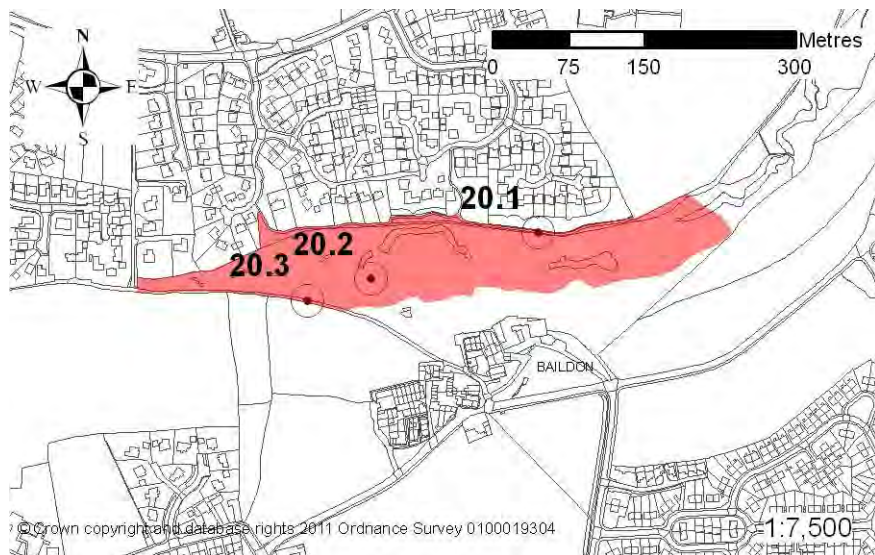
### Condition: Fair

Development along Thompson Lane and Green Lane has impacted significantly on views of the World Heritage Site from the northwest. Development in Shipley and Moorhead has eroded the legibility of the historic village's borders but the view retains a strong rural character due to the extensive areas of woodland and moorland to the south-west of the Site.

## View 20: Baildon Bank looking south-west to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place is located to the north and east of Baildon Green, where a network of paths across the rocky outcrops of Baildon Bank create dramatic views down to the Aire Valley. The Assessment Point AP20.1 is located on the footpath running along the ridge of Baildon Bank between Sandal Primary School and Highmoor Walk. Further view points have been selected to demonstrate the kinetic nature of the view.

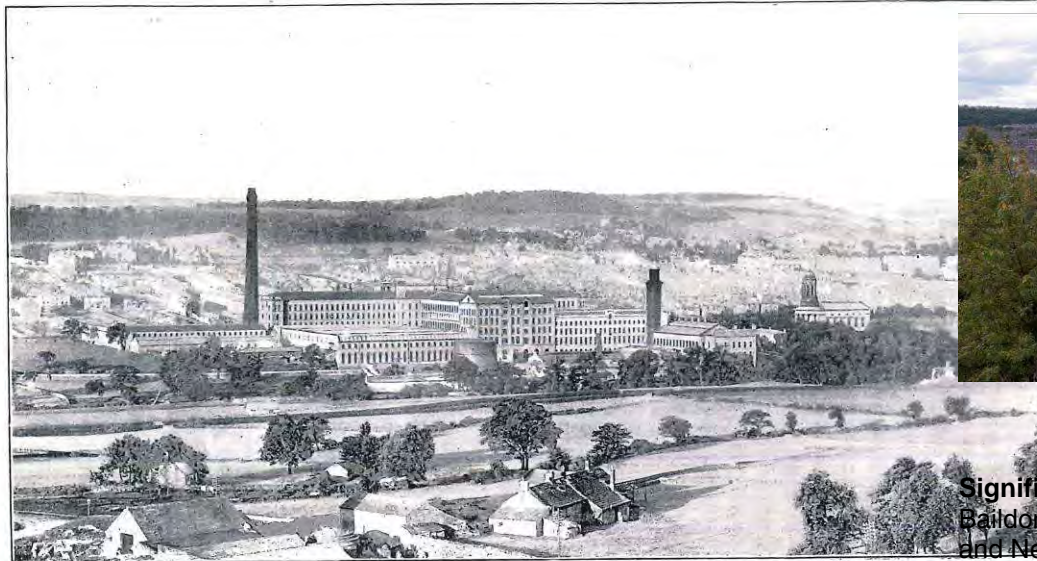


Below the Assessment Point 20.1 the ground falls steeply towards Saltaire. To the fore of the World Heritage Site lies the modern housing between Coach Road and Thompson Lane. Cutting through the view from left to right is the tree-lined River Aire, its washlands are clearly visible to the either side of the Site. Salts Mill, New Mill and Victoria Hall rise above Saltaire's housing. Its grid layout is evident. Beyond Saltaire, Shipley and its outlying residential estates of Wycliffe, Moorhead, Nabwood and Hirst

Wood can be seen. Woodland and moorland to the south and south-west of the Site form an attractive rural backdrop to the view.



The view from Baildon Bank was one favoured at the turn of the twentieth century to illustrate Saltaire's rural valley location in company literature.



NORTH EAST VIEW OF WORKS AND VILLAGE,

### Changes within the view



Descending Baildon Bank breaks in the tree cover provide numerous views. At SP 20.2 the River Aire is less evident but the village's key buildings and housing are still clearly visible.



From the foot of Baildon Bank at its western end at SP 20.3 good views of Saltaire can still be gained across the area of open ground to the west of Baildon Green. The village's housing can still be seen but is grid layout is less evident.

### Significance: Critical

Baildon Bank provides a vantage point for impressive views of Salts Mill and New Mill set against a rural backdrop that allows the World Heritage Site's architectural quality and uniformity and its rural valley location to be appreciated. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing can also be seen within the view. The view has additional significance as one used in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to promote Saltaire and its worsted products in company literature.

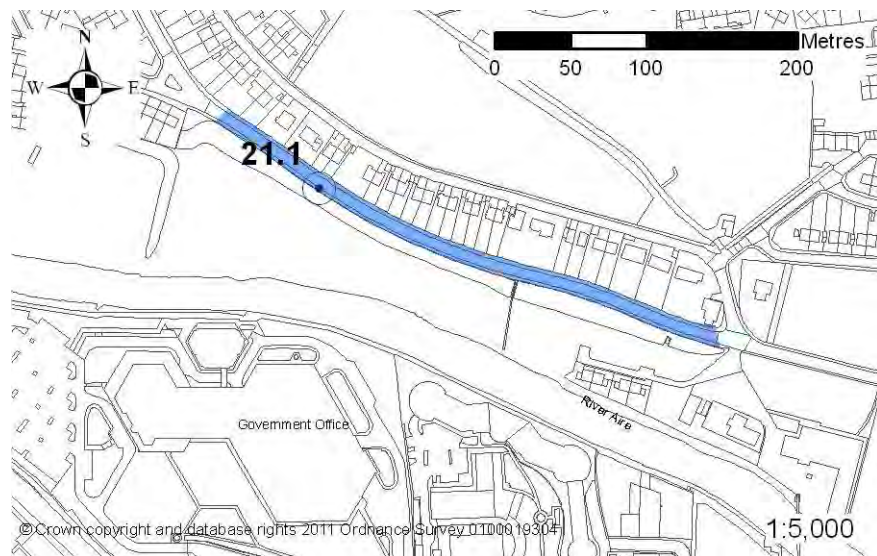
### Condition: Fair

Development along Thompson Lane and Green Lane has impacted significantly on views of the World Heritage Site from the northwest. Development in Shipley and its outlying residential estates has eroded the legibility of the historic village's borders but the view retains a strong rural character due to the extensive areas of woodland and moorland to the south and south-west of the Site.

## View 21: Coach Road looking south-west to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place extends along Coach Road from opposite the Inland Revenue Building, where street trees to the south of the Coach road create a series of framed views south-west towards Saltaire. The Assessment Point AP 21.1 is located on the southern pavement opposite 37 Coach Road. The foreground is formed by the playing fields. Salts Mill and New Mill rise above the mid-ground, which is formed by the River Aire and the trees along its north and south embankments. The tower of Victoria Hall and the United Reformed Church are also visible. Cottingley Moor can be seen to the right of New Mill.



### Changes within the view

To the east of the viewing place the Inland Revenue Building is visible within the view. Deciduous trees create seasonal changes in the view but not to its detriment.

### Significance: Important

The view from the Coach Road allows the village's rural valley location to be appreciated and emphasises the River Aire's importance to Saltaire's industrial plan. Saltaire's architectural quality and uniformity creates a particularly aesthetic view from this vantage point. The mills and the

towers of Victoria Hall and the United Reformed Church beyond allude to Saltaire's ensemble of industrial and philanthropic buildings.

**Condition: Good**

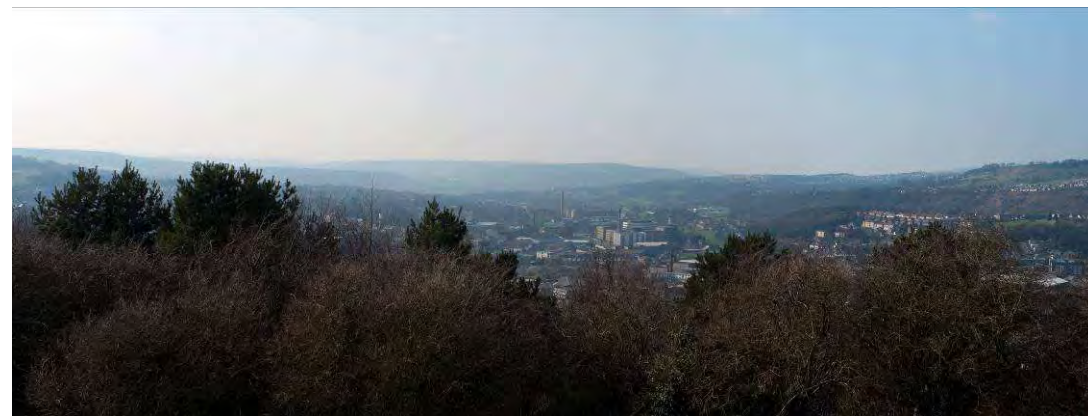
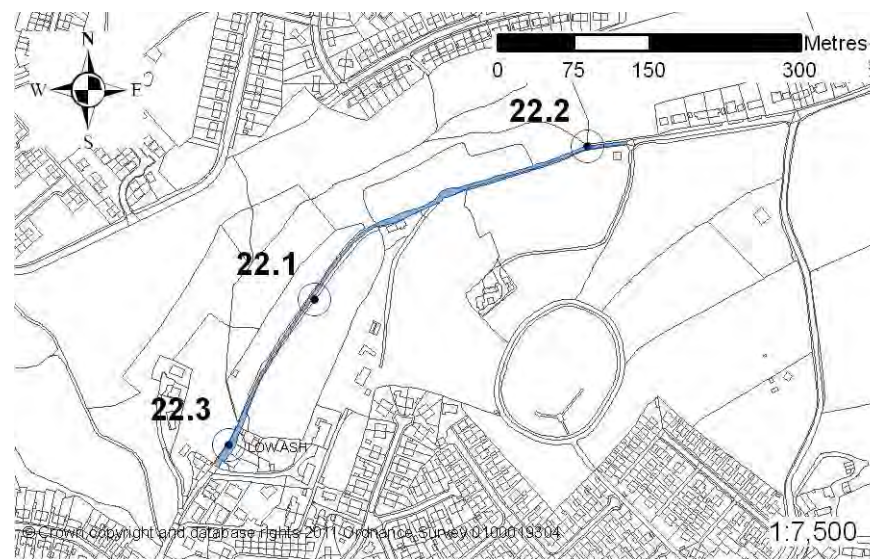
With the exception of the eastern extent of the viewing place where the Inland Revenue Building is visible the view is good condition unspoilt by later development.

## Views from the east

### View 22: Idle Hill looking west to Saltaire

#### Description

The viewing place extends along the footpath between Wrosecliffe Grove and Amy Royce Drive approximately 30 metres below the summit of Idle Hill, at its highest publicly accessible point. Looking west the Assessment Point AP 22.1 (below) is located west of Catstones Wood where a clearing in the tree cover below the footpath affords a panoramic view along the Aire Valley. A thin band of deciduous and evergreen trees form the foreground to the view, beyond these in the valley below, lays the development between the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and River Aire including Victoria Works and the brown brick Crown House. Salts Mill chimney is clearly visible as the tallest structure in the valley, the United Reformed Church, New Mill and Victoria Hall are all distinguishable. The River Aire is an important component in the view. Hirst Wood, open land around Milnerfield Farm and the wash lands to the north bank of the River Aire form important rural components of the view.



Changes within the view





Hill.

A brief view of the site is gained from SP22.2 before the footpath enters Catstones Wood. The River Aire and its washlands are more clearly visible from the viewpoint. The southern slope of the Aire Valley is obscured by woodland and the eastern flank of Idle

The view from Idle Hill allows the village's rural valley location to be appreciated with the River Aire, its wash lands important elements in the view. Saltaire's architectural quality and uniformity provides a distinct contrast with that of other development within the Aire Valley of varying materials, age and quality. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing are all evident.

**Condition: Fair**

Development to the east of the site has begun to erode the legibility of boundaries of the world heritage site when viewed from the east.



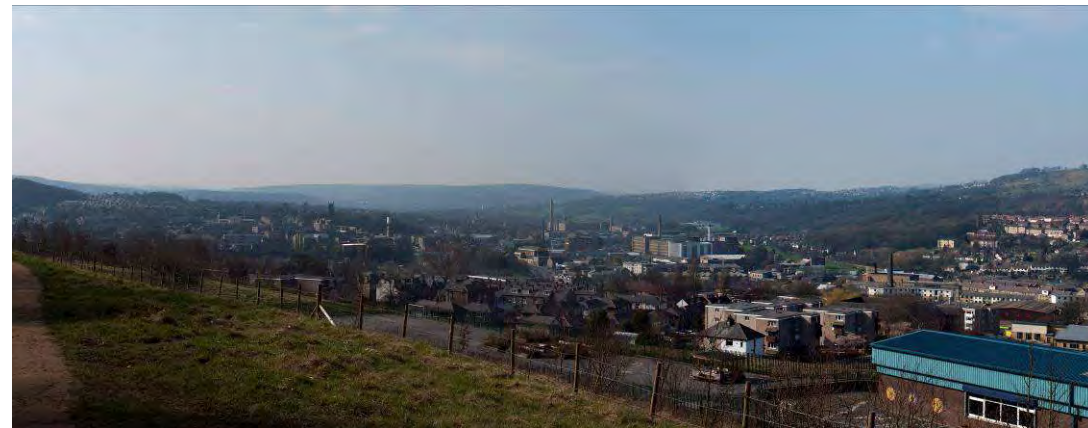
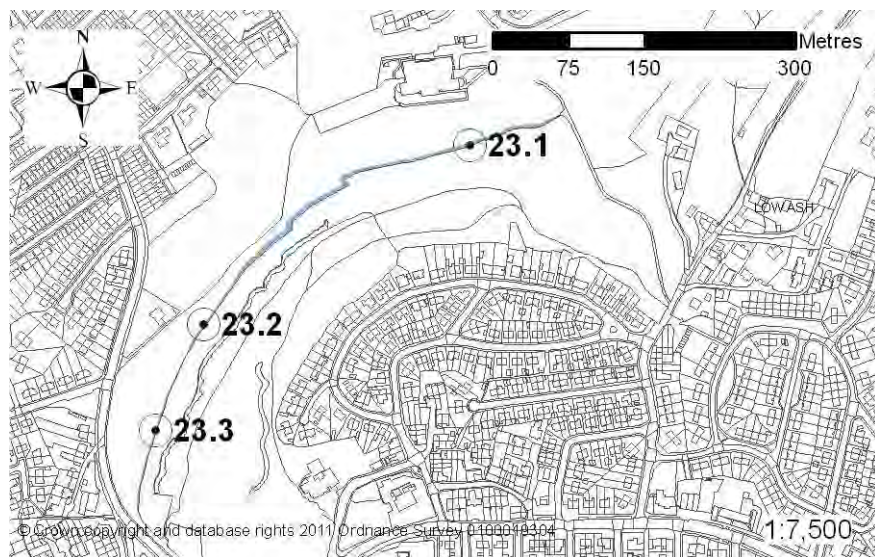
Significance: Important

Moving south from Catstones Wood glimpsed views are found above the tree tops until views open out as the path approaches Amy Royce Drive at SP22.3. From this angle the scale of Salts Mill and New Mill is more easily appreciated.

## View 23: Wrose Hill looking west to Saltaire

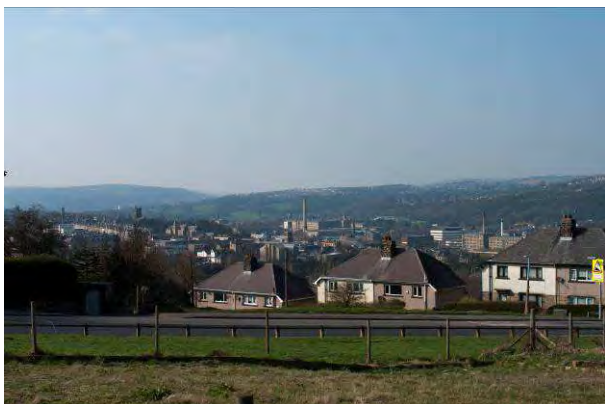
### Description

The viewing place extends along the footpath immediately below Wrose Brow Plantation from Carr Mires Beck to Carr Lane. Looking west the Assessment Point AP 23.1 (below) is located above Windhill Primary School where a panoramic view along the Aire Valley is available. The community of Windhill forms the foreground of the view, between Windhill and Saltaire lays the development between the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and River Aire including Victoria Works and the brown brick Crown House. Salts Mill chimney is clearly visible as the tallest structure in the valley, the United Reformed Church, New Mill and Victoria Hall are all distinguishable. Landmarks distinguishing Shipley Town centre can also be seen including the distinctive clock tower of the post-war market development and the tower of St Paul's Church completed in 1825. Hirst Wood, open land around Milnerfield Farm and the wash lands to the north bank of the River Aire form important rural components of the view.



### Changes within the view

At SP23.2 the view aligns with the railway affording an appreciation of the way in which railway was incorporated into the urban and industrial plan of the village.



From SP 23.3 the frontage of Salts Mill is clearly visible and the north slope of the Aire Valley forms the backdrop to the view. The village to the south of Victoria Hall is almost lost from view.

**Significance:  
Important**

The view from Wrose Hill allows the village's rural valley location to be appreciated with the River Aire wash lands an important element in the view. Saltaire's architectural quality and uniformity provides a distinct contrast with that of other development within the Aire Valley of varying materials, age and quality. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing are all evident. The incorporation of the railway line into the layout of the village can also be understood.

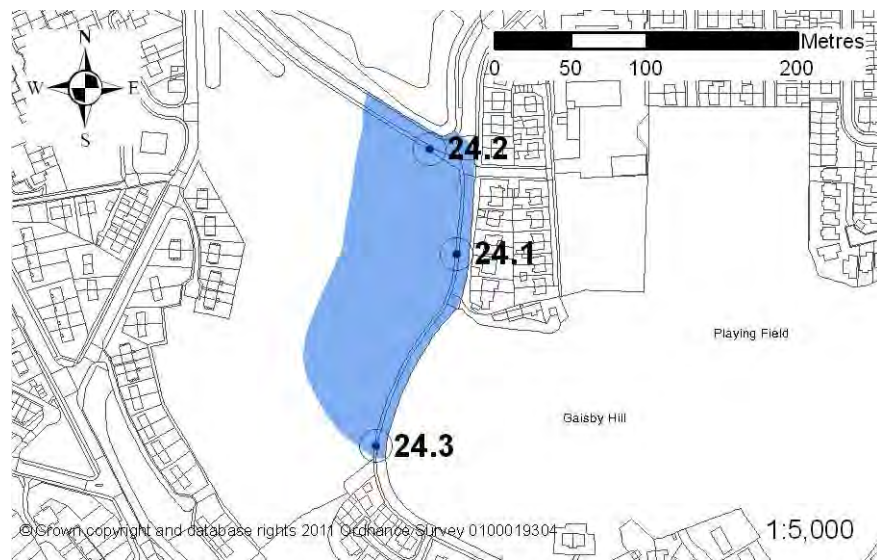
**Condition: Fair**

Development to the east of the site has begun to erode the legibility of boundaries of the world heritage site when viewed from the east.

## View 24: Gaisby Hill looking north-west to Saltaire

### Description

The viewing place extends along Gaisby Lane to the east of a large expanse of open ground and along the eastern end of Carr Lane where it meets Gaisby Lane. Looking northwest the Assessment Point AP 24.1 (below) is located on the western pavement opposite 200 and 202 Gaisby Lane, where the viewing place is at its highest point. The foreground is formed by the open space to the west of Gaisby Lane. Shipley dominates the midground, its location above Saltaire on the south side of the Aire Valley hides much of the village from view although the larger buildings are visible namely Salts Mill, New Mill, Victoria Hall and the United Reformed Church.



### Changes within the view



To the north of AP24.1 the footpath descends steeply downhill along Carr Lane. At SP24.2 Shipley town centre becomes more prominent in the foreground. The

Leeds & Liverpool Canal is visible where it passes the Waterfront building.



To the south of AP24.1 the footpath descends towards SP 24.3 the frontage of Salts Mill is clearly visible and the north slope of the Aire Valley forms the backdrop to the view. The village to the south of Victoria Hall is almost lost from view behind Shipley town centre.

**Significance: Important**

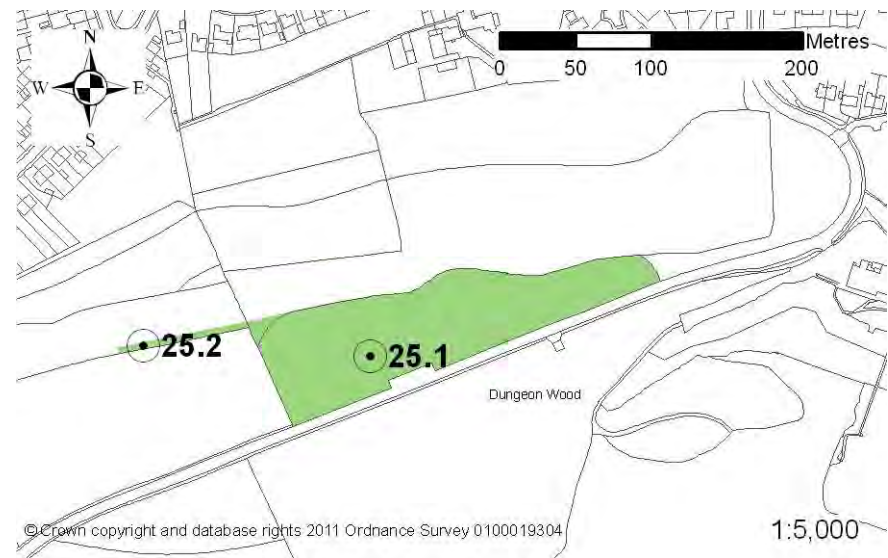
The view from Gaisby Hill allows the village's rural valley location to be appreciated. Saltaire's architectural quality and uniformity provides a distinct contrast with that of other development within the Aire Valley of varying materials, age and quality. The ensemble of mills, public buildings and housing are all evident.

**Condition: Fair**

Development to the south and east of the site has begun to erode the legibility of boundaries of the world heritage site when viewed from the east.

**View 25: High Bank Lane looking north-east to Saltaire**  
**Description**

ShIPLEY High Moor forms part of Saltaire's landscape setting at its south-western extent and features in views north from Roberts Park. The viewing place is located off High Bank Lane on its approach to ShIPLEY High Moor, on an area of open ground owned by the local authority and accessible from the lay-by and along the public footpath from the western-most corner of the open space for approximately 75 metres before the view is lost behind foliage. Assessment Point AP25.1 is located near the lay-by. The foreground to the view is formed by open spaces and woodland in the vicinity of High Bank Lane, beyond this can be seen ShIPLEY and Saltaire. The backdrop is formed by Baildon Bank, Baildon Moor and the woodland below, Fairbank Wood and development along Higher Coach Road. Although later development in the backdrop detracts from the view, the frontage of Salts Mill and its chimney, the United Reformed Church and New Mill can still be clearly seen. The view allows a particular appreciation of the scale of Salts Mill. The impact of the church's elevated position on a manmade bank can be seen from this as the church towers above surrounding housing. Uniquely this view also incorporates Roberts Park, of which the North Shelter and Bandstand can be easily seen.





### Changes within the view



Deciduous trees limit views in summer months.

From SP25.2 on the narrow footpath south west of the lay-by, Victoria Hall can be clearly seen within the view.

### Significance of the view: Important

The view from High Bank Lane is an important view allowing the site's rural valley location to be appreciated. Saltaire's ensemble of mills, public buildings, open spaces and housing and its architectural quality and uniformity can be appreciated. It is of particular interest for view it affords of the frontage of Salts Mill and that it is the only distant view within which Roberts Park features.

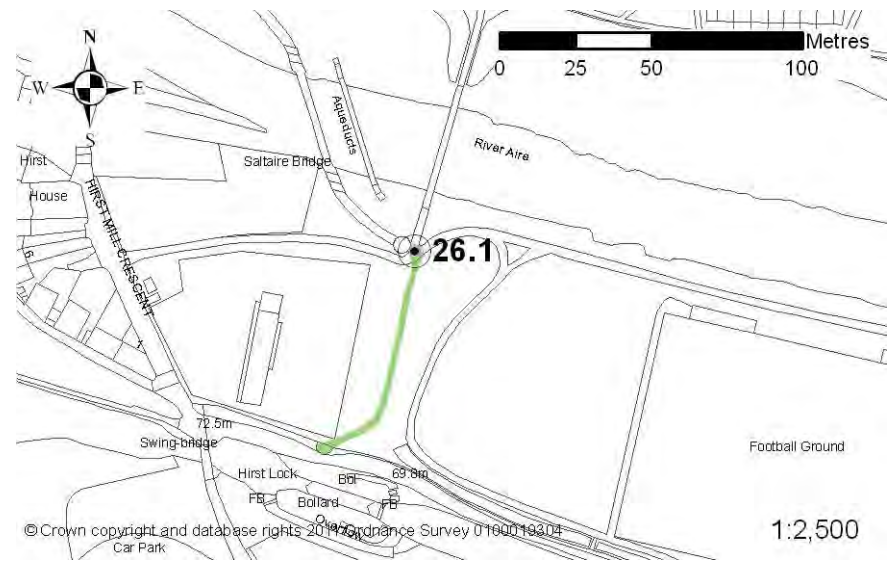
### Condition: Poor

The impact of development in the immediate setting of the site to the north, east, south and west is particularly evident in this view eroding the legibility of boundaries of the world heritage site.



**View 26: Salts Sports Grounds looking east towards Saltaire**  
**Description**

West of the World Heritage Site, land either side of the River Aire and the Leeds & Liverpool Canal has been largely undeveloped, with exception of the Salts Sports Association Playing fields and associated buildings. The open nature of the setting of the World Heritage Site in this area affords numerous views across the playing fields. The viewing place extends along the public footpath running north to south between the Leeds & Liverpool Canal towpath and the Saltaire footbridge, west of the Salts Sports playing fields. Assessment Point AP26.1 is located at the junction of that path with another path running east-west between the sports club and Hirst Mill. The playing fields form the foreground to the view, beyond these the bell tower of the United Reformed Church, Salts Mill and its chimney and the tower of Victoria Hall are visible and break the line of the horizon. The backdrop is formed by Idle Hill, Windhill and Gaisby Hill. Trees to the south bank of the River Aire and the north of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal frame the view.





Development associated with the land's use as recreation grounds has had a limited impact on the view.

**Changes within the view**

Trees within the view are deciduous adding seasonal variation to the view without restricting visibility.

**Significance of the view: Contributory**

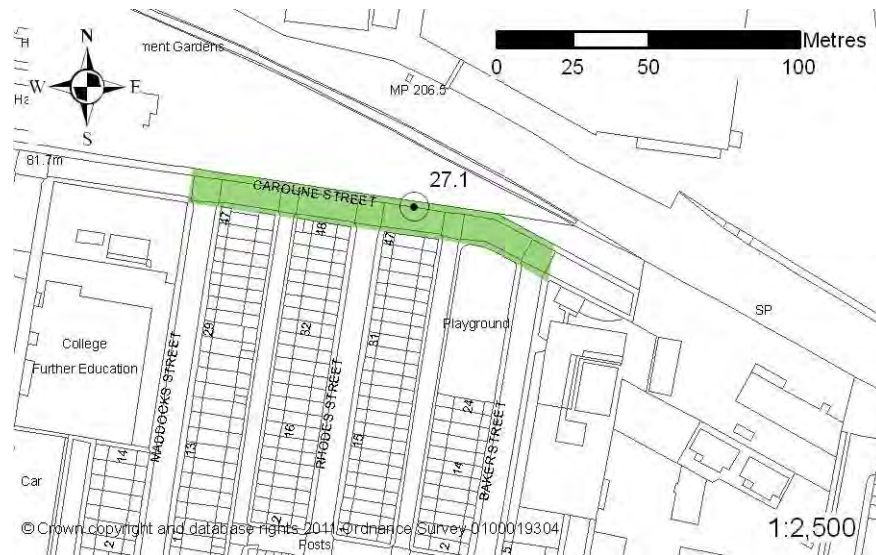
Key buildings within the World Heritage Site can be identified within the rural valley setting. The view alludes to Saltaire's ensemble of mills and public buildings and its architectural quality and uniformity.

**Condition: Good**

## View 27: Caroline Street looking north-west to Salts Mill

### Description

Historically Salts Mill has been depicted looking north-east from Victoria Road, however good views can also be obtained from the eastern end of Caroline Street, just beyond the World Heritage Site boundary, overlooking the Caroline Street Allotments. The viewing place extends along Caroline Street between the junction with Maddocks Street and the junction with Baker Street. The Assessment Point AP27.1 is located on the north pavement of Caroline Street opposite Rhodes Street. The allotments form the foreground to the view. The view is terminated within the site by the frontage of Salts Mill and retail premises on Victoria Road. The Caroline Street Social Club is visible in the mid-ground occupying part of the site on which the Congregational Sunday School used to stand.



### Changes within the view

Deciduous trees are planted at low density, restricting views slightly in summer months, but not to its detriment.

### Significance of the view: Contributory

The view allows the high architectural quality of Salts Mill and aspects of the urban and industrial plan of the World Heritage Site to be appreciated.

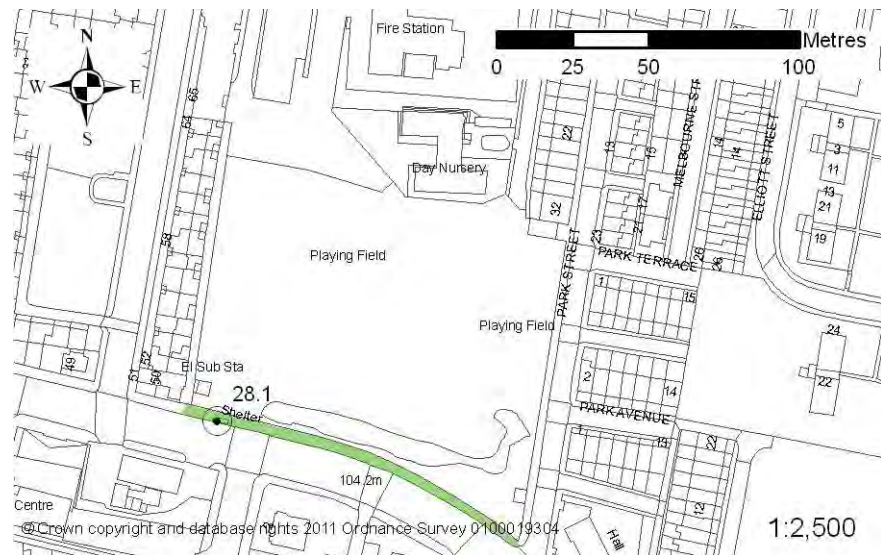
### Condition: Fair

The Caroline Street Social Club is of poor design quality and has a negative impact on the view.

## View 28: Bingley Road looking north to Saltaire

### Description

From Bingley Road there are limited views over the retaining wall across the Park Street Recreation Ground, which is on the site of the former Saltaire Quarry. The viewing place extends along the pavement to the north of Bingley Road adjacent to the recreation ground. The Assessment Point AP 28.1 located opposite Grosvenor Road. The playing fields forms the foreground to the view, framing the view to the left is the rear elevations and yards of some properties on Victoria Road. Also backing onto the playing fields are 206 Saltaire Road and Shipley Fire Station. Beyond Saltaire Road can be seen some of Saltaire's housing, Victoria Hall and Salts Mill. Baildon Moor and the woodlands below form the backdrop to the view.



### Changes within the view

A row of trees to the south of the recreation ground limits the view in summer months. Glimpses of the United Reformed Church can be seen to the east of the viewing place.

### Significance of the view: Contributory

Although the view is restricted by the retaining wall along Bingley Road it does provide an impressive panorama of Saltaire's northern setting illustrating the World Heritage Site's rural valley location. The village's architectural quality and uniformity can be appreciated, as can Saltaire ensemble of mills, housing and public buildings.

### Condition: Fair

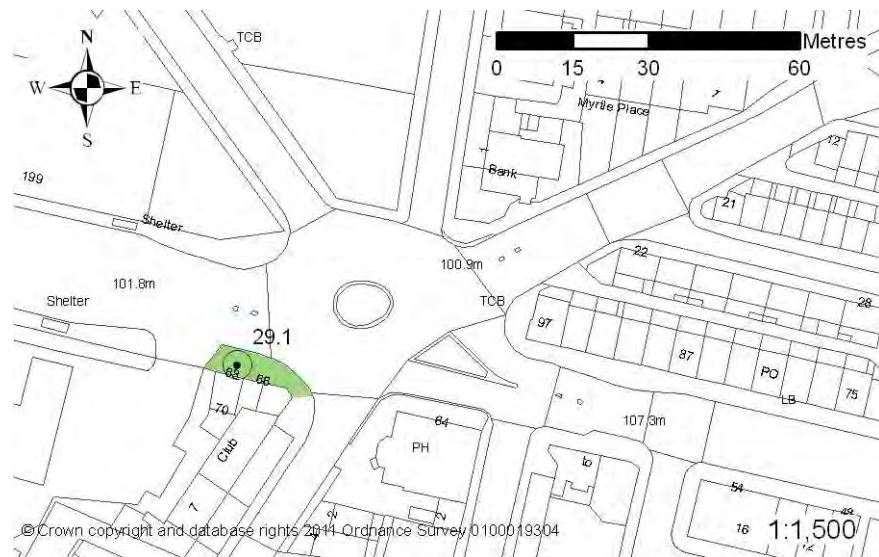
Development along West Lane Baildon and the Crook Farm Caravan Site is particularly evident from this elevated viewing point. The rear of the fire station and some properties on Saltaire Road are also detractors in the view.

## View 29: Bingley Road looking north-east to Saltaire

*This view has changed in 2014 due to major junction improvement works – re-evaluation needed.*

### Description

Although greatly marred by heavy traffic and the Saltaire Roundabout the junction of Saltaire Road and Bingley Road still provides good views into the World Heritage Site, particularly from the south side of Bingley Road. The viewing place extends along the south side of Bingley Road from Park Grove to Moor Head Lane. The Assessment Point AP 29.1 is located next to 66-70 Bingley Road, where views along Saltaire Road and Bingley Road are at their greatest extent. The Saltaire Roundabout forms the foreground of the view. The gable-fronted properties of Saltaire Road step down hill through the view to the left and the retail premises on Bingley Road provide a grand frontage to the village disappearing into the distance to the right.



### Changes within the view

From the west of the viewing place properties on Albert Road are more visible, but the view into Saltaire Road is limited.

### Significance of the view: Contributory

The view illustrates how the Keighley and Bradford Turnpike (Bingley Road) and the Shipley and Bramley Turnpike (Saltaire Road), which pre-date Saltaire, were integrated into its urban plan. Saltaire Road required that the village's grid layout accommodate its diagonal course through the village. The architects adorned the prominent houses fronting the road

with gable ends and greater architectural detail, which are particularly evident in this view, to achieve an attractive entrance to the village.

**Condition: Poor**

Traffic, congestion and miss-matched street furniture greatly detract from the view.

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## Appendix 8: Fabric Survey Report 2009

### Introduction

Monitoring of World Heritage Sites in order to identify conservation issues at an early stage is recommended as best practice by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. Every six years we will be required to submit to UNESCO a Periodic Report on the condition of Saltaire. Our first report will be due in 2011.

In 2006 Atkins Heritage completed the Environmental Capacity Study for the Saltaire World Heritage Site which recommended a series of surveys and indicators that we can use to monitor its condition and a number of other issues that impact on the viability and community of the village such as vacancy of retail premises and traffic congestion.

### Method

821 properties were surveyed between February and December 2009. A survey sheet was completed 'on the street' and photographs taken as a record. Data has been stored in an Access Database so that future surveys can be compared with results from 2009.

The Fabric Survey was based on the recommendations in the Environmental Capacity Study although a detailed methodology needed to be developed i.e. to define what is an 'authentic' or 'partially authentic' chimney. The method was refined to be compatible with the Listed Buildings @ Risk to avoid duplication of work. The methodology has been clearly documented to enable it to be replicated in the future.

### Summary of Findings

As this is the first Fabric Survey no data is available to see if issues are getting better or worse.

The Environmental Capacity Study did not establish thresholds for most indicators as survey data was not available. It is recommended that 2009 data is used as the threshold for future surveys.

The overall condition of properties is very positive, with over 85% falling into the top category of 'Good'.

Most properties in a 'Fair' condition are affected by basic maintenance problems although there some

issues with deterioration due to the age of the properties.

Many of the original outbuildings have been demolished in earlier phases of modernisation; the majority of those that remain are in a 'Fair' condition.

The major listed buildings are all in a 'Good' condition except for the United Reformed Church, which is undergoing restoration with the support of English Heritage this year.

Most properties retain many of their authentic details although there are some areas of concern.

The majority of retail premises have authentic shop fronts although Gordon Terrace is an area of concern.



**Indicator 7a**  
**Overall condition of properties**

Indicator 7a	2009 Survey	Threshold	Action triggered
Number of buildings in Poor or Very Bad condition	1	1	Yes

**Analysis**

The only property in poor condition, <address redacted>, has a significant structural crack and multiple defects.

**Condition of residential and small retail premises**

Condition	Number	Percent
Good	725	88.3
Fair	95	11.6
Poor	1	0.1
Very Bad	0	0.0
Total	821	100.0

Structural problems are rare except for chimneys. Basic maintenance problems e.g. paintwork and leaking gutters are common.

Longer term neglect is less common e.g. rotten woodwork.

Erosion of architectural details and deterioration of stonework are more complex issues probably resulting from natural weathering and/or long term impact of painting stonework, cement rich pointing or as a result of stone cleaning.

Problems with roofs are likely to be under reported due to lack of visibility.

**Defects affecting more than 2% of properties in Saltaire**

Condition Note	Number	Percent
Paintwork/ mastic flaking	269	32.76
Erosion of details	154	18.76
Gutter/ downpipe leaking	151	18.39
Stonework deteriorating	148	18.03
Chimney stack bulging/ leaning	73	8.89
Pointing deteriorating	54	6.58
Woodwork rotten	51	6.21
Vegetation impacting on building	40	4.87
Evidence of damp in stonework	35	4.26
Vegetation growing in gutters	33	4.02
Coping stone(s) missing	29	3.53
Roof slates loose/ missing	18	2.19

There are two clusters of properties in 'Fair' condition:

- Small 2 bedroom properties in the oldest area of the village Amelia, Edward, Fanny and Herbert Streets
- Bingley Road.

#### Indicator 7b Condition of outbuildings

Indicator 7b	2009 Survey	Threshold	Action triggered
Number of authentic/ part authentic outbuildings in Poor or Very Bad condition	16	First Survey	No
Threshold established by 2009 survey			

#### Analysis

The extent of survival of authentic outbuildings is low. Only 135 remain in the authentic state (17.2%) and a further 59 (7.5%) in a partially authentic state.

#### Condition of authentic and part authentic outbuildings

	Number	Percent
Good	73	37.6
Fair	105	54.1
Poor	16	8.2
Very Bad	0	0.0
Total	194	100.0

On many streets the original outbuildings have been demolished or replaced at every property indicating that this occurred before the properties were sold to private individuals in the 1930s

#### Indicator 8 Condition of major industrial and civic buildings

Indicator 8	2009 Survey	Threshold	Action triggered
Number of major industrial and civic buildings in Poor or Very Bad Condition	0	1	No

The United Reformed Church is the only major building in a fair condition, but has recently received grant funding for restoration from English Heritage.

Substantial parts of Salts Mill remain vacant alongside the Canal but the building is otherwise in a good condition.

**Condition of major buildings**

<b>Building</b>	<b>Condition</b>
Salts Mill Main Block & Sheds	Good
Salts Mill Entrance Block	Good
New Mill	Good
Victoria Hall	Good
Dining Room (Mill Building)	Good
School (Salt Building)	Good
Hospital (Apartments)	Good
United Reformed Church	Fair

## Appendix 9: Review of the Saltaire World heritage Site Management Plan 2000 Objectives

### Introduction

The first Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan completed in 2000 as part of the site's nomination bid identified 40 objectives relating to the following key management issues:

- The Protection & Conservation of the Cultural Heritage
- The Economic & Social Infrastructure
- The Community & Tourism
- Transport & Traffic Management
- Information & Research
- Risk Preparedness
- Administration

An assessment of the achievements made against those objectives in the period 2000-2013 is presented below. An audit trail of these objectives is included as an Annex to this report. The notation relates to the original objectives in the Management Plan 2000.

### The Protection & Conservation of the Cultural Heritage

#### **PC1 The enhanced status of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site will inform the UDP Review**

Policy S/BH14 of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan for the Bradford District, which was formally adopted by Bradford Council in October 2005, provides robust protection for the World Heritage Site and its Buffer Zone.

#### **PC2 Seek the co-operation of other agencies to reflect the status of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site in their own plans**

Saltaire's international significance is recognised in the following strategic plans; Airedale Corridors: A Masterplan and Strategy for Airedale (Airedale Partnership), West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2 2006-2011 (West Yorkshire Metro), Bingley-Saltaire-Shipley Destination Delivery Plan (British Waterways).

#### **PC3 The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council will use information contained in this Management Plan as the basis for preparing Supplementary Planning Guidance for the proposed World Heritage Site**

Additional detailed guidance on the maintenance and enhancement of the character and

appearance of the Site was provided in the Saltaire Conservation Area Assessment, completed in 2004. The draft Shop Front Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on the design of shop fronts throughout the district. This needs adoption.

#### **PC4 In accordance with current regulations, an Environmental Statement will be required to support planning applications where necessary**

Environmental Impact Assessments have been supplied in relation to the following developments within the setting of the WHS.

- Salt Grammar School, Baildon (06/00951/REM)
- Wind turbine at Graincliffe Reservoir, Eldwick (12/00247/SCO)

#### **PC5 Undertake an overall condition survey to provide the basis for a Conservation Plan for Saltaire and as the basis for future maintenance programmes**

A comprehensive fabric survey of the listed buildings in Saltaire was completed in 2009 and will be repeated as part of the regular monitoring programme. A condition survey of the village's open spaces and proposals for the maintenance and conservation was included in the Designed & Open Spaces Conservation and Management Plan.

As part of the restoration of Roberts Park a Management and Maintenance Plan was prepared in 2007. Programmes of regular inspection and routine maintenance are in place at most major buildings including the Saltaire United Reformed Church, Victoria Hall, Shipley College Salt Building, Shipley College Mill Building, Riverside Court and New Mill and on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal.

**PC6 Restoration work will continue to be carried out sympathetically and to a high standard and design guidance provided**

A major restoration of Roberts Park was completed in 2010 including the substantial repair and restoration of 5 listed buildings and the statue of Sir Titus Salt that had become at risk and an extensive programme of tree pruning, felling and replanting. A comprehensive programme of repairs to the United Reformed Church was completed in two stages between 2010 and 2012 including the canopy roof, steps, mausoleum and windows. The Salts Mill Spinning Mill was re-roofed in 2003. Works to conserve and repair the structure of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal were completed in 2001 and the towpath was resurfaced in 2003. Hirst Mill Swing Bridge was replaced in 2007 and repairs were made to Dowley Gap Aqueduct in 2013. Grants totalling over £95,000

were awarded to 121 residential and commercial properties between 2001 and 2004 under the Saltaire Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme to support the restoration of authentic architectural details.

Design guidance for traditional residential properties across the Bradford District has been provided in *A Homeowner's Guide to Preserving and Enhancing the Character of your Conservation Area*. More guidance in Saltaire is needed.

**PC7 Maximise external funding support for conservation-related work**

There has been significant external funding investment in the conservation of Saltaire since its inscription on the World Heritage List including:

- £3.2 million Heritage Lottery Fund & Big Lottery Fund Parks for People grant towards the restoration of Roberts Park matched by £1.595 million from Bradford Council, £50,000 from WREN and a £55,000 Playbuilder grant from Play England.
- The Canal & River Trust invested £240,000 in the replacement of Hirst Mill Swing Bridge in 2007 and £285,000 in the repair of Dowley Gap Aqueduct in 2013.

- A £484,000 repair and restoration of the United Reformed Church was completed over two phases, including £295,000 in English Heritage Places of Worship grants matched by donations from grant making trusts, businesses and individuals.
- £149,000 Section 106 investment in environmental and access improvements in the vicinity of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal and River Aire from the development of Victoria Mills, Shipley.
- £120,000 Highways Agency investment in repaving Gordon Terrace in York Stone matched by £35,000 from Bradford Council.
- £70,000 Interreg IVB Waterways for Growth project funding towards improved interpretation of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal between Bingley 5 Rise Locks and Saltaire.
- £45,000 English Heritage HERS grant towards the restoration of residential and retail premises matched by £45,000 from Bradford Council.
- £38,000 Heritage Lottery Fund grant towards the Designed and Open Spaces Conservation and Management Plan matched by £12,000 from Bradford Council.

**PC8 Design panel to look at the impact of new design and technology on the proposed World Heritage Site**

There are insufficient major development proposals within Saltaire and its setting to merit its own Design Panel. However, Bradford Council's Major Development Approach incorporates regular Major Development Team Meetings and a subsidiary Design Team Meeting that brings together design expertise from across the Council and has access to independent advice from Integreat Plus's Yorkshire Design Review Service.

**PC9 Prepare an itemised schedule of existing and proposed street furniture**

Streetscape and Street Furniture Surveys were completed in 2003-4 including an itemised schedule of existing street furniture. This led to a 'Decluttering' project to reduce highway signage, completed in 2007. A Design Manual is still needed specifying suitable designs, materials and colours for repairs and new furniture. Ongoing monitoring of the character of Saltaire's streets is needed.

**PC10 Undertake a photographic survey of buildings and land**

Photographic surveys of building and land have

been undertaken as part of the Bradford District Listed Buildings at Risk Survey (2001), Saltaire Conservation Area Assessment (2004), Saltaire Conservation Area Appraisal (2006) and Saltaire Fabric Survey (2009). Ongoing monitoring of the character of Saltaire's buildings and open spaces is needed.

**X.3 The Economic & Social Infrastructure**

**ES1 Maintain a balance between economic and other uses**

The Saltaire Environmental Capacity Study recommended an annual Use Class Survey to monitor usage trends. The total number of businesses operating in Saltaire has increased year on year from 2005-2011 from 85 to 98. This has been aided by new businesses taking up vacant space in Salts Mill and intensification of use of smaller properties for example new businesses operating from first floor rooms above retail premises.

**ES2 Resist further encroachment of business uses into the residential areas**

There has been a net decrease by 1 of the number of business uses in the residential area since 2001.

**ES3 Encourage a mix of commercial uses (as is found today), so that Saltaire maintains its positive, thriving image, attracting inward investment**

Use Class Survey data shows that the number of Class A uses (Shops, Financial and Professional Services, Restaurants and cafés, Drinking Establishments and Hot Food Takeaways) operating within the Site has increased in the period 2005-2011 from 68 to 73.

**ES4 Encourage proposals for appropriate new uses of vacant floorspace**

Vacant floorspace within Saltaire's major buildings is concentrated within the canalside block of Salts Mill. Approved plans to enable re-use are in the process of being implemented. There are a small number of long-term vacant residential and small business premises. The restoration of Roberts Park has brought two properties back into use. The support of Bradford Council's conservation officers has helped re-use others including 13 Victoria Road.

**ES5 Protect and, where possible, increase community and sports facilities**

The restoration of Roberts Park has increased its amenity value to the community, resulting in a

five-fold increase in visitors to the park and new facilities including a café and a play area and skate park. Improvements to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal towpath and the permitting of cycling have increased its use and amenity to residents and visitors alike. Restoration and repair works to the United Reformed Church and Victoria Hall have ensured these buildings remain viable community facilities.

#### **ES6 Develop a strategy to address the impact of commercial use on the heritage fabric**

The Saltaire Environmental Capacity Study recommended a periodic Fabric Survey including data on the condition and alterations made to commercial premises. The first survey was completed in 2009. The Shop Front Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on the design of shop fronts throughout the district but detailed design guidance for premises in Saltaire would be beneficial, proposals are detailed in section x above.

### **X.4 The Community & Tourism**

#### **CT1 Prepare a ‘Sustainable Tourism Strategy’ for Saltaire in consultation with the local community and tourism agencies**

A Bradford District Tourism Strategy was completed in 2002. Visitor surveys were completed in 2003 and 2005 and a residents survey was undertaken in 2005. A site specific tourism strategy is still needed.

#### **CT2 Promote Saltaire as an independent visitor destination, and also as part of wider visitor attractions within the region and on a national basis**

Bradford Council has developed a strong internet presence for Saltaire at [www.visitsaltaire.com](http://www.visitsaltaire.com) to complement traditional print media promotion. The Canal & River Trust have strategically linked Bingley Five Rise Locks with Saltaire and Shipley through their Destination Delivery Plan, interpretation programme and marketing. Welcome to Yorkshire, the regional tourism agency, is represented in the Saltaire Advisory Board. Two joint marketing ventures, the Saltaire and Airedale Tourism Marketing Partnership and the European Route of Industrial Heritage, have not proved successful in promoting Saltaire.

#### **CT3 Wherever possible, visitor facilities will be provided and upgraded, but only where it can be shown that the proposals will not detract from the authenticity of Saltaire and will not have a detrimental effect upon the quality of life of the residents of the village and the surrounding area**

The opening of the networked Visitor Information Centre in 2011 and the restoration of Roberts Park to include a café, toilets and children’s play area have made significant improvements to visitor facilities. The public toilets in the village were also upgraded in 2005. The Saltaire Infrastructure (Accessibility) Audit 2005 provided a series of recommendations for improving the visitor experience for those with disabilities, which have informed the new Management Plan.

#### **CT4 Develop visitor ‘gateways’ into Saltaire to help manage visitor movement and focus on information points**

The need to provide gateways at the periphery of the site to alleviate the impact of vastly increased visitor numbers has not proved necessary. Improvements to arrival points within the site have been made including providing new visitor information signs.

**CT5 Undertake an Environmental Capacity study of Saltaire and its key properties**

The Saltaire World Heritage Site Environmental Capacity Study was completed in 2006 by consultants Atkins Heritage on behalf of Bradford Council. The findings and recommendations of the study have been incorporated into the new Management Plan.

**X.5 Transport and Traffic Management**

**TT1 The local authority will commission an expert traffic and transport study of the area to address the parking and movement of vehicles to and within the area**

The Highways Agency and Bradford Council commissioned a series of studies that informed the Airedale Integrated Transport Improvement Project, which has since been superseded by the Connecting Airedale Project developed by the Airedale Partnership. Elements of the project include improvements to Saltaire Roundabout and a 20mph zone covering Saltaire and neighbouring residential areas. Baseline data and recommendations for ongoing monitoring relating to through traffic, traffic congestion and car parking were provided in the Environmental Capacity

Study and have been incorporated into the new Management Plan.

**TT2 Implement traffic management measures along main thoroughfares to reduce the speed of vehicles travelling along them**

Following a series of through traffic and traffic speed surveys and extensive public consultation a 20mph Zone was introduced covering Saltaire village and the neighbouring communities of Hirst Wood, Wycliffe and Nab Wood in 2012. Traffic calming measures have been designed to maintain the character and authenticity of the village and its setting.

**TT3 In liaison with transport executives, negotiations will take place to enhance the public transport provision to Saltaire, including a 'park and ride' service**

Public transport provision to Saltaire remains good and is highly valued by residents, employees, and students. Information provision on public transport services has increased significantly since 2001 including on the internet, mobile telephones and real time bus information. Bradford Council has promoted the use of sustainable transport through producing leaflets highlighting public transport connections and promotion of walking and cycling

along Airedale Greenway, which includes the Leeds & Liverpool Canal Towpath through Saltaire. It is not considered likely that Saltaire has sufficient visitors to sustain a park and ride service.

**TT4 In liaison with British Waterways, negotiations will take place to change the status of the sections of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal towpath to shared bicycle/ pedestrian use**

A partnership of British Waterways, Sustrans, Bradford Council and Leeds Council delivered a project to resurface the canal towpath to make it suitable for cyclists. The Aire Valley Towpath Route now forms part of the National Cycle Network Route 696.

**TT5 Review the number and content of new road signs to minimise highway 'clutter' and to provide information on Saltaire's World Heritage Site status, this will include the identification of a signed 'gateway' into Saltaire.**

West Yorkshire Metro installed new Saltaire World Heritage Site signs at Saltaire Rail Station in 2004. Signage along principal routes to Saltaire was reviewed and improved in 2006 and 'Welcome to Saltaire' boundary signs were installed. Within the



village a 'decluttering' programme completed in 2008 removed superfluous signs and rationalised those that remained.

**TT6 Review the current car parking provision, including the potential for shared commercial and visitor use of car parks.**

Various minor alterations have been made to car parking provision within Saltaire to achieve a balance between competing demands. Baseline data and recommendations for a periodic car parking utilisation survey were provided in the Environmental Capacity Study, which has been incorporated into the new Management Plan. To encourage cycling, cycle stands have been installed at several locations in the village including cycle lockers at Saltaire Rail Station.

**X.6 Information and Research**

**IR1 Review the capacity of the Tourist Information Centre**

The privately operated Saltaire Tourist Information and Gift Centre closed in 2006. Bradford Council's networked Visitor Information Centre open in 2011.

**IR2 Review the current provision and design of information panels**

New visitor information boards were installed in 2006 and subsequently replaced in 2012 to include new tourism facilities at Roberts Park and the Visitor Information Centre. A new permanent exhibition relating to the park's history was installed in the North Shelter of Roberts Park in 2011. British Waterways have developed a series of interpretation activities to link Bingley 5 Rise Locks with Saltaire including interpretation trails and a mobile phone application.

**IR3 Investigate the possibility of providing public access to private properties and of acquiring a residential property within Saltaire to act as a 'museum of life' in the village during the Nineteenth Century**

The 2005 Visitor Survey demonstrated strong interest in the concept of a 'museum of village life'. Residents have hosted temporary art galleries in their homes as part of the Saltaire Arts Trail, which has proved very successful. The feasibility of a permanent historic residential property open to the public has not been explored.

**IR4 Examine the potential for creating a permanent exhibition space within Saltaire or offsite to describe its origins and industrial processes**

ShIPLEY College, Saltaire Village Society, Bradford Council and Buckleberry Ltd produced the Saltaire History Exhibition for the first Saltaire Festival in 2003. This has since become a permanent exhibition on the history of the village in Salts Mill.

**IR5 Upgrade Saltaire's Web Site**

The comprehensive visitor information website [www.visitsaltaire.com](http://www.visitsaltaire.com) includes event listings, places to visit and live accommodation information. The website also has social media channels including Facebook and Twitter. The volunteer-run [www.saltairevillage.info](http://www.saltairevillage.info) provides a wide range of information for local residents, visitors, researchers and teachers and hosts pages for numerous local organisations and groups. This includes recent research on the village's history presented by the Saltaire History Club. Bradford Council's website [www.bradford.gov.uk](http://www.bradford.gov.uk) hosts information on planning, conservation and the management of the World Heritage Site.

**IR6 Promote and undertake well-documented research into the historical, social economic and other aspects of the nominated World Heritage Site, to develop a better understanding of the Site and its outstanding universal value**

The Saltaire World Heritage Site Designed & Open Spaces Conservation Management Plan prepared for Bradford Council by Hilary Taylor Landscape Associates in 2005 has added substantially to understanding the significance of the village's landscape design and informed the new Management Plan. The Saltaire History Club was established in 2006 to further the knowledge and awareness of the history of the village, regular meetings are held allowing researchers to present and discuss their findings

**IR7 Maintain and improve links with local schools, colleges and universities**

A research report, Scoping the Educational Potential of Saltaire World Heritage Site, was prepared for Bradford Council by CHE Associates in 2009. This included an action plan for education development. In 2010 the Saltaire Learning working group was formed to help take forward the recommendations. Links have been made with local educational institutions through a range of

additional projects and Saltaire remains a popular destination for educational group visits.

**IR8 Provide a Study Centre at Saltaire, which could hold information electronically and make it available on CD ROM**

The Saltaire Archive collection held by Shipley College continues to grow and is regularly consulted by researchers by appointment. The collection is regularly exhibited during World Heritage Weekend in April and in the summer holidays. Shipley College remain committed to improving access to the collection.

**IR9 Shipley College to become a 'Centre of Excellence' for Saltaire**

Shipley College continues to be the focal point for learning and research relating to Saltaire. The College holds the Saltaire Archive collection, hosts Saltaire History Club meetings and Saltaire Festival and World Heritage Weekend historical events.

## **X.7 Risk Preparedness**

**RP1 Liaison with emergency services and statutory agencies and a system of contingencies to be established at each principal site**

The main disaster threats to Saltaire are fire and flood. The site's major buildings have appropriate means of escape and fire safety precautions in place to safeguard visitors, employees and the buildings. The River Aire does flood in the vicinity of Saltaire, there are three historic buildings at risk within Roberts Park. Washland is protected in the Unitary Development Plan to restrict development that would increase flood risk.

## **X.8 Administration**

**A1 Maintain the Saltaire Project Group Panel to form part of the Executive Panel**

The Saltaire Project Team has met continually since 2001 with between 3 and 6 meetings per year providing opportunities for consultation on projects and discussion of common issues.

**A2 Create an Executive Panel as a decision-making body to guide the management and development of Saltaire**

Research was completed in September 2001 on the management arrangements of the various UK World Heritage Sites. The Saltaire Advisory Board held its first meeting in February 2004 and included in its membership senior representatives from Bradford Council, English Heritage, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, ICOMOS-UK, Yorkshire Forward and the Yorkshire Tourist Board. The Advisory Board continued to meet until January 2010, its role and function was reviewed as part of the new Management Plan.

**A3 Designate staff to co-ordinate and manage the Site**

Bradford Council's conservation manager has had the responsibility for the management of the World Heritage Site since inscription in 2001. A World Heritage Site Officer was appointed in 2003 to co-ordinate the implementation of the Management Plan. To support that function and co-ordinate action across Bradford Council, the Saltaire Officer Group was established in 2003 and has met continually since, with between 3 and 6 meetings per year.

**A4 Establish and publicise programmes of consultation; decisions on the future of the proposed World Heritage Site will be taken democratically**

In addition to organising regular Saltaire Project Team meetings and Neighbourhood Forums, extensive consultation is undertaken by Bradford Council on all major projects that it leads. All significant decisions relating to Council-led projects and controversial planning applications to the Local Planning Authority are made by the relevant committee of elected local councillors. Stakeholder organisations are encouraged to bring their proposals to the Saltaire Project Team and Neighbourhood Forums or to arrange separate public consultation events as their resources permit.

**Annex: Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan Comparison between 2000 and 2014 Plans**

<b>2000 Clause</b>	<b>2000 Objective</b>	<b>2014 Objectives</b>	<b>Comments</b>
PC1	The enhanced status of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site will inform the UDP Review	1.1, 1.19	
PC2	Seek the co-operation of other agencies to reflect the status of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site in their own plans	1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	
PC3	The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council will use information contained in this Management Plan as the basis for preparing Supplementary Planning Guidance for the proposed World Heritage Site.	1.1	
PC4	In accordance with current regulations, an Environmental Statement will be required to support planning applications where necessary	1.1	
PC5	Undertake an overall condition survey to provide the basis for a Conservation Plan for Saltaire and as the basis for future maintenance programmes	1.8, 1.10	
PC6	Restoration work will continue to be carried out sympathetically and to a high standard and design guidance provided	1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8	
PC7	Maximise external funding support for conservation-related work.	1.11	
PC8	Design panel to look at the impact of new design and technology on the proposed World Heritage Site		Included in 1.2
PC9	Prepare an itemised schedule of existing and proposed street furniture	1.2e, 1.6	
PC10	Undertake a photographic survey of buildings and land	1.8, 1.10	
ES1	Maintain a balance between economic and other	3.4	

ES2	Resist the further encroachment of business uses into the residential areas	3.4	
ES3	Encourage a mix of commercial uses (as is found today), so that Saltaire maintains its positive, thriving image, attracting inward investment Implicit within several clauses, but not explicitly set out	3.4	
ES4	Encourage proposals for appropriate new uses of vacant floorspace	3.4	
ES5	Protect and, where possible, increase community and sports facilities		Superseded by HLF restoration of Roberts Park 2009/10
ES6	Develop a strategy to address the impact of commercial use on the heritage fabric	1.2, 1.5, 3.4	
CT1	Prepare a 'Sustainable Tourism Strategy' for Saltaire in consultation with the local community and tourism agencies	3.1	
CT2	Promote Saltaire as an independent visitor destination, and also as part of wider visitor attractions within the region and on a national basis	3.2	
CT3	Wherever possible, visitor facilities will be provided and upgraded, but only where it can be shown that the proposals will not detract from the authenticity of Saltaire and will not have a detrimental effect upon the quality of life of the residents of the village and the surrounding area	2.1, 3.3	
CT4	Develop visitor 'gateways' into Saltaire to help manage visitor movement and focus on information points	3.5	
CT5	Undertake an Environmental Capacity study of Saltaire and its key properties	5.7	
TT1	The local authority will commission an expert traffic and transport study of the area to address the parking and movement of vehicles to and within the area	4.1, 4.4	

TT2	Implement traffic management measures along main thoroughfares to reduce the speed of vehicles travelling along them	4.2	
TT3	In liaison with transport executives, negotiations will take place to enhance the public transport provision to Saltaire, including a 'park and ride' service.	4.6, 4.10	
TT4	In liaison with British Waterways, negotiations will take place to change the status of the sections of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal towpath to shared bicycle/pedestrian use	2.10, 4.7, 4.9	
TT5	Review the number and content of new road signs to minimise highway 'clutter' and to provide information on Saltaire's World Heritage Site status. This will include the identification of a signed 'gateway' into Saltaire	2.1, 4.2	
TT6	Review the current car parking provision, including the potential for shared commercial and visitor use of car parks	4.3, 4.5	
IR1	Review the capacity of the Tourist Information Centre	3.1	
IR2	Review the current provision and design of information panels	2.1, 2.2, 2.12	
IR3	Investigate the possibility of providing public access to private properties and of acquiring a residential property within Saltaire to act as a 'museum of life' in the village during the Nineteenth Century	2.7	
IR4	Examine the potential for creating a permanent exhibition space within Saltaire or offsite to describe its origins and industrial processes	2.3, 2.11	
IR5	Upgrade Saltaire's Web Site Objective achieved and ongoing		Included in 3.1 and 5.1
IR6	Promote and undertake well-documented research into the historical, social economic and other aspects of the nominated World Heritage Site, to develop a better understanding of the Site and its outstanding universal value	1.3	

IR7	Maintain and improve links with local schools, colleges and universities	2.5, 2.8	
IR8	Provide a Study Centre at Saltaire, which could hold information electronically and make it available on CD ROM	1.3	
IR9	Shipleigh College to become a 'Centre of Excellence' for Saltaire	2.5, 2.8	
RP1	Liaison with emergency services and statutory agencies and a system of contingencies to be established at each principal site	5.5	
A1	Maintain the Saltaire Project Group Panel to form part of the Executive Panel		Included in 5.8
A2	Create an Executive Panel as a decision-making body to guide the management and development of Saltaire		Included in 5.8
A3	Designate staff to co-ordinate and manage the Site		World Heritage Site Officer appointed
A4	Establish and publicise programmes of consultation; decisions on the future of the proposed World Heritage Site will be taken democratically		Included in 5.6 and 5.8

## Appendix 10: External Organisations taking part in the Management Plan Consultations 2013 - 2014

- Aire Rivers Trust
- Bradford and District Care Trust
- Canal and Rivers Trust
- English Heritage International Office
- English Heritage Yorkshire Office
- Friends of Roberts Park
- Glenaire Primary School
- GMI Properties
- ICOMOS
- Incommunities
- Kickstart Bradford
- Methodist Church, Saltaire
- Metro
- Network Rail
- Newmason Properties.
- Riverside Court (Saltaire) Management Company Ltd
- Salt Foundation
- Saltaire Festival
- Saltaire Cricket Club
- Saltaire Inspired
- Saltaire Primary School
- Saltaire Stories
- Saltaire Traders
- Saltaire Village Society
- Shipley College
- Shipley Glen Tramway
- StayVivo, Victoria Mills
- Sustainable Saltaire
- Sustrans
- Titus Salt School
- United Reformed Church, Saltaire
- Veolia TransDev
- West Yorkshire Joint Services



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## Appendix 11: Stakeholder and Public Consultation 2013-14

This report sets out the feedback from the public consultation events held in Autumn 2013. The comments are unedited and have since been subject to detailed discussion by the Steering Group in order to formulate them into strategic objectives for the new draft Management Plan.

### 1. What did we do?

We held the following events:

- **Stakeholder Workshop**  
Saltaire Management Plan  
Victoria Hall, September 2013
- **Residents Forum**  
Saltaire Management Plan  
Methodist Church, October 2013

In addition several meetings with young people at nearby schools were held in the period Sept 2013 – April 2014 and their comments and issues were collected via the creation of artwork. This artwork will be used through the Management Plan as illustration. There has also been an exhibition of some of the work at the World Heritage Weekend 2014. Saltaire Primary School also held a competition and a World Heritage Week. Art work generated at Titus Salt School was also used as inspiration for a street art installation at Roberts Park.

During the events we ran several interactive group exercises using post-it notes, priority voting and a brainstorming approach. A ‘SWOT’ (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) exercise was facilitated, presentations about the previous Plan objectives were given and participants were given information on handouts covering broad areas for consideration in the new Plan. Comments on the proposed Vision were invited. Many Steering Group members attended and, along with an independent facilitator, chaired discussions with small groups of participants.

### 2. Stakeholder Workshop Feedback

The post-it notes generated by participants during the event have been transcribed verbatim and follow the priority order of the number of votes each idea received. There is also a colour coding of similar themes of idea and a note of how many ‘fitted’ these themes. Not all ideas can be slotted into a specific theme.

Colour	‘Theme’	Number of related ideas
Green	Interpretation	41
Brown	conservation and preservation	4
Pink	brand and logo	6
Orange	parking, cars and roads	10
Light blue	non-car transport	6
Purple	signage	5
Red	general tourism and events	19
Dark blue	management and communication	2

## POST-IT NOTES – ‘BIG IDEAS’

Big Idea	Number of votes	Response
World heritage centre Visitor Centre and cultural centre	8	Include in new Plan
To get owners of the Mill to be more involved	5	Include in new Plan
A Bike Hub	4	Include in new Plan
Park and ride	3	Include in new Plan
Develop a strong pedestrian link between Shipley and Saltaire – a boulevard – which links shops, eating, transport HUB and the World Heritage Site	2	Further discussions needed. Incorporate into broader objective
Comprehensive Design Guide covering fittings, fixtures, street furniture, surfaces, utilities, appropriate planting	2	Include in new Plan
Make a Saltaire house into a visitor attraction	2	Include in new Plan
One iconic building as World Heritage Centre	2	Further discussions needed
Accessible heritage interpretation centre	2	Include in new Plan
Visitor/interpretation Centre and Museum	2	Include in new Plan
Link Salts Mill car park with Village day and night	2	Further discussions needed. Incorporate into broader objective
Pedestrianised areas	2	Further discussions needed
Variety of visitor accommodation	2	Include in new Plan
Nil car parking - legacy	1	Further discussions needed

Car free days – 1 day per year increasing incrementally. Learn from other areas/cities that do this.	1	An option within a broader objective
Its boring but dealing with parking would mean cleaner views and easier to walk and cycle around (totally understand that currently there's nowhere other than the pavements to put them and this isn't easy)	1	Include in new Plan
Big Wheel like York	1	Not an item for this Plan
Closer links to Shipley hotel/Bradford hotels	1	Include in new Plan
Sustainable restoration	1	Include in new Plan
Involve local people who worked in the Mill	1	Include in new Plan
Create a community centre in the rooms under the UR Church	1	Include in new Plan
Give Saltaire a wider perspective – Mill/landscape/village/workers	1	Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Recreation of workers cottage	1	Include in new Plan
Comprehensive survey of mill and associated transport network to aid understanding and interpretation	1	Include in new Plan
New build arts/community centre	1	Include in new Plan
Textiles as a central unifying theme	1	Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Saltaire in its landscape	1	Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Greater linkages with Moors	1	Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action

Brand	1	Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Clear brand with full interpretation throughout the Village. Partners who can expand the themes, National Trust, Bronte open house	1	Include in new Plan
Take the Mill into public ownership	1	Not desirable
Improved way marking and interpretation	1	Include in new Plan
Improve transport (late night trains from Leeds)	1	Further discussions needed
Better Saturday morning and Sunday train services		Further discussions needed
Make more use of what is there – rail, bus and walking/cycling networks		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
New brand identity for whole town 'Saltaire' similar to other towns such as Padstow or Hay on Wye. Promoting the whole town and everything it contains. Will see the result being greater than the sum of its parts		Include in new Plan
Hold a competition amongst Arts Trail artists to design a logo or brand		An option within a broader objective
Ask David Hockney to design a logo/brand (for free)		An option within a broader objective
IT – apps, virtual tours of Mill, Village to reach online audiences. Partnership with Tate, cinema, performing arts		An option within a broader objective
Build a new sustainable interpretation/cultural centre		Include in new Plan
Heritage and Interpretation Centre for Archives and local history, education and research		Include in new Plan
Saltaire (and Haworth) taster galleries in City Centre/City Hall		An option within a broader objective
Family History focus		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action

The railway's influence		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Bring history to life – York app, use technology		An option within a broader objective
New railway station/heritage centre based on original design and focus to explain significance		Not feasible
Interpretation Centre		Include in new Plan
Landscape/Village/Mill in concentric circles		Underpinning issue or topic or topic not a specific action
Social concern/philanthropy at its heart		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Titus/Roberts/Silver		Underpinning issue or topic or topic not a specific action
Heritage interpretation centre		Include in new Plan
What it was, what it is and what it will be		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Interpretation		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
A living museum		Saltaire is not a museum
Visitor Centre		Include in new Plan
3 key presentational themes- Time (past present and future) People (Titus, Roberts, silver and residents and business) Place – mill, village, landscape		Include in new Plan
Interpret is! Tell people move them around		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Tell the story of James Roberts as well and clearly make the link with Haworth and Bronte parsonage		An option within a broader objective

New building combine with Caroline Street – make a cultural venue, performance, interpretation, gallery and display archives		Include in new Plan
Interpretation Centre in the Mill?		Not feasible
Maximising potential of: technological revolution, creativity theme, education paternalistic philanthropy, modern green pressures, built fabric, salt, Roberts, silver timeline, access to canal, separation by water		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Heritage Museum, archives and open house (1870) Mill – share demonstration of machinery etc Caroline Street - better		Include in new Plan. A museum is not planned but an interpretation centre.
Buy an open house		An option within a broader objective
Greater promotion of canal and WHS to canal users		Include in new Plan.
Run a bus from Vic Rd to Industrial Museum		Further discussions needed
Say it and Sign it – World heritage Site		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
More advertisement at the Station to show what you can do in Saltaire		Include in new Plan
Links between Bingley Road and the Mill(signs, guide booklets etc)		Include in new Plan.
Saltaire UNESCO World Heritage signs (not Salts Mill Brown signs) throughout west Yorkshire		Include in new Plan.
Improve parking		Include in new Plan.
Make it car free		An option within a broader objective
Positive promotion within district as well as external and wider population		Include in new Plan

Independent retail HUB		Needs further discussion
We are Bradford, think bigger, better and promote in other events across the district		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Added value of other provision ie Tramshed, Hughes bakery, Shipley Glen, Canal, Fanny's		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
A connected Saltaire – mill, whs, festival, arts, walks, canal, tramway		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
A major hotel with a training focus		Needs further discussion
Concert at Roberts Park		An option within a broader objective
Street Food Fest		An option within a broader objective
Saltaire Gala		An option within a broader objective
Partnership		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Greater emphasis on surrounding buffer zone in terms of improving local environment – spread benefits of WHS status		Include in new Plan.
Grants to enhance the buildings and repair		Not feasible
Conservation is not all about the past its what we can take into the future		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
New bridge over Aire		Include in new Plan.
Too much Salt can lead to high blood pressure		Not relevant
New canal bridge		Not feasible



Involve the local community – don't forget that that all or most of Salt's original houses are in residential use, some let or rented some owned.		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Saltaire Archives Centre		An option within a broader objective
Focal point?		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Redevelop facility		An option within a broader objective
Join all the existing successes website?		An option within a broader objective
AIRBNB		?
Make it bigger		Not feasible
Drop the Mill		Not desirable
Testing innovation against the Vision		Underpinning issue or topic not a specific action
Involve local businesses more		An option within a broader objective

### 3. Residents Forum

#### Methodology

Groups of residents worked together using postit notes and flipcharts to brainstorm ideas and issues for the World Heritage Site.

#### World Heritage Forum 24 October 2013 - Results of public consultation

Big Ideas	When done by?	Who would do it?
Re-instate railway station to original design	10 years	
Complete bridge access from Victoria Road to Baildon (not for cars)	Plans already drawn up so needs funding	HLF funding? Council-led partnership
Gateway to the park down to Victoria Road including bridge as per Hilary Taylor recommendations	5 years	
Caroline Social Club outside areas improvement	2 years	
More resources for enforcement	Quick win	
Interpretation Centre, archive and educational space	Short term	
Turn Caroline Street car park into a pocket park	2 years	
Complete the Mill restoration including the cupola on top of the chimney	?	Owners of the Mill
Boats and Rose Garden re-instated on the river and canal. Re-introduce steamers	Relatively simple and cheap	Private owners/ business opportunity

Pedestrianisation of Victoria Road	Quick win	
Virtual Saltaire (Apps)	6 months	
Tunnel and park and ride scheme	30 years	
Restore derelict houses	5 years	Council and owners
Open a model house	3 years	Community/National Trust/English Heritage. Lottery funded?
Re-introduce working textile machinery into the Mill (industrial museum)	5 years	
Saltaire to become a very recognisable WHS	3 years	Everyone
Clear the landscape ie back alleys	5 years	Residents, Council, Landlords, environmental groups
Landscaping of public spaces and more greenery on street corners	4-5 years	
Saltaire belonging to everyone in Bradford District	5 years	Schools, local groups
Cut down volume of noise from Saltaire Road	3-5 years	Emergency Services, Highways Dept
Comprehensive parking scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cars off pavements</li> <li>• Park and ride (tourists and rail passengers)</li> <li>• Resident parking offsite (lower cellars of Mill?)</li> <li>• Landscape freed space</li> <li>• Incentive for local workers to use public transport</li> </ul>	3-5 years	Salts Mill, Highways Rail operators

## Appendix 12: Consultation Report on final Plan - October 2014

### 1. Purpose of document

This document sets out how Bradford Council consulted on the final draft of the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014 for Saltaire. The World Heritage Site had developed a Management Plan in 2000/01 for its nomination as a World Heritage Site with UNESCO. The Plan had been subject to annual reviews but by 2013 was due for a major review and revision. Workshops and events were held with stakeholders and the public to gather ideas, views and opinions between September 2013 – Spring 2014. These ideas and views were used to re-formulate strategic objectives and actions for a new Management Plan and they are summarised in Appendix 11 of the draft Plan. In August 2014 a final draft Management Plan was available for formal consultation to test if those ideas and views had been sufficiently incorporated and that no significant gaps in objectives and actions remained.

This document sets out who was involved in this consultation, how it was conducted and summarises the Council's responses to comments received.

### 2. Who was consulted?

<b>Addingham Parish Council</b>
<b>Airedale NHS Foundation Trust Aire Rivers Trust</b>
<b>Baildon Town Council</b>
<b>Borough of Pendle Council</b>
<b>Bradford &amp; Airedale Teaching Primary Care Trust</b>
<b>Bradford Hospitals NHS Trust</b>
<b>Bradford Trident Community Council</b>
<b>Bradleys Both Parish Council</b>
<b>British Telecom</b>
<b>Burley Parish Council</b>
<b>City of Wakefield M D C</b>
<b>Clayton Parish Council</b>
<b>Cononley Parish Council</b>
<b>Cowling Parish Council</b>
<b>Craven District Council</b>
<b>Cullingworth Parish Council</b>

<b>Denholme Town Council</b>
<b>Denton Parish Council</b>
<b>Draughton Parish Council</b>
<b>English Heritage</b>
<b>Environment Agency</b>
<b>Farnhill Parish Council</b>
<b>Friends of Roberts Park</b>
<b>Glusburn and Cross Hills Parish Council</b>
<b>Harden Parish Council</b>
<b>Harrogate District Council</b>
<b>Haworth, Cross Roads &amp; Stanbury Parish Council</b>
<b>Highways Agency, Yorkshire &amp; Humber</b>
<b>Homes and Communities Agency</b>
<b>Keighley Town Council</b>
<b>Kirklees Metropolitan Council</b>
<b>Lancashire County Council</b>
<b>Leeds City Council</b>
<b>Menston Parish Council</b>

Natural England
Nesfield with Langbar Parish Council
NHS Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group
NHS Bradford City and Bradford Districts Clinical Commissioning Group
North Bradford Primary Care Trust
North Yorkshire County Council
Otley Town Council
Oxenhope Parish Council
Saltaire Village Society
Saltaire Festival
Saltaire Cricket Club
Saltaire Traders Association
ShIPLEY College
Saltaire Stories
Saltaire Primary School
Saltaire United Reformed Church
Saltaire Inspired

Salts Sports
Sustainable Saltaire
Sandy Lane Parish Council
ShIPLEY Glen Tramway
Silsden Town Council
Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council
Sutton-in-Craven Parish Council
Titus Salt School
Telewest Communications
The Coal Authority
West Yorkshire Joint Services - Archaeology Service
West Yorkshire Police
West Yorkshire Police Crime Prevention
Weston Parish Council
Wilsden Parish Council
Wrose Parish Council
Yorkshire Water

### 3. How the public and other stakeholders were consulted

The following consultation methods were used over a 9 week consultation period ( 5th August 2014 – 6th October 2014):

- drop in exhibition consultation event
- dedicated website and on line questionnaire. The link to the consultation (finished 6th October) is [www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/Consultations/saltaire\\_whs\\_consultation2014](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/Consultations/saltaire_whs_consultation2014)
- stall at Saltaire Festival 20th September 2014
- Radio piece (Radio Pulse) 9th September 2014
- Newspaper articles (Telegraph and Argus). Various dates
- Stall at Council event for services for elderly people
- Regeneration and Economy Overview Scrutiny Committee (3rd September 2014)
- ShIPLEY Area Committee (26th November 2014)
- Email contact with Statutory consultees

#### 4. Responses to the consultation

A breakdown of how consultees provided their feedback.

Consultee	Comments
English Heritage	Comments via email
Baildon Town Council	Comments via email
Network Rail	No comments
The Live Room, Saltaire	Comments via email
Canal and River Trust	Comments via email
Regeneration and Economy Overview Scrutiny	Comments via committee Sept 2014
English Heritage – International Advisor	No comments to add to EH Yorkshire
Natural England	No comments
Residents via email	2 Comments
Residents via abbreviated form	4 Comments
Consultees via online questionnaire	21 comments

### 5. Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan – Consultation Summary October 2014

There have been 35 responses. Regional representatives of English Heritage and the International Council of Monuments and Sites

have responded in full. Although not a statutory requirement, statutory consultees have been consulted.

#### 5.1 The public responses made via the online comments form are summarised as follows:

#### Are there any other ‘key issues’ which are not included that you feel the Management Plan should address?

65% yes 35% no

#### Please advise which other ‘key issues’ you think should be included:

Comment	Response
Residents’ views appear to be downplayed in favour of commercial interests pushing a strongly pro-tourism angle. None of the six key objectives truly focuses on the needs of residents.	Objective 3.1 reflects the balance which is needed between tourism and a residential community. The World Heritage Site Management Plan is focussed on WHS issues and specifically residents issues are reflected in the Shipley Area Committee Action Plans
Grants for property refurbishment	Included in Objective 1.9
Clean the buildings	From a Conservation point of view we advise caution in cleaning historic stone and provide detailed guidance when this approach is necessary
Traffic pollution in Buffer Zone	Bradford Council has a low emissions policy

Cat and dog faeces	Passed to the Shipley Ward Officer
Need for a By-pass	Not Council policy
Original public realm re-instated (lamp posts, cobbles)	New objective added 1.12
No wheelie bins	Included in Objective 1.8
Uniform paintwork on houses	Not Council policy
Better website	Amended Objective 5.1
More car parking	Included in Objective 4.5
Traffic speed controls	Not currently Council Policy following local speed surveys
'Keep clear' access signs from all roads onto Saltaire Road	Not currently Council Policy following local speed surveys
Stronger enforcement	Objective 1.8a
Cash machine in village	Would be subject to private enterprise
More publicity leaflets encouraging people to visit Saltaire	Included in Objective 3.1
Traditional seating at Station	Up to Station operator



**Do you agree with the actions identified under each objective?**

39% yes 61% no

**Please state which action number you disagree with and why:**

Comment	Response
No actions to address the negative aspects of tourism	Included in Objective 3.1
Nothing on managing anti-social behaviour on the canal and elsewhere	Passed to Shipley Ward Officer
Nothing on managing weeds on Albert Terrace	Passed to Shipley Ward Officer
Need more realistic timescales eg. for arts/cultural centre	Amended Objective 2.3
Car free days – penalises residents, how will this work?	Amended Objective 4.3
Too much money for a car club	Funding levels will be reviewed as project developed in detail.
Victoria Road consultation was flawed	n/a to Management Plan consultation
Enforcement needs to be improved	Objective 1.8a
Make the village an exemplar for 21st century sustainable living.	Central to Vision Statement
No tourist information on Gordon Terrace	Saltaire Junction has signage and additional signage will be considered as part of Objective 1.6
VIC is badly signed	Signage will be considered as part of Objective 1.6
Need short and medium term objectives for Caroline Street Social Club	Amended Objective 2.3

**Are there any other actions that you feel the Management Plan should contain?**

72% yes 28% no

**Other Actions:**

Comment	Response
By pass or tunnel	Not Council policy
Cleaning buildings	From a Conservation point of view we advise caution in cleaning historic stone and provide detailed guidance when this approach is necessary
Control motorbikes	Passed to Shipley Ward officer
Review of traffic management issues	Traffic management continually under review by Highways
Develop links with Crespi D'Adda	Amended Objective 1.3
Christmas lights on Victoria Road	n/a to Management Plan consultation
Quicker enforcement	Objective 1.8a
Reach out to tourists on major routes with better signage to Saltaire not Salts Mill	Included in Objective 2.1

**Do you feel that the importance of Saltaire World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone is sufficiently described in the Management Plan?**

74% yes 26% no

**5.2 English Heritage's Comments can be summarised as follows:**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Make a closer link between objectives in 2014 Plan and the actions in the 2001 Plan	Revised Appendix 9
Increase the frequency of the Setting Survey to every 3 years until the Local Plan is adopted	Agreed 4 years due to pressure on staffing resources
Reword 3.4 to include under-used floor space	Amended
Reword 6.4 to include Members and Development Management Planners	Amended

**Consider whether these 2001 objectives which don't appear in the 2014 Plan need to be included (English Heritage comment). This summarises the outcome of reviewing this issue:**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Include an objective to maximise external funding for conservation related work	Added Objective 1.11
Include an objective to set up a Design Panel to look at the impact of new design and technology on the WHS	Included in Objective 2.1
Resist further business encroachment into residential areas	Included in Objective 3.4
Protect and where possible increase community and sports facilities	n/a. Facilities now exist
Encourage a mix of commercial uses so that Saltaire maintains its positive thriving image attracting inward investment	Included in Objective 3.4

**5.3 Regeneration and Economy Overview and Scrutiny Committee comments via Committee meeting 3<sup>rd</sup> September:**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Need to explore ways to monitor the numbers of visitors at key	Included in Objective 3.1 and 3.2
Some actions needed shorter timescales	Action timescales have been reviewed and where possible shortened
Fund raising via community groups –need to be clearer	Each project requiring fund raising would have a project team and that aspect would be agreed with community groups in advance
Explore electric car charge points in partnership with the NHS	Included in Objective 4.11
Bins and Trade waste	Any new Policy on waste removal would be taken into account during implementation of this
Aspiration for a new bridge – external funding	Need for external funding is explicit in Objective 3.3
More emphasis on disabled access to buildings	Inclusion for disabled people is integral to all objectives and included in the Initial Equalities Impact Assessment
Inclusion of heritage construction skills to ensure traditional crafts and repairs kept alive	Included in Objective 1.3

**5.4 ICOMOS's comments can be summarised as follows:**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
Link review of 2000 Plan to 2014	Completed as part of EH comment response
Fuller description of the Village and changes since 2000	Included in Appendix 9 and Section 4.1

Village description more historical detail	Appendix 3.
More on managing risk	Section 4.3 has been amended
Tourism versus protection	Included in Objective 3.1

#### 5.5 Other comments (residents and stakeholders):

Comment	Response
Include an objective to work with Estate Agents and Letting Agents to minimise signage clutter attached to Listed Buildings	Added Objective 2.1f
Parking signage should direct everyone to Salts Mill parking	Review of signage included in Objective 2.1
A strategic plan for Caroline Street Social Club is needed now not in 30 years	Amended Objective 2.3

## 6. Next Steps

The comments from the consultation have been reviewed by the Saltaire Project Board and the Steering Group and have been incorporated as appropriate into the draft World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014. The Plan has been/ will be submitted to Regulatory and Appeals (13th November 2014), Shipley Area Committee (26th November 2014) and to the Executive (2nd December 2014). Once the Plan is approved it

will be submitted to Department for Culture, Media and Sport who will submit it to the World Heritage Centre for submission to UNESCO. The Plan will continue to be reviewed regularly with input from the Steering Group and public consultation as appropriate.

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**Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014**