

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Landscape Character

Supplementary Planning Document

Volume 10: Worth and North Beck Valleys

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City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

FOREWORD

This is Volume 10 of the Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and outlines the Landscape Character Assessment of Worth and North Beck Valleys.

This document provides a detailed description and analysis of the landscape of Worth and North Beck Valleys along with a succinct set of policy guidelines for each landscape type. A map of the character area can be found on Page 14.

Bradford Council will expect developers who wish to submit a planning application for a development within a landscape character area, to take account of this SPD.

To achieve maximum benefit for all its users, this SPD contains two additional components, which comprise of a non-technical **User Guide** and **Landscape Character Design Guidance**. Each of these components are intended to help the user within the planning process and ultimately achieve good, sympathetic design proposals which both protect and enhance the character and appearance of the District's natural landscapes.

The **User Guide** can be found overleaf; and the **Design Guidance** can be found in Appendix 1 of this document.

Landscape Character SPD - USER GUIDE

The Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) supplements policies NE3 and NE3A of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan. Whilst this is not a statutory document, it is a material consideration and will be assessed against any proposal.

The objectives of the SPD are to protect and enhance the character, appearance and features which are important to the landscape and encourage an integrated approach to development which includes consideration for landscape issues. It also provides advice for developers in the submission of planning applications, and also helps in the determination of these applications.

The SPD comprises of 11 documents, these are:

Introduction and Methodology
Volume 1: Airedale
Volume 2: Esholt
Volume 3: Pennine Upland
Volume 4: Rombalds Ridge
Volume 5: South Bradford

Volume 6: Thornton & Queensbury
Volume 7: Tong Valley
Volume 8: Wharfedale
Volume 9: Wilsden
Volume 10: Worth and North Beck Valleys

The Introduction and Methodology document provides the context for the SPD and outlines the purpose, background, planning policy context, and the landscapes of the Bradford District. Each Landscape Character Area Volume (1-10) set out the Landscape Character Assessment for each Landscape Character Area (Eg Tong, Esholt).

Landscape Character Assessment	Each Volume is a written and visual assessment of the Landscape Character Area which describes, analyses and evaluates the landscape.
Landscape Character Area	A geographic area with a consistent character and identity.
Landscape Character Type	An smaller area within a Landscape Character Area which characterises a particular type of landscape (e.g: Floodplain, wooded valleys etc)

HOW TO USE THE SPD:

- 1 Identify if the site is in a Landscape Character Area (from Appendix 4: Introduction and Methodology), if so which one?
- 2 Select the relevant Volume and read sections 1 to 5 to get an understanding of the characteristics of the area.
- 3 Identify the Landscape Character Type(s) to which the site falls within (from the enclosed Map) and refer to the relevant section within the volume.
- 4 Take account of the Policy Guidelines at the end of the Landscape Character Type(s) section.
- 5 Ensure that any proposal has taken into account the criteria set out within the Design Guidance (within the Appendix of each document) and can demonstrate these within the proposal.

WORTH AND NORTH BECK VALLEYS

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WORTH AND NORTH BECK VALLEYS

1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 The Worth and North Beck Valleys character area comprises three settled valleys running west, south west and south from Keighley and dissecting the moorland of the Pennine Upland and South Pennine Moors. The upper slopes between these valleys from a watershed of attractive pastures with numerous scattered farmsteads throughout; fields are relatively small and the stone wall field boundaries give the area a dense patchwork effect on the valley sides. This is a “domesticated” landscape with the wooded valleys, containing the villages of Haworth and Oxenhope, being relatively densely settled. There is a rapid transition through the moorland fringe pastures to the open moors beyond, with a finger of high moorland extending into Haworth at Penistone Hill. Farming, in the form of grazing, is the mainstay of the economy but this is becoming more marginal with many abandoned dwellings being converted for residential use only. The settlement of Oakworth, the suburban fringe of Keighley, extends westwards up the hillside. These elements of new suburban development are particularly visible upon the landform.
- 1.2 This character area lies towards the western edge of the Bradford District, to the south west of the Aire Valley and Keighley, with only the open moorland of the Pennine Upland character area to the west. The valleys to the west (North Beck) and south (Bridgehouse Beck – usually known as the Upper Worth), which link the traditional South Pennine settlements of Haworth and Oxenhope, are well wooded, the latter containing the Keighley – Worth Valley railway. The valley to the south west (Worth) is more open and extends to the moorland beyond, incorporating Lower Laithe and Ponden Reservoirs.
- 1.3 The boundaries of the area are formed by the upland pastures/gritstone moorland of the Pennine Upland character area to the west, south and wrapping around to the south east, with a small area of upland pasture on the ridgeline of Wilsden to the east. The settlement of Keighley in Airedale forms the north east edge.
- 1.4 Landscape types – There are three landscape types within this character area plus the larger settlements of Haworth, Oxenhope, Oakworth, and the villages of Laycock, Stanbury and Oldfield. The largest landscape types are mixed upland pasture and upland pasture, followed by wooded valley.

KEY LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

- Gentle valley slopes with dense patchwork of small fields
- Stone wall field boundaries
- Settled valleys with steep wooded sides
- Settlements of Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope
- Keighley-Worth Valley Railway corridor
- Network of narrow winding lanes, footpaths and packhorse trails

2.0 NATURAL LANDSCAPE

2.1 LANDFORM

2.1.1 The landform of the Worth and North Beck Valleys contributes strongly to the landscape character. The high moorland plateau forming the eastern part of the South Pennines has been dissected by glacial activity, to form the key valleys of the Worth, North Beck and Bridgehouse Beck. All the tributaries join the River Worth before flowing through Keighley and joining the River Aire. The Worth with its relatively shallow valley profile is distinct from the more deeply incised valleys of other Pennine valleys and hence the adjacent moorland fringes have a very different character.

2.1.2 Unique landform features are evident, for example the dry valley of Newsholme Dean, the product of a glacial bifurcating melt water channel.

2.2 GEOLOGY

2.2.1 The underlying bedrock of carboniferous millstone grit comprises interbedded hard rock of Woodhouse Grit and Woodhouse Grit flags with softer shales and mudstones. The exposed hard rock outlying on the moorland fringes has been extensively quarried over time. The millstone grit has been particularly significant in shaping the landscape character with the field enclosures of dry stonewalls and the stone built settlements of Haworth, Oakworth and Laycock for example.

2.3 SOILS

2.3.1 Soils have a direct correlation to the topography with thinner moorland peaty soils on the higher ground and more fertile alluvium deposits of clay sand and gravel in the valley floor.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY

2.4.1 The Worth and North Beck Valley Character Area contains a variety of woodland and wetland habitats, as well as some heather moorland, acid grassland communities and several amenity sites close to residential areas. There are no sites of national or international nature conservation within this area.

The significant sites of ecological value are:

- Holme House Woods SEGI – lies in the valley of North Beck which runs west-east to the west of Keighley. The site is regionally important as an example of

valley woodland with diverse grassland and marsh habitats. Contains the regionally uncommon toothwort (*Lathraea squamaria*) on the woodland floor.

- Newsholme Dean SEGI – forms a continuation of the North Beck valley to the west; wet woodland along the stream side, developing into drier birch dominated woodland on the steep north facing slope and grading out to a mosaic of heath/acidic grassland. Well developed bryophyte and lichen floras; one of the most diverse lichen sites in the county, with over 60 species recorded.
- Lower Laithe, Leeshaw and Leeming Reservoirs, which are significant in the landscape from several key views, are good wintering sites for a variety of wildfowl and waders

BIODIVERSITY	
HABITAT	GENERAL SUMMARY
Woodlands	Generally small woodlands, most of which have limited ecological value. However the woodland of the North Beck/Dean Beck valley (two SEGI's connected by Owlhill Wood) are the remnants of ancient woodland, comprising variations of oak – birch mix, typical of the South Pennines <i>* (AW) denotes that a site is also classed as an Ancient Woodland.</i> <i>* (pt AW) denotes that part of the site is Ancient Woodland.</i>
Hedgerows	Hedges do occur within the area but are not significant elements and are often outgrown and dominated by hedgerow trees along the valley bottoms.
Grasslands	Many of the pastures in the Character Area have been improved by fertiliser and therefore have limited ecological value, although they contribute significantly to the visual character of the area. The most interesting grasslands belonging in the dry heath/acidic grassland mosaic which lies on the moorland fringes.
Moorlands	Small remnants of heather moorland occur within some of the “cloughs” and steep valley sides of the moorland fringe, but there is no significant moorland within the Character Area.
Wetlands	Several small reservoirs which attract a variety of wildfowl and waders to the water and the surrounding fields. Other wetland areas include stream-side corridors, which are important for kingfishers, dippers and heron; man-made wetland areas, such as the nature reserve at Airedale Springs, and the reclaimed Haworth-Oakworth Sewage Works, as well as a variety of old mill ponds
Other	Amenity sites close to the settlements such as Damens Dyke, Keighley and Holden Park, Oakworth which, although not ecologically rich, provide a variety of habitats such as woodland and open grassed areas for quiet enjoyment of nature close to home.

SPA	SSSI	AREA	SEGI	AREA
None	None		Holme House Woods (AW) Newsholme Dean (pt AW)	12.6 ha 27.5 ha
THIRD TIER SITES				
<u>Woodlands</u> Branshaw Plantation Griffe Wood, Oakworth Ives Plantation Royds House Wood Whins Wood Owlhill Wood (AW)		<u>Wetlands</u> Fishers Lodge Haworth-Oakworth Sewage Works Leeming Reservoir Leeshaw Reservoir Lower Laithe Reservoir White Hill Ponds	<u>Moorland/Heath</u> Stones <u>Others</u> Allotment Gardens, Damems Marsh Quarry Sugden End	
<u>Wooded Valleys/Ghylls</u> Paul Clough Nan Scar Clough		<u>Nature Reserves</u> Airedale Springs Mill Pond	<u>Amenity</u> Damens Dyke, Keighley Holden Park Leeming Water	
WILDLIFE				
The large number of wetland sites in this character area, such as reservoirs and streams, and close proximity to the moorland, supports a wide variety of bird species, including wildfowl such as pochard (<i>Aythya farina</i>), goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) and tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>) and waders including redshank (<i>Tringa tetanus</i>), oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) and golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>); also birds of the moorland fringe such as twite (<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>) and meadow pipit (<i>Anthus pratensis</i>), raptors such as merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) and also short eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>). Small pockets of dry acid heath and grassland provide habitats for a variety of butterflies including colonies of green hairstreak (<i>Callophrys rubi</i>) on the slopes of Newsholme Dean. Good populations of roe deer in the woodland of the Worth Valley; some badger setts are known but the species is often persecuted in this area. Brown hare are also recorded.				

3.0 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

3.1 HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

- The Character Area of the Worth and North Beck Valleys has a wealth of historical and cultural links. Daniel Defoe in 1725 described the area as “one continuing village”. It has inspired many great fiction writers such as J B Priestley and Ted Hughes. However, these are overshadowed by the strong association with the Brontes.
- This key cultural link with the Brontes has a world wide appeal with frequent visitors from Japan, the United States and all over Europe. Many as part of special Bronte societies come not only to visit the major attractions such as the Bronte parsonage, the Church and Main Street Haworth but to capture the “wilderness” feel of the surrounding landscape, notably the moorlands to the west of Haworth to Top Withens. Ever since Elizabeth Gaskell published the life of Charlotte Bronte in 1856 there has been a tourist trail to Haworth. This trail initially fed by literary connections became more important by the virtue of the proximity of this fine open countryside on the western fringe of the West Riding Conurbation. This area became the back garden of Bradford, Keighley and Halifax. There is a long tradition of walking, cycling and horse riding on the dense network of footpaths and bridleways that intersect the area.

LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND ARCHAEOLOGY		
Historical	World Heritage Site	None
	Listed Buildings	There are approximately 156 Listed Buildings within the North and Worth Valley Character Area. The following list are Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings and/or structures which are of exceptional historical importance within the landscape: - Ponden Hall, Ponden Lane, Scar Top, Keighley (Grade II*)
	Conservation Areas	Hainworth Haworth Leeming Oakworth Oxenhope Upper Town Oxenhope Lower Town Oxenhope Station Road Stanbury Goose Eye & Laycock The Design and Conservation Team have prepared up-to-date Conservation Area Assessments/Appraisals for each of the areas listed above. These documents should be taken into consideration as part of any proposal.
	Ancient/Scheduled Monuments	1 No.
	Historic Parks & Gardens	Central Park, Haworth
	Battlefield	None
	Other Associations	Bronte novels Daniel Defoe J B Priestley & Ted Hughes

3.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- Haworth and the surrounding villages developed as a result of the hand loom weaving industry which reached its peak in the 1840s when there were more than 1200 hand looms operating in the village of Haworth alone. The advent of the Industrial Revolution did little to alter the character of the villages as the newly developed mechanised looms required a source of power in the form of running water. As this could only be found in the valley bottoms all subsequent industrial development was on the banks of Bridgehouse Beck and the River Worth leaving the historic centre of Haworth unspoilt.
- Settlement principally extends along the valley floors, from the outskirts of the extensive urban areas of Keighley up the Worth and North Beck Valley to the more traditional Pennine style villages of Haworth, Oxenhope and Laycock reflecting the dual economies of textiles and farming.
- Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope and Laycock/Goose Eye have essentially retained their 19th Century character, with all four settlements designated as conservation areas containing many individual listed buildings. Predominantly residential, the buildings are constructed in traditional gritstone and form a harmonious component of the landscape.
- In many areas development is not constrained by topography and has spread out from the valley setting into the surrounding moorland fringe, for example at Oakworth. Although some distinctive new development has taken place in the main villages it has in essence not changed the morphology of the settlement. Settlement within the agricultural landscape consists of frequent but isolated traditional farmsteads again built in traditional gritstone.

3.3 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- There are numerous pack horse trails which linked the towns of Airedale and Wharfedale, through the valleys of the character area, to routes across the Pennines. Not only was wool a major trading commodity but also lime for agriculture and stone, from the upland quarries, to satisfy the demand for building during industrial expansion.
- After many proposals a rail link between Bradford, Halifax and Keighley was constructed in 1878 which allowed further expansion of the Worth Valley villages of Oxenhope and Haworth; it finally closed in 1956 following competition from tramcars,

buses and later the motor car. However, steam lives on in the Worth Valley with the line from Keighley to Oxenhope operational for visitors.

3.4 RECREATION/TOURISM

- Tourism is now the single biggest industry in the area, as previously described, and having a long history of development it is well established. It is the combination of recreational, historical and cultural visitor attractions that many people who live and work here depend upon for their income.
- Detailed surveys indicate that over one million visitors a year come into the area with one of the major attractions being the quality of scenery and the open moors. The world wide appeal of the Brontes will always be the major attraction centring on Haworth and the local landscape with its many literary connections and general ambience.
- The restored Keighley and Worth Valley Railway which runs along the Worth Valley also has a major appeal.
- Recreation and tourism however creates its own pressures, notably for car parks and accommodation and the resulting infrastructure.

4.0 ANALYSIS

4.1 Sensitivity

- **Strength of Character** **Strong**
The combination of physical elements (landform, vegetation cover, stone walls and pastures) and its wealth of historical and cultural associations, notably literary, make this one of the strongest character areas in the district.
- **Historic Continuity** **High**
The Industrial Revolution had little impact on the original character of villages and isolated farmsteads, built upon the dual economy of textiles and farming. The literary connections, notably the Brontes has provided a world wide interest, based on the perceptions of the environment created in their novels.
- **Remoteness** **Settled**
Despite the concentrations of development within the valley bottoms and tight village settlements stretching up the hillsides, the overall perception is of an open, rural landscape with moorland wilderness beyond.
- **Significance of New Development** **Low**
The integrity of the settlements, both village and isolated farmsteads has not yet been compromised by twentieth century expansion.
- **Pressures on the Integrity of the Landscape Unit** **Immediate**
This is a “sought after” area with high demand for properties which retain their original nineteenth century character. The tourist industry creates the greatest pressure on the landscape, for example car parking, cafes and accommodation. The marginal agriculture economy inevitably leads to demand for alternative sources of income which could affect the essential character.

4.2 Important Features

Skylines

- The road west from Haworth to Stanbury gives extended views of the pastoral valley sides covered in a dense patchwork of fields and enclosed by moorland, in close proximity, on the skyline.

Key Vistas

- Many attractive views across the character area, especially from elevated positions on the edge of the area, including:
 - o From the public house (Timothy Taylors) at the junction of Trough Lane and Long Causeway from Denholme, looking down into the settlement of Oxenhope nesting in the valley alongside the industrial infrastructure of old mill chimneys and Leeming Reservoir.
 - o From Hebden Bridge Road (Wagon and Horse public house) looking across the character area – a composite view of the interlocking settled valleys and transition of the pastoral valley sides to the moorland of the Pennine Upland character area beyond.
 - o Looking south from Slippery Ford (SE008410) south west into Newsholme Dean – the valley sides of the woodland clough and moorland remnants at the head of the valley, falling steeply away from the moorland plateau above.

Memorable Places

- The village of Haworth has many associations with the Bronte sisters, especially buildings such as the Parsonage. The Keighley to Worth Valley Railway line also symbolises the industrial heritage of the settled Pennine valleys, as well as its associations with the film “The Railway Children”.

Landmarks

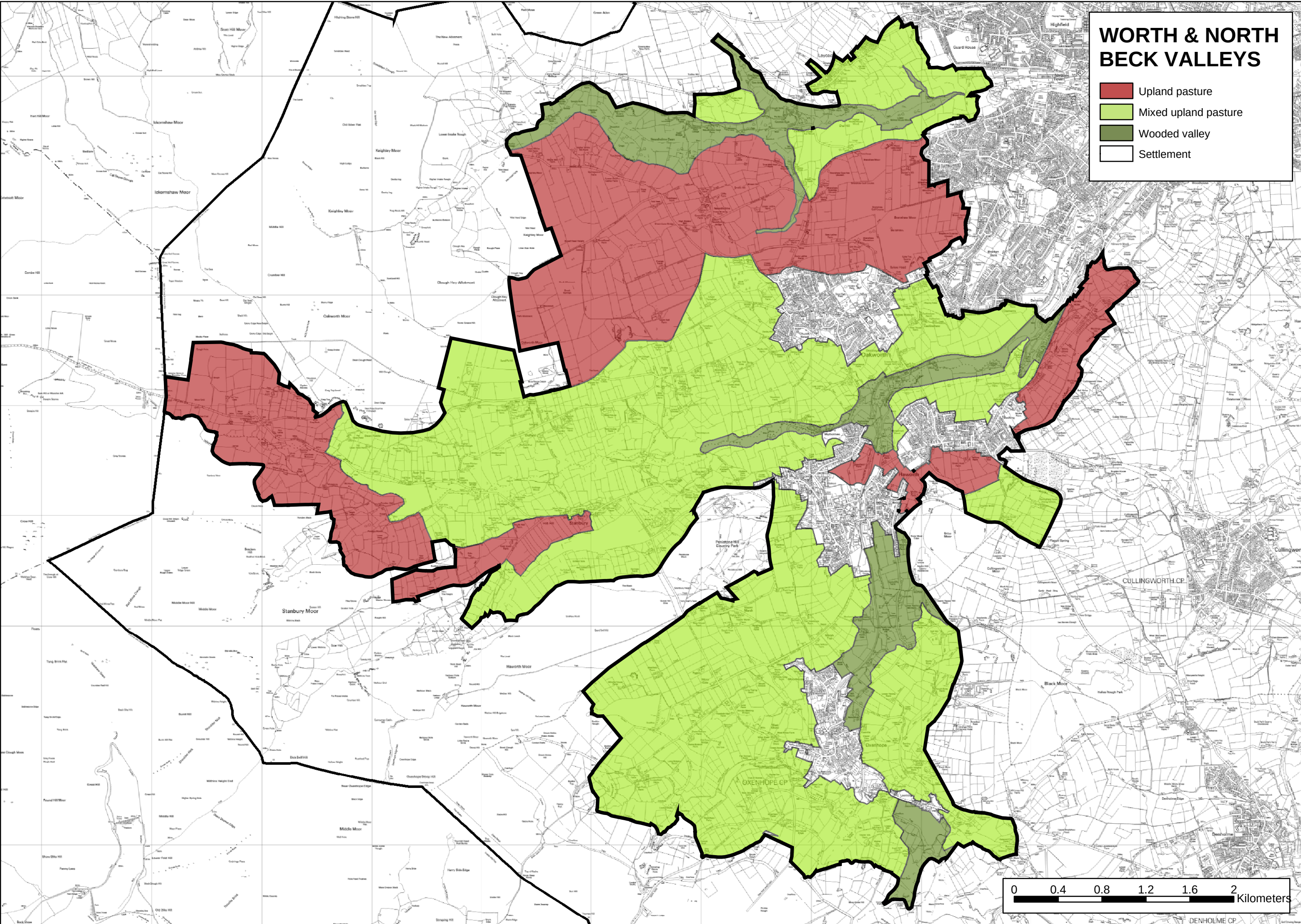
- Wind Turbine at Naylor Hill

4.3 Detractors

- Spread of suburban development onto the skylines, e.g. Oakworth and edges of Haworth is starting to intrude into the upland pasture character which traditionally surrounds the settled valleys.
- Large modern farm buildings fragment the landscape character as they are out of scale with the compact gritstone farmstead layout of the South Pennines.
- Wind turbine at Naylor Hill.

5.0 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The Worth and North Beck Valleys has a strong character and high historic continuity with associated traditional settlement. The development pressures upon this well balanced landscape are high and its character is very vulnerable to major changes. In summary it is very sensitive to any further development.
- 5.2 New suburban style development would be particularly intensive and the valleys have been settled to capacity in terms of farmsteads and hamlets. Any further density would substantially weaken the strong character of “isolated” settlement. The addition of large modern farm buildings would also be inappropriate. If redundant farm buildings are to be redeveloped, this should be carried out in traditional style, materials and layout.
- 5.3 In association with the increased use of farm buildings for residential use there has been a subsequent decline in traditional landscape management practises, e.g. appropriate grazing levels, resulting in loss of landscape features such as dry stone wall field enclosures and grasslands reverting to moorland. Such change of use should include a landscape management plan to conserve and enhance the traditional landscape character.
- 5.4 Where these would not be highly visible across the landscape, the opening up of small abandoned quarries may be permitted as a sustainable approach to the supply of local stone for the restoration of traditional buildings. The subsequent restoration of the quarries should be sympathetic to their location, and potential on wildlife habitats.



6.0 WORTH AND NORTH BECK VALLEYS: UPLAND PASTURE



6.1 DESCRIPTION

This landscape type occurs in three locations within the Character Area.

- Area (1) centred around the small settlement of Newsholme forming the gently rolling ridge between the North Beck and Worth Valleys, extending from the urban fringes of Keighley in the east to the Pennine moorlands in the west.
- Area (2) Upper valley slopes of the River Worth, from Ponden Reservoir in the east to the district boundary in the west. Also includes an area around South Dean Beck from Stanbury to the moorland edge.
- Area (3) Two small pockets of fields on a perched plateau on the eastern valley slopes above Haworth.

- Generally the upland pastures all display the characteristic simplicity of well managed improved pasture fields, enclosed by dry stone walls. There is a general lack of tree cover and from an elevated position approximately 250-300 A.O.D good views of the surrounding populated villages are obtained.

6.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

6.2.1 Analysis

Strength of Character

Strong

- Simple open, treeless landscape with large fields enclosed by dry stone walls.

Condition

Good

- The pastures are generally well managed and improved for grazing, especially in Areas 2 and 3. The stone wall boundaries, however, in the Newsholme area are beginning to become dilapidated through neglect.

Condition	Good	STRENGTHEN	Strengthen and Conserve	CONSERVE
	Declining	Strengthen and Enhance	Conserve and Enhance	Conserve and Restore
	Poor	CREATION	Restore and Enhance	RESTORE
		Weak	Moderate	Strong
	Character			

6.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve

- Conserve the characteristic field pattern on the highly visible valley sides. Maintain the gritstone walls, repair where necessary ensuring that restoration is carried out sensitively and with due regard to local style and construction, especially alongside footpaths and packhorse trails which are part of the historic network.
- Conserve the open treeless nature of the landscape; restrict tree planting to the heads of small valleys/cloughs and small shelterbelts of Sycamore and ash trees around dwellings, farmsteads and the edges of suburban settlements.
- Enhance the ecological value of the rich grasslands by promoting the management of pastures for special-rich hay meadows and encourage the retention of wet flushes, especially on the moorland margin, for their invertebrate and ornithological interest.

6.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

6.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of Character** **Strong**
[See Above]
- **Historic Continuity** **Medium**
Pastoral land use has been continuous for a long time, although recent changes of use in farm buildings to residential use is beginning to alter the landscape. This is most notable on the fringes, where it adjoins the moorland edge. Here walls are in poor condition and pastures revert to reedy, wet grassland. Pressure also exists at the urban fringe where “horsiculture” is changing the appearance of the landscape.
- **Visual Prominence and Enclosure** **Prominent and Open**
Open characteristic allows extensive views from within these areas notably down the Worth and North Beck Valleys. From the higher moorlands this patchwork of managed pastures contrasts sharply with the purple heather.

6.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Isolated farmsteads in traditional gritstone occasional small clusters of dwellings e.g. Newsholme. Small tree groups evident around the farms.

6.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With a strong character and prominent, open aspect this simple landscape of pastures and isolated, traditional farmsteads could easily be fragmented by inappropriate development, and is sensitive to change. The character of the area is strongly linked to the isolated dwelling with occasional small clusters. Any change to this would be alien to the landscape.
- It is therefore recommended that there is no capacity for further suburban housing developed in this area. However, there is strong pressure for former farm units, including barns/outhouses, to be converted to residential use, with associated suburban features such as conservatories, formal landscaping and intrusive access drives. Traditional building styles should be retained and encouraged wherever possible, and these applications for change of use should include a landscape management plan for the associated land surrounding the property to ensure the land is appropriately managed i.e. grazed and stone wall boundaries kept repaired, in order to avoid the appearance of neglect. Large 'specimen' size sycamores are often associated with isolated farm buildings and are an important landscape component. Thinning of smaller self-set groups with the replanting of oaks would be appropriate. Inappropriate garden styles e.g. use of Leylandii hedges should be avoided, and traditional hay meadow pastures retained and managed. Access tracks should not cut across the landscape, but should be sited around the edge of field boundaries and should be constructed in sympathetic materials so that their impact upon the landscape is mitigated.
- Mineral extraction is not appropriate in this area, wherever this would fragment the simplicity of the landform by interrupting the extensive views across the valley. Furthermore, landfill and drainage schemes should not be permitted where these would result in the loss of the natural glaciated landform. Equally, proposals to "improve" the poorly drained rush pastures, which are valuable to birds and invertebrates on the moorland fringe, must be carefully considered to ensure benefits outweigh loss of habitat.

7.0 WORTH AND NORTH BECK VALLEYS: MIXED UPLAND PASTURE



7.1 DESCRIPTION

- There is a large area of mixed upland pasture located on the north and south facing slopes of the River Worth and the gently sloping valley sides extending west to Ponden reservoir. These pastures form a very dense patchwork of small fields, emphasised by their stone wall enclosure and here tree cover is more evident, giving a more intimate feel to the landscape. There is another large area of mixed upland pasture on the slopes to the east and west of Oxenhope, which is more open with larger fields. Both these areas contain a high density of traditional gritstone farmsteads.
- There are further small areas between the Keighley-Worth Valley railway and the eastern flank of Haworth, to the north east of Brow Moor and fragmented areas around the wooded valley of North Beck at Goose Eye, in the north of the character area. These smaller areas of mixed upland pasture are settled only on their edges and are relatively simple in character, but are included within the mixed upland pasture definition by virtue of their relationship with the surrounding settlements and associated infrastructure.

7.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

7.2.1 Analysis

Strength of Character

Strong

- The pattern of field boundaries forms a strong visual unity that associates with the landscape character of the South Pennines. Strong landscape links with the Bronte literary associations.

Condition

Good

- This is a farmed landscape which appears to support a viable pastoral economy. However it is noted that the fringes to settlements are in immediate danger of decline due to poor management practices and suburbanising influences.

Condition	Good	STRENGTHEN	Strengthen and Conserve	CONSERVE
	Declining	Strengthen and Enhance	Conserve and Enhance	Conserve and Restore
	Poor	CREATION	Restore and Enhance	RESTORE
		Weak	Moderate	Strong
	Character			

7.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve

- Conserve the characteristic field pattern on the highly visible valley sides. Repair walls where necessary, ensuring that restoration is carried out sensitively and with due regard to

local style and construction, especially alongside footpaths and packhorse trails which are part of the historic network.

- Conserve the simple open landscape character by resisting planting schemes on the upper slopes, especially where this would conflict with the open skyline.
- Enhance existing natural woodlands only along the steep valley/cloughs; encourage the planting of small broad-leaved woodlands on the lower slopes, especially to reinforce the edges of settlement, and small shelterbelts of traditional ash and sycamore in association with isolated farmsteads.
- Enhance the ecological value of the grasslands – promote the management of pastures for species-rich hay meadows and encourage the retention of wet flushes, especially on the moorland margin, for their invertebrate and ornithological interest.

7.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

7.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of Character** **Strong**
[See above]
- **Historic Continuity** **High**
There has been very little change to the overall character of the landscape, with a continuity of pastoral land use and traditional farmsteads.
- **Visual Prominence and Enclosure** **Prominent and Open**
The field pattern is very prominent and exposed in views from Haworth to Stanbury; from Oldfield; from Denholme to Oxenhope and from the network of minor roads around Laycock. Only the incised elements of the cloughs have any sense of enclosure.

7.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Numerous isolated traditional farmsteads in Pennine gritstone occur throughout the area with small linear villages of Stanbury, Oldfield and Laycock appearing on the upper valley slopes, below the skyline. The larger village of Oakworth also stands out visibly on the ridgeline, as an extension of Keighley; here the traditional core benefits from mature tree coverage to integrate it into the landscape.

7.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With strong character, high historic continuity and visual prominence and feelings of openness this landscape type is sensitive to further development.
- The density of settlement within the mixed upland pastures is already at its capacity; the farmsteads, although traditionally isolated in the landscape, are sufficiently numerous to give the impression of a “domesticated” character to the area. There is generally limited further development potential. However, it is important to retain the identity of the individual settlements and there could be some scope for tightening the edges around Haworth and Oxenhope, with appropriate quality traditional gritstone developments such as rows of terraces, with substantial tree planting schemes to form the village boundaries.
- Similarly the largely 20th century developments on the edges of Keighley are highly visible and would benefit from tree planting along the boundaries. Should further expansion to the edges of Keighley be considered then a key issue will be to prevent a visual joining up of settlements.
- Extensions to existing farmsteads should be avoided, especially where they have already expanded from their traditional layout. There is a danger that these units could become small hamlets, with inappropriate barn conversions for domestic use only. Large modern farm buildings detract from the traditional character of the area and any proven agricultural need for expansion should be provided for in the vernacular style.
- Farm diversification will be acceptable where this achieves a sustainable method of ensuring the management and enhancement of the landscape and does not impact adversely upon its character. However, these should not introduce any new pressures upon the landscape unit in terms of inappropriate signs and lighting, road widening or increased traffic volumes on the network of narrow roads.
- Schemes which propose altering the contours of the land such as infill which would result in the loss of the natural glaciated landform or typical Pennine clough valleys or drainage schemes which would destroy the wet flushes and soft rush pastures valuable to invertebrates and birds on the moorland fringe, should be resisted.

8.0 WORTH AND NORTH BECK VALLEY: WOODED VALLEYS



8.1 DESCRIPTION

- The two valleys of the Worth and North Beck both contain this landscape type. However, the physical nature and development of the valleys and the condition and composition of the woodland display very different characteristics.
- Area (1) incorporates Newsholme Dean, the two short valley spurs of Newsholme Beck at Goose Eye and the continuation as North Beck Valley to the outskirts of Keighley. The rolling landscape of the upland pastures merges gently into the wooded valley providing a well balanced landscape that is almost totally devoid of 20th century detracting influences. The Newsholme Dean section of the North Beck Valley has a dry valley appearance with steep sided U shaped valley with only a small stream flowing in the bottom. There is virtually no sign of man's influence with the steep sided valley preventing improved grazing and allowing the long established woodland and scrub to flourish.

- Area (2) The Worth Valley extends from Keighley urban fringe into Haworth and continues up the Worth Valley and Bridgehouse Beck Valley to Oxenhope and the moorland fringe. The Worth Valley was subjected to a greater degree of exploitation during the Industrial Revolution of the mid 19th century, evident by the remains of a number of mills and associated developments exploiting water power. The railway also runs in the valley floor in close proximity to the river. Due to the shallow nature of the valley improved pastures have concentrated the tree cover to a narrow band on the river sides, particularly from its lower reaches from Keighley to Haworth.

8.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

8.2.1 Analysis

Strength of Character

North Beck Valle

Strong

- The steeply incised valley at Newsholme Dean, in particular, has a strong sense of place and visual interest.

Worth Valley

Moderate

- The character varies from the disturbed and degraded sections of the Lower Worth to the better quality rural sections on the upper reaches with established woodland.

Condition

North Beck:

Good – Has a range of woodland types with good species diversity and evidence of management.

Worth:

Declining – Suffering in certain areas from lack of management.

(1) North Beck

Condition	Good	STRENGTHEN	Strengthen and Conserve	CONSERVE
	Declining	Strengthen and Enhance	Conserve and Enhance	Conserve and Restore
	Poor	CREATION	Restore and Enhance	RESTORE
		Weak	Moderate	Strong
	Character			

(2) Worth

Condition	Good	STRENGTHEN	Strengthen and Conserve	CONSERVE
	Declining	Strengthen and Enhance	Conserve and Enhance	Conserve and Restore
	Poor	CREATION	Restore and Enhance	RESTORE
		Weak	Moderate	Strong
	Character			

8.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve/Conserve Enhance

- Conserve the strongly wooded character of the valleys through good woodland management and strengthening existing woodlands with additional planting. Furthermore, uphold and enforce Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to ensure comprehensive tree cover, especially in relationship to settlements and conservation areas.
- Conserve the natural and semi-natural composition of the woodlands, especially designated nature conservation sites, by planting and managing native species to retain the regional Pennine character of the area, i.e. the planting of small valleys/cloughs. The North Beck Valley requires sensitive ecological management in accordance with its SEGI status; detailed studies have been carried out on both Newsholme Dean and Holme House Woods with specific site management proposals.
- Enhance recreational access and develop/improve the footpath/bridleway network; establish woodland walks in association with the recreational and historical interest of the area.
- Enhance and strengthen the edges of Haworth and Oxenhope with additional planting to absorb the settlement into a wooded framework. There is considerable scope for improvement in the Worth Valley. Many of the associated valley floor pastures are in poor condition and could be considered for additional tree planting without being out of character with the local area.

8.3 **POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT**

8.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of Character**

North Beck Valley	Strong
Worth Valley	Moderate
- **Historic Continuity** **High**
 High for both valleys with no significant new development.

- **Visual Prominence** **Visible and enclosed/Open**
The Worth Valley with its broad shallow profile is highly visible from the extensive road and footpath network.
- The North Beck Valley has a more open appearance in the lower reaches than the enclosed valleys of Newsholme Dean and the stream tributaries.

8.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Development within the North Beck Valley is concentrated on the two settlements of Goose Eye and Laycock. The architecture of Laycock is that of a prosperous 17th century community with good examples of 18th century vernacular building, picturesquely grouped, all built from locally quarried gritstone. Goose Eye is a unique example of an industrial hamlet virtually unchanged.
- The pattern of development whether it is the more linear structure of Laycock or the more compact nature of Goose Eye both sit harmoniously within the wooded valley.
- The Worth and Bridgehouse Beck valleys have a number of large mill complexes dating back to the late 1800s. Small groups of mill workers' cottages are also evident all built from locally quarried stone.

8.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With strong character in the North Beck Valley and moderate character in the Worth Valley, high historic continuity, visibility and a degree of enclosure, the wooded valleys are moderately sensitive to development.
- The North Beck Valley is more sensitive; and the Goose Eye and Laycock Conservation Area aims to protect the area from unsympathetic infill and re-development. The preservation of the rural setting of the two settlements is of primary importance, its designation also protects the felling of trees which greatly add to the setting of the buildings and the overall character.
- The natural enclosure of this landscape type in the Worth Valley, however, could absorb limited development which would not jeopardise the existing tree cover. In fact, opportunities could be sought to increase the woodland cover in association with appropriate small-scale development particularly to strengthen the edges of Haworth

and Oxenhope. A Village Design Statement has recently been prepared for Oxenhope, and was approved by the Council in 2000. Similar studies may be carried out on other settlements and any further development must take these proposals into account.

- In general, however, the Worth Valley's potential lies in the future redevelopment of the mill complexes; sensitive conversion would greatly enhance the landscape quality.

APPENDIX 1:

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DESIGN GUIDANCE

AUGUST 2008

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Aim of the Design Guidance

Whilst the Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document aims to preserve and enhance the character of defined areas in Volumes 1 to 10 that accompany this document, it is important to note that appropriate development may occur within these areas. The adoption of a systematic approach to development as outlined in this guidance will help encourage good design and integration of development into the landscape, thereby maintaining and enhancing its character and value for the benefit of future generations.

These guidance notes set out the approach that will be taken by Bradford Council with regard to the implementation of Policies NE3 and NE3A of the adopted Replacement Unitary Development Plan for the Bradford District. These notes are intended as guidance for developers; they do not replace any other planning obligations that may relate to a site. Where an Environmental Assessment is required, for example, the contents of this guidance will form part of the scoping exercise.

1.2 The Landscape Context

Landscape results from the way that different components of our environment - both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historical and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) – interact together and are perceived by us.

All landscapes, whether in urban or rural locations, have interest, meaning and value to those who live and work within them or visit them. They have locally distinctive character that sets them apart from the rest. Landscapes also have, to varying degrees, value for wildlife and the diversity of vegetation which is a significant factor in determining that value. This draft SPD provides a comprehensive overview of all aspects of the landscape that characterises each of the 10 Landscape Character Areas and should be referred to as part of this process.

The Council recognises that the inherent characteristics of a landscape are vital factors in giving it local distinctiveness, and that in order to maintain this distinctiveness these characteristics must be retained and enhanced wherever possible.

1.3 The Role of Developers in the Landscape Process

In order to achieve successful integration of development into the landscape and restoration, retention and enhancement of local landscape character the Council expects developers to follow a systematic approach as outlined on the following pages. The objective is to ensure that the aims of development are consistent with the principles of sustainability, landscape enhancement and nature conservation. Proper consideration of landscape issues should not be seen as a financial burden but as a positive benefit in terms of its value to a development.

The size of a proposed development and/or the relative sensitivity of the site will dictate the extent of details expected to be provided. The Council will seek to advise developers of its expectations within the early stages, through pre-application advice and discussions. Notwithstanding this, the principles contained within these guidance notes should still be relevant to anyone involved in the development process whether on a large or small scale, and will be applicable to all development.

There are three main sections to this guidance note which must be taken into consideration as part of any proposal. These are:

- Preliminary Work
- Design Principals
- Landscape Management and Maintenance

2.0 PRELIMINARY WORK

2.1 Site Survey and Appraisal

At the stage of pre-application discussion, applying for outline or full planning permission, or when undertaking a feasibility study on which the Council's views are sought, the applicant or developer will be expected to carry out and submit an accurate site survey and comprehensive site appraisal to include:

Context	A description and analysis of the surrounding areas, including hard and soft landscapes, buildings etc. and an indication of important links and inter-relationships, described in the character assessments.
Levels/contours	A diagram illustrating the levels and contours of the site.
Landform	A statement of the slopes, orientation of the site etc.
Existing features	A statement of existing trees, hedgerows, other significant areas of vegetation, water, ditches, boundary treatments, significant structures, areas of hard surfaces etc.
Visual Qualities	- A statement and/or photographs to illustrate the views in/out of the site, quality of view/s, general character, local distinctiveness, any dominant features etc. - A zone of visual influence may be required for prominent development proposals in the landscape
Designations	An identification and assessment of any local designations which are applicable to the site, to include: ▪ Special Protection Area (SPA) ▪ Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) ▪ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ▪ Site of Ecological and Geological Importance (SEGI) ▪ Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) ▪ Local Nature Reserves (LNR) ▪ Bradford Wildlife Area (BWA) ▪ Sites of Nature Conservation Importance ▪ Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) ▪ Saltaire World Heritage Site (and buffer zone) ▪ Listed Buildings ▪ Conservation Areas ▪ Scheduled Ancient Monuments ▪ Historic Parks and Gardens

APPENDIX 1

	▪ Archaeological sites ▪ Battlefield Sites ▪ Registered Cemeteries ▪ Rights of Way
Setting	- A statement of the impact on the setting of any designations as listed above.

2.2 Outline Landscape Plan

2.2.1 The site survey and appraisal leads to the next element of the feasibility or application stage when the developer will be expected to draw up and submit an outline landscape plan for the development site, to form the basis of a detailed scheme to be submitted at a later stage. This is to ensure that landscape matters are being considered at the outset as an integral part of the development.

2.2.2 The outline plan should contain general information on the landscape approach to the site, including:-

General Information & Landscape Approach	1) How the proposal will not adversely affect local character and distinctiveness of the Landscape Character Area.
	2) The treatment of site boundaries
	3) The retention of existing landscape features
	4) Intended access points and circulation routes
	5) The main 'structural' planting and significant areas of hard landscaping to be incorporated within the development
	6) Details of any existing trees or other landscape features which it is proposed to remove or retain including protection measures.

2.2.3 Conditions which are imposed on the subsequent granting of planning permission will be related to the outline landscape plan which is submitted. However, it is expected that this plan should not over-constrain the submission of subsequent details, but rather establish the broad principles of the landscape design approach.

3.0 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

3.1 Landscape Design Principles

3.1 Before development commences on site, the developer will be required to submit, and have approved by the Council, a detailed landscape design for the site. This should be based on the survey and appraisal and be consistent with the overall context described in the Outline Landscape Plan, unless convincing arguments can be put to the contrary.

3.2 The detailed layout should address the following issues:

Landscape Design Principals	1) The layout and design should be appropriate to the area and establish a built environment of quality and variety, which integrates retaining local distinctiveness of the built form within the landscape.
	2) Consideration should be given to the use and form of space when planning the site
	3) The layout should maintain and enhance the diversity and character of the established vegetation on the site and utilises it where appropriate for shelter and passive enjoyment and habitat creation. <i>Reference should be made to the Postcode Plant Database:</i> http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/life/plants-fungi/postcode-plants/
	4) Where appropriate the layout should provide an integrated, attractive and safe environment for pedestrians, cyclists and those with disabilities
	5) Consideration should be given to 'designing out crime' – e.g. by not creating screening which could conceal anti-social or criminal activity, or by using thorny 'deterrent' shrubs to prevent access onto the site.
	6) Where appropriate (i.e. mainly for housing developments) there may be a requirement to provide recreational open space within the layout and consideration should be given to integrating any such provision into the development
	7) Consideration should be given to the maintenance of hard and soft landscaping in the future
	8) The surface water drainage system should minimise run-off and utilise natural and sustainable drainage systems where appropriate. The use of innovative green technology such as green roofs needs to be considered.

3.2 Landscape Design Details

3.2.1 The detailed landscape design should **include**:

Landscape Planting Plan	1) Botanical names, including genus, species and varieties of all proposed trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants
	2) Planting sizes of all proposed plants
	3) The proposed positions and spacing of plants
	4) The species mix percentages for grass seeds
	5) Accurately plotted positions of trees, shrubs, other vegetation and features to be retained and precise details of their means of protection during the construction period
	6) The position of existing trees and other significant landscape features which is proposed to remove
	7) All maps and plans should have on them a north point and appropriate scaling
	8) Weed control measures including maintaining areas prior to planting, herbicide treatment, mulch specification and depth.
	9) Topsoil specification, depths for all the above, grade of topsoil in accordance with the current B.S 3882 and proposed additives / ameliorants.
	10) Slope stabilisation methods
	11) Management plans including objectives and aftercare maintenance proposals
Treatment of Existing Trees	12) Tree retention and felling plan; all to be cross referenced to a tree condition survey in accordance with the current B.S. 5837
	13) Protective fencing during construction (type and positioning)
	14) Tree surgery proposals, cross referenced to trees on a plan and any tree survey details
Hard Landscape Plan	15) Paint or wood stain colours should be included for all appropriate materials
	16) Surfacing materials and kerbs / edge restraints, with existing and proposed levels
	17) Boundary treatment, including walls and fences, retailing walls, internal plot fences
	18) Utility routes, including draining, depth, special measures and any easements
	19) Special constructions, e.g. tree pit surrounds, planters, steps, ramps, retaining structures, public art
	20) Lighting and Street furniture, including protection against vehicle impact, e.g. bollards, tree guards, temporary / permanent fencing, low walls etc.
	21) Location and design of refuse and sub-station storage screens and enclosures.

3.2.2 The detailed landscape design should **take account** of:

Landscape Design Details	1) The use of species, materials and street furniture which reflect local character
	2) The use of recycled materials and materials from sustainable sources
	3) The incorporation of existing plants and other features
	4) The use of plants to create screening and microclimatic conditions through shade, shelter etc
	5) The use of plants and public art to create local focal points
	6) A selection of plant species to provide year-round interest
	7) A selection of plants to encourage wildlife where appropriate
	8) The suitability of plants for the location (e.g. their ultimate size and habit, tolerance of soil conditions and shade, root spread, long-term ease of management etc
	9) A specification and depth of topsoil for different types of planting
	10) The use of larger tree stock to resist vandalism
	11) Future maintenance needs of, and access to, hard and soft landscaped areas for e.g. litter clearance
	12) Landform, and the treatment and use of sloping ground, taking account of the needs of people with impaired mobility
	13) Drainage and the need to conserve drain water
	14) Means of defining boundaries
	15) The creation of an overall character and unifying landscape structure for the development
	16) The integration of the development into the surrounding landscape (e.g. the transition from residential to agricultural use).

4.0 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 Maintenance Considerations

The success of any landscape scheme will, to a significant extent, be determined by the standard of maintenance undertaken following implementation of the scheme. Consideration must therefore be given to how the works are to be maintained in the future to ensure that the original design is effectively turned into an attractive landscape.

For hard landscaped areas, the maintenance programme should incorporate actions to keep all materials and street furniture in a good, safe and attractive condition. Consideration should be given to keeping areas free of litter and other debris. Methods of keeping paving free from chewing gum and walls free from graffiti should also be considered.

For soft landscaped areas, consideration should be given to watering in the early stages where necessary. Excessive weed growth can inhibit the development of young plants and measures must be considered whereby weeds are suppressed by the use of mulching techniques. These can include the use of mulch mats around individual plants, textile membranes over planting beds or shredded bark or other suitable loose material to a depth of at least 50mm. The use of chemical herbicides should be kept to a minimum to ensure that accidental damage to plants does not occur through inappropriate application.

4.2 Maintenance Responsibilities

All landscape schemes will require an on-going commitment to management. Planning conditions may impose a limited period of maintenance or replacement of failed plants to ensure initial establishment is in place from the start.

Responsibility for future maintenance should be clarified at the earliest opportunity, with parties aware of their maintenance obligations. Where public areas are created, consideration should be given to how these will be maintained in the future. If the Council is to be asked to take ownership of such areas for future management, this should be made clear within the early stage in the development process and transfer of land will only be agreed in accordance with current Council policies. This may involve agreements under the Town and Country Planning Act and the payment of a commuted sum by the developer.

The recycling of green waste is encouraged on site (and off site) to encourage the use of composting or composting of green waste off site, rather than it being mixed with general waste.

4.3 Management Plans

For larger schemes it may be appropriate, or may be required as part of a condition of planning approval, that a management plan be prepared. Such a plan will contain details of how maintenance is to be carried out, who will be responsible for carrying it out and how frequently it will need to be carried out. A management plan is particularly relevant where the responsibility for maintenance will rest with a different party after works have been completed, and it is essential that the management plan is understood by the recipient prior to responsibility being handed over.

5.0 FURTHER ADVICE & CONTACTS

- 5.1 If you require further advice, information or clarity regarding any aspect of this document or the requirements as part of a planning application relating to the landscape, please direct your contact to the Landscape Design Unit who will be able to assist you.

5.2 COUNCIL CONTACTS:

Landscape Design Unit

The Landscape Design Unit have a wide range of specialist skills and experience of the following areas of professional practice: landscape and environmental design; environmental master planning; landscape planning; project management; communications.

Landscape Officer
Landscape Design Unit
8th Floor Jacobs Well
Manchester Road
Bradford BD1 5RW

Telephone: (01274) 433542
Fax: (01274) 734516
Email: john.hogg@bradford.gov.uk

5.3 OTHER USEFUL COUNCIL CONTACTS:

Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework (LDF) Group produced the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005) and is currently in the process of producing the family of documents which will form the Bradford District Local Development Framework (LDF).

Telephone: (01274) 432499
Fax: (01274) 433767
Email: ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk

Development Services

Development Services processes planning applications and provides advice on planning matters. The Bradford District is divided into a number of area teams for development service purposes.

All of the different planning teams can be contacted by telephoning the following switchboard number: **(01274) 434605**, or by emailing any enquires to the addresses given below.

- **Bradford West:**

includes Heaton, Manningham, Thornton, Clayton, Queensbury, Great Horton and Buttershaw.

e-mail: planning.enquires@bradford.gov.uk

- **Bradford City Centre**

e-mail: planning.enquires@bradford.gov.uk

- **Bradford East:**

includes Thackley, Idle, Greengates, Eccleshill, Fagley, Bowling, Odsal, Low Moor and Wyke.

e-mail: planning.enquires@bradford.gov.uk

- **Shipley:**

includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, Idle, Thackley, Wrose, Harden, Denholme, Cullingworth and Wilsden.

e-mail: planning.Shipley@bradford.gov.uk

- **Keighley:**

includes the Worth Valley, Keighley, Riddlesden, Silsden and Steeton.

e-mail: planning.Keighley@bradford.gov.uk

- **Ilkley:** *includes Ilkley, Addingham, Burley-in-Wharfedale and Menston.*

e-mail: planning.ilkley@bradford.gov.uk

Design and Conservation

The Design and Conservation Team advises on matters relating to urban design, listed buildings and conservation areas. To view a Conservation Area Assessment or find out if a building is listed, visit: www.bradford.gov.uk/Conservation for more information.

Telephone: (01274) 434605

e-mail: conservation@bradford.gov.uk

Building Control

Building Control can provide you with all you want to know about buildings, building work, safe environments and how to organise public events safely. The Building Control Service has two offices in the District:

Bradford Tel: (01274) 433807

Keighley Tel: (01535) 618010

Countryside and Rights of Way

Tel: (01274) 432666

e-mail: rightsofway@bradford.gov.uk

Waste and Minerals Planning and Trees

Minerals - Tel: (01274) 433770

email: minerals.planning@bradford.gov.uk

Trees -Tel: (01274) 434297

e-mail: trees@bradford.gov.uk

5.4 OTHER USEFUL CONTACTS**Arboricultural Association (Directory of Consultants & Contractors)**

The Arboricultural Association seeks to advance the science of arboriculture for the public benefit.

Ampfield House

Tel: 01794 368717

Romsey

Fax: 01794 368978

Hampshire

Web: www.trees.org.uk

SO51 9PA

Email: admin@trees.org.uk

British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI)

The British Association of Landscape Industries is the UK's representative trade association for firms undertaking landscaping, both interior and exterior, a wide range of associated suppliers to the industry. With a landscape contracting membership of over 700, BALI is continually raising standards throughout an industry that is all too often tarred with a 'cowboy' reputation.

Landscape House

Tel: 0870 770 4971

Stoneleigh Park

Fax: 0870 770 4972

Warwickshire

Web: www.bali.co.uk

CV8 2LG

Email: contact@bali.org.uk

Landscape Institute – (Directory of Landscape Architects)

The Landscape Institute is the Royal Chartered body for landscape architects in the UK. There are over 5,000 members who work across a range of organisations such as local authorities, government agencies and private practice. They are involved in a broad range of tasks including masterplanning, environmental assessment, public consultation and design.

33 Great Portland Street
London
W1W 8QG

Tel: 020 7299 4500
Fax: 020 7299 4501
Web: <http://www.landscapeinstitute.org/>
Email: mail@landscapeinstitute.org

Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum promotes the discovery, understanding, enjoyment and responsible use of the natural world. The website provides a useful link to a Plant Postcode Database which generates lists of native plants and wildlife for any specified postal district in the UK. Visit this tool by using the following web link:

<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/life/plants-fungi/postcode-plants/>

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS)

At the heart of the Advisory Service's work is the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. This Record is the basis for a wide range of Information on West Yorkshire's Heritage, developed by the Service's specialist staff for a variety of audiences, as well as being the basis for its Education Services. It is also the foundation for the Planning and Development Advice provided by the Service, the framework for which is set out in the Service's Policies and Strategies. The Advisory Service actively encourages voluntary-sector engagement, and provides Useful Contacts for those wishing to begin exploring West Yorkshire's past.

West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield WF1 2DE

Tel: 01924 306797
Fax: 01924 306810
Web: www.arch.wyjs.org.uk
Email: wyher@wyjs.org.uk

Produced by the
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District Council

Local Development
Framework Group

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