Local Development Framework for Bradford

Landscape Character

Supplementary Planning Document

Volume 2: Esholt

October 2008

City of Bradford MDC
www.bradford.gov.uk

FOREWORD

This is Volume 2 of the Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and outlines the Landscape Character Assessment of Esholt.

This document provides a detailed description and analysis of the landscape of Esholt along with a succinct set of policy guidelines for each landscape type. A map of the character area can be found on Page 12.

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 criterions set out within the Design Guidance (within the Appendix of each document) and can demonstrate these within the proposal.

For further information or advice on submitting proposals, please contact the Landscape Design Unit on (01274) 433542 or email john.hogg@bradford.gov.uk

ESHOLT

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1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 Esholt is characterised by a strong, well defined, sense of enclosure created by the valley landform and the woodland blocks. It has a lush, green, lowland character because of the combination of the high amounts of tree cover present in the form of woodlands, tree clumps, and hedgerow trees; and the significant areas of hedgerow-bounded pastures. The traditional, unspoilt stone village of Esholt is inextricably linked to the wider landscape, since the buildings and spaces have developed over centuries in parallel to the farmed pasture landscape as a result of the villagers' existence in Esholt. The balanced and unspoilt, relationship between the two adds value and depth of meaning to the character of the Esholt Valley, and is expressed through the historical continuity of buildings, spaces, woodlands, field patterns and land uses.

1.2 The Esholt area begins in the west where the river Aire emerges from the industrial corridor between Baildon and the Bradford urban area and follows the meanders of the river, crossing the district boundary into the Leeds urban area. It lies between the settlements of Guiseley, Yeadon, and Horsforth in the north, and Baildon and Bradford in the south; and in this respect it plays an important part in dividing the conurbations of Bradford and Leeds in people's perceptions. The lower half of the Gill Beck Valley which feeds into the Esholt valley has more of the wooded, lowland Esholt characteristics than the characteristics of the neighbouring Aire Valley or Rombalds Ridge; and so it is included in the Esholt Valley character area.

1.3 The boundaries of the Esholt character area are therefore the district boundary to the north and east; the Bradford urban area to the south; the larger scale, more developed character of the Aire Valley, and the open, exposed, upland character of the Rombalds Ridge to the west.

1.4 Esholt is largely made up of roughly even proportions of three landscape types: a mix of enclosed pasture, and wooded incline on the slopes, and floodplain pasture on the valley floor. Gill Beck valley adds some mixed upland pasture and a wooded valley to the character area. There are no settlements in this character area.

1.5 Key Landscape Elements

- Heavily wooded slopes
- Field enclosed by hedges
- Transport corridors: river, canal, railways, A6038
- Sewage works
- Village of Esholt

2.0 NATURAL LANDSCAPE

2.1 LANDFORM

2.1.1 The Esholt area is dominated by the wide valley of the River Aire. The valley is steeply inclined to the south side of the river bend where it rises to a knoll above Buck Wood and is more gently sloping on the north side.

2.1.2 The narrow wooded valley of Gill Beck feeds into the Aire valley from the west, with Guiseley beck running in from the north-east via Esholt Hall.

2.1.3 The floodplain of the river covers quite a large, flat area which is dominant within the character area.

2.1.4 The River Aire was eroded along the line of a major geological fault; the main valley developed its mature form at the beginning of the last glacial period and is wide and gently rounded in cross section.

2.2 GEOLOGY

2.2.1 The underlying bedrock of the area is Millstone Grit of Namurian age, which is overlain by lower coal measures.

2.2.2 Esholt has extensive tracts of alluvium and river terrace deposits resulting from river action, which may contain workable sand and gravel, but these have been inaccessible due to the presence of Esholt Sewage works.

2.3 SOILS

2.3.1 Alluvial deposits which were laid down have formed more fertile soils on the valley floor.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY

- Esholt has a substantial part of its Character Area covered by sites of ecological value, with woodlands and wetlands constituting the main area of interest.

- Yeadon's Brickworks and Railway Cutting is a geological SSSI where the rock exposures provide an important cross-section through shale's and sandstones of the Namurian Series form about 350 million yeas ago; the shale's are particularly rich in

the fossil remains of marine animals. Most of the site, however, is within the Leeds Metropolitan District.

Other sites of ecological significance include:

- Hawksworth Spring Wood and Tong Park SEGI's – these sites interlock and provide a diverse range of habitats, including open water, marshy grassland, swamp, acid and neutral grasslands, as well as semi-natural broad-leaved woodland.

- Leeds and Liverpool Canal SEGI – one of the best examples of a linear wetland habitat in the County, supporting a diverse range of aquatic communities including large populations of regionally rare arrow head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) and flowering rush (*Butomus umbellaatus*).

BIODIVERSITY	
HABITAT	**GENERAL SUMMARY**
Woodlands	Large areas of woodland containing remnants of ancient woodland, such as Buck Wood (which includes Dawson and Poggy Wood). Hawksworth Spring Woods is a typical Pennine valley side wood with good structure of tall woodland herbs and contained regionally rare alternate-leaved golden saxifrage (*Chrysoplenium alternifolium*). ** (AW) denotes that a site is also classed as an Ancient Woodland.* ** (pt AW) denotes that part of the site is Ancient Woodland.*
Hedgerows	Important within the enclosed pastures and flood plain pastures.
Grasslands	Several hay meadows at Tong Park, Lamb Springs and St Leonard's have not been agriculturally improved by artificial fertilisers and are therefore botanically diverse; they also contain wetlands species, such as rushes and sedges, which attract insect life. Most other grasslands, however, have been extensively grazed, especially by horses and are, therefore, ecologically poor.
Moorland	None

Wetlands	River Aire and Leeds Liverpool Canal both support a diverse range of flora; the clay lining of the canal provides areas of more calcareous conditions compared to the more acidic river. Millman Bridge Ox-Bow and the redundant sewage beds of Langholme also support a good range of flora and fauna, especially birds.			
SPA	**SSSI**	**Area**	**SEGI**	**Area**
None	YEADON BRICK WORKS & RAILWAY CUTTING (Geological – mostly in Leeds District)	3.3 ha	HAWKSWORTH SPRING WOODS (AW) LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL TONG PARK	18 ha 27.9 lin m 26.7 ha

THIRD TIER SITES

<u>Woodlands</u> Buck Wood (pt AW) Gill Wood Great Wood/West Wood (AW) Hawkstone Wood (AW) Nan Wood (AW) Spring and Jerrison Woods (AW) Thackley Woods (AW)	<u>Grasslands</u> Lambs Springs St Leonards <u>Other</u> Cunliffe Lane	<u>Wetlands</u> Langholme Milman Bridge Oxbow <u>Nature Reserves</u> Denso Marston Nature Reserve

WILDLIFE

Both the river and canal are valuable for wildlife. The Canal, in particular, is home to kingfishers, dippers, brown trout and grayling and also supports a rich and varied insect and molluscan fauna, including pond snails, may flies and caddis flies.

Badgers are found around Esholt and the river/canal corridor is a known migration route for roe deer which are moving into the District from a north-easterly direction. The ornithological interest of the wetlands and adjacent woodlands is good; water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), which is an uncommon passage/winter visitor, have been seen at Langholme redundant sewage works; great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), although mainly an open water species, has been seen on the canal.

Mammals such as brown hare, stoat and weasel and mole are also common within the character area with plenty of pastures for foraging and woodland areas for shelter.

3.0 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

3.1 HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

- In the 1770s the Leeds/Liverpool Canal was constructed with the vision of linking the east and west coasts across northern England. Running along the Aire Valley, it connected to the town of Bradford via the Bradford Canal. The canal has been designated as a conservation area, and together with the river, remains a dominant feature within the Esholt character area today.

- The village of Esholt was originally a Cistercian monastic settlement, which grew slowly from the mid 18th Century as an agricultural enclave outside the boundaries of urban Bradford. It had close links with the cloth trade and the workers cottages in the centre were constructed in 1830s to provide accommodation for local mill workers and labourers. At the heart of the village is the Old Hall, a Grade II Listed Building dating back to the 16th Century. The strong rural character of the village is reflected in its designation as a conservation area.

- Esholt sewage works was the most important sewage works in Bradford. During the textile era soap, bleaches and dyes etc., were released into the sewage system for treatment as Esholt. It has played a considerable role in the improvement of the water quality of the River Aire and its tributaries. Treated water is returned to the River Aire at this location.

LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND ARCHAEOLOGY		
Historical	World Heritage Site	None
	Listed Buildings	**There are approximately 143 Listed Buildings within the Esholt 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: - 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Esholt Old Hall, Church Lane, Esholt (Grade II*) - Barn adjoining Esholt Old Hall, Church Lane, Esholt (Grade II*) - Original Home Farm, Esholt Estate (Grade II*) - Esholt Hall, Esholt (Grade II*)
	Conservation Areas	Esholt Little London Leeds & Liverpool Canal 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.
	Historic Parks & Gardens	None
	Ancient/Scheduled Monuments	None.
	Battlefield	None
	Other Associations	Former locations for TV series Emmerdale Farm, Esholt.

3.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- The small village of Esholt is within the character area and is located on the edge of the floodplain. Other dwellings comprise of occasional farmsteads and isolated buildings, which have been built on the slopes or close to the edge of the floodplain.

- Some development has occurred along the valley floor, including the large Esholt sewage works close to Esholt Hall as well as some recreational sports facilities.

- Esholt is surrounded by the settlements of Guiseley and Yeadon to the north with Bradford and Baildon to the south and west. As yet it has not been extensively developed for housing, possibly due to the inaccessibility of large areas of land such as the woodlands, floodplain and sewage works. It is this undeveloped quality that is important in the unique character of the area.

3.3 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Transport corridors in and around Esholt form an important characteristic of this area. There are railways, canals, roads and tracks passing through and around Esholt, with viaducts and tunnels creating a strong visual impact on the landscape.

- Over the course of time, and through technological advances, the uses of some of these transport links have altered. Today both the canal and disused Shipley/Thackley railway line have become important corridors for recreational use by many local people.

- Pedestrian tracks run through most of the woodlands and there are public footpaths in the north-west of the character area across and around fields, as well as the well used route of the canal towpath.

- There is an extensive network of roads surrounding the area including:

    - A6038 from Bradford to Otley and Ilkley
    - A65 from Leeds to Ilkley, Skipton and the Yorkshire Dales and the Lakes.
    - A658 Bradford to Yeadon road and link to Leeds/Bradford airport
    - Esholt village is linked by a B road from A6038 to Guiseley.
    - B road skirts the extreme north-western character area boundary, running from Baildon to Menston and Burley.

3.4 RECREATION/TOURISM

- The Leeds/Liverpool canal is a popular recreational corridor used by walkers and cyclists, as well as by canal boats for pleasure excursions.

- The low lying floodplain area of the river and canal has some recreational development and contains sports pitches in certain locations.

- The village of Esholt has a long standing association with the television series 'Emmerdale'. Many tourists are still attracted to the village to see the places, which used to feature in the series.

- The large areas of woodland which are dominant within the area are well used for recreation by walkers and cyclists.

4.0 ANALYSIS

4.1 Sensitivity

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  Bold pattern of heavily wooded slopes; and flat, more open floodplain give the Esholt Valley a strong character.

- **Historic continuity** **Medium**
  The floodplain has undergone major changes e.g. expansion of the sewage works, with fewer changes having occurred on the slopes.

- **Remoteness** **Not remote**
  The ring of development around the Esholt valley is easily perceived from within the character area. The exception is Gill Beck valley, which is experienced as a more remote place.

- **Significance of new development** **Low**
  The extremely large scale of the sewage works filtration beds are clearly as significant non-traditional development, but apart from this there has been very little new development within Esholt itself.

- **Pressures on the integrity of the landscape unit** **Immediate**
  The settlements all around Esholt have been expanding with large amounts of estate development. Esholt character area can only accommodate very small amounts of development before its integrity as a unit landscape dividing the Bradford and Leeds conurbations in people's perceptions will be severely compromised.

4.2 Important features

<u>Skylines</u>

- **Wooded ridges at the top of the valley sides**
  The two wooded ridges are important skyline features in views from within the Esholt valley, particularly, but also feature strongly in views looking into it. They make an important contribution to the character of Esholt.

Key vistas

- **View from Esholt Lane**
  Esholt Lane is the only road accessing the Esholt countryside, and the view north-east from this land along the floodplain pasture and up onto the wooded green slopes is important because it captures the essential character and experience of the Esholt character area.

Memorable places

- **Esholt village**
  The village is an important memorable place because it is at the heart of the Esholt valley. It has given its name to the valley, and has perceivably grown up over the centuries in harmony with the surrounding landscape. The same factors that have created the landscape of Esholt have created Esholt village, in so far as they have been expressed through the lives of people living and working here.

- **Floodplain pasture**
  The traditional, small scale, floodplain pasture fields near the village, with their grazing sheep, and old pollarded trees are also a memorable place, and are important to the character of the Esholt valley.

- **The canal corridor**
  The canal side walk north from Apperley Bridge by the locks, with its open views across fields and woodland, is another memorable place, and gives experiences of a different aspect of the Esholt character.

4.3 Detractors

- **Tipping and poor quality horse stabling**
  Along Esholt Lane there is an area of the roadside verge next to the river where there area several make-shift stables for horses constructed out of brightly coloured metal storage containers, and other wooden structures. Seen in conjunction with the associated tipping these are visually intrusive in this character area.

- **Filtration beds of the sewage works**
  Whilst accepting that the sewage works are very much part of the character of Esholt because of their long historical association with this area; the sheer size and scale of the filtration beds does detract from the smaller scale ‘soft, green’ character of the rest of the valley. The beds are generally hidden from most views within the Esholt

valley by the landform, woodlands, and limited number of viewpoints over the valley floor. However, this situation may be threatened in future by particular developments on site, or on the sites which currently provide screening for the works; and any proposals will need to be considered in relation to this.

5.0 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

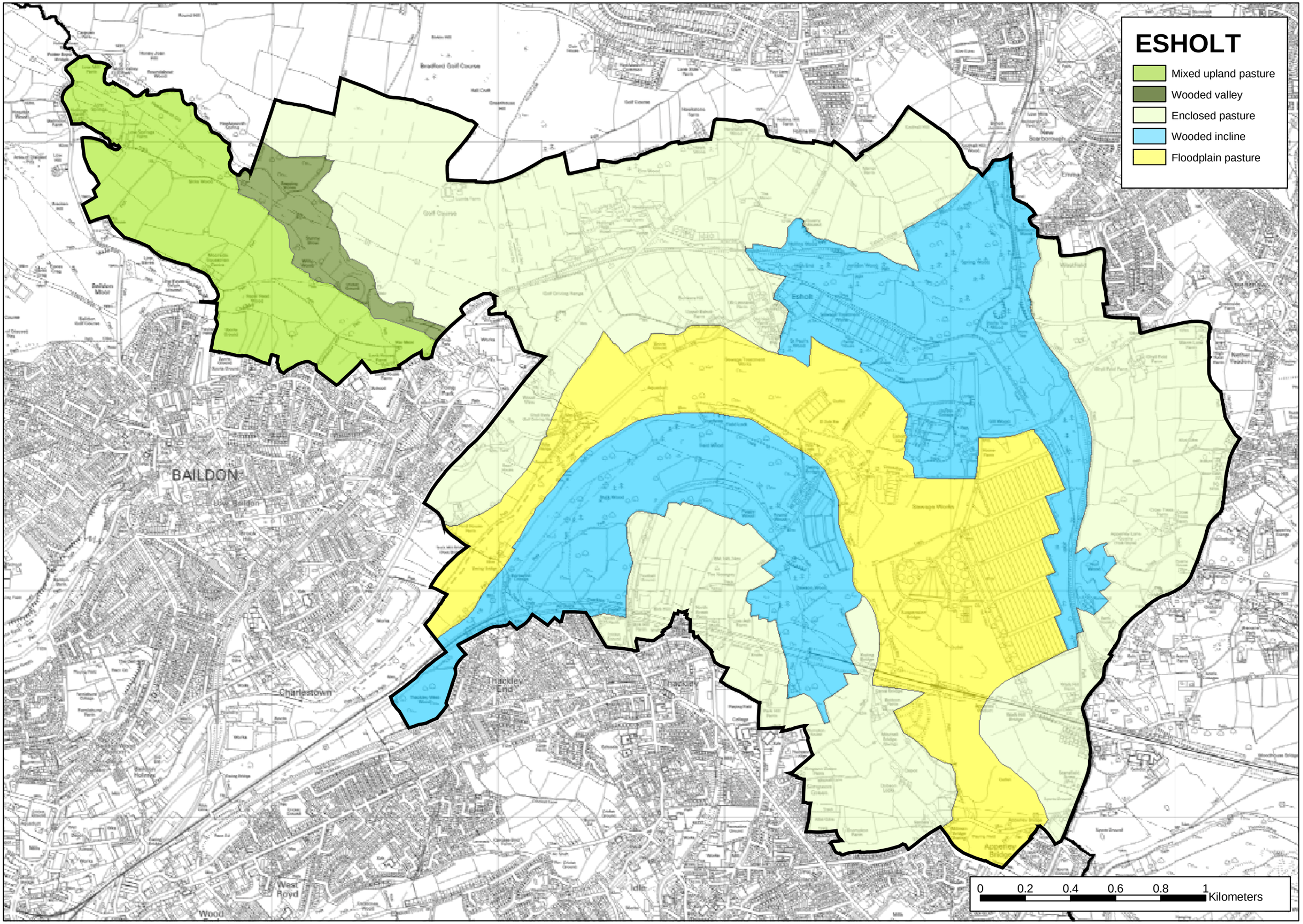
5.1 Though this area is not remote, and has undergone some major changes, it is still considered to be sensitive because of its strong character; pressures on its integrity as a landscape unit, and a lack of significant new development. The balanced relationship between the landscape and Esholt village that has been created over centuries still exists largely unspoilt, and is irreplaceable. Therefore, in general, further estate development in Esholt is considered unsustainable in landscape terms. See the sections on the individual local landscape types for details.

5.2 The character area as a whole is under significant pressures to take more development, with settlements on all sides expanding into it. It is at a critical stage, and there are important decisions to be taken regarding the future of the Esholt valley.

5.3 Looking at the landscape strategies for the local landscape types, the strategy for the character of the whole Esholt character area would be to conserve and restore. Programmes should be put in place to conserve and restore the rural, farmed, undeveloped character of the valley, as a sustainable landscape buffer between Bradford and Leeds.

5.4 The presence of large urban population centres encircling the Esholt character area would seem to confirm the appropriateness of this approach, in that the valley already forms a very important local asset as an easily accessible, visual, cultural, and recreational amenity. If more development and urban influences are allowed to impact upon this area, the less effectively it will function in its current role.

5.5 Should it be absolutely unavoidable that land for new housing development is required in Esholt, the most appropriate place would be near to existing development on the boundaries of the character area in the enclosed pasture, and to a lesser extent in the mixed upland pasture. The retention of important features of wooded skylines, and the rural canal corridor should be considered, as well as planned new tree/woodland planting.


ESHOLT
Mixed upland pasture
Wooded valley
Enclosed pasture
Wooded incline
Floodplain pasture
BAILDON
Charlestown
Thackley End
Thackley
Esholt
Idle
West Royd
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
Kilometers

6.0 ESHOLT: MIXED UPLAND PASTURE

6.1 DESCRIPTION

- This is located in the west of the Esholt character area, on the southern side of the Gill Beck valley. It forms the eastern extent of the mixed upland pasture that comes down from around Baildon Moor and Rombalds, and extends into the Esholt valley between the wooded valley and Baildon Moor and the settlement.

- It has an open, farmed character with few trees or vertical elements and an 'undeveloped' nature.

6.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

6.2.1 Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  It has a strong character as part of the undeveloped Gill Beck valley which visually leads up to the moorlands.

- **Condition** **Good**

  The land here is on quite high ground, which leads up onto the moorland. It has an open, farmed character with fields in a relatively good condition and few urban 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			

6.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve

- Conserve the open, upland character of the farmland and restrict the use of urban elements such as kerbs, street lighting, and fluorescent coloured road signs.

- Conserve the field pattern by encouraging maintenance of field boundary walls, and gates.

- Discourage the use of non-traditional materials in farm-buildings, and other development.

- Encourage controlled and well signposted recreational routes through the countryside for riders and walkers, ensuring that any signs, gates and other structures are made of traditional materials, and in a simple style in character with the area. Seating, litter bins etc., are generally not appropriate, and should be limited to amenity grounds within the urban area, or ‘visitor centre ‘ locations.

6.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

6.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  [See above]

- **Historic continuity** **High**
  A high level of continuity of character over time with very few recent developments.

- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Prominent; open**
  Land is visually prominent in views from Hollins Hill and Guiseley area, and from the A658 and Yeadon area. The open character of this area is continuous with the wider area of mixed upland pasture up towards the moors.

6.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Farmsteads, in Pennine Gritstone.

6.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With a strong character, high historic continuity, prominent position, and open nature, this area is very sensitive to change. The traditional development consists of individual farmsteads; therefore the future development potential within the mixed upland pasture is very limited. Any development taking place here should be restricted to one-off small holding type developments in character with the vernacular architecture and associated with tree groups. There is little scope to increase the density of settlement within this landscape type without impacting upon the character of the area as a whole.

- Should further development be required in this area, it should be located on the edge of the mixed upland pasture close to the existing built up area of Baildon. Special consideration should be given to how the edge of Baildon will be viewed from the surrounding landscape. There should be woodland and tree planting within any developments to absorb that development into the surrounding countryside. The way the edge of any new developments meet the pasture landscape should also be careful considered, and layout, materials, building groups, and boundary treatments should be designed accordingly.

7.0 ESHOLT: WOODED INCLINE

7.1 DESCRIPTION

- The two sides of Esholt valley, one steep and the other more shallow, are both made up of wooded incline and enclosed pasture landscape types; and this simple structure, along with the floodplain pastures creates the enclosed, green and lush character of the Esholt valley.

- The wooded incline on the steep slope, (Area 1), rises from the floodplain up the slope and hides pastures on top of the Nosegay. The wooded incline on the shallow slope, (Area 2), is integrated into the adjacent enclosed pasture, and extends above the large water treatment filtration beds, and around Esholt Hall.

7.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

7.2.1 Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**

The Esholt wooded inclines are comprised mainly of very large blocks of woodland, which gives them a very strong character in the wider landscape.

- **Condition** **Good**
  Some of the woodlands are managed by Bradford Council and regular maintenance is carried out. The pasture fields within the wooded incline are also reasonably well maintained.

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 woodlands by ensuring that management plans are in place for all woodlands, and funds are available to implement the maintenance programmes arising from these plans.

- Consider opportunities for extending the woodlands to provide screening and a structural framework for any future development, or to provide a more sustainable land use for marginal neglected pasture.

- Conserve field boundaries of the pasture fields present.

- Strengthen and enhance the recreational opportunities available within the woodlands.

7.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

7.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**

[See above]

- **Historic continuity** **High**

Some of the woodlands have continuous links with ancient woodland. There is no modern housing within them, but there is quite a lot of older public utility infrastructure including the canal, railway tunnels and bridges, water treatment works, and pylons.

- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Prominent; very enclosed**

Both areas are very prominent in many views from the high ground around the Esholt valley, and are the most visually dominant parts of the character area. The wooded inclines are a very enclosed landscape and hide a lot of the structures within them from view.

7.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- There is no residential development on the wooded inclines except for Esholt Hall which is on the lower slopes, and some buildings associated with the water treatment works.

7.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With a strong character, high historic continuity, and prominence in views of the area, the Esholt wooded inclines are sensitive to development. However because of their very enclosed nature, the extensive tree cover does effectively hide buildings within it.

- If development was required in this area, only very small scale developments would be appropriate, which could be fitted in between areas of woodland so that they were effectively hidden from all views of the incline. However, there is an overriding concern that the size of the landscape unit of the Esholt valley should not be compromised by the cumulative effect of small ‘one-off’ developments because of the important role Esholt plays in separating the Bradford and Leeds conurbations.

8.0 ESHOLT: ENCLOSED PASTURE

8.1 DESCRIPTION

- The two sides of the Esholt valley, one steep and the other more shallow, are both made up of wooded incline and enclosed pasture; and this simple structure, along with the floodplain pastures, creates the enclosed, green and lush character of Esholt. The enclosed pasture in the Esholt character area consists of hedges not walls, and has a very high level of tree cover in the form of tree clumps, hedgerow trees, and woodland blocks. There are three areas of enclosed pasture, (see character area map), the largest of which contains the village of Esholt.

8.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

8.2.1 Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**

Relatively strong, but pylons, road infrastructure of the A6038, and other development weaken the character of Area 1.

- **Condition** **Declining**

Field boundaries poorly maintained, strength of field pattern being lost.

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 and restore

- Conserve the landscape structure of a network of woodland blocks, tree groups, hedges, enclosing pockets of pasture fields.

- Conserve farming land uses which provide a context to other important features within Esholt, such as the old stone farm buildings, pollarded trees, hedgerows.

- Conserve field pattern – this is an important part of the rural, countryside character of the Esholt valley which is in danger of being lost through neglect, and the marginalisation of farming land uses.

- Restore some of the marginal pasture by bringing back the return of regular grazing, or by extending the woodland blocks into these areas.

- Restore the hedgerow field boundaries by planting up the gaps that are present and maintaining hedges through the traditional practice of hedge laying. Assess and enhance the wildlife habitats provided by hedgerows which are not common in the Bradford District as a whole.

8.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

8.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  [See above]

- **Historic continuity** **High**
  The pasture landscape has remained very similar over many centuries, but some changes have started to occur along A6038 corridor and some new housing has impacted on Area 2.

- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Visible; enclosed**
  Areas 1 and 2 are prominent in views from Guiseley, Baildon Moor and from within the Esholt Valley. Area 3 is visible from the adjacent canal and Yeadon, though pastures to the immediate north of Thackley are very hidden. The landscape is relatively enclosed.

8.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Farms, large individual older stone properties, small groups of two or three houses, and the little village of Esholt.

8.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With a strong character, high historic continuity, and a visible, and enclosed nature this landscape is sensitive to change. Housing estate development would detract significantly from the character of this landscape, though some carefully designed, stone, 'one-off' detached houses could potentially be accommodated if located within or close to existing woodland blocks or tree groups.

- Should further development be required in this area it should be located on the edge of the enclosed pasture adjacent to existing urban areas. Extensions to the woodland structure should be planned to screen and set the developments into the character of the Esholt valley. However, there is an overriding concern that the size of the landscape unit of the Esholt Valley should not be compromised by the cumulative effect of small 'one-off' developments, or subsequent phases of estate developments, because of the important role the Esholt Valley plays in separating the Bradford and Leeds conurbations.

9.0 ESHOLT: WOODED VALLEYS

9.1 DESCRIPTION

- The wooded valley containing Gill Beck is in the west of the Esholt character area between the mixed upland pasture and the enclosed pasture. It meets Baildon settlement to the south east, where there is a viaduct, adjacent to the tall brick chimney of the nearby works, which form a local landmark. The wooded elements of the landscape type continue to the north west, with the beck becoming the district boundary. The valley has relatively gently sloping sides and contains a reservoir, pond, and two other tributaries.

- Most of this landscape type is incorporated into the Hawksworth Spring Wood and the Tong Park SEGIs.

9.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

9.2.1 Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  Simple character of woodland resting in the valley bottom.

- **Condition** **Good**
  The wooded valleys have not been developed or used much by people and so are a fairly natural, unmanaged condition which is attractive and valuable for wildlife.

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			

9.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve

- Conserve the tree cover of the wooded valley, which forms an important feature in views from Baildon Moor, and protect areas of ecological value from adverse development.

- Conserve the non-developed, natural character of the valley. Some small scale, sustainable, community based work opportunities could arise from the management of the woodland, e.g. woodland crafts.

- Encourage management of the wooded valley to recognise its visual amenity, ecological habitats, historical continuity, and its recreational opportunities.

9.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

9.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  [See above]

- **Historic continuity** **High**
  There is no significant new development in the valley; the most recent changes are likely to have been the reservoir and the pylons.

- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Hidden; very enclosed**
  Due to the landform the wooded valley is fairly hidden in views from the Guiseley and Yeadon areas, but is visible from Baildon Moor and the Baildon to Menston Road. The woodland makes it a very enclosed landscape, which hides the pylons and reservoir to a certain extent.

9.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- The wooded valley has evolved through the land being inappropriate for built development or pasture.

9.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With a strong character, high historic continuity, and a hidden and very enclosed situation the Esholt wooded valley is moderately sensitive to change. Small scale structures can be effectively hidden within the woodland because of its very enclosed nature, and there is a precedent for some development in the form of pylons, a reservoir and its ancillary structures, in the lower section of the valley.

- Some most of the wooded valley is designated as a SEGI, and development would not normally be permitted.

- However, small scale public utility infrastructure development or small scale informal recreational development may be considered if they were hidden within the trees and did not adversely affect the nature conservation value.

10.0 ESHOLT: FLOODPLAIN PASTURE

10.1 DESCRIPTION

- Runs in a corridor along the river, and includes small scale, flat, hedgerow-bounded pasture fields as well as the canal; large areas of water treatment filtration beds; and some recreational uses. Occasional houses, and some very old pasture land with large old pollarded trees are also present, both of which are very important to the character of this landscape.

10.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

10.2.1 Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**

  Flat, open fields are a significant part of the Esholt character but this local landscape type is becoming fragmented and its integrity is under threat.

- **Condition** **Declining/poor**

  There is some dumping near the river; very poor quality horse stabling along Esholt Lane; and marginal use of some pasture land.

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			

10.2.2 Policy Guidelines

<u>Conserve and restore</u>

- Conserve and restore the traditional farming methods on the pasture fields including grazing and pollarding.

- Encourage sensitive management of recreational facilities already existing in the floodplain pasture in order to retain, or restore pollarded trees, hedgerows, and grassland habitats (including those regularly flooded by the river).

- Restricted use of fences except where associated with hedgerows, and rebuild and repair dry stone walls.

- Encourage assessment, conservation and restoration, of wildlife habitats in the floodplain pasture.

- Explore ways of improving access to the riverside, perhaps through the creation of a riverside walk, or creation of other ‘green routes’ though the landscape.

- Look at more permanent, and appropriate ways of accommodating horse stabling within the area so that the temporary stabling/rubbish dump can be removed from Esholt Lane roadside verge.

10.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

10.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
  [See above]

- **Historic continuity** **Medium**
  Large water treatment plants, pylons, and playing fields have broken up the pasture character to a certain extent.

- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Visible; open**
  Flat, open fields are visible from the Guiseley and Yeadon areas, and from along Esholt Lane. Landscape is enclosed by landform and tree groups but generally has a fairly open character.

10.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Occasional groups of older housing on edge of flood plain.

10.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- With a strong character, medium historic continuity, and a visible, and open nature, this landscape is sensitive to change. However, the unique character of this local landscape type and its limited land area in the Esholt valley; is subject to increasing pressures to accommodate new housing developments.

- It has already been weakened by development and lost some of its historical continuity, but there is an opportunity to restore some of the character that has been lost.

- A special programme of conservation and restoration initiatives should be put together to enable the local community to come and experience, value, and work to restore the character of these pastures along the riverside.

- Yorkshire Water and British Waterways should be encouraged to form a partnership with other interested bodies including community groups, to prepare a masterplan that aims to conserve and restore the floodplain pastures. This should form part of a management plan for the area.

- Restrict or carefully manage further plans for recreational facilities on the floodplain pasture.

APPENDIX 1:

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DESIGN GUIDANCE

OCTOBER 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

	▪ 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. *Reference should be made to the Postcode Plant Database:* 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 MAINTENACE

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
Romsey
Hampshire
S051 9PA

Tel: 01794 368717
Fax: 01794 368978
Web: www.trees.org.uk
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
Stoneleigh Park
Warwickshire
CV8 2LG

Tel: 0870 770 4971
Fax: 0870 770 4972
Web: www.bali.co.uk
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

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